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QST (ISSN:0033-4812) is published monthly as its official journal by the American Radio Relay League, 225 Main Street, Newington, CT 06111-1494, USA. Periodicals postage paid at Hartford, CT, USA and at additional mailing offices. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to: QST, 225 Main St, Newington, CT 06111-1494, USA

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"IT SEEMS TO US...

Article S25: More Than Morse

Many hams seem to think that the "Article S25" item on the 2003 World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC-03) agenda is limited to the Morse question-that is, whether the international Radio Regulations will continue to require that administrations verify the ability of their amateur licensees to send and receive Morse code messages before they can operate below 30 MHz. In the January issue we devoted this page to the Morse question; at least for now there is no need to revisit it. At its meeting in January the ARRL Board of Directors acknowledged that it is highly likely the international requirement will disappear after WRC-03. This will give each administration, including the FCC, the opportunity to decidesometime after 2003-whether it is in their national interest to drop Morse from their domestic licensing requirements.

While many amateurs hold strong opinions about the Morse requirement, it is but one of 11 paragraphs in Article S25 of the international Radio Regulations. The other 10 paragraphs are also on the WRC-03 agenda, and it would be extremely shortsighted of us if we were not to review these other provisions and seek such changes as may be appropriate. It will be years, if not decades, before we get another chance.

Recognizing this, in 1995 the International Amateur Radio Union (IARU) established the Future of the Amateur Service Committee (FASC) to initiate worldwide consideration of all of the provisions of Article S25. A discussion paper was released in April 1996. FASC submitted four detailed reports to the IARU Administrative Council between 1996 and 1998, and in October 1998 the Administrative Council agreed that IARU policy is to seek the amendment of Article S25 in accordance with the principles set out in the FASC Final Report. Anyone who is interested in the detailed history can find the related documents on the IARU Web site, www.iaru.org.

The Morse question aside, and not necessarily in order of importance, here is what the IARU is seeking from the review of Article S25 at WRC-03:

Retention of the requirement that administrations shall verify the technical and operational qualifications of any person wishing to operate an amateur station. The fact that all radio amateurs possess technical and operational qualifications distinguishes us from "consumer" radio services and ensures our ability to continue to serve the public interest.

Protection of the non-commercial nature of the amateur and amateur-satellite services. To that end, some limits on the content of amateur communications must be preserved and the definition of the amateur service as one carried out by "duly authorized persons interested in radio technique solely with a personal aim and without pecuniary interest" must be retained.

Inclusion of specific provisions to recognize the disaster communications role of the amateur service. The IARU seeks a new provision urging administrations to take the steps necessary to allow amateur stations to prepare for and meet communication needs in the event of a natural disastersomething we take for granted in North America but that is far from universal. Another provision being sought would encourage administrations to recognize amateur licenses issued by other administrations in order to facilitate temporary operation; it is frustrating for amateurs to be needed in another country but to be unable to operate until paperwork gets done.

Relief from the third-party traffic prohibition. International communications on behalf of third parties are now prohibited unless special arrangements have been made between the concerned administrations. This provision, adopted in 1932 over strenuous IARU objections, was intended to protect the government telecommunications monopolies that existed at the time. In recent years the privatization of telecommunications has made the provision obsolete, yet it remains a stumbling block for welfare messages on behalf of the victims of disasters. The time is long past for it to be dropped.

Elimination of the "banned country list." The very first paragraph of Article S25 provides that "Radiocommunications between amateur stations of different countries shall be forbidden if the administration of one of the countries concerned has notified that it objects to such communications." This has led to many misunderstandings over the years and in any case is unnecessary. If an administration decides to prohibit its amateurs from communicating internationally it can accomplish this much more effectively through its own regulations.

Elimination of redundant provisions. Several paragraphs of Article S25 simply repeat regulations that apply generally to all radio services with regard to transmitter power, purity of emissions, and station identification. In the interest of making the international Radio Regulations shorter and easier to understand they can be safely deleted.

Developed over a three-year period and with extensive worldwide consultation, the IARU draft of a new Article S25 contains just six paragraphs yet covers everything that is needed in the international regulations for the amateur and amateur-satellite services. The ARRL and other IARU member-societies will be urging that their administrations adopt the IARU draft as part of their proposals for WRC-03.-David Sumner, K1ZZ

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New FCC Chairman Powell Aces First Subcommittee Inquisition

Newly seated FCC Chairman Michael Powell clearly demonstrated his formidable political skills even before delivering his testimony. He greeted members of the House Telecommunications and the Internet Subcommittee like old friends during a recent hearing, and then delivered testimony and answered questions in a way that left most members of the subcommittee and many other members of Congress beaming. As some commented, it earned Powell an A for "Attention to Detail."

The hearing began with statements from committee members, including an opening statement by the new Chairman Fred Upton (R-MI-6th) whose style seemed more conciliatory than the previous Chairman, W.J. "Billy" Tauzin (R-LA-3rd) whose impatience with FCC Chairmen had become nearly legendary. Tauzin is now Chairman of the House Energy and Commerce Committee, to which the Telecommunications and Internet Subcommittee is subordinate. As is traditional in such hearings, Chairman Upton then went 'round the table to permit any of the other 32 Subcommittee members who wanted to make a statement to do so

Much attention was on former chairman Tauzin who, even though he has moved up the chairs to be Chairman of the Energy and Commerce Committee, still sits on the Subcommittee. He has a distinct capacity to help form the agenda, as well as a forum to take whacks at any FCC Chairman who displeases him. But Tauzin's opening comments first praised Chairman Powell's ability and skills, and then tried to set the stage for the day by focusing on what he thought was the commission's woeful need for management restructuring, which he was assured the new Chairman could accomplish. Tauzin's comments were particularly harsh about what he perceives as previous uneven treatment of various services—particularly the emerging broadband services—and the commission's approval process, which he indicated he believed had become somewhat glacial. However, Mr. Tauzin concluded by praising Commissioner Powell as "a man with the vision to take the FCC into the 21st Century."

After enduring the comments of Congressman Tauzin and all the committee members who followed, Chairman Powell took his position at the witness microphone and began by outlining how the commission is being affected by the dramatically changing communications industries and the blurring of the lines that once separated them. He then outlined his own vision of an FCC makeover. His plan included creation of a new agency "policy vision," emphasized building management skills within agency staff, featured a training and development program to ensure technical and economic expertise, as well as outlining an organizational restructuring to align with the changing and converging marketplace.

Part of the backbone of Chairman Powell's policy vision was emphasis on the timely deployment of broadband technology nationally in pursuit of creating universal service, while "rationalizing and harmonizing" the commission's regulatory efforts to foster competition and industry growth. His ideas about building management skills included evaluation of managers by their ability to reduce backlogs within the agency and to prevent backlogs from recurring, and establishing uniform measures of productivity. The Chairman also emphasized the need to modernize and upgrade the commission's "information technology infrastructure," and vowed that such an objective includes technology to help the public get information from the agency much faster. With regard to ensuring technical and economic expertise, the chairman noted that during the last six years the commission's engineering staff has decreased by 20 percent, and 40 percent will be retiring over the next four years.

To address the situation, the commission is developing an "Excellence in Engineering" program to attract technically oriented new employees and will be putting more training programs in place for existing employees, especially those who are not already engineers. Powell noted that the commission's management structure tended to mirror the technological environment it sought to regulate, but noted his goal will be to restructure along market lines rather than types of technology. In closing his presentation, the Chairman promised to try to work closely with the Telecommunications and Internet Subcommittee and Congress.

Powell's presentation was evaluated by committee members cited by *Broadcasting* & *Cable* magazine as being a "virtuoso performance."

Cell Towers Occasionally Coming Under Fire as State Bills Continue to Focus on Cell Phones in Cars

A quick look at bills introduced in state legislatures in the month of March (most recent available data) that turned up in our computerized database search suggests that curbing the use of cellular telephone use by drivers operating motor vehicles continues to be a major battle in some state legislative

arenas. At the same time, a burgeoning number of bills introduced to control the proliferation of commercial communications sites tends to suggest that some state legislatures just might have a mild streak of "anti-technology" in them. No cause for alarm for hams; these bills (see Hawaii SR.65 below, for example) are generally in response to lawmaker concern about all those big cellular and PCS towers going up around town, and have nothing to do with ham radio. What should come as good news is that more Amateur Radio-oriented "PRB-1" type bills are also appearing, which put into state statutes the requirement to afford Amateur Radio operators "reasonable accommodation" when installing an antenna or support structure.

Arkansas

HB.2314—states that a "municipality that regulates the placement, screening, or height of radio antennas shall reasonably accommodate Amateur Radio antennas."

HB.2397—would amend current law on the interception of telephone communications. Amended to exempt Amateur Radio operators.

Connecticut

SB.276—amended recently to make it illegal to drive while distracted. The bill includes but does not limit distractions to operating cellular phones and CB radios.

Florida

HB.1045—promotes access to technology to create a better-rounded student and citizen by gaining academic, life, and employment skills to provide opportunities for productive lives. Funds efforts to integrate technology and training into curriculum.

HB.1349—makes it a third-degree felony to use a two-way communications device, including a portable two-way wireless device, to commit or help commit a crime.

SB.1198—makes the use of a two-way communications device to commit or help commit a crime a felony of the third degree.

SB.1502—provides criteria for the permitting and installation of poles, masts, and towers for supporting antennas used in the operation of Amateur Radio stations licensed by the Federal Communications Commission. States that "condominium associations shall reasonably allow erections of Amateur Radio antennas as described in this section or allow antennas attached to fascia of roof to a height not to exceed 15 feet above the highest point of a rooftop."

Georgia

SR.382—provides for the formation of a Senate Study Committee on Cellular Telephone Use While Driving to file a comprehensive study of available statistics and facts which correlate the use of cellular telephones while driving and motor vehicle accidents.

Hawaii

SR.65—urges a state commission to identify appropriate sites for locating telecommunication towers and antennae and develop a program to encourage co-location of antenna towers to minimize the aesthetic impact on residential areas, cultural landscapes, and open areas of the state in general.

Louisiana

HCR.35—calls for the creation of a Task Force on Driver Distractions to undertake all necessary studies of driver distractions, including communications technology and nontechnological activities, and to submit recommendations to the legislature.

SB.130—prohibits the use of a hand-held

Minnesota

SF.1539—would make it a misdemeanor to use a cellular telephone when driving any motor vehicle within the state.

Missouri

HB.999—provides that governing body of counties, cities, towns or villages require anyone planning to install, construct or locate a telecommunication tower or other structure for wireless communications or telephone service to notify all owners of property within two thousand feet.

New Jersey

AB.3402—permits the use of cellular telephones equipped for hands-free operation in moving vehicles during and beyond a twoyear transition period phasing out hand-held cell phones in vehicles.

New York

AB.6135—requires information about whether a person involved in an accident was using a mobile telephone to be indicated in an accident report.

AB.6509—enacts the Wireless Facility Siting Act to provide for municipal regulation of the placement, construction and modification of wireless services facilities. The bill recognizes the ability of local governments to adopt review criteria for the planning and siting of communication towers and wireless facilities.

AB.7014—makes it unlawful to operate a motor vehicle while using a hand-held cellular phone or participating in any other activity that may distract a person's vision

away from the road. The bill exempts hands-free devices and CB radios.

Oregon

HB.2987—states that a city, county or other local government may not enact or enforce any charter provision, ordinance, resolution or other provision regulating the use of cellular telephones in motor vehicles.

HB.3936—states that, "no city, county or other political subdivision shall regulate the use of mobile telephones in motor vehicles. 'Mobile telephone' means a handheld device designed to receive and transmit voice communication. A citizens band radio or other two-way radio is not a 'mobile telephone.'"

Texas

HB.2722—provides a means for Amateur Radio operators who are handicapped, with handicapped license plates, also to apply for Amateur Radio plates.

Wisconsin

AB.201—requires the Department of Transportation to include in the uniform traffic accident report form or automated format an area designating whether use of a cellular or other mobile telephone contributed to causing the accident

AB.202—provides that no person may operate a cellular phone while driving with a probationary license.

AB.240—prohibits a person from operating a motor vehicle (other than an authorized emergency vehicle) while using a cellular or other mobile telephone (cellular phone), whether or not use of the cellular phone interferes with the operation of the vehicle.

Media Hits

• *The East Valley Tribune* of Mesa, Arizona captured the excitement of an Amateur Radio exchange between students at Arcadia High School and one of the school's prominent alumni—astronaut Bill Shepherd, KD5GSL who was aboard the International Space Station (NA1SS) in orbit above the earth. Student-hams named in the article include Gwen Johnson, KD7LME; Ross Tucker, AC7JO and Christa Laser, KD7LMF. Also mentioned, Allan Cameron, N7UJJ, the educational advisor on hand for the QSO.

• The Rock City Sams of Little Rock, Arkansas earned more than a page in *Highways*, a magazine dedicated to the recreational vehicle (RV) community. Their many public service activities, ranging from maintaining the Central Arkansas Radio Emergency net to volunteer work with the Multiple Sclerosis Society and the American Diabetes Society were cited in the article. Mentioned by name were Don Sugg, KD5CBV, Bill Westfall, KG5WG. The Rock City Sams are part of the Good Sam Club, the world's largest RV owners' organization.

• When nearby construction cut through a main telephone cable, the Glendale Memorial Hospital in Glendale, California, was without communication with the outside world. Glendale Emergency Amateur Radio Service (GEARS) stepped in at hospital officials' request and set up ham stations at key areas of the hospital, and also began calling in needed hospital staff via autopatch. A hospital official said the hams were "critical to our ability to respond," and the story was favorably reported in the *Glendale News-Press*. GEARS members Jim Olliff, KE6URZ, and Michael Benner, N6IJR, followed up with a professional-appearing news release to other media.

• Massillon (Ohio) Amateur Radio Club members Terry Russ, N8ATZ; Perry Ballinger, W8AU; Gary Kline, WC8W, and Don Finley, W8DEF, were pictured in a large color photo illustrating an article on the activities of the Massillon Amateur Radio club which was published in *The Repository* of Canton, Ohio. The club is headquartered at the Massillon Senior Center.



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The Standard By Which All Others Are Judged.

Acclaimed as the technological leader in single & multiband antennas

- Wide-band Performance Factory Adjusted-No Tuning Required Highest Gain
- UPS Shippable High Wind Rating Fiberglass Radome DC Grounded Stainless Hardware

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STRONG JOINT COUPLINGS

X50NA

The X50NA is an excellent choice where ruggedness is required in a medium-gain, dual-band, base/repeater application.

Features

- · Wide frequency bandwidth
- Heavy duty fiberglass radome
 Stainless steel mounting
- hardware and radials
- Type–N Cable connection
- Compact size for easy mounting/ installation

Specifications:

Freq.: 2m: 144–148MHz 70cm: 440-450MHz Power: 200 watts Wind Rating: 135 MPH (no ice) Height: 5.6 feet

X500HNA

Diamond Antenna's best base station repeater antenna. Designed for strength and performance, the X500HNA is pretuned to achieve maximum gain in both the 2m and 70cm amateur bands.

Features

- · Heavy duty fiberglass radome
- Overlapping outer shells for
- added strengthStainless steel mounting
- hardware and radials
- Strong–waterproof joint couplings
 Type–N Cable connection
- Wide band performance

Specifications:

Freq.: 2m: 144–148MHz 70cm: 440-450MHz Power: 200 watts Wind Rating: 90 MPH (no ice) Height: 17.8 feet



X50NA

DIAMOND Mono-Band Base/Repeater Antennas

MODEL	BAND (MHz) WATTS		CONN.	HT. FT.	RATED WIND MPH (No. ke)
CP22E 1	144	200	UHF	9.0	90
DPGH62 1,6	50	200	UHF	21.0	78
F22A	144	200	UHF	10.5	112
F23A	144	200	UHF	15.0	90
F718A ²	440	250	N	15.0	90

DIAMOND Dual-Band Base/Repeater Antennas

MODEL	BAND (MHz)	WATTS	CONN.	HT. FT.	RATED WIND MPH (No. Ice)
X50A	144/440	200	UHF	5.6	135
X50NA	144/440	200	N	5.6	135
X200A	144/440	200	UHF	8.3	112
X510NA 3	144/440	200	N	17.2	90
X510MA	144/440	200	UHF	17.2	90
X500HNA	144/440	200	N	17.8	90+
X700HNA	144/440	200	N	24.0	90
X2200A	144/222	150	UHF	11.5	112
U200	440/1240	100	N	5.9	135

DIAMOND Tri-Band Base/Repeater Antennas

MODEL	BAND (MHz)	WATTS	CONN.	HT. FL	RATED WIND MPH (No. Ice)		
U5000A	144/440/1240	100	N	5.9	135		
V2000A 4,6	52/144/440	150	UHF	8.3	110		
X3200A 5	200A 5 146/222/440		146/222/440	100/200	UHF	10.5	112
X6000A	144/440/1240	100/60	N	10.5	112		
 Heavy duty aluminu F-718A: 440-450Mi X510NJ: 144-147/4 	um construction. Hz., F718L: 420-430MHz. 130-440MHz.		4 1/4λ ra 5 2m: 146- 6 52-54MH	ted in dBi. 148; 100 watt z. only; DPGH	Most requirement: 1.4"-2.4" s 62 adjustable from 50-54MHz.		

BAND: 144=144-148MHz, 222=222-225MHz, 420=420-430MHz, 430=430-440MHz, 440=440 450MHz, 1240=1240-1300MHz.

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X500HNA

hy-gain. HF BEAMS...

... are stronger, lighter, have less wind surface and last years longer. Why? Hy-Gain uses durable tooled components -- massive boom-to-mast bracket, heavy gauge element-to-boom clamps, thick-wall swaged tubing -- virtually no failures!



TH-11DX, \$1079.95. 11-element, 4.0 kW PEP, 10,12,15,17,20M

The choice of top DXers. With 11-elements, excellent gain and 5-bands, the super rugged TH-11DX is the

"Big Daddy" of all HF beams! Handles 2000 Watts continuous, 4000 Watts PEP.

Every part is selected for durability and ruggedness for years of trouble-free service.

7-Elements gives you the highest average gain of any Hy-Gain tri-bander!

Dual driven for broadband operation without compromising gain. SWR less than 2:1 on all bands. Iniquely combining monoband

Features a low loss logperiodic driven array on all bands with monoband reflectors, BN-4000 high power balun, corrosion resistant wire boom support, hot dipped galvanized and stainless steel parts.

Stainless steel hardware and clamps are used on all electrical connections.

TH-7DX, \$819.95, 7-element, 1.5 kW PEP, 10,15,20 Meters

and trapped parasitic elements give you an excellent F/B ratio. Includes Hy-Gain's diecast

aluminum, rugged boom-to-mast clamp, heavy gauge element-toboom brackets, BN-86 balun. For Fits on light tower, suitable

TH-5MK2, \$699.95. 5-element, 1.5 kW PEP, 10,15,20 Meters

The broadband five element TH5-MK2 gives you outstanding gain.

Separate air dielectric Hy-O traps let you adjust for maxi-

TH-3MK4, \$439.95. 3-element, 1.5 kW PEP, 10,15,20 Meters

The super popular TH-3MK4 gives you the most gain for your money in a full-power, full-size durable Hy-Gain tri-bander!

You get an impressive average gain and a whopping average front-to-back ratio. Handles a full 1500 Watts PEP. 95 MPH wind survival.

Fits on average size lot with

The 2-element TH-2MK3 is Hy-Gain's most economical full power (1.5kW PEP) full size tri-bander.

For just \$339.95 you can greatly increase your effective radiat-

ed power and hear far better!

Revolutionary 4-element compact tri-bander lets you add 40 or 30 Meters! Has 14 foot boom and tight 17.25 feet turning radius. Fits on roof tri-pod, mast or medium duty tower.

Hy-Gain's patented broadbanding Para Sleeve gives you

Compact 3-element 10, 15, 20 Meter Tri-Bander For limited space . . . Installs anywhere . . . 14.75 ft turning radius . . . weighs 21 lbs . . . Rotate with CD-4511, HAM-IV



popular 3-element 10, 15, 20 Meter tri-bander fits on most lots! Same top performance as the full power TH3MK4 in a compact 600 watt PEP design. Excellent gain and F/B ratio let you

ompete with the "big guns".

Tooled manufacturing gives you Hy-Gain high power, upgrade to BN-4000. guyed TV pole, roof tri-pod durability with 80 MPH wind survival.

Uniqu	ery comos	ining mon	oound in	-D F	, -10	and the second se	and the second second						And the second second	Th
Model	No. of	avg Gain	avg F/B	MaxPwr	Bands	Wind	Wind (mph)	Boom	Longest	Turning	Weight	Mast dia	Recom.	Retail
No.	elements	dBd	dB	watts PEP	Covered	sq.ft. area	Survival	(feet)	Elem. (ft)	radius(ft)	(Ibs.)	O.D.(m.)	Rotator	Price
TH-UDX	11	For Co	in and	4000	10,12,15,17,20	12.5	100	24	37	22	88	1.9-2.5	T2X	\$1079.95
TH 7DY	7	E/D anti	an ana	1500	10 15 20	9.4	100	24	31	20	75	1.5-2.5	HAM-IV	\$819.95
TH-/DA	1	r/b rand	0 See	1500	10, 15, 20	7.4	100	10	215	19.42	57	15-25	HAM-IV	\$699.95
TH-5MK2	5	in comments		1500	10, 15, 20	1.4	100	19	51.5	10.42	51	1.5-4.5	TIANI-IV	\$077.75
TH-3MK4	3	• www.ny	-gain.com	1500	10, 15, 20	4.6	95	14	27.42	15.33	35	1.9-2.5	CD-4511	\$439.95
TH 2IDC	3	 Hy-Gain 	a catalog	600	10 15 20	3.35	80	12	27.25	14.75	21	1.25-2.0	CD-45II	\$329.95
111-22142	3	Call tall	fran	000	10, 15, 20	2.05	00	(27.2	14.25	20	10.25	CD-45II	\$330.05
TH-2MK3	2	· Call toll	-nee	1500	10, 15, 20	3.25	80	0	41.0	14.40	20	1.7-2.0	CD-4511	400000
EXP-14	4	800-97	3-6572	1500	10,15,20 3040	7.5	100	14	31.5	17.25	45	1.9-2.5	HAM IV	\$549.95
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Tooled Manufacturing ... Highest Quality Materials

1. Hy-Gain's famous super strong tooled die cast Boom-to-Mast Clamp

2. Tooled Boom-to-Element Clamp

3. Thick-wall swaged aluminum tubing



Tooled manufacturing is the difference between Hy-Gain antennas and the others they just don't have it (it's expensive!).

Die-cast aluminum boom-to-mast bracket and element-to-boom compression clamps are made with specially tooled machinery.

Hy-Gain antennas feature tooled swaged tubing that is easily and securedly clamped in place. All tubing is deburred and cleaned for smooth and easy assembly.

Durable precision injection molded parts. Hy-Gain antennas are stronger, lighter, have less wind surface area, better wind survival, need no adjustments, look professional and last years longer.



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mum F/B ratio on each band. Also standard is Hy-Gain's exclusive BetaMATCH™, stainless steel hardware and compression clamps and BN-86 balun.

room to spare -- turning radius is just 15.3 feet. Four piece boom is ideal for DXpeditions. Rotates with CD-45II or HAM-IV rotator.

Features Hy-Gain BetaMatch™ for DC ground, full power Hy-Q[™] traps, rugged boom-to-mast bracket and mounts on standard 2"O.D. mast. Stainless steel hardware. BN-86 balun recommended.

TH-2MK3, \$339.95. 2-element, 1.5 kW PEP, 10,15,20 Meters

Ruggedly constructed, topperforming, compact 6 foot boom, tight 14.3 foot turning radius. Installs almost anywhere. Rotate with CD-45II or HAM-IV. BN-86 balun recommened.

EXP-14, \$549.95. 4-element, 1.5 kW PEP, 10,15,20 Meters

less than 2:1 VSWR. 1.5kW PEP. BetaMATCH™ provides DC ground to eliminate static. Includes N-86 balun. Easily assembled. Truly competitive against giant tri-banders at half the cost! QK-710, \$169.95. 30/40

Meter option kit for EXP-14.

TH-3JRS, \$329.95. Hy-Gain's most



Preparing for the worst. Last February about 20 amateurs showed up for CPR and first aid classes at the Tulsa, Oklahoma, chapter of the American Red Cross. Jenny Martin, KD5LPL (above), tilts the training mannequin's head and checks for breathing as Thom Sloan, K5ZJQ, looks on. Kelly Baker, N5TUG (below), quickly finds a pulse on his mannequin.

UP FRONT IN

Amateur Radio up close. Last January, after the Hudson PRB-1 Task Force meeting, ARRL Hudson Division Assistant Director Herb Sweet, K2GBH (seated), had the opportunity to show off his station to ARRL Hudson Division Director Frank Fallon, N2FF (left) and Westchester (New York) state assemblyman Ron Tocci. Tocci is the sponsor of a proposed New York tower bill.





Three generations of Andrew Maroneys visit W1AW. From left to right, Andrew IV, W2AJM, Andrew III, WA2QAX and Andrew Jr, W2SON. While at Headquarters, Andrew Jr turned in QSL cards for his DXCC Honor Roll verification, bringing his total to 325.







Roving Bavarians. Kurt Vetter, DL3MBY and his wife Margot, DL2MBY hail from the quaint village of Ruhpolding, Germany, but they don't seem to spend much time there. With camping gear, radios and antennas, they traveled the US, stopping here in Arizona where they met up with Bill Jackson, W6HDP.

Field Day ~ 2000 ~ A Fond Look Back



Look out below! From left to right, Don Fitzgerald, KA0EIC, Harvey Tewes, K0RY, Sid Brenner, N0OBM, Virgil Yost, N0XRS and Paul Lambert, KB0OEY, gingerly disassemble the tower at the Central Kansas Amateur Radio Club site.



David vs Goliath—Field Day style. Lon Seaboldt, WS0V, prepares to launch antenna lines with his trusty slingshot at the K0HS site in Hot Springs, South Dakota while Chuck Palmer, N0UKO, looks on.



"You mean all hams aren't this crazy?" Aaron Schmitkons, KB8SJK (left) takes a break from the action at W8HF to explain Field Day to college friend Paul Weyant.



"CQ Field Day..." Visiting "junior op" Amber takes her turn at the Antelope Valley (California) Amateur Radio Club's Novice/Technician station.



All we need now is a little sunlight. Jim Lollis, WD4BUH, puts the finishing touches on the Anderson (South Carolina) Radio Club solar-powered QRP station.



"I challenge you to a duel—potato guns at 20 paces!" John Rogstad, KB7PKL (left) and Tim Springstead, KC7CAA, compare weapons at the Mt Baker Amateur Radio Club site. They claim their spud guns will carry antenna lines over 100-foot trees on the first attempts.



They're all EARS. The Eastern Oregon Amateur Radio Society (EARS) station attracted the attention of (right to left) Seth Davis, KD7GXF, Bob Henshaw KD7IDO, Simon Clowes, KD7IEB and Les Hall, N7DUF.



Total solar is the only way to fly. John Kountz, KE6GFF (lower right), chases 6-meter contacts at KE6GFI under 100% solar power.

ARE YOU EXCITED ABOUT FIELD DAY 2001?





It's been a I-o-n-g day. A weary Hugh Brown, W2IB, cranks out the CW QSOs at the Ogdensburg (New York) Amateur Radio Club station.



Watch that grill! Wendy Swalwell, VE7FYY, deftly dodges the flames while on cooking duty at the London (Ontario) Amateur Radio Club Field Day effort.

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CAMPING

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HOME

Actual Size

FIELD

Bring Ham Radio along on your next hiking, camping, or business trip with Yaesu's amazing new FT-817 Multimode HF/VHF/UHF Portable Transceiver!

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OULTRA COMPACT: Measuring just 5.3"x 1.5"x 6.5" WHD (135 x 38 x 165 mm) and weighing about 2¹/2 pounds (1.17 kg, including the supplied antenna and alkaline cells), the FT-817 is small and light enough to take along wherever you're going.

 WIDE FREQUENCY COVERAGE: 160-10 meters on HF, plus the 50, 144, and 430 MHz Amateur bands. Plus FM Broadcast, AM Aircraft, and Public Safety receiver coverage.

 MULTIMODE DESIGN: Ready for action on SSB, CW, AM, FM, FM-Wide (Rx),
 1200/9600 bps Packet, and Digital, including dedicated USB and LSB PSK-31 configurations.

• 5 WATTS POWER OUTPUT: Using a new-technology all-band MOS FET power amplifier, the FT-817 provides 5 Watts of power output when using a 13.8 Volt DC source. When using Alkaline batteries or the optional FNB-72 Ni-Cd Battery Pack, power is automatically set to 2.5 Watts;via Menu, this can be changed to 0.5 Watt, 1 Watt, or up to 5 Watts.

to 0.5 Watt, 1 Watt, or up to 5 Watts.
 WIDE CHOICE OF POWER SOURCES: The FT-817 is equipped with an alkaline "AA" cell battery case, and a 13.8 volt DC cable is also supplied. Available as an option is the FNB-72 Ni-Cd Battery Pack (9.6 V, 1000 mAh), which can be recharged using a 13.8 Volt power supply while the radio is being operated.
 TWO ANTENNA PORTS: A "BNC" connector is provided on the front panel, and a type "M" connector on the rear panel, with Menu selection of which connector will be assigned for operation on HF, 50 MHz, 144 MHz, and 430 MHz.
 OPTIONAL COLLINS" MECHANICAL FILTERS: An optional filter slot is

 OPTIONAL COLLINS[®] MECHANICAL FILTERS: An optional filter slot is provided, accommodating either the YF-122S (2.3 kHz) 10-pole SSB filter or the YF-122C(500 Hz) 7-pole CW filter. You get "base station" performance even from a mountain top.

Specifications subject to change without notice. Specification

INCREDIBLE MEMORY RESOURCES: You get a total of 208 memories, including 200 "regular" memories which may be separated into ten groups of up to 20 channels each. And you can append an Alpha-Numeric "Tag" to each memory to aid in channel identification.

● A CW OPERATOR'S DREAM MACHINE: You get a built-in Electronic Keyer with adjustable weighting, adjustable CW Pitch, CW Normal/Reverse frequency tuning, and you can even use the microphone's UP and DOWN keys to send CW via the Keyer.

BUILT-IN CTCSS AND DCS: The built-in CTCSS and DCS Encoder/Decoder systems provide you with the versatility you need for repeater access or

selective calling. • DUAL - COLOR LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY: Select from Blue or Amber display illumination, which can also be switched off to conserve battery life. And while you're away, the Spectrum Scope will provide you with a visual record of activity ±5 channels from your current operating frequency.

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Real Performance for the Real World!

Today's elite-class operators demand the best RF weaponry available. Yaesu's exciting new MARK-V FT-1000MP answers the call, with an expanded array of receiver filtering, 200 Watts of power output, and Class-A SSB operation capability for the cleanest signal on the band. Enhanced front-panel ergonomics on the front panel save you seconds in a pile-up or a contest "run," and Yaesu's HF design and manufacturing know-how ensures that no short-cuts have been taken in our effort to bring you the best HF transceiver money can buy. For more QSOs in your log, and more awards on your wall, there is only one choice: the MARK-V FT-1000MP from Yaesu!

I. Interlocked Digital **Bandwidth Tracking** System (IDBT)

The IDBT feature greatly simplifies SSB operation by matching the bandwidth of the DSP (Digital Signal Processing) system to the net bandwidth of the 8.2 MHz and 455 kHz IF stages. The IDBT system accounts for the settings of the IF WIDTH and SHIFT controls, and automatically sets a DSP bandwidth which matches the analog IF bandwidth.



Features

II.Variable RF Front-End Filter (VRF)

Protecting the MARK-V's receiver components from strong out-of-band signals, the VRF system acts as a high-Q "Preselector," located between the antenna and the main bandpass filter networks, providing additional RF selectivity on the 160-20 meter Amateur bands for multi operator multi-operator contest teams, DX-peditions, or for operation near MW/SW broadcast stations.



III. 200 Watts of **Transmitter Power** Output

Utilizing two Philips® BLF147 Power MOSFETs in a 30-Volt, push-pull configuration, the MARK-V's transmitter puts out up to 200 Watts of clean output power, thanks to the conservative design of

the PA



IV, Class-A SSB Operation

Exclusively available on the MARK-V FT-1000MP, a press of a front-panel button engages Class-A SSB operation of the transmitter, at a power output level of 75 Watts. Class-A operation produces incredibly clean signal quality, with 3rd-order IMD typically suppressed 50 dB or more, and 5th- and higher-order products typically down 80 dB or more!



V. Multi-Function Shuttle Jog Tuning/ **Control Ring**

The immensely-popular Shuttle Jog tuning ring, which is concentric with the Main Tuning Knob, has a new look in the MARK-V: it now includes the activation switches for the VRF (left side) and IDBT (right side) features, so you don't have to move your hand position to activate these important circuits during contest or pile-up



■Frequency Coverage: (RX) 100 kHz-30 MHz; (TX)160-10 m Amateur Bands ■Dual In-band Receive w/Separate "S" Meters ■Ten Pole Collins[®] Mechanical Filter Built-in ■RX DSP Noise Reduction and CW Peaking Filter ■High-speed Automatic Antenna Tuner ■Two TX/RX Antenna Jacks plus RX-only Jack ■TX Microphone Equalizer ■RF Speech Processor ■Direct Digital Synthesis ■CW Spot and Two Key Jacks ■Two Headphone Jacks (1/4" and 3.5 mm) ■Low-Level Transverter RF Drive Jack ■Separate FP-29 Power Supply (30 V/13.8 V DC Output)



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subject to change without notice. Some accessories and/or options may be standard in cortain areas. Frequency coverage may differ in some countries. Check your local Yaesu Dealer for specific details.

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You can also submit letters by fax at 860-594-0259, or via e-mail to: qst@arrl.org.

We read every letter received, but we can only publish a few each month. We reserve the right to edit your letter for clarity, and to fit the available page space. Of course, the publishers of *QST* assume no responsibility for statements made by correspondents.

KEEPING THE NEIGHBORS HAPPY

♦ I enjoyed reading W6FY's experiences with RFI ("The Saga of Unshielded Wires") in the April 2001 *QST*. When I moved into an antenna restricted subdivision 21 years ago, I knew that setting up a ham station would not be easy. Today I run a kilowatt on HF with antennas "hidden" behind the house consisting of a Cushcraft R7000 multiband vertical, a long wire for 80 meters and two 40-meter phased dipoles switchable as an east-west beam. I get no more complaints from my neighbors. What did I do?

Well, I bought a lot of new phones and installed a lot of toroid choke filters on phone lines, TV cables, power cords and the multitude of computer cables and wires. With an extensive phone system in my own home and four personal computers, getting rid of all the RFI required choking off RF on almost every wire in the house, but it's worth it. Now I can run a phone patch on 15 or 20 meters while transmitting at 1000 W to the antenna and have no telephone interference.

One neighbor's phone was so sensitive to RF that only 5 W caused interference. I bought him a new phone and installed filters. Now he doesn't hear my kW signal. Most neighbors were delighted when I upgraded their phones. The nastiest neighbor told me to cease and desist or he would call the FCC. I showed him the FCC's position papers on RFI and offered to change out his phone and install filters. Two years later, I'm still waiting for his phone call taking me up on my offer. I guess he is just too stubborn to allow me to fix his problem. The rest of the neighbors are wonderful friends.-Gene Preston, K5GP, Austin, Texas

KEEP THE CHALLENGE

◆ I sit and chuckle to myself as I read all the hype in the correspondence portion of the QST about Morse code. I learned my CW at the age of 17 while serving with the US Navy in San Diego. At the time it was either swab decks or learn Morse code; I found the code was a lot more enjoyable. It is merely a language and anytime you learn another language it takes time and commitment to become fluent. I do about 95% of all my communicating by CW, but that is my preference. The real underlying reason for the dislike for CW seems to come from the fact that we want something for nothing these days. Learning CW is not hard, but it does take time and effort.

When I took the General written test, the FCC came to San Antonio from Houston every quarter to administer the code and written portions. No question pools. You had no idea what the test would contain, so you had to study all the material such as the rules, electronic theory and operating procedures if you expected to pass.

Today you are given the answers and the questions. You can probably spend a week studying the test and pass with flying colors without any prior knowledge of hamming.

The reason that the requirements were eased for ham radio is understandable. The commercial vultures were circling, and their interest in our bands forced the ARRL to recruit lots of members. With numbers comes strength (why do you think fish school?) to fight the money and power of the commercial giants. So far it is working because we have been able to keep most of our spectrum.

Perhaps we can make the written portion more technical, but if we are given the answers and the questions, what does that prove? Should we then remove the CW portion as well? In the midst of all these changes, what has happened to the concept of challenge?

When you went to college and decided on a field of study, the college gave you a list of subjects and classes you were required to pass before you could graduate. Any college graduate can remember having to slog through subjects that seemed to have no apparent relationship to the ultimate goal of becoming an engineer, doctor or whatever. Even so, we all remember the pride of accomplishment when we finally received our diplomas. The parallels to the process of obtaining an amateur license should be obvious.

Yes, CW is a dying art, but so is Latin and it is still used extensively. Come on, folks! Even a 7-year-old child can pass a 5-WPM code test. How much easier do you want the ham license to be?

Amateur Radio is a huge avocation with lots of different avenues and the amateur frequency spectrum is wide enough for all interests, modes and peoples. What is the real gripe? Amateur Radio is a hobby that spells fun in my book.—Doug Gollihar, KA5KLU, San Antonio, Texas

TIRED OF THE NAYSAYERS

◆ I am tired of Amateur Radio's naysayers—particularly the Amateur Extra hams licensed prior to April 15, 2000. Since then I have heard comments such as, "A monkey can be trained to pass the Amateur Extra exam now" and "Extras licensed after the new rules became effective are Extra Lights." There are those who wear name tags at hamfests that read "20 WPM Extra." Attitudes and actions like these are damaging and have no place in Amateur Radio.

Naturally, the assumption is that it's easier to quality for an Amateur Extra license now. This is not true! The written part of the Amateur Extra exam is more difficult now than it was prior to Restructuring. The most difficult parts of the previous Advanced and Extra exams were combined to make for a very tough test. The question pool is considerably larger. In my opinion, the reduced code requirements were offset by the greatly increased written exam. All Amateur Extra licensed hams have completed very difficult testing and should be proud of their accomplishment.

Times change and we need to change with the times. Change is beneficial; accept it and embrace it! I believe the best approach is to encourage all hams to upgrade as far as they can with Amateur Extra as their ultimate goal. This will foster activity by currently licensed hams and attract nonhams to take an interest in Amateur Radio. We need to protect our privileges by increasing our numbers.—*Roger Jefferson, AC4U, Graham, North Carolina*

THE GOOD OLD DAYS?

◆ In the good old days, we ran radioteletype (RTTY) with mechanical wonders that filled our stations with noise and the smell of hot oil. There were miles of yellow paper and paper tape. I probably still have oily little chads stuck in the corners of my basement.

Of course, things will never be as good as back then, but I am totally amazed at the quality of the software being given away for PSK31. I downloaded *DigiPan* and have marveled at the waterfall panoramic display and so many other features. I plugged the headphone audio into the Compaq laptop and immediately started printing 80-meter PSK31 stations, and there are lots of them. It's hard to believe they can be packed into so little spectrum and all be 100% copy! The "Warbler" kit is on order and I've got to go string a new antenna.

I guess we'll never go back to the old RTTY days...and thank heaven for that! —Ken Shubert, KOKS, Olathe, Kansas

LARRY SCHEFF POINTS THE WAY

♦ Kudos to Larry Scheff for his outstanding "How to Maximize Your Receiver's Selectivity" articles in the February and March QST. I had wondered why I would ever want a control to "attenuate" a signal. Now I understand. I will re-read this article several times. I immediately used these practical ideas in my net operating.

I wonder why the makers and sellers of such a sophisticated piece of gear assume that we automatically know how to use them properly? The manuals don't adequately explain practical use of the filters, bandpass tuning and the differential use of RF and AF gain controls to isolate the desired signal and leave out most of the noise. Ten-Tec, Kenwood, ICOM, Yaesu and other makers of sophisticated HF gear: listen up! We would appreciate your product much more if the people writing your manuals would take the time to write about such practical management of the receiver controls.-Eugene C. Clark, W4AYK, Albany, Georgia

ARRL DUES INCREASE

◆ I received my March *QST* and read the "It Seems To Us" column about the new dues increase. Two words described my reaction: Don't apologize!

I was a member back when I was first licensed in the early seventies and I'm pleased to be a member again. In spite of the naysayers and the ever-present acrimony, the hobby is healthy and so is the ARRL. I also belong to some other organizations that promote and support my hobbies and interests, but none of them yield anywhere near the return for the dues invested that the ARRL provides.

I sometimes buy other Amateur Radio magazines, but QST always has the most information and the broadest coverage. The ARRL Web site is world class and a good spot for researching any ham radio topic that comes to mind. The Headquarters staff is always friendly and courteous when I call with an inquiry or order. And, I deeply appreciate having a watchdog function to look out for my Amateur Radio privileges in a world that is hungry for spectrum.

One need not agree with every position or function of the ARRL in order to support it. Diversity of interests and agendas is common to all organizations and the only acceptable response to any directional conflict is active participation and support for the overall mission. Apparently, many licensed American hams who are not League members don't understand this. That's a shame. They're benefiting from the actions of the ARRL anyway.

I won't be lying awake worrying about a few more dollars the next time I renew my membership. It's a bargain.—*F. Gordon Hubbell, WD4FGH, Charlotte, North Carolina*

THE VENETIAN BLIND ANTENNA

◆ I just read, with interest, about AA1DO's condo antenna farm (*QST* April 2001, page 64). My own situation is a ham's nightmare or challenge, depending upon how you look at it.

I live in a second-floor apartment and am unable to have any outdoor antenna or anything in the common attic space. This is a Senior Citizens apartment in a converted church building. I immediately tried to come up with a workable indoor antenna arrangement. What I devised has netted me 67 countries or so on 20, 17 and 15 meters CW and SSB.

The antenna is a simple bottom-loaded "inverted U" wire that is mounted in my second-floor window. It is supported on the venetian blind with cable ties. The blind slats are vinvl, not metal, of course. The window itself is 40 inches wide and 44 inches high, so the wire is 35 inches across the top and 40 inches on the two sides. A 27-inch piece of stranded insulated wire with an alligator clip on one end connects the one side of the inverted U to an airwound loading coil of 14 turns of no. 10 wire 2 inches in diameter. A short run of coax from my Yaesu FT-920 transceiver is connected to the bottom of the coil and a "ground plane" of random length 4-inch wide copper strap. Using the alligator clip I can resonate my Venetian Blind Antenna for 20, 17 and 15 meters with an SWR of less than 1.5:1. The built-in tuner in my FT-920 trims it down to a perfect match.

I'm pretty satisfied with its performance. I haven't been able to put in a lot of hours operating, but 67 countries in the limited time I have been on the air aren't bad. The one thing that amazes me, though, is this: The window my Venetian Blind Antenna is mounted in faces southwest. Contacts with Europe and Russia and Africa are most common and usually with the best reports (often S7 or better), yet my transmit signal has to go through the entire apartment building to exit toward those countries!

So, there is always hope for the "antenna disadvantaged" ham. Apartment dwellers, take heart!—*Ray Jenkins, W3MQA, Youngwood, Pennsylvania*



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Watts In	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

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The Spot Grabber

Catch all the DX action by tapping into what's happening on your local packetcluster-without using your computer!

addition to hours of patience coupled with sharp operating technique, successful DX chasing requires a dedicated DXer to be completely informed of any ongoing or upcoming DX-station appearances. Recently, the widespread availability of DX packetclusters and the flexibility of the Internet have simplified the hunt for DX by informing us-often in real-time-of active rare stations. I'm referring, of course, to today's common DX-hunting procedure of connecting to a local packetcluster while simultaneously scanning the bands.

Of course, most DX-cluster eavesdropping is done with the help of your trusty shack PC. But why? Surely there has to be an alternative to tying up your PC just to monitor a few DX-spot transmissions! With that in mind, I decided to devise a PC-free system that would silently stand guard for interesting DX spots.

Having written programs for a range of Microchip's PIC microcontrollers, I wondered if one of them could be persuaded to perform the spot-monitoring tasks of the PC.¹ After a few busy weeks of code bashing and breadboard hacking, I conjured up a working prototype based on a 16F876 microcontroller. It's probably not the best microcontroller choice for the job at hand, but undoubtedly it's one of the least expensive; it's readily available and easily programmed.

The Early Bird Gets the Worm

Being one of the first on a DX op's listening frequency definitely improves your chances of working him. Getting to the party early is the key! You want to be there before the pileup grows and the big guns swamp your signal. Not so long ago, early warning methods were used to alert "the deserving" to any rare stations heard. Informing fellow hams on a local repeater or making chain telephone calls was



fairly common. Nowadays, this task has been primarily replaced by the DX packetcluster network that gives everybody a chance to keep abreast of what's currently happening on the bands. Using the information acquired from the DX packetcluster correctly permits a lightning fast, surgically precise QSO en-

abling you to bag yet another needed A few years ago, a small black box called the DX Peeper appeared on the market.² Connected to a radio, it would

that its built-in TNC monitored. Lacking a display, a CW generator announced the DX's call sign and frequency before placing that into one of its six memories. No spot filtering or printer output was available. Today, with the proliferation of home computers, DX-packetcluster monitoring is done almost exclusively using PC software.

As I'm writing this, my shack's Pentium PC, running logging software, is also standing guard for any juicy DX spots.³ Most computer logging programs have the facility to connect to the local



Rear panel view of the Spot Grabber.

alert you to activity on all the DX spots

country.

DX cluster and see the latest real-time DX spots. The program I use can check received spots against my station's log and a set of predefined filters to see if there's a needed entity. The program then alerts me accordingly. I don't even have to be connected to the cluster because, like the DX Peeper, as long as there are other stations connected to the cluster, it monitors their exchanged packet traffic.

Some of the newer VHF/UHF transceivers on the market have similar features.⁴ These allow you to catch all the DX-cluster spot activity, thanks to their built-in TNCs—even while operating mobile or portable. Unfortunately, unlike the PC software utilities, they don't permit filtering for specific spots.

Does having a PC switched on just to monitor and process DX-spot exchanges seem a waste of energy and processing power? Perhaps you just want a mobile DX-cluster monitoring system but don't want to dish out yet more money on the latest TNC-equipped transceiver. If so, adding the Spot Grabber to your existing home or mobile station may be a good option. The Spot Grabber, as its name suggests, plucks DX spots from the ether and processes them according to your previously defined instructions. It combines the best of the formerly mentioned spot-monitoring systems. Spot Grabber features include a scrolling memory display, an audible alarm, spot filtering, hardcopy printing and full configurability. In fact, the only thing this first version can't do is check the received spot with your log's countries-needed list and tune your rig!

The Spot Grabber

The Spot Grabber is a standalone replacement for a PC seeking DX-cluster activity. Placed between your existing TNC and PC, the Spot Grabber can be switched to one of three modes. Refer to Figure 1.

S1 controls the Spot Grabber's three operational modes. When off, it is powered down and is effectively out of circuit. Its RS-232 ports are linked together so a normal TNC-to-PC link exists allowing classic operation.

When on, the Spot Grabber is powered up and the PC is switched out of the circuit. Since only the TNC port is connected, all packet information received is routed by S1 to the Spot Grabber. The unit analyzes the TNC's output for any DXspot information. It does this by looking for a 75-character long string beginning **DX de** and ending in **Z**.

Example:

DX de DL6CM: 18069.5 CU8F Flores Isl 1757Z



Figure 1—Block diagram of the Spot Grabber signal flow.

The call sign, frequency, time and any comment are then parsed out of the string for processing.

By switching S1 to **SETUP**, the Spot Grabber is also powered on, but placed in a configuration mode. S1 routes the PC port to the Spot Grabber ready for configuring by the Windows setup program.

The circuit can be analyzed by referring to Figure 2. All the heavy lifting is done by U1, a Microchip PIC microcontroller (see Note 1). The 16F876 is an enhanced version of the ubiquitous 16F84. It has 8 kB of flash program memory, simplifying firmware development and making it possible to upgrade to future Spot Grabber code versions.⁵ Lots of RAM is available, which is essential in processing the many variable string arrays. Its three I/O ports provide 22 pins for interfacing to the outside world and like the 16F84, it has EEPROM data memoryalbeit more of it-ideal for saving all of the program's configuration options. Microchip's 16F876 data sheet states that a minimum of 100,000 write cycles can be performed on each memory location of the chip's EEPROM data area and an unlimited number of read cycles. If you were to change the unit's setup once a day, this equates to a life span of over 270 years!

The Spot Grabber's gray matter is formed by the program code crammed into its 8 kB×14-word flash program memory. Of course, the 16F876 must be programmed. The latest Spot Grabber code is available on the Internet and by post.⁶ There are many commercially available PIC programmers. For this project, your PIC-programming software should have HS oscillator type selected and the Watch Dog Timer enabled. If you consider building a PIC programmer from any of the designs available on the Internet, make sure it can program a 16F876. However, before deciding whether to build or buy a PIC programmer, ask around. With the widespread use of PICs in ham projects, someone at your local radio club may already have a 16F876-capable programmer.

Serial communications to the outside world takes place via U3, a MAX232. This IC converts the TTL voltages of U1 to and from the RS-232 voltage levels used by PC serial ports. Although the 16F876 can be made to talk directly to serial ports, using U3 ensures full RS-232 equipment compatibilty. A speed of 2400 baud with hardware flow control is employed. Therefore, five-wire serial cables, a correctly configured TNC and terminal



Figure 2—Schematic of the Spot Grabber circuit. Unless otherwise specified, resistors are 1/4-W, 5%-tolerance carbon-composition or metal-film units. For part numbers in parentheses, DK = Digi-Key Corp, 701 Brooks Ave S, Thief River Falls, MN 56701-0677; tel 800-344-4539, 218-681-6674, fax 218-681-3380; www.digikey.com; JC = Jameco Electronics, 1355 Shoreway Rd, Belmont, CA 94002; tel 650-592-8097, domestic fax, 800-237-6948, international fax. 650-592-2503: info@jameco.com;

www.jameco.com; MO = Mouser Electronics, 958 N Main St, Mansfield, TX 76063-4827; tel 800-346-6873, 817-483-4422, fax 817-483-0931; sales@mouser.com;

www.mouser.com. Equivalent parts can be substituted; n.c. indicates no connection.

- C1, C15-100 µF, 25V (DK P6633)
- C2-0.1 µF monolithic, polyester or Mylar (DK P4593)
- C3, C4-18 pF cerámic (DK P4015A) C5–0.047 μ F monolithic, polyester or
- Mylar (DK P4589) C6-C11-10 µF 25 V (DK P6629)
- C12, C13–0.1 μ F monolithic, polyester or Mylar (DK P4593)
- C14-47 μF, 25 V (DK P6632)
- D1-D3-1N4004 (DK 1N4004MSCT)
- DS1—LED (DK HLMP-4700QT) DS2—20-character, two-line LCD with backlight, ie, a Wintek WM-C2002M, or Optrex DMC-20261NY-LY (DK 73-1062); see note 7
- J1, J2-DB25F, panel mount (JC 15157)
- J3—DB25M, panel mount (JC 15114)
- J4-DC power jack, panel mount (MO 163-4001)
- LS1—8-Ω miniature speaker (DK P9610)
- R1—1 kΩ (DK 1.0KQBK)
- R2-R4—10 kΩ (DK 10KQBK)
- R5-20 kΩ trimmer (DK 3309P-203) R6—10 kΩ panel mount, log taper
- (DK P3H8103)
- R7-51 kΩ (DK 51KQBK)
- R8-10 Ω (DK 10QBK)
- R9-27 Ω (DK 27KQBK)
- S1—Three-position, 14-pole ganged, break-before-make switch; see text S2—SPST; see text (JC 72160)
- U1—Programmed PIC 16F876-20/SP
- (DK PIČ16F876-20/SP); see notes 5 and 6.
- U2—LM386N audio amplifier (DK LM386N-4)
- U3—MAX232 RS232 transmitter/
- receiver (DK MAX232ACPE) U4-7805 positive 5-V, 1-A regulator
- (DK NJM7805FA)
- Y1-10 MHz crystal (DK CTX057)



Inside view of the Spot Grabber from the front panel. The PIC is near the crystal at the left center of the PC board. The voltage regulator heat sink is secured to the rear panel at the left. In this view you can see the perforated metal strip used to cover the holes made by the removal of the two unneeded DB25 connectors.

software are essential.

A two-line, 20-character LCD, DS2, provides a visual indication of spots received. Trimmer pot R5 is adjusted for best LCD viewing contrast. R9 provides current limiting for the LCD's backlight LEDs. This backlight is essential when using the Spot Grabber in low-light situations, such as a mobile station at night.

Audio output is available on pin 28 of U1 and is sufficient to drive a small piezo sounder. However, U3, a common LM386N audio amp, is used to increase the PIC's audio output for use in noisier environments such as a vehicle. This increase in audio output is also useful for keeping you informed of received spots when you wander from the shack-or for waking you up when that specific DXpedition call is spotted in the middle of the night!

For hardcopy output, the 16F876's port C, pins 11 to 18, provide the Centronics port's data output and port A bit 5, pin 7, is used to strobe the printer. The printer's status is not checked, so make sure it's online with a full paper tray.

Pin 6 of U1, port A bit 4, provides two functions. As an output, it controls DS1, a red STATUS LED used to show important Spot Grabber conditions. As an input, when grounded by S1M, it switches the Spot Grabber to setup mode ready for configuring. S2 grounds pin 27 of U1 in normal operation and freezes the scrolling display when open. This HOLD switch can be ganged to the VOLume potentiometer to save panel space.

The 5-V supply for U1, U3 and DS2 is derived from a 7805 voltage regulator, U4. The LM386N audio amp, U2, is powered directly from 12 V. S1N switches the 12-V supply to the unit. The middle (OFF) position is unconnected so that the Spot Grabber will power up in either **SETUP** mode or normal operation. U1's port A bit 4 is an input on power-up and when grounded by S1M **SETUP** mode is entered.

If the Spot Grabber is switched off but the printer left powered on, leakage current from the printer's Centronics port data and control lines would energize DS2 through U1, thus retaining the lastdisplayed characters. D2 prevents this from happening and ensures a clean display at turn-on. Because D2 drops about 0.7 V, the output of regulator U4 is raised to about 5.7 V by D1. D3 then brings DS2's supply voltage to a nominal 5 V. This way all IC supplies are kept within their recommended voltage levels.

Putting It Together

The unit's relatively small component count allows for construction on a small single-sided PC board (see Note 6). Mount the 16F876 in a 28-pin IC socket to facilitate removal in case of future firmware upgrades. Mount the microcontroller's 10-MHz clock oscillator crystal, Y1, and associated capacitors, C3 and C4, as close as possible to U1's pins 9 and 10. U1, U2 and U4's 0.1 μ F supply decoupling capacitors should also be connected close to their respective ICs. The orientation of all electrolytic capacitors

connected to the MAX232 should be double checked, especially the unconventional polarity of C7. If a heat sink is used on regulator U4 (it doesn't need one), don't ground it. Remember that because the output voltage has been raised by D1, any heat-sink tab will not be at 0 V, but at about 0.7 V. Grounding the heat sink would short D1 and lower the IC supply voltages appearing at the cathodes of D2 and D3.

Only connectors, switches, the VOL-UME control and display are mounted offboard. You can use any Hitachi HC44780based two-line, 20-character LCD.⁷ If opting for a backlit display, confirm the backlight pin connection and its supply requirements, then choose R9 accordingly. The Spot Grabber's volume level is controlled by R6, a 10 k Ω log-taper pot. Using a ganged switch for S2, to stop the scrolling display, will save on frontpanel space.

The MODE switch, S1, is a 14-pole, 3-position, ganged, break-before-make rotary switch. Although available from the better electronic component suppliers, such a switch can be hard to find and be somewhat expensive. I opted for rescuing a switch from a 4-position computer data switch. These switch boxes are commonly used to interconnect a PC to two or more peripherals. The switch is actually a 25-pole, 4-position ganged switch but, for this application, 11 of the switch poles are unused and the fourth switch position is ignored. Use an ohmmeter to decipher all of S1's switch connections, then solder the appropriate wires to the Spot Grabber's DB25 serial connectors and board, according to the schematic.⁸

The cannibalized data-switch box isn't wasted: By carefully drilling, filing and repainting, it can house the Spot Grabber (see Note 6). Three of the data-switch's five original DB25 connectors are reused. The photos show the new front and rear panels of the revamped box. The unused top two DB25 cutouts of the rear panel are covered by a piece of thin metal sheet before repainting. Air flow through the box and the sound output is improved if perforated metal is used here.

Connect and install everything *except* the ICs and make sure there are no cold solder joints or bridges on the PC board. After double checking all connections and confirming that all is well, apply power and confirm the existence of 5 V at the cathodes of D2 and D3. You should measure 5 V at the supply pins of U1, U3 and DS2 (pins 20, 16 and 2, respectively). The voltage supply of U2, on pin 6, should be 12 V. If all checks out okay, install the ICs.

Operation

Make sure that your packet-terminal program options are chosen correctly and the TNC is configured correctly. Reliable serial communications to and from the Spot Grabber is achieved with an RS-232 speed of 2400 baud using hardware flow control. On my Kantronics KAM, **ABAUD** = 2400 and **XFLOW** = **OFF** set the right speed and hardware flow control. Your TNC will have similar commands. Also ensure your TNC's **MONitor** is **ON**.

When switch S1 is in the middle (**OFF**) position, besides powering down the Spot



This inside view of the Spot Grabber is from the rear panel and shows the LCD panel meter glued to the rear of the front panel.

Grabber, it also directly connects your PC to your TNC allowing conventional packet operation. This avoids the need to unplug the Spot Grabber every time you want to send messages, connect to your local BBS, see APRS traffic, download the latest DX bulletin, etc. If there is a lack of spot traffic because no one is connected to your local cluster, try connecting your station. Then switch in the Spot Grabber to monitor DX spots sent to you while you use the PC for something else.

When switched **ON**, the unit shows an introductory display and two CW Rs are sounded, indicating that the configuration settings have been loaded from U1's onchip EEPROM and all is well. If you have a printer connected and on-line, it will print a page title before standing guard for data from the TNC. The display then scrolls from right to left to show the last five DX spots. Obviously, at turn-on, no spots will have been captured and a WAIT-**ING** message is displayed in place of the DX call sign. The display pauses at each displayed spot for a configurable amount of time, before sequentially scrolling to the next DX spot on the list. You can see which spot on the list is being displayed by the dx# field on the left-hand side of the display. The newest spot appears as dx #1, while the oldest is dx #5.

If a new spot is grabbed and found to comply with your chosen filters, the scrolling display is interrupted and this new spot displayed immediately. In this case the **dx#** field shows **dx nw**, the **STATUS** LED lights and an audible alert is also sounded if desired. Scrolling then recommences with spot **dx #1** in memory replaced by this new spot and all the others in the list move down one position. The oldest spot, namely what was **dx #5**, disappears, of course, since **dx #6** doesn't exist.

The Spot Grabber ignores non-hamband, filtered-out and duplicate spots. Duplicate spots occur when the DX cluster transmits the same spot until all its connected users receive it. The Spot Grabber is sufficiently intelligent to detect these redundant spots and avoid repeated alerts for the same DX station. It compares the call of every new spot with the ones it already has in its five memories. If the call is already in its memory, it then compares the time of the spot. By ignoring spots whose call sign and time fields are already memorized, repeated alerts for the same spot are avoided. Checking the spot's call sign and time fields allows for any change of frequency by the DX station while still permitting spotting of DXpeditions working on more than one band. The chances of a DXpedition being spotted on more than

one band at exactly the same time are minimal. Ignored spots are indicated by the status LED flashing briefly for every one it discards. Usually, after a DX spot is grabbed and displayed, the **STATUS** LED flashes once for each connected DX cluster user, as the same spot is echoed to all of them in turn and ignored by the Spot Grabber. The status LED also flashes when it rejects spots that you have decided to filter out based on band, mode and chosen DX targets, or if a spot for a non-ham band is received.

The scrolling display can be stopped at any memory position by S2, the **HOLD** button. This is handy for giving you more time to read the display, open your log and tune your transceiver. When switched to **HOLD**, the red **STATUS** LED flashes once a second to remind you of the Spot Grabber's frozen display state.

Using a Printer

To obtain a permanent record of grabbed DX spots, connect a printer to the Spot Grabber's parallel port. If configured to do so, the unit will print each spot as it is grabbed. In addition to the call and frequency information shown on the unit's LCD, the printout shows any comments available. Any standard parallel/Centronics printer will do, so blow the dust of that forgotten dot-matrix printer you have lying in the corner and give it a new lease on life. Make sure it's on-line and full of paper because its status is not checked and any printer errors are ignored. When you're at work or just away from the shack, let the printer provide you with a list of spots received when you return. By filtering selected DX targets, a printout allows you to analyze the operating habits of DXpeditions so you can better predict the next best band and time to work them.

The Spot Grabber can be left to silently stand guard for any DX spots coming from your TNC. Day or night, it will alert you to DX spots received after previously filtering out ones which don't interest you. For example, if you're an HF CW operator working towards your DXCC CW Award, you can configure the Spot Grabber to alert you to only HFband CW DX spots.

Configuring The Spot Grabber

When S1 of the Spot Grabber is switched to its top position, you'll see a brief introductory display followed by the Spot Grabber sending one CW **R** to inform you that you are in the setup mode ready to be programmed by the Windows Setup Interface. The code version is displayed and the status LED stays lit. Run the SG.EXE program, confirm that its version number is the same as the Spot Grabber's code version and that the correct PC COM port is selected. The 2400baud data rate and hardware flow control are automatically set.

The setup interface allows easy access to all of the Spot Grabber's optional parameters by reading and writing these to and from U1's EEPROM. See its current configuration by clicking the **Read** button and load a new configuration with the **Write** button. Options chosen in the setup interface are saved upon exit to the file **c:\windows\ficheiro.ini** (assuming you're using drive C:), which the program then initially reads the next time it is executed. This way, you always start using the interface program from where you left off.

The setup interface's three tabs facilitate configuration. The **Filters** tab lets you configure the Spot Grabber to filter for any particular combination of bands and modes (see Figure 3).

For example, if you just want it to alert you to HF-band CW DX spots, only activate the CW-mode check boxes for every HF band. If you only want to be alerted to a specific DX station's spot, activate the DX-target option button and fill in the DX-target list. Up to three targets may be programmed into Spot Grabber. When this option is active, only spots that (after complying with the band and mode filters) are on the DX-target list will be announced. This is especially handy for grabbing only spots associated with particular DX stations such as ongoing DXpeditions.

With the **Alarm** tab selected, its option buttons and sliders let you customize the Spot Grabber's audible and visual alerts (see Figure 4). By choosing the **Beep** option, an audio tone will be heard. Use the associated slider to vary the tone's duration and the frequency slider to adjust its pitch. The Repeat slider is used to define how many of these beeps are sounded. Alternatively, choose the **Morse** option to have the Spot Grabber announce the call sign of the DX spotted. The CW speed can be adjusted, as can the Tone frequency and number of times the call is repeated. When the Preamble box is checked, an initial warning signal is sounded before any beep or CW call. This preamble signal is helpful for getting your brain into "CW gear" as it warns you that a CW call is about to be sent. Of course, the preamble can also be used with the beep option or even on its own by choosing repeat = 0. No audible alert is sent if repeat = 0 and the **Preamble** box is not checked. By clicking the Read + Preview button, you read the Spot Grabber's memory and then hear a preview of the audible warning configuration resident in U1's EEPROM data memory followed by a CW R.

The amount of time the scrolling display pauses at each DX spot is chosen by using the **Pause** slider in the **Visual**



Figure 3—The setup interface's three tabs facilitate configuration. The **FILTERS** tab lets you configure the Spot Grabber to filter for your desired combination of bands and modes.



Figure 4—With the ALARM tab selected, its option buttons and sliders let you customize the Spot Grabber's audible and visual alerts.



Figure 5—The **BAND PLAN** tab lets you choose the frequency that the mode filters use to differentiate between CW and SSB spots.

section of the **Alarm** tab. Here you can also enable or disable the Spot Grabber's printer output.

The **Band Plan** tab lets you choose the frequency that the mode filters will use to differentiate between CW and SSB spots (see Figure 5). If your main interest is working CW DX, most sliders should be at the low end of each band. For example, by setting a value of 14.065 MHz on 20 meters, no spots for digital-mode or phone stations are grabbed when the 20-meter CW box is checked in the **Filters** tab. If you want to grab CW and data-mode spots, but not SSB spots, a value of 14.100 MHz is more appropriate.

After defining all your spot filters, alarm options and band-plan frequencies, don't forget to load them into the Spot Grabber using the **Write** button. A successful write has the unit return two CW **Rs**. To check the current Spot Grabber's configuration, use the **Read** button. After a read, the Spot Grabber returns a single CW **R** and displays its configuration on the setup interface utility.

Limitations

The PIC 16F876 provides us with an inexpensive, widely available, easily programmed microcontroller that presents a rapid and flexible development platform. The brains behind the Spot Grabber reside in the code in U1's program memory which, although fairly versatile, does have some limitations. The drawbacks for this application have mostly to do with U1's lack of multitasking capability, number of I/O pins and size of program memory. Choosing a higher-end PIC microcontroller would solve some of these limitations, but there's really no need for one.

True multitasking is not possible with the 16F876; this means that it can only do one thing at a time. For example, while a new spot is displayed and audibly announced, any new spots arriving cannot be processed. The Spot Grabber halts the flow of data coming from the TNC while it announces each new spot. Normally this isn't a problem because the TNC's buffer holds newly received data until the Spot Grabber is ready to process it for possible DX spots. However, if you configured the unit to accept all spots and announce each one twenty times in CW, that would take a lot of time. During these long audible alerts, more spots may be received by the TNC and fill up its output buffer. Once full, any newly received data is lost. Therefore, it's wise to keep audible announcements short if you're trying to grab everything. Filtering only for particular DX stations by selecting specific modes, bands and DX targets reduces the number of announced spots and helps the Spot Grabber keep up with the data flow.

Each spot in memory is paused on the LCD for a configured number of seconds. Because of U1's lack of multitasking, this delay between display scrolling can vary slightly. While it sequentially displays the spots it has stored in its memory, U1 divides its time by analyzing any new spot received. Every time data is received, U1 goes off to see if it's a valid spot. If it's not valid, the pause starts again. A few clever lines of code attempt to prevent the Spot Grabber from pausing too long between display scrolls and remaining close to the chosen pause value.

U1's crowded program memory coupled with its already overtaxed I/O pins—meant that I had to take a few hardware and code shortcuts to accommodate all of the desired functions. First, because no more I/O pins are available, the printer port is unidirectional. No printer response is monitored making the Spot Grabber oblivious to any printer warnings. Second, to reduce program size, a simplified
code routine rejects any non-ham-band spots. Only the megahertz digits are checked, so some non-ham-band spots aren't rejected. For instance, spots for 10.000 MHz, 21.500 MHz and 29.900 MHz are displayed although they are not in our ham bands. This small inaccuracy, however, isn't a major issue as spots for non-ham activities are rare.

Finally, remember that the Spot Grabber merely *eavesdrops* on spots sent to already connected cluster users. If no one is connected to your local cluster, no spots are seen. On my local cluster, this usually occurs during office hours when everybody is working and late at night when everybody is sleeping. To catch every drop of DX action, you can first connect to the cluster yourself with your PC, then switch in the Spot Grabber.

A Little Knowledge is a Dangerous Thing

Using the packetcluster network to find DX is a great time saver. However, take care not to let yourself become a lazy operator by accommodating yourself to information gained solely from the DX clusters. Remember: Using spot information taken from the packetcluster is no substitute for the number one rule of DXing-listening! Scan those frequencies! It's amazing how many unannounced DX stations you'll find sending lonely CQs! Furthermore, to avoid confusion on the bands, all spot information must be verified. Hams are a helpful bunch who freely share information; however, there's no guarantee that this information is correct. The call sign the spot pertains to, its frequency and any comment, should be double-checked by always listening before transmitting. Furthermore, the ability to instantaneously follow the DX station's instructions and understand his system and style of working are essential to avoid pileup chaos and ultimately to notching up a new one. Take some time to brush up on the two main DXing languages—CW, if your speed is low, and English, if it's not your mother tongue.

Over the past couple of months the Spot Grabber has become my helpful DXchasing partner. It wakes me up in the early morning hours so I can contact a needed DXpedition. Used mobile, it has me rushing home from work to QSO with a new DXCC country! When I'm out of the shack, it prints a record of interesting spots for me to read on my return. If you're like me and not blessed with several acres of antennas, a kilowatt of power and find that twenty-four hours in a day are still not enough, this kind of help is most welcome!

Notes

- ¹Microchip Technology Inc, 2355 W Chandler Blvd, Chandler, AZ 85224-6199; tel 602-786-7200, fax 602-899-9210. You can see the full range of Microchip microcontrollers available and download their datasheets at www.microchip.com.
- ²For information about the DX Peeper by Sigmatech read the review by Glenn Swanson, KB1GW, "Sigmatech DX Peeper DX *PacketCluster* CW Decoder," Product Review, *QST*, Sep 1996, pp 73-74.
- ³Log-EQF logging software is available from Thomas Dandrea, N3EQF; www.eqfsoftware.com/.
- ⁴Kenwood's TM-D700 mobile and TH-D7 portable. You can read the transceiver specifications and download manuals from their site at www.kenwood.net.
- ⁵Two excellent articles can get you started in PIC development: John Hansen, W2FS, "Using PIC Microcontrollers in Amateur Radio Projects," *QST*, Oct 1998, pp 34-40 (see also Feedback, Feb 1999, p 72) and Steve Hageman, "PIC Development on a Shoestring," *QST*, Mar 1999, pp 49-51; www. sonic.net\~shageman.
- ⁶Programmed PICs and PC boards are available from FAR Circuits, 18N640 Field Ct, Dundee, IL 60118-9269; tel 847-836-9148 (voice and fax). Prices: programmed PIC \$10 each; PC board, \$5 each, plus \$1.50 shipping for up to four boards only, four PICs only or a combination of four PICs and PC boards. Visa and MasterCard accepted with a \$3 service charge; www.cl.ais.net/farcir.

You can download the operating software, source code and cabinet-drilling template as SPOT_GRABBER.ZIP from www.arrl.

org/files/qst-binaries/.

- ⁷A variety of suitable displays are available from sources such as Digi-Key Corp, 701 Brooks Ave S, Thief River Falls, MN 56701-0677; tel 800-344-4539, 218-681-6674, fax 218-681-3380; www.digikey.com. In the original version of this project, I used a Wintek WM-C202M backlit LCD; www. wintek.com.tw.
- ⁸These pin numbers are correct for a KAM All-Mode TNC and pin designations are with reference to the PC. Confirm the pin numbers for your particular TNC make and model.

Paulo N. Jorge, CT1EFL, lived most of his life in England. He was first licensed there in 1985, and also holds the call sign GOMUW. He completed a three-year Marine Electronics and Radar Higher National Diploma at Wray Castle College with a view to becoming a Merchant Navy Radio Officer. Paulo has been living in his native country, Portugal, since 1991, working for Companhia Portuguesa Radio Marconi at their satellite earth station near Lisbon, where he is part of a team ensuring the smooth running of Eutelsat Tracking, Inmarsat and VSAT systems. On the ham bands, Paulo is usually chasing DX and "ragchewing" on HF CW: "I'm a big CW fan!" He also enjoys homebrewing, swimming and traveling. You can contact Paulo at Praceta Francisco Romero 32/26, Amoreira-Estoril, 2645-196 Alcabideche, Portugal; pnjorge@mail. telepac.pt. Q57~

NEW PRODUCTS

HAMCALC VERSION 48 NOW AVAILABLE

◊ George Murphy, VE3ERP, has recently released a CD-ROM containing his latest collection of math and design programs for radio amateurs and professionals.

Since *Hamcalc*'s introduction in 1993, it has become a popular tool for learning, reference and design. Most of the included programs can be used with metric or Imperial/US units of measure. The programs included in the collection are specifically selected for their ease of use by non-technical individuals.

Hamcalc 48 is priced at \$7, including shipping and handling into the US. To obtain a copy, send a check or money order (no stamps or IRCs please) to George Murphy, VE3ERP, 77 McKenzie St, Orillia, ON L3V 6A6, Canada; ve3erp@ encode.com.

KAM XL FROM KANTRONICS

♦ Kantronics has announced a new HF/ VHF multimode TNC: the KAM *XL*. The KAM XL looks like and emulates Kantronic's popular dual-port KAM Plus, and retains all of that unit's capabilities such as cross-port digipeating, packet node switching and VHF/HF mailboxes.

Supported operating modes are AMTOR, PACTOR, ASCII, CW, GTOR, Packet, PSK31 and RTTY. Notable new features introduced in this unit are SMD circuit board construction, DSP-based modems, flash memory (to provide a convenient upgrade path for the internal software), a telemetry port and an auxiliary/ GPS port. Ports for connecting external devices now include two DB-9 radio ports, a DB-15 telemetry port, a DB-9 auxiliary/GPS port and an RS-232 terminal port.

The KAM XL measures approximately $1^{1}/_{2} \times 8^{1}/_{2} \times 4^{1}/_{2}$ inches. The specified power requirement is 7 to 17 V dc at around 200 mA.

For additional information visit your favorite Amateur Radio products dealer or contact Kantronics Co Inc, 1202 E 23rd St, Lawrence, KS 66046; tel 785-842-7745; fax 785-842-2031; sales@ kantronics.com; www.kantronics.com. Next New Products

2001 W1AW HF Digital Run Results

Some software, a computer with soundcard and a couple of audio cables are all it took for hams to enjoy this event.

"These are great exercises!"

"I could receive clearly even during the 1-W test."

"When will you guys do this again? Maybe next time the power levels could be in milliwatts."

"Thanks for exposing me to this fun mode!"

These are but a few of the comments received with entries for the 2001 W1AW HF Digital Run that took place January 13-14, 2001. More than 300 amateurs from across the US, including some hams in Canada and Europe, submitted reception reports.

Judging by the entries, PSK31 proved to be the most successful mode at the 1-W power level. Quite a number of respondents stated that they were able to copy the PSK31 1-W transmissions better than the MFSK16 transmissions at the same power level. Of course, this doesn't necessarily make PSK31 the "winner" over MFSK16; this is not a scientific test. Even so, the results were intriguing.

What Software Were Listeners Using?

There are a number of PSK31 programs, and (as of this writing) one good MFSK16 program available. From what can be seen from the entries, the *DigiPan* was by far the dominant PSK31 software, although a significant number of amateurs were using *WinPSK* and some even employed the original *PSK31* program written by Peter Martinez, G3PLX. All the MFSK16 screen shots (or program descriptions provided by hams) were from Nino, IZ8BLY's program, *STREAM*.

This does not mean that one program may be better than another. From what I could gather from the comments, it would appear that some hams preferred having the additional "bells and whistles" associated with some programs. And still others preferred using just a straightforward package.

Was W1AW Off Frequency?

There were a few questions as to which exact frequencies W1AW was using for the tests. Some commented that W1AW appeared to be off frequency according to the list provided in the Digital Run announcement published in the January 2001 *QST*. This was one of those issues that didn't seem to have a quick and easy answer. Should we have told hams where to set their receiver dials, with respect to the actual sideband used? Should we have indicated a dial frequency, but offset the transmit frequency here at W1AW? Should we have not given an exact frequency, but rather a range of frequencies to monitor for each band? Should there have been some discussion about dial frequency versus idle carrier frequency?



Figure 1—All PSK31/MFSK16 entries by call area.



Figure 2—All PSK31/MFSK16 entries by state (includes DX, KP4 and VEs).

The fact is that no matter what may have been done, chances are very good that some level of "tuning" would need to have been performed anyway. A slight frequency drift, improper audio input levels to the sound card, interference and so on could attribute to an amateur not copying us 100% (at least at the very start of each transmission). Given that some level of tuning was expected, we opted to use a long "intro" transmission (nearly a minute in length) at the beginning of every transmission.

The frequencies shown in the January announcement were the "suppressed carrier" (dial) frequencies. We should have noted that fact in the list. Despite some confusion in the field, however, the good news is that the great majority of listeners were able to find our signals in time to copy all of the test transmissions.

Equipment used at W1AW

The transceiver used for the transmissions was the ICOM IC-756 Pro. The antenna lineup consisted of an 80-meter inverted V up 65 feet, a 3-element 30meter Yagi up 65 feet; two 3-element 20meter Yagis, one up 33 feet and the other at 65 feet, and a 5-element 10-meter Yagi at 65 feet. Power levels were adjusted and checked using a Bird 43 Wattmeter. The PC was a Gateway P5-133 with a 16-bit SoundBlaster card. The PSK31 software was DigiPan, Version 1.6c, and the MFSK16 software was Stream, Version 0.86. The texts used for the transmissions were taken from articles that appeared in 1950s and '60s issues of QST magazine.

The Results

The following graphs breakdown the entries into various categories. Among the state and call area graphs, the 4th call area is well represented, especially the state of Florida. Is this a statistical fluke, or do "four landers" have a particular passion for digital modes?

Interestingly enough, although the antennas at W1AW are beamed towards the US, there were at least 11 entries from Europe. And as can be seen by the graphs, MFSK16 was the mode of choice for participants outside the US.

What was most interesting was the high number of solid 1-W reception reports. If you needed proof that a mere watt is sufficient for the digital modes, you have it here.

PSK31 turned in an outstanding job on 30 meters. That's not a surprise. QRP CW operators have known this "secret" about 30 meters for years! MFSK16 was particularly successful on 80 meters. This mode seemed robust in the face of the noise that plagues 80 meters.



Figure 3—Mode monitored vs call area.



Figure 4-Number of entries for each power level (1, 10 and 100 W) per mode.



Figure 5—Number of successful reception reports for each mode per band.

Thanks!

For those hams who participated in this event, we thank you. For those who are undecided about using these digital modes, I hope you'll give them a try. Many people reported that the W1AW HF Digital Run was their first experience with either PSK31 or MFSK16. No doubt it won't be their last.

A few of the entrants had asked if

W1AW will ever do this again. Based on the success of this effort, you can look forward to more on-air tests like this from W1AW in the future. Just keep watching the pages of *QST*!

Joe Carcia, NJ1Q, is the W1AW Station Manager. You can contact him at 225 Main St, Newington, CT 06111; jcarcia@ arrl.org.

Simple **RF**-Power Measurement



D C VOLTS PHOTOS BY JOE BOTTIGLIERI, AA1GW

nanowatts to 100 watts is easy with these simple homebrewed instruments!

easuring RF power is central to almost everything that we do as radio amateurs and experimenters. Those applications range from simply measuring the power output of our transmitters to our workbench experimentations that call for measuring the LO power applied to the mixers within our receivers. Even our receiver S meters are

power indicators.

The power-measuring system described here is based on a recently introduced IC from Analog Devices: the AD8307. The core of this system is a battery operated instrument that allows us to directly measure signals of over 20 mW (+13 dBm) to less than 0.1 nW (-70 dBm). A tap circuit supplements the power meter, extending the upper limit by 40 dB, allowing measurement of up to 100 W (+50 dBm).

The Power Meter

The cornerstone of the power-meter circuit shown in Figure 1 is an Analog Devices AD8307AN logarithmic amplifier IC, U1. Although you might consider the



Figure 1—Schematic of the 1- to 500-MHz wattmeter. Unless otherwise specified, resistors are 1/4-W 5%-tolerance carboncomposition or metal-film units. Equivalent parts can be substituted; n.c. indicates no connection. Most parts are available from Kanga US; see Note 2.

J1-N or BNC connector

L1-1 turn of a C1 lead, 3/16-inch ID; see text. M1-0-15 V dc (RadioShack 22-410); see

text.

-SPST toggle U1-AD8307; see Note 1. U2-78L05 -LM358 U3Misc: See Note 2; copper-clad board, enclosure (Hammond 1590BB, RadioShack 270-238), hardware.



Figure 2—Response curves for the power meter before (A) and after (B) addition of R2, C2 and L1.



Figure 3—A tap that attenuates a highpower signal for use with the power meter. See the text and Figure 4 for discussion of the capacitor, C.

- J1, J2-N connectors; see text.
- J3—BNC connector
- L1—1×1¹/₂-inch piece of sheet brass; see text.

R1A-R1C—Three series-connected, 820- Ω , 1/2-W carbon film

R2—51-Ω, ¼-W carbon film

IC as slightly expensive at about \$10 in single quantities, its cost is justified by the wide dynamic range and outstanding accuracy offered. You can order the part directly from the Analog Devices Web site, which also offers a device data sheet.^{1,2}

U1's power supply can range from 2.7 to 5.5 V. A 5-V regulator, U2, provides stable power for U1. U3, an op amp serving as a meter driver completes the circuit. U1's dc output (pin 4) changes by 25 mV for each decibel change in input signal. The dc output is filtered by a 0.1 µF capacitor and applied to the noninverting input of U3, which is set for a voltage gain of 2.4. The resulting signal with a 60 mV/dB slope is then applied to a 1-mA meter movement through a 6.8-k Ω multiplier resistor. When the circuit is driven at the 10-mW level, U3's output is about 6 V. U3's gain-setting resistors are chosen to protect the meter against possible damage from excessive drive.

U1 has a low-frequency input resistance of 1.1 k Ω . This combines with the resistances of R1 and R2 to generate a 50- Ω input for the overall circuit. R2 in parallel with C2 form a high-pass network that flattens the response through 200 MHz. L1, a small loop of wire made from a lead of C1, modifies the low-pass filtering related to the IC input capacitance, extending the response to over 500 MHz.

M1 is a RadioShack dc voltmeter. Although sold as a *voltmeter*, it actually is a 0-1 mA meter movement supplied with an external 15-kΩ multiplier resistor. The 0 to 15 V scale is used with a calibration curve that is taped to the back of the instrument to provide output readings in dBm. The dBm units can be converted to milliwatts by using a simple formula, although dBm readout is generally more useful and convenient.³

An auxiliary output from C10, a

feedthrough capacitor, is provided for use with an external digital voltmeter or an oscilloscope for swept measurements.⁴ We use the DVM when resolution is important. The analog movement can be read to about 1 dB, which is useful when adjusting or tuning a circuit. Enterprising builders might program a PIC processor to drive a digital display with a direct reading in dBm.

The first power meter we built did not include R2, C2 and L1. That instrument was accurate in the HF spectrum and useful beyond. Adding the compensation components produced an almost flat response extending beyond 500 MHz with an error of only 0.5 dB. The compensation network reduces the sensitivity by about 3 dB at HF, but boosts it at UHF. If your only interest is in the HF and low-VHF spectrum through 50 MHz, you can simplify the input circuit by omitting R2, C2 and L1. The responses before and after compensation are shown in Figure 2.

The power meter is constructed "deadbug" fashion without need of a PC board. It is breadboarded on a strip of copper clad PC-board material held in place by the BNC input connector. R1 is soldered between the center pin and ground with short leads. U1 is placed about ³/₄ inch from the input in dead-bug fashion (leads up) with pins 1 and 8 oriented toward J1. The IC is held to the ground foil by grounded pin 2 and bypass capacitors C3, C4 and C5. R2 and C2 are connected to the J1 center pin with short leads. L1 is formed by bending the lead of C1 in a full loop. Use a ³/16-inch-diameter drill bit as a winding form. None of the remaining circuitry is critical. It is important to mount the power meter components in a shielded box. We used a Hammond 1590BB enclosure for one meter and a RadioShack box for the other, with good shielding afforded by both. Don't use a plastic enclosure for an instrument of this sensitivity.

Higher Power

Transmitter powers are rarely as low as the maximum that can be measured with this power meter. Several circuits can be used to extend the range including the familiar attenuator. Perhaps the simplest is a resistive tap, shown in Figure 3. This circuit consists of a flat piece of metal, L1, soldered between coaxial connectors J1 and J2, allowing a transmitter to drive a 50- Ω termination. A resistor, R1, taps the path to route a sample of the signal to J3, which connects to the power meter. R2 shunts J3, guaranteeing a 50- Ω output impedance. Selecting the values that comprise R1 establishes the attenuation level.



Figure 4—Drawing of the 40-dB power tap assembly shown schematically in Figure 3. The center conductors of the two N connectors (**RF INPUT** and **RF OUTPUT**) are connected by a $1 \times 1^{1/2}$ -inch piece of sheet brass with its corners removed to clear the pillars in the Hammond 1590A die-cast aluminum enclosure. C1 is made from a piece of #22 AWG insulated hook-up wire; it extends 0.6 inch beyond the edge of the tinned metal piece and almost rests against the two resistor bodies.

The tap extends the nominal +10 dBm power meter maximum level to +50 dBm, or 100 W. Power dissipation becomes an issue at this level, so R1 is built from three series-connected half-watt, carbonfilm resistors.

The tap is built with the J1 to J2 connection configured as a 50- Ω transmission line as shown in Figure 4 and the accompanying photographs. Adjustments were performed with an HP-8714B network analyzer. The analyzer was used to adjust the value of C for an attenuated path to J3 that is flat within 0.1 dB up to 500 MHz. The tap can then be used with a spectrum analyzer or laboratory grade power meter.

It is not realistic to achieve 0.1-dB accuracy through UHF without a network analyzer for adjustment. However, if the tap is duplicated using the mechanical arrangement of Figure 4, you can expect

the tap to be flat within about 1 dB through 500 MHz. The low-frequency attenuation is determined merely by the resistors, so can be guaranteed with DVM measurements. If the primary interest is in measurements below 150 MHz, you can replace the N connectors with BNC connectors. The tap is housed in a Hammond 1590A box.

Calibration

We read and use our meters in one of two ways. The DVM output is recorded and used with an equation that provides power in dBm. Alternatively, we read the panel meter and look at a chart taped to the back of the instrument. In both cases, we need a known source of RF power to calibrate the tool.

The easiest way to calibrate this instrument is with a calibrated signal generator. Set the generator for a welldefined output and apply it to the power meter. We did our calibration work at 10 MHz and levels of -20 and -30 dBm. The two levels provide a 10-dB difference that establishes the slope in decibels per DVM millivolt. One of the two values then provides the needed constant for an equation. The signal generator can be stepped through the amplitude range in 5- or 10dB steps to generate data for the meter plot. Figure 5 shows a plot of DVM output Vs power meter reading. The meter plot is similar.

If you don't have access to a quality signal generator, you can calibrate the power meter using a low-power transmitter. A power level of 1 to 2 W at 7 MHz is fine. Attach the transmitter through the tap to a dummy load where the output voltage can be read directly using a diode detector and DVM as shown in Figure 6. If the power output is 1 W, the peak RF voltage will be 10 V. The detector output will then be about 9.5 V and the signal to the power meter is -10 dBm. Adding a 10-dB pad, as shown in Figure 6, at the meter input drops the power to -20 dBm for the second calibration point.

Applications

There are dozens of applications for this little power meter, a few of which are shown in the accompanying figures. Some applications are obvious and practical while others are more elaborate and instructive. Most of these measurements are *substitutional*, where the power meter is substituted for a load in a circuit. In contrast, most measurements with an oscilloscope are *in situ*, performed *in place* within a working circuit.

Figure 7A shows power measurement for early stages of a transmitter, very low power transmitters, or signals from other





The calibration curve taped to the back of the instrument provides output readings in dBm relative to the meter's 0 to 15 V scale.



Figure 5—Plot of the DVM output versus generator power.



Figure 6—If a signal generator is not available, calibration can be done using a lowpower transmitter. Resistor values for a 10-dB pad are shown. C1-0.01 µF disc ceramic R3, R4-95.3 Ω, 1% metal film

D1-1N4152 R1, R2—100 Ω, 1 W R5-71.5 Ω, 1% metal film



sources. Among the most common is measurement of the power available from a LO system that will then drive a diodering mixer. The nominal maximum power for the meter is +13 to +16 dBm. We were able to perform measurements nearly up to +18 dBm at HF, but this is not maintained at the VHF. Careful calibration at HF was made by comparing our meters' outputs to those of an HP435A.

The tap of Figure 3 extends transmitter testing with the setup of Figure 7B. A good dummy load (termination) is placed on the tap output with the transmitter attached to the input. The power in dBm is now that read on the meter in dBm plus the tap attenuation in decibels.

We sometimes wish to measure power during an operating session. This can be done with the setup of Figure 7C. A typical application might be a QRP station where the operator experiments with significantly reduced, but variable power.

The power meter is useful for a variety of applications with bridge circuits. Figure 8 shows the meter as the detector for a return loss bridge (RLB) driven by a signal generator.⁵ In this example, we use the system to adjust an antenna tuner. Because of the excellent sensitivity of the power meter, the generator need not have high output power. For example, we often make these measurements with a homebrew generator delivering +3 to +10dBm.

The use of such low power can complicate the measurements, as we discovered when we tried the experiment of Figure 8. The exercise began without either of the filters shown. When the generator was turned on, the power meter indicated -4 dBm from the RLB. We tuned the matching circuit, but could only achieve -25 dBm, indicating 21-dB return loss.⁶ No further improvement could be observed. This was the result of local VHF TV and FM broadcast interference. A bandpass or low-pass filter in the powermeter input eliminated the residual response, allowing us to achieve a 45-dB return loss with further tuning. But this was also a limit where no further improvement seemed possible. Adding a low-pass filter to the signal generator output reduced the harmonics there, allowing further improvement. We were eventually able to tune the system for an absurd 60-dB return loss (SWR = 1.002), generally impossible to measure with normal bridges using diode detectors.

The power meter is ideal for experiments with various RF filters as shown in Figure 9. A signal generator is attached to the filter input with the power meter terminating the output. The filter may then be tuned or swept. Temporarily re-



Figure 8—Using the power meter for bridge measurements.



Figure 10—Amplifier measurements with the power meter. At A, making gain measurements. At B, a method to determine the input-impedance match. Reversing the amplifier terminals allows investigating reverse gain and output match.

placing the filter with a coaxial through connection allows you to evaluate filter insertion loss. Both the power meter and the signal generator are $50-\Omega$ instruments, so the filter will need matching networks if it is not a $50-\Omega$ design.

As with the previous example, measurement anomalies can be observed when investigating filters. For example, after using the power meter to adjust a 7-MHz bandpass filter we were able to easily measure the second-harmonic content of the signal generator when tuned to 3.5 MHz.

Figure 10A shows the power meter used with a signal generator to study amplifier circuits. A step attenuator is shown with the generator, allowing the power level to be reduced while preserving a 50- Ω environment. Generally, a drive level of -30 dBm is low enough with typical circuits. The system is initially set up with a through connection, indicated by the dotted line. Then the amplifier is inserted and the output power is measured. The difference between the two responses, each in dBm, is the gain in decibels. An interesting and easily performed related measurement is that of amplifier reverse gain. Merely swap the amplifier terminals, attaching the generator to the *output* and the power meter to the *input*. The measured gain will now be a negative decibel number.



Figure 9—Filter measurements with the power meter.



Figure 11—An RF sniffer probe that allows observation of relative RF levels. This probe allows you to see selfoscillation in amplifiers, or proportional responses in a receiver or transmitter. L1—Two turns of insulated wire, ¹/₄-inch

ID.

T1—Several ferrite beads on a length of coaxial cable; see text.

Amplifier investigation continues with the setup of Figure 10B where we use an RLB to measure the input impedance match. Although a simple bridge will not provide the actual input impedance, it will tell you how close the circuit is to a perfect match. Adjustments can be done to achieve a match. Again, reversing the amplifier allows examining the output. We included a low-pass filter in the generator output, a precaution that may also be useful with the gain-determination setup. The measurements of Figure 10 provide the information normally provided by a scalar network analyzer.

The power meter can serve as the detector for a number of simple instruments. Figure 11 shows a simple RF sniffer probe, handy for examining circuit operation. The probe consists of a small inductor attached to the end of a piece of coaxial cable (RG-58, RG-174, or similar). A few ferrite beads of about any type are placed over the outside of the cable near the coil. The probe can be placed close to an operating circuit to look for RF. The smaller the link diameter, the greater the spatial resolution can be. This is a scheme that actually lets you see selfoscillation in an amplifier, much more useful than a speculation that a circuit "might be oscillating."

The power meter can be used with other probes. One might be a simple antenna that would allow field-strength determinations. Another is a resonance-indicating probe that would provide traditional dip meterlike measurements, but with improved ac-



Figure 12—Adding a few components to a signal generator and the power meter creates a measurement receiver. The kinds of measurements possible depend on the filter used. See the text for some possibilities.





This version of the power meter is built in an inexpensive RadioShack utility box.

An inside view of the wattmeter showing its "dead-bug" construction and simplicity.

curacy and sensitivity.7

A recent *QST* project developed by Rick Littlefield, K1BQT, uses an AD8307 as a relative RF indicator.⁸ That instrument, with the probe described in the sidebar by Ed Hare, W1RFI, is aimed at examining conducted electromagnetic interference (EMI). Our power meter should function well with that probe. There is great potential for small portable instruments for the study of both conducted and radiated EMI.

Figure 12 shows an example of some simple instruments that can be built using the power meter as a foundation. Here, the signal generator becomes the LO for a mixer such as the popular diode ring. This drives an optional amplifier and attenuator, followed by a bandpass filter. The power meter measures the filter output. The result is a custom measurement receiver.

We have built two variations of this project. The first uses a three-resonator LC bandpass filter tuned to 110 MHz, while the signal generator tunes from 50 to 250 MHz.⁹ A Mini-Circuits MAV-11 is used for the amplifier. The resulting receiver can then be used to measure signals over the entire spectrum up to 360 MHz with sufficient resolution to examine transmitter spurious responses.

The second measurement receiver uses a homebrew 5-MHz crystal filter with a 250-Hz bandwidth. The signal generator is a homebrew unit with extreme tuning resolution, or bandspread. This instrument was used to measure SSB-transmitter carrier and sideband suppression and IMD, and for examining spurious output of experimental frequency synthesizers.

Concluding Thoughts

The traditional view of a power meter is as an instrument that examines transmitter output. But it can be much more than that. The AD8307 allows you to build a power meter that turns a common Amateur Radio station into the beginnings of a RF measurement lab.

Our thanks to Barrie Gilbert of Analog Devices Northwest Labs for providing the AD3807 IC samples.

Notes

- ¹www.analog.com. The data sheet includes an extensive discussion of the theory of operation of the logarithmic detector and applications beyond the scope of this article.
- ²Kanga US offers a collection of most of the parts for this project, excluding the meter, copper-clad board and enclosure. For specifics, contact KANGA US, Bill Kelsey, N8ET, 3521 Spring Lake Dr, Findlay, OH 45840; tel 419-423-4604; kanga@bright. net; www.bright.net/~kanga/.
- ${}^{3}P_{mW} = 10^{dBm/10}$
- ⁴Feedthrough capacitors are available from Down East Microwave Inc, 954 Rt 519, Frenchtown, NJ 08825; tel 908-996-3584, fax 908-996-3702; www.downeastmicrowave. com/.
- ⁵See Wes Hayward, W7ZOI, and Doug DeMaw, W1FB, "Solid-State Design for the Radio Amateur," p 154, ARRL, 1977. Directional couplers are also useful in this application, such as that used in the classic W7EL power meter, Roy Lewallen, W7EL, "A Simple and Accurate QRP Directional Wattmeter," QST, Feb 1990, pp 19-23 and 36.
- ⁶A return loss of 21 dB corresponds to a SWR of 1.196, already a great match for most practical antenna situations.
- ⁷See Wes Hayward, W7ZOI, "Beyond the Dipper," QST, May, 1986, pp 14-20. Also, the signal-generating portion of that instrument is useful as a simple, general-purpose RF source.
- ⁸Rick Littlefield, K1BQT, "A Wide-Range RF-Survey Meter," *QST*, Aug 2000, pp 42-44; see also Feedback, Oct 2000, p 53.
- ⁹Wes Hayward, W7ZOI, "Extending the Double-Tuned Circuit to Three Resonators," *QEX*, Mar/Apr 1998, pp 41-46. The band-pass filter was then used in the instrument described in Wes Hayward, W7ZOI, and Terry White, K7TAU, "A Spectrum Analyzer for the Radio Amateur," *QST*, Aug 1998, pp 35-43; —Part 2, Sep 1998, pp 37-40.

Over the years, Wes Hayward, W7ZOI, has provided readers of QST, The ARRL Handbook and other ARRL publications with a wealth of projects and technological knowhow. His most recent article, The Micromountaineer Revisited (which he wrote with K7TAU), appeared in July 2000 QST. You can contact Wes at 7700 SW Danielle Ave, Beaverton, OR 97008; w7zoi@easystreet. com.

Bob Larkin, W7PUA, is a consulting engineer for communication companies. His last article, "An 8-Watt, 2-Meter 'Brickette'" appeared in June 2000 QST. You can contact Bob at 2982 NW Acacia Pl, Corvallis, OR 97330; boblark@proaxis.com.

Gain without Pain—A Beam Antenna for Field Day

Stymied by lack of a tower or need an antenna for Field Day? By using low-cost PVC pipe, electrical wire, and coax you can build a variety of delta-loop-based beams that you can hang from a friendly tree. The cost? About \$5 per dB!¹

acking space enough for a tower and possessing an over-active imagination, I've spent a fair amount of time over the last few years looking at various multielement directive arrays. I needed an antenna that could provide enough gain to be heard in DX contests, fit in my small back yard, meet the spouse's approval, and above all, be cheap.

Living here in New England, I only wanted gain in two directions: to the northeast to work Europe in DX contests and to the southeast to work the US in domestic contests; these two directions account for the bulk of the QSOs in these contests. For DX contests, I also wanted a decent front-to-back ratio (F/B) so I could hear Europeans while attenuating the loud signals that arrive from the Midwest as the HF bands open up to the rest of the US. Other directions could be filled in using my trap dipole.

Over the years, I've considered and rejected assorted ways of getting gain: pairs of phased verticals (too many radials), ZL specials (requires end supports in exactly the right directions), Bobtail curtains (again end supports) and phased Bobtail curtains (yet more end supports), and assorted others. I started looking at quads when K1DG gave me a vintage two-element tribander. Dissatisfied with the compromises in gain and F/B caused by using equal spacing for the 20, 15 and 10-meter bands, I started exploring ways of improving performance while keeping the spacing for all three bands the same. I came up with the idea of using phasing lines to turn a two-element quad into a two-element phased array using quad elements.

¹Notes appear on page 47.







What is a Binomial Array?

A Binomial Array has a current distribution among its elements that follows the coefficients of a binomial expansion. The current ratios for two, three, and four element arrays can be generated by using Pascal's Triangle, where each entry is the sum of the two entries immediately above it:



From rows two, three and four, the current ratios in the elements of a 2-element array are 1-1; in a 3-element array, 1-2-1; and in a 4-element array, 1-3-3-1. An ideal binomial array has no sidelobes.

An example of a binomial array in Amateur Radio use is the Bobtail Curtain. In this antenna, all the current flows through the center element and half flows to each of the outside elements through the quarter-wave phasing lines at the top to provide a 1-2-1 ratio.

I took this technique and extended it to delta loops (and quads!) by feeding the center element at the bottom and using phasing lines at the top to route half the current to each of the outside loops. The phasing lines also introduce a phase shift that causes the three loops to act as an end-fire array, that is, unidirectional. The phase shifts between elements were optimized for F/B. This type of antenna is formally known as "An End-Fire Array of Delta Loops with Binomial Current Distribution."

The 1-2-1 binomial array can also be thought of as a pair of two-element arrays with the center elements superimposed. Through a principle of antenna design called pattern multiplication, this squares the pattern of two 2-element designs but uses only three elements. The overall pattern is the product of three patterns: element gain (loop gain over isotropic radiator) \times (two element array pattern) \times (two element array pattern).

Now phased arrays¹ have some interesting pros and cons. Among the pros is that you can design one for reasonable gain and very high F/B with almost arbitrary spacing between elements. The con is that they can be narrow band, and the pattern can reverse when tuning from the low end to the high end of a wide band such as 15 meters. Generating the correct phase shifts can be tricky, since the transmission lines and the loads interact, and many articles have been written on this topic.²

To prove the concept of phased quads, I settled on phased delta loops, with the initial concept of using two equal-sized loops as a phased array hung from a single boom with a rectangular frame of PVC plumbing pipe spreading the bottom corners of the array. The boom could be hung from a tree branch by a single rope and rotated by a tag line or attached to a tower with a switchbox controlling the phasing lines to reverse the direction of the pattern.

The fact that you can arbitrarily set the spacing lets you design the antenna around available materials, in this case low-cost PVC pipe, which comes in 10foot lengths. To simplify construction, I settled on a boom length conforming to the standard 10-foot length of pipe. As a CW operator, having to use a narrowband antenna wasn't a drawback.

My initial idea was to build a 2-element phased array but, as often happens in engineering, elegance crept in, this time on little $EZNEC^3$ feet (see the sidebar, "Delta Loop Arrays You Can Build"), and the two element concept morphed into a 3-element design with a binomial current distribution (see the sidebar, "What is a Binomial Array?).

As proof-of-concept antenna, I decided to build a 15-meter array with 3 elements on a 10-foot boom with the goal of using it the Fall 2000 CQWW CW DX Contest. Antenna jockeys will notice that 3 elements on a 10-foot boom is a bit cramped for 15 meters, and that 10 meters might have been a better choice for this boom length. This was a 3-way compromise: a 3-element design, 15 meters was the band that would provide the most payback in a DX contest, and a 10-foot boom to simplify construction. I did also simulate a version of this antenna on a 12-foot boom and found only a few tenths of a dB difference in gain-not worth the effort to extend the length of the boom and frame.

Many different antennas and antenna designs can be built using this method. Table A lists *EZNEC* analysis results and dimensions for several examples: the 3element example described here; a pair of 10 meter arrays: one on a 10-foot boom and one on a 13-foot boom optimized for gain; and a pair of 2-element arrays: a 2-element 20-meter phased array on a 10-foot boom and a 2-element 15-meter parasitic array designed by N6BV. Note that there is no practical difference in the forward gain between the 3-element binomial array described in this article and N6BV's 2-element parasitic design; the parasitic design has a broader bandwidth but the binomial array has 10 dB better F/B.

Also note that Table A includes lengths and impedances for matching stubs, which attach to the driven element in parallel with the feed line. N6BV has found that the impedance of 450- Ω openwire line is actually 405 Ω , so this value is used. The lengths of the phasing lines are critical-these are based on their impedance and velocity factor. The $53.5-\Omega$ phasing line is created with RG8X or equivalent coax with a foam dielectric. The 202.5- Ω phasing line impedance for one of the 10-meter antennas is based on using two identical sections of $405-\Omega$ open-wire lines in parallel. The $150-\Omega$ phasing line impedance for the 20-meter antenna is based on using two $300-\Omega$ TV type twinlead sections in parallel.

The matching stub itself simply attaches in parallel with the feed line. You can substitute another transmission line for the stub provided that it has the correct input impedance. The shortest stubs are open-wire line or $300-\Omega$ twinlead due to their higher Z₀.

Analyzing the Delta Loop Array

The delta-loop arrays described here consist of two or three elements. Figure A shows the electrical configuration of the antenna. In Figure B you can see the *EZNEC* analysis results on various bands. Table A provides the analysis results in tabular format.



Figure A—The 3-element array of delta loops feeds all the current through the center element and then routes half to each of the outer elements via transmissions lines connected from the top of the center element to the tops of the outer elements to generate the 1-2-1 current distribution. These transmission lines also provide the necessary phase shifts to create the unidirectional or end-fire pattern.



Figure B—*EZNEC* analysis results. The 2-element, 15-meter parasitic array pattern is shown in red. The black plot represents a 2-element, 20-meter phased quad on a 10-foot boom. The violet plot shows a 3-element 10-meter phased quad on a 10-foot boom. The green pattern is the product of a 3element, 15-meter phased quad on a 10-foot boom.

Table A EZNEC Analysis Results

Configuration	Frequency (MHz)	Forward Gain (dBi)	F/B Ratio (dB)	Loop Length (feet)	Element Spacing (feet)	Phasing Line L1 (feet)	Phasing Line L2 (feet)	Phasing Line Ζ ₀ (Ω)	Matching Stub (feet)	Matching Stub Z_0 (Ω)
3 element phased 15- meter quad on 10-foot boom	21.050	6.86	39.94	47.76	4.95	10.25	23.25	53.5	9	405
3 element phased 10- meter quad on 10-foot boom	28.150	7.12	36.87	35.73	4.95	7.73	17.31	53.5	2	300
3 element phased 10- meter quad on 13-foot boom	28.050	8.85	30.77	35.82	6.25	15.9	18.9	202.5	2.2	405
2 element phased 20- meter quad on 10-foot boom	14.050	6.54	49.45	71.52	9.90	38.4	N/A	150	5.5	300
2 element parasitic 15-meter quad on 10-foot boom	21.050	6.77	29.34	47.76	7.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.3	405



Figure 3—To align the holes in the PVC, first drill one hole in the end of each piece, about ¹/₂ inch from the end. Then insert a flat head nail though the holes and nail it about ¹/₂ inch into a piece of scrap wood to ensure than the nail and thus the hole are perpendicular to a level work surface. Do the same with the other three pieces. Now three pieces should be side by side nailed to the same piece of scrap wood. You can now drill the remaining holes and know that they will be parallel by drilling them perpendicular to your work surface.

The wire used for the antennas is not critical provided that it can support the weight of the PVC frame. For the 15meter antennas, a 50-foot roll of 3-conductor, 14-gauge NMC (nonmetallic conductor) costs about \$10 and provides the wires for all 3 elements for the 10- or 15meter antennas—all you have to do is remove the outer sheath. The bare (ground) conductor can be used as the driven element since this requires the most soldered connections, and the insulated wires for the outer loops.

Finally, *EZNEC* lets you scale these antennas for different frequencies, such as 6 or 2 meters. But that's a future project!

Construction

Construction is simple: the antenna can be assembled and raised in a single afternoon by one person; no construction crew needed. What's more, it can be built so that it can be disassembled and moved, stored, or just used for contest weekends.

The antenna itself is built "suspensionbridge" style (Figure 1). A single PVC boom provides the top support and the elements are spread by a rectangular PVC frame that hangs from the boom, supported by the antenna wires. There are no insulators at the corners of the loops the wire is threaded through holes drilled in the PVC. The only insulator is at the bottom of the center element where the feed line is connected.

As Figure 1 shows, you need one piece of PVC for the boom, two for the sides, and two each for each end, which are 15 feet 10 inches long for this 15-meter array. Each piece consists of one 10-foot section and a 5-foot, 10-inch section, joined and glued together by a PVC



Figure 4—Hoist the entire antenna so that the frame is off the ground, but still low enough that you can comfortably work on it. Adjust the loops by moving the wires through the frame until the frame is level. Once the frame is level, the loops are equilateral triangles and your adjustment is done. Attach the feed line and matching stub and hoist the antenna into place. Enjoy!

adapter. The corners consist of PVC elbows glued to the 10-foot sidepieces. When you assemble the frame, do not glue the end pieces. Instead, insert them for a snug fit and then drill a ¹/4-inch hole completely through the pipe and elbow. Make a cotter pin by inserting a 6-inch piece of scrap wire through the assembled pipe and elbow and secure it by twisting the ends of the wire together. Removing these wires will allow you to disassemble and roll up the antenna for transport (to the Field Day site, for example) or storage between contests.

For the case of the 3-element Binomial array, you need to drill three pairs of holes through the boom, in parallel, from bottom to top, one pair for the two wires at the top of each loop (Figure 2). You also need to drill a corresponding single hole in each of the sidepieces. The easiest way to do this is to lay all three pieces side by side with the ends aligned and measure and mark all the holes (Figure 3).

Once you drill one end of the three pieces, drive a nail through each into a piece of scrap wood. This will ensure that you have the holes at the middle and far ends in alignment (Figure 4). You can also glue the elbows on at this point, ensuring that they are perpendicular to the entry holes for the wires.

To assemble the antenna, cut three equal lengths of wire (lengths are in the sidebar, "Delta Loop Arrays You Can Build") to form the loops. Thread each wire through each of the two sides first and then bring the ends up through the holes in the boom. Attach the phasing lines by soldering and insulating, paying careful attention to the sense of the connections (in some designs, the phasing lines may have a twist). Coil the slack in the phasing lines and attach the coil to the boom with electrical tape.

Once the antenna is assembled, you'll have to adjust the position of the spreaders on the loops to ensure that the wire in each loop forms an equilateral triangle. This is probably the trickiest part of the job! Do this by hoisting the antenna in the air until the spreader clears the ground. You can then slide the wire through the holes in the PVC side supports as necessary to ensure that the spreader is level (Figure 4). Once the spreader is level, the loops will be equilateral triangles. (Since the width of the frame is the length of one side, the only way for the frame to be level is for all three sides of the triangle to be the same length, that is, L1=L2=L3.) If the holes aren't too large, there should be sufficient tension due to the weight of the frame to keep the wires from sliding.

Performance

The performance of the prototype was delightful: European signals were several dB louder than on my trap dipole and QRM from US stations was negligible! I have the ability to raise and lower the antenna when not in use. Given the high winds at my location (about ¹/₂ mile from the ocean and a clear shot to the northeast), the ability to lower the antenna enhances its survivability! And if I want to use it at a different location, I only have to remove the wire "cotter pins" and roll it up for transport.

Notes

- ¹My main reference in developing this design was "Chapter 4, Arrays of Point Sources" in J. D. Kraus, *Antennas*, McGraw-Hill, 1988, which discusses pattern multiplication, phased arrays, and binomial current distributions.
- ²See, for example, Roy Lewallen, "The Simplest Phased Array Feed System... That Works", ARRL Antenna Compendium, Volume 2
- ³EZNEC 3.0 Antenna Design Software by Roy Lewallen is a wonderful toy. As N6BV commented, "How else can you build and debug an antenna in mid-winter without going outdoors?"

Bob Clarke was first licensed in 1973 as WN1RLI and has a BSEE from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In addition to experimenting with antennas, he collects and operates boatanchors. He currently works in new product marketing at Analog Devices, Inc. in Wilmington, MA where he is responsible for the definition of RF ICs. He can be reached at 301 Washington St, Gloucester, MA 01930-4815; BClarke@alum.mit.edu.

A Different Kind of Kid's Day

hen we think of Kid's Day, we think of an activity involving only two people: an adult and a young person. Usually, that adult is a parent or family member of that young person.

Jim Zahrndt, KF9AU, and the Rockford Amateur Radio Association (RARA), decided to put a new twist on Kid's Day. They saw Kid's Day as an opportunity to introduce the Rockford Christian School in Rockford, Illinois and the entire community to Amateur Radio.

According to Jim, "We opened for business in a pseudo-Field Day environment. Demonstrations included HF voice, HF CW, Automatic Position Reporting System (APRS) and amateur TV. People started coming in as we opened the doors, and they kept coming. The overall operation lasted for just four hours, and there really weren't any breaks in the traffic. Radio maps and pins were used to indicate where contacts were made. As the children completed contacts, they located the cities, states or countries and pinned them accordingly. Smiles spanned the miles as the kids exchanged some basic information with other kids and adult operators. When a DX contact was made, yells of excitement caused groups to rush over to the operator handling that contact. Bragging rights took place there, too, as the children argued over who made the farthest contact. Even the adults who came with the kids had questions of their own.

"Chuck, N9QBT, set up an APRS station that enabled us to track the MIR space station. Of course, this display yielded many questions. The questions and answer graphically illustrated how Amateur Radio is more than just conversing with a microphone.

"The variety of modes involving computers triggered the interest of several kids. Gene, WB9MMM, launched a model rocket equipped with amateur television. Jeff, N9ZUT, worked both CW

Kid's Day Rules

Purpose: Kid's Day is intended to encourage young people (licensed or not) to enjoy Amateur Radio. It can give young people hands-on on-the-air experience so they might develop an interest in pursuing a license in the future. It is intended to give hams a chance to share their stations with their children.

Date: June 16, 2001.

Time: 1800 to 2400Z. No limit on operating time.

Suggested exchange: Name, age, location and favorite color. You are encouraged to work the same station again if an operator has changed. Call "CQ Kid's Day."

Suggested Frequencies: 28350-28400, 21380-21400, 14270-14300 kHz and 2-meter repeater frequencies with permission from your area repeater sponsor. Observe third-party traffic restrictions when making DX QSOs.

Reporting: Logs and comments may be submitted by e-mail to: kids@ contesting.com. You can review submissions at www.contesting.com/kids. Those without Internet access can mail comments to the Boring Amateur Radio Club (see address below).

Awards: All participants are eligible to receive a colorful certificate (it becomes the child's personalized sales brochure for ham radio!). These certificates can be downloaded in Adobe PDF format at www.arrl.org/FandES/ead/kids-day-cert.pdf, or you can send a 9 × 12 self-addressed, stamped envelope to: Boring Amateur Radio Club, PO Box 1357, Boring, OR 97009. You'll find more information on the Web at www.jzap.com/k7rat/

and voice while Shari, KB9SH, answered questions, and generally filled in wherever needed."

Whether you celebrate Kid's Day as a

group or within the confines of your own home and family, don't pass up this opportunity to introduce the next generation to Amateur Radio!



Alex Lewek operates Kid's Day at the station of his father, Dave Lewek, N2ECC, in Scotia, New York.

The D68C Story

"This group (D68C) was like the Energizer Bunny—they just kept going and going and going!"—*Carl, N4AA*

The D68C DXpedition to the Federal Islamic Republic of the Comoros in February 2001 broke many world records and established a new record of 168,722 QSOs. The initial strategy for this DXpedition was formulated after our return from the Spratly 9M0C DXpedition in February 1998. When we visited many UK clubs to present the story of the Spratly DXpedition we were very disappointed that most club members did not



hear us and, if they did, they felt they would not have been able to break the pileups. This was despite the fact that 9M0C was at that time, the fourth largest DXpedition ever with 65,524 QSOs.

We decided that next time we must do better and that we must make a greater



D68C's 17-meter beam at sunset.

effort to work the QRP and weaker stations (the "Little Pistols").

Our Strategy

The plan was to operate for at least 18 days including three weekends. This compared with 12 days and two weekends on Spratly. In addition:

✓ We would be loud everywhere and have at least six high-power stations (four on Spratly).

✓ We would have monobanders for each of the HF bands and get them as close to the sea and as high as possible (mainly tribanders on Spratly).

We would ship all the kit in a container to the nearest port.

We would seek out a location with some reasonable accommodation so that we could concentrate on radio matters and not have to worry about life-support issues.

✓ We would go in February 2001 with the target of making a record-breaking 100,000 QSOs.

We would base all our planning on the book *DXpeditioning Behind the Scenes.*¹

¹DXpeditioning Behind the Scenes, edited by Neville Cheadle, G3NUG, and Steve Telenius-Lowe, G4JVG, offers, in the words of Wayne Mills, N7NG, "A comprehensive view of virtually all aspects of a major expedition for the traveler and DXer alike. From early planning through QSLing, this book offers a variety of thoughts and suggestions on every facet of the DXpedition. It is by far the most complete 'how to' reference available." All surpluses from the sale of the book will be used to sponsor future DXpeditions. The book is available from the ARRL. Call toll free at 888-277-5289, or order on-line at www.arrl.org/shop/.

Why The Comoros?

The Comoros lie between Madagascar and the east coast of Africa. Most activity from the Comoros in recent years has been by one or two-man "holiday" DXpeditions. Typically, they have been using a single 100-W transceiver to a multiband vertical antenna on the water's edge. This is fine for working relatively small numbers of European and Japanese stations, but it fails to make a significant impact in either North America, or even beyond the top level of DXers in Europe and Japan. There had been no major DXpeditions from the Comoros for many years.

For those who are into statistics, the Comoros stood at number 59 in the 1999 worldwide listing of Most-Wanted DXCC entities according to The DX Magazine. However, many of the countries ranking higher on the list had been very active since the survey was carried out, so in reality the standing of the Comoros was much higher. We believe that not too much credence should be put on the Most-Wanted lists, as only a statistically small number of DXers responds to the annual questionnaire. These tend to be those DXers on or near the Honor Roll, whereas in real life very many more DXers will call a DXpedition than would be imagined from its ranking on the Most Wanted lists.

The Comoros are the "dream islands" of the adventurer in all of us. From their shores, pirates, buccaneers and corsairs sailed out to prey on cargo-laden East Indiamen. Persian and Omani sultans once ruled the islands, amassing huge fortunes from their dealings in the infamous slave trade. Today the Comoros are still filled with an intrigue, mystery and allure that



G3VMW working North America in the ARRL International DX CW contest.

make them irresistible to many travelers. Le Galawa Beach Hotel is an ideal location for a family or Amateur Radio holiday. There are excellent water-sports fishing, including big game fishing, snorkeling, scuba diving and sailing as well as island trips and dolphin spotting.

Team Selection

We decided on a team of around 25, some of whom would not be able to stay for the full three weeks. This would give us a capacity of 450 operator-days compared with 144 on Spratly. The team was selected with great care; every team member was sponsored by a member of the core planning team and, in most cases, was known to at least two members of that team. We believed that this was very important; maintaining the cohesion of a team of 25 for a period of over three weeks would be vitally important—and we did not want any personality clashes!

Potential Sponsors

At this stage we opened discussions with our major potential sponsors and a business case was prepared titled A Window of Opportunity. This proved to be invaluable in attracting sponsorship from both the Amateur Radio and non-Amateur Radio corporate marketplace. The author flew to Japan in August 2000 to discuss possible sponsorship with Yaesu. The new FT-1000MP MkV had just been launched and our D68 DXpedition would be an ideal proving ground. We had used the MP and the VL-1000 Quadra linears on Spratly and they were extremely reliable. Discussions were also opened with Nevada, Force 12 and Titanex and various arrangements were formulated with these organizations.

Brochure

At this stage we produced an attractive brochure to be mailed to DX clubs worldwide. We set out our objectives as follows:

(1) To provide the possibility for every Amateur Radio station in the world even those running QRP or simple antennas—to make at least one contact with D68C; and

(2) To enable top DXers to put D68C in their log on as many bands and modes as possible. We believed that it should be possible for top DXers active on all bands and on all main modes to work D68C on at least 20 band/mode slots.

In September and October 2000 this

Contact Totals by Band and Mode

(N	lew	record	ls s	hown	in	bo	ld.))
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Band (meters)												
Mode	160	80	40	30	20	17	15	12	10	6	Total	%
CW	1294	4311	10,607	9314	11,843	9477	13,117	10,356	13,925	238	84,482	50.1%
SSB	101	1680	3235	0	14,227	7525	17,093	10,852	20,617	167	75,497	44.7%
RTTY	0	0	0	0	1160	0	1390	0	1617	0	4167	2.5%
PSK31	0	0	0	0	157	0	524	0	431	0	1112	0.7%
MFSK16	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	0	6	0.0%
FM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3458	0	3458	2.0%
Totals	1395	5991	13,842	9314	27,387	17,002	32,126	21,208	40,052	405	168,722	
Previous record	XZ0A 2385	XZ0A 5554	ZL9CI 9518	ZL9CI 8814	4J1FS 31 193	A52A 13.368	A52A 23 769	FO0AAA 8644	FO0AAA	TX0DX 2500	ZL9CI 96.004	
		0001	0010	2011	0.,100	. 0,000	_0,100	5011		2000	00,001	

Continents/Areas Worked

Band (meters)												
	160	80	40	30	20	17	15	12	10	6	Total	%
Africa	20	49	85	38	187	92	180	109	179	29	968	0.6%
Antarctica	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.0%
Asia	196	608	1595	846	2738	1724	3306	1851	4007	101	16,972	10.1%
Europe	1039	3602	7786	5795	12,550	10,947	18,821	14,283	23,255	275	98,353	58.6%
N. America	134	1624	4149	2491	11,198	3983	9381	4823	12,181	0	49,964	29.8%
Oceania	5	42	63	45	338	160	199	58	167	0	1077	0.6%
S. America	1	66	164	99	375	96	239	84	263	0	1387	0.8%
UK	96	356	823	636	1679	1708	2727	2248	3416	0	13,689	8.2%

brochure was circulated to around 150 DX clubs throughout the world. This initiative was led by Steve, G4JVG, ably assisted by Taizo, JA3AER and Wes, W3WL.

The D68C Web Site

Nigel, G4KIU, started construction of our Web site. This site proved to be extremely effective as a marketing and information tool. All the sponsors and their logos were shown on the Web site together with links to their home URLs. The D68C Web site took a huge number of hits while we were on air. From February 8 through 28, the total number of individual pages viewed was 256,714; the best day was Friday, February 16, with 22,389 pages viewed.

Site Survey

An important next step was to undertake a site survey. Don, G3BJ (formerly G3OZF), flew to the Comoros for a week. The site survey had the following objectives:

✓ To deal with many logistical matters once the container reached the island.

✓ To prepare some preliminary plans for the antenna and station locations.

✓ To consider various environmental considerations including security, flora and fauna, medical facilities, state of the hotel's generators, etc.

 \checkmark To finalize various issues with the hotel.

✓ To prepare a scale drawing of the site and to scope the cable runs.

As a result of the survey, our initial plans changed considerably. We decided to operate well away from the main hotel location and use a number of small bungalows for the stations and for the server. There was much more room for our antenna farm in this area and it became pos-

45,000 Satisfied Customers

The Comoros DXpedition made more contacts than any other DXpedition in history. No doubt, the length of their stay, the number of operators, the extensive logistics and prior advertising contributed to the remarkable total. Of course, many of the contacts were "dupes" with DXers making numerous contacts on different bands and modes. Despite this, the D68C log shows over 45,000 different call signs, more than ever before.

As a DXpedition progresses, the rate of working new stations diminishes. In this case, according to John, G3WGV, the rate of new stations decreased up to a contact total of about 80,000. At that point, the rate leveled off at about 200 new call signs per 1000 contacts. That is, 20% of all of these QSOs were with previously unworked stations. This suggests that there may be more "DXers" out there than previously thought. Although some of these "new" call signs might be incorrectly copied or sent, the new-call rate is much higher than one would expect. According to Steve, G3VMW, many of these stations were relatively weak, and some seemed inexperienced. It may be that the gang at D68C found out how to reach out to the most elusive DXers of all. *—Wayne Mills, N7NG*

D68C Station Equipment

Yaesu transceivers:

- $6 \times \text{FT-1000MP MkV}$
- 2 × FT-920
- 1 × FT-847
- $1 \times FT-900$

6 Yaesu VL-1000 Quadra linear amplifiers

3 other linears

Patcomm PC16000 and PC9000 transceivers 14 networked PCs

sible to place a number of the beams very close to the beach (although we were not allowed to use the beach itself as this was public property).

Marketing

Don, G3XTT, led our marketing drive. The D68C marketing machine went into action with the issue of the first bulletin on September 4. This set out details of our objectives, timing, equipment and team. Four further bulletins were issued prior to our departure to an extremely wide audience that included all the major DX newsletters, the major DX reflectors, potential sponsors and a large number of individuals who requested information.

Logistics

The logistics of a major operation such as D68C can be considered under two headings—people and materials. Both involved a formidable amount of work lasting several months.

For the people logistics we had to deal with flights and the hotel arrangements. Both Le Galawa Beach Hotel on Grande Comore and Air Mauritius offered favorable group terms for which we were grateful.

As a starting point for the material logistics a very detailed inventory was prepared and circulated to the core planning team. Over 500 inventory lines were listed.

All the items were brought together over a period of four months at the author's home. During six weekends a number of "Antenna Fests" were organized during which we built all the an-



The D68C team represented 10 DXCC entities. From left to right: N7CQQ, W3EF, W3WL, M0BJL, 9H1EL, JA3AER, G3XTT, M0DXR, G3BJ, DL7AKC, G3NUG, PE9PE, SM5AQD, G3VMW, G3SED, G4TSH, GU4YOX, JA1RJU, G3WGV, G4KIU, G4JVG, G0OPB, UT8LL, G4VXE and 5B4AGC (5B4WN not present).

tennas, checked all the radios and fitted numerous PL-259 plugs to many lengths of coax totaling 4,000 meters. The Force 12 antennas, in particular, were a dream to build and, after testing, were broken down to just under 20-foot lengths so that they would fit inside the container. All 10 masts were built, five were 30-foot telescopic masts and five were 40-foot masts made of heavy alloy tube. All the guy sets were also made at this time and, where feasible, were attached to the masts. The emphasis of our work at this stage was to build and test everything in advance so that we could get on the air very quickly when we arrived on the island. We even made machines to reel up the cable at the end of the DXpedition!

The container was packed in early November. A number of heavy wooden frames were fitted inside the container so that the many antennas could be shipped in the roof space. This proved to be a very satisfactory arrangement and enabled us to optimize the use of space in the container. It took three weekends to pack the container securely. There were, of course, the inevitable last minute deliveries but nevertheless, we kept to the timetable set out several months previously and the container arrived at the hotel in Grande Comore about 2 weeks before the team.

During December and January we worked hard to attract funds from both the amateur and non-amateur market places; we drafted the DXpedition manual and formulated detailed installation plans for the stations, the computers and for the 20 antenna projects. It was interesting to note that although we started planning to have six stations, we ended up with ten, only one of which did not have a linear!

Technology

D68C pioneered a number of technical innovations, mainly based on server

software developed by John, G3WGV. Ethernet connected all operating positions to a central server, providing each operator with information not normally available in a DXpedition situation. The logging software, which was part of the total system, also had fully integrated RTTY and CW facilities. So, without giving a full breakdown of the extensive system, imagine one of the DXpedition operators starting a spell after a muchneeded rest. On logging on at an operating position, the CW keyer settings at that position immediately reflected his personal preferences. He was able to see, using simple commands, who was operating at each other position, and on what mode and frequency. As he worked the pileup, because the complete DXpedition log was constantly updated to the server, he was able to list all OSOs made so far by any station he worked, as well as being able to check not only his own run rate, but that of the DXpedition as a whole. A huge amount of other data was available to him from his operating position. We were all delighted with this system.

First Days On Site

Our journey to Grande Comore via Mauritius was uneventful and we arrived at the hotel in excellent spirits on Tuesday, February 6, in the early afternoon. The first task was to get customs clearance for the container, which had remained sealed for the whole of its journey. This took about 15 minutes and went very smoothly. Unpacking then started and the container was emptied in about 3 hours despite temperatures of 35+°C. Mike, G3SED, the "Antenna King," and Don, G3XTT, undertook a quick survey of the site and made some changes to the initial plans. These meant being able to put the 85-foot Titanex virtually on the beach and four monobanders within meters of the sea.

Various teams of four were formed to undertake the various antenna projects and at the same time two of the team installed the stations and a further two installed the computers and the network.

Everything went to plan and then the rain came down. It was like working in a car wash! It rained and rained and rained...for almost four days. We all got very wet but pressed on regardless and in the first $2^{1/2}$ days completed the installation of all the key antennas. Virtually everything was ready by late Thursday evening February 8 and we went on the air at midnight local time.

It had been a great temptation to go on the air after $1^{1/2}$ days when 3 to 4 stations and antennas were ready, but we resisted. We felt that once we started operating, we would never get the impetus back into the antenna projects. In the event we opened up with eight stations at the same time, the PacketClusters went mad and we worked 16,412 stations in the first 24 hours of operation, a new world record.

The Operation

Everything went very smoothly, the pileups were enormous and we all had great fun. We worked in four-hour shifts, each operator taking a minimum of two shifts each day. Two of us did all the operator scheduling—we scheduled approximately 50 shifts each day and tried to keep two days ahead. We devised a system whereby we met each operator's preferences in terms of bands, modes and target areas. Each operator got a fair share of day and night shifts and time off on request. Additional shifts were available on a volunteer basis and some operators put in a 16-hour day on occasions.

The pileups were incessant, right to the end, despite some DX clubs having said to us beforehand that D68C was not much



G4TSH peeks in the door of the Comoros "contest club." 52 June 2001 **Q5T**∠

D68C Totals

(Previous record source: OH2BU's Mega-DXpedition Honor Boll.)								
Previous record	Held hv	D68C Totals						
96.004	71901	168 722						
41,343	ZL001	75.497						
52.270	ZL9CI	84.482						
N/A	_	3458						
2,827	FO0AAA	4167						
N/A	—	1112						
36,109	4J1FS	45,315						
14,000	FO0AAA	16,412						
N/A	_	92,728						
	source: OH2BU's M Previous record 96,004 41,343 52,270 N/A 2,827 N/A 36,109 14,000 N/A	source: OH2BU's Mega-DXpeditic Previous record Held by 96,004 ZL9CI 41,343 ZL9CI 52,270 ZL9CI N/A — 2,827 FO0AAA N/A — 36,109 4J1FS 14,000 FO0AAA N/A —						

D68C QSL Managers

- Phil Whitchurch, G3SWH, 21 Dickensons Grove, Congresbury, Bristol, BS19 5HQ, England; phil@g3swh.demon.co.uk.
- For shortwave listeners: Bob Treacher BRS32525, 93 Elibank Rd, Eltham, London SE9 1QJ, England; brs32525@compuserve.com.

D68C Sponsors

- Corporate: Amateur Radio
- Array Solutions
- Cable X-perts
- CQ Ham Radio Japan
- Cushcraft
- Daily DX
- Dog Park Software
- Dunestar
- Force 12
- Funk Amateur
- Linear Amp UK
- Martin Lynch & Sons
- Nevada
- Patcomm
- UK Radiocommunications Agency
- Titanex
- Vibroplex
- World Space
- Yaesu

Corporate: Non Amateur

- Air Mauritius
- BAE Systems
- Bass Take Home
- Johnson Stevens Agencies
- Le Galawa Beach Hotel
- London Business School
- Nortel Networks
- Parfetts
- Raytheon
- Sofitour
- States of Guernsey Tourist Board
- DX Groups
- Akita DXA
- Alamo DX Amigos RC
- Arkansas DXA
- British Amateur Radio Teledata Group
- Chiltern DX Club, CDXC
- Clipperton DX Club
- Danish DX Group
- Delta DXA
- Echelford ARS
- Eastern Iowa DXA
- European DX Foundation
- Far East DXploiters
- Fort Wayne DXA
- German DX Foundation
- GM DX Group
- Guernsey ARC
- Harlow & District ARS
- Horndean & Dist ARC
- Kermadec DXA
- Lone Star DX Group
- M2000A Team
- Magnolia DXA
- Nara DXA
- Northern California DX Foundation, NCDXF
- Northeast Wisconsin DXA
- Northern Ohio DXA
- OHDXF
- Oklahoma DXA
- Osaka DX Lovers Group
- Racal Amateur Radio Club
- Reading & District ARC
- RSGB DXpedition Fund
- RSGB IOTA Committee
- Shiga DXers, Japan
- Six Meter International Radio Klub
- Southeastern DX Club
- Virginia DXCC
- Western New York DXA

needed. Not by the hardened DX types, perhaps, but certainly by the wider audience. We were delighted to put D68C into the logs of Novices, QRPers and those with indoor antennas. From a propagation point of view, only a few bands were open during the middle of the day but around dawn and dusk especially, we had ten bands open simultaneously, fully justifying our decision to take so much hardware.

We really did make an effort to give everyone, even the "Big Guns," some new slots. Topband proved to be tough going, due to the constant tropical storms across the African continent. All the storms that hit Mozambique in February seemed to pass over the Comoros! However, we worked through to the Midwest of the US on several nights, and the other way into Japan as well as putting a couple of KH6 stations into the log. At the other end of the spectrum, 6 meters did not offer the big openings into Europe that we had hoped for, but nevertheless we were able to work many stations in Southern Europe and North Africa, as well as across into Japan, Hong Kong and other parts of Asia. We held back with RTTY, as demand on the other modes was so high but, once started, put over 4000 QSOs in the log (a good thousand or so higher than any previous DXpedition), along with over 1000 QSOs on PSK31. Many (over 3000!) enjoyed the novelty of an FM QSO on 10 meters. Eighty-meter SSB was a particular challenge. The only way to sort out those calling was to select a letter at random and ask for the "station ending in D." This reduced the pileup so that we stood a chance of hearing a call sign fragment. Sadly, we were unable to undertake satellite operation. This was mainly because our plans had been centered around AO-40, which was not available at the time of our DXpedition.

Operating Procedures

All team members were briefed to identify themselves at least every 2 to 3 QSOs. This seemed to work well and was particularly important as there were 12 other DXpeditions active at the same time. Persistence was another key message—keep on trying to get that station that you heard with a partial or full call into the log and ignore other callers until you have done so.

But most important of all was the way we worked split frequency. Even at the start with huge pileups we never used more than 15 kHz on SSB and much less on CW. Yet we heard other DXpeditions using 50-100 kHz and wiping out much of the band. This is poor operating and should be deplored. Most of our splits were 5 to 10 kHz and, if we found we were clashing with another DXpedition, we simply moved frequency and got on with it. With loud signals and the DXclusters, this was not a problem.

After a week or so, we sometimes listened on a single frequency and achieved rates well in excess of 200 QSOs per hour. We then started working simplex; it was interesting to note how the pileups then re-emerged. Many operators do not like working split frequency even if they have the kit (station equipment) to do so. We never worked by numbers. With good kit and good ears this is completely unnecessary and causes great frustration amongst the DX community. If you use radios designed for mobile working with poor selectivity then you will have problems dealing with a major pileup-it really is worth investing in a decent radio.

Yaesu Kit

We were all delighted with the Yaesu kit. We had six FT-1000MP MkVs, six Quadra linear amplifiers, two FT-900 transceivers and two FT-920s. They all performed superbly. The six main stations were on the air continuously for 18 days, a total of nearly 2600 hours of operation. The local power supply was unreliable with the voltage swinging up to 300 V at one point. The switch-mode power supplies coped with this admirably. Fantastic!

Nevada Comoros Trophies

As an encouragement to all established DXers throughout the world, as well as to newcomers to DXing, Nevada Communications of the UK sponsored 18 trophies—the Nevada Comoros Trophies. These trophies are for stations throughout the world (high power and low power), UK stations (high power and low power), UK clubs and shortwave listeners. They will be awarded to the stations that contacted us on the most band/mode slots. There has been great interest in these trophies, which we think will be well received; full details can be found on our Web pages.

Contests

We had an interesting debate as to whether we should participate in the ARRL CW DX contest on the second weekend. The issues included: Disruption to the main DXpedition, number of dupes, reaction outside the US and antenna and computer configuration issues. In the end we decided to make a serious entry. As a result, we are claiming a new African multi-two record of just under 3.7 million points, a 1 million-point increase on the previous record set in 1997 by V51Z. To our surprise, the 4554 contest QSOs also added over 1000 unique call

D68C Antennas

6-element 6-meter Yagi (Cushcraft) 6-element 10-meter Yagi (Force 12) 4-element 12-meter Yagi (Force 12) 4-element 15-meter Yagi (Force 12) 4-element 17-meter Yagi (Force 12) 3-element 20-meter Yagi (Cushcraft) 2-element 30-meter Yagi (Force 12) 3-element A3S 10/15/20-meter Yagi (Cushcraft) 3-element A3WS 12/17/30-meter Yagi (Cushcraft) Pair of 30-meter Verticals Pair of 20-meter Verticals (Force 12) Pair of 15-meter Verticals (Force 12) 4-Square 40-meter (Gladiator) 4-Square 80-meter (Titanex) 85-foot Vertical for 160/80 meters (Titanex) Beverages, Pennants and Rhombics for receiving.

Uniques and "Nine-Banders"

	QS	Os	Uniqu	es	Nine-ba	nders		
World	168,7	'22	45,3 ⁻	15		571		
USA	45,6	68	12,9	53		43		
A total of 11 US stations worked D68C								
on 20 I	band-	тос	le slots	or I	more:			
K9SV		22		W3	YX	20		
WA9H	MN	22		W1.	JR	20		
W4JXN	Л	22		W3	GH	20		
W4FIN		22		K5>	X	20		
WK3N		21		N81	ſR	20		
N2LT		21						
There were 98 stations who achieved								
20 or more band-mode slots worldwide!								

signs to the D68C log, setting our minds at rest as to whether, by entering the contest, we would simply be working the same stations all over again. This initiative was led very effectively by Maury, W3EF/G0UHK.

Commitment Of Team Members

The commitment of the team members throughout the project was tremendous from the very start. Many, for example, gave up six weekends in order to be at the Antenna Fests. On site the support was tremendous and, even when the weather was very wet or very hot, the team members tackled their many tasks with enthusiasm. Two of the team made over 10,000 QSOs during the 18 days; they were Mark, M0DXR (11,680) and Jeff, 9H1EL (10,869). The team was very cohesive and everyone got on well together for the entire period. Many lifelong friendships were made.

Breaking Down

Breaking down took about $2^{1/2}$ days. This was carefully planned so that we



Beaming to Europe on 17, 15, 12 and 10 meters!

maintained a presence on the "edge bands"—6, 80 and 160 meters—until the very last moment. Our last contact was early on Wednesday, February 28, when a huge thunderstorm passed over the island. The 85-foot Titanex vertical was one of the last antennas to come down. The container was fully packed by Thursday lunchtime and we all had an uneventful journey home—a tired but elated group!

Conclusions

Over 45,000 separate stations worked D68C. The pileups were still there when we left, and we know that there were many others still trying to work us. Our estimate of the potential number of amateurs who have an active interest in working DXpeditions is therefore much higher than the 45,000 we contacted. DXpedition destinations do not need to be very rare but DXpeditioners do need to put out strong signals. If you are only on the air for a single weekend and achieve around 20 to 30,000 QSOs, you will not be giving many stations an all-time new one (although hopefully some will gain some new band-slots). So in order to satisfy demand DXpeditioners need to:

✓ Be loud, with the best antennas possible

✓ Be on the right bands at the right time

✓ Use good transceivers with excellent selectivity and sensitivity

✓ Be on the air for the longest time possible, ideally for a period covering three weekends.

Feedback

In addition to the statement at the beginning of this article, there were two more quotes that the team really appreciated:

"Not just a DXpedition, more a phenomenon!"—Wes, W3WL

"What can you say about a group who has now provided over 160,000 Q's? With over 4000 RTTY; 1000 PSK31; 3200 FM, 80,000 CW and 70,000 SSB contacts in their logs, can there be anyone who has not been able to work them on any mode/ band? Signals have been outstanding on all bands and the operators superb. The Five Star DXers Association has set so many DXpedition records, it would take a super-human effort to better the levels that they have set from Comoros. Congratulations to the Five Star DXers."—*Carl*, *N4AA*

Thanks

Our thanks to all those who called us. We had great fun—we hope you did too! Thanks also to our sponsors without whom D68C could never have happened. Thanks, too, to the support team and to our wives and girlfriends—some of us were away for almost four weeks. We will be sending Certificates of Appreciation to all those who supported the D68C DXpedition.

You can contact the author at Futher Felden, Longcroft Lane, Felden Hemel, Hempstead, Herts HP3 0BN, United Kingdom; g3nug@btinternet.com. See the D68C Web site at www.dxbands.com/comoros. []57-

The DXCC Challenge

uring the past decade, multiband activity in DXing really accelerated. You need only look at the statistics from recent DXpeditions to see this. In 1991, for example, the ZA1A team in Albania made 73,000 contacts with over 32,000 different stations. Recently, D68C made over 168,000 contacts during their widely worked expedition to the Comoros (see "The D68C Story" elsewhere in this issue)! The total number of DXpedition contacts has grown steadily over this period. One difference is quite clearly the increased activity on the "WARC" bands: 30, 17 and 12 meters.

The ARRL Challenges You

In order to recognize this increased activity, the ARRL has created the DX Century Club Challenge Award. The DXCC Challenge recognizes your combined total for nine DX bands from 160 to



The first DXCC Challenge plaque was presented to J. Robert Eshleman, W4DR. Is there a Challenge plaque in your future?

6 meters. A minimum of 1000 band-entities is required. All contacts made and confirmed since November 15, 1945 may be counted for credit. Confirmations that have already been submitted to DXCC may be claimed as well, but only current entities count for this award. The "Chal" column on your DXCC Credit slip indicates your current Challenge total. You can find a list of those DXers who already have more than 1000 Challenge credits on the DXCC Web site at www.arrl.org/awards/dxcc/. When your total reaches 1000 band-entities, a letter of congratulations will accompany your submission results.

The unique Challenge plaque is endorsable in increments of 500 and comes with the first endorsement "medallion." A distinctive lapel pin indicating your Challenge level is also available. Check the DXCC Web site for additional information and a printable order form.

NEW BOOKS

FROM BEHEMOTH TO MICROSHIP

By Steven K. Roberts, N4RVE

Published by Nomadic Research Labs, 1313 Hagen Rd, Camano Island, WA 98282; 360-387-1440; www.microship. com. Fourth edition, softcover, $8^{1}/2 \times 11$ inches, 110 pages with black and white illustrations. \$18 (Washington residents add 8% sales tax).

Reviewed by Steve Ford, WB8IMY QST *Editor*

Kirk Kleinschmidt, NTOZ, first introduced *QST* readers to Steve Roberts' nomadic vision in an article titled "Life on a Megacycle" that appeared in the April 1992 issue. The *Behemoth* was Steve's unique creation—a recumbent tricycle loaded to the gills with computer and communication gear, including Amateur Radio. With the *Behemoth* Steve toured the US, using its technology to remain connected to the rest of humanity. In effect, he had no permanent home to speak of; his home was the highway. And it was more than just a pleasure journey. Thanks to the technology contained in the *Behemoth*, Steve was able to maintain an active freelance and consulting business while on the road.

In *From Behemoth to Microship* we have the story of the evolution of Steve's

"techno-nomad" ideal. The book is part hardware essay, part philosophy. Portions of the book reminded me of Zen and the Art of Motorcycle Maintenance, especially where Steve goes into detail about the concept of becoming a technological nomad. He sees his pursuit as the achievement of true personal freedom, a no-compromise approach to living the lifestyle you choose. In his case, he

chooses to be in a state of almost constant exploration while still being entirely accessible thanks to the Internet, commercial communication and Amateur Radio.

From *Behemoth to Microship* chronicles the various designs he has tested and the technological hurdles he has

FROM BEHEMOTH MICROSHIP BEHEMOTH TO MICROSHIP * FIVEN K. RAMETS CO D C C C C C C C C C

overcome. Take power systems, for example. He relies primarily on solar energy and depends on human peddle-powered propulsion. To that extent, his nomadic vehicles are quite environmentally friendly. The latest project is the development of

> the *Microship* —a waterborne version of his techheavy cycle. Steve intends to take his roving lifestyle to the coastal and inland waterways. Among the technology on the *Microship* are a Globalstar satellite telephone, embedded *Linux* servers, video production tools, Amateur Radio and much more.

This book spins a fascinating tale, as uncommon as Steve's vision. As I finished, I couldn't

help but feel a twinge of jealousy. Many people pay lip service to the notion of taking "the road less traveled," but Steve Roberts made it reality. You don't encounter that sort of focused passion very often, although having a foundation in ham radio no doubt helps!

ZS2AA: South Africa's Grand Old Lady of the Airwaves

Iris Hayes, ZS2AA, South Africa's first female radio amateur, was on the air until only days before her 95th birthday, when a sudden illness ended her remarkable life. Embracing the essence of the amateur spirit, Iris spent decades spreading cheer and goodwill worldwide.



got to know Iris upon my return to East London in mid-1994. I had great admiration for her many special qualities, not the least of which was her abundant charm. It is an honor for me to share with you some key points in her life and her Amateur Radio history.

In 1937, Iris was the first woman to qualify for her transmitting license, and since then her call sign has been heard on the air many thousands of times. After her husband died, ham radio became her lifeline, for without it, she said, she could never have lived alone.

Born in Queenstown, Iris was the great-granddaughter of Colonel John Maclean, Lieutenant-Governor of British Kaffraria in the 1850s. She trained as a nurse at Kimberley Hospital, qualifying in 1924. Two years later she married Samuel Hayes, who farmed at the picturesque Poplar Grove Farm at Whittlesea, near Queenstown.

Iris was chairman of the Whittlesea branch of the Red Cross for many years, and during the Second World War was a commandant of the SA Women's Auxiliary Association.

"My hobby as a radio ham started in a casual way. My children were at boarding school, my husband was busy on the farm and it was a little lonely for me. My husband bought me a new radiogram, and one day I heard three people having a conversation. One of them asked anyone listening to write in and give a report. I wrote and got a reply from Taffy Boyce, curator of the Durban Museum. He said it was the first time a woman had shown interest in ham radio and he challenged me to become the first in the country to qualify.

"I learned the Morse code with the help of a scout book. Later, I listened to hams giving slow Morse lessons for beginners. I qualified in 1937 and became the first YL operator in South Africa."

Through her hobby she "met" many people, a number of whom she has visited while traveling worldwide, and others she entertained as a gracious hostess at Poplar Grove or Kidds Beach.

Iris was proud to be a ham and declared, "I believe international friendships break down barriers and differences, as knowledge of others and understanding for them increases. I think we hams, with a close kinship, are an important link in fostering this much-needed goodwill around the world. We also become good ambassadors for our country.

"I recall a conversation I had with (the late) King Hussein of Jordan. A friend and I had been talking to a ham in Yugoslavia when I left to go to the kitchen. She called out that King Hussein was calling me. I shouted back, 'Don't be silly,' but I went into the shack and, sure enough, he was calling me. We had a super conversation—he was most charming. He told me that his wife was also a ham.

"I once exchanged pleasantries with a Catholic priest living in the Himalayas and, a little later, with a meteorologist on an isolated island. He was rather lonely and enjoyed our conversation."

Recipe for Revocation

One of her less pleasant experiences yet one that she always laughed about was losing her ham license for three months:

"In 1951 I worked many operators all over the world. South Africa had a weather station on Marion Island and I used to talk to the boys in the group every evening at 5 PM. Christmas came along and they asked me how to bake a Christmas cake, so I gave them the recipe and instructions. It turned out to be an excellent cake!"

Six months later, the Marion Island group returned home and, when the weather station staffers were interviewed by a Natal newspaper, they were asked about the highlights of their year on Marion Island. They mentioned several, including the cake recipe from "Mom."

"The story was headlined, 'SA woman mothers boys on Marion Island,' and not long afterwards I received a letter from the Postmaster General in Pretoria asking for an explanation of why I had contravened



Members of the Border Radio Club at social get-together at Iris' QTH. Standing: Wally Rivers, ZS2ELL; Iris Hayes, ZS2AA; Val Wood, ZR2VW; Colin Robertson, ZS2CR; Rosemary Robertson, ZR2RR, with son Andrew; Trevor Foxcroft, ZS2BV; Matt Fulton, ZS2MAT; Phil Sorenson, ZS2NP; Sitting (top step): Heather Holmes; Neil Holmes, ZS2AI; Neville Vroom, ZS2NV; (second step): Ken Wood, ZS2ACB; Nick Basson, ZR2NB; (first step): Elaine Fulton, ZS2ELF; Maria Fulton; Aloma Basson, ZR2AW; Stan Geer, ZS2KV; and Gerald Berlyn, ZR2GB. At the time of this photograph, Elaine Fulton, ZS2ELF, then age 12, and Iris, ZS2AA, were the youngest and oldest ZS YL hams.

the Radio Regulations! I explained that there was no post or telephones there, but the Postmaster suspended my license for three months, which caused shock among hams in South Africa and elsewhere."

Iris was the first president of SAWRC the South African Women's Radio Club. The SAWRC, which was affiliated with the SA Radio League, was very active in the 1950s and '60s, with more than 120 YL members. The group even had its own magazine, *YL Beam*, which regularly totaled more than 18 pages and featured a 30page Christmas edition. It was always her wish that the SAWRC would be revived by the many YL hams now in South Africa.

In 1981, Iris spent three months in the United States and Canada, and was the guest of many hams and their families. She also hosted several enjoyable social get-togethers of the East London branch of the SARL, and later of the Border Radio Club in the colorful garden of her Kidds Beach home.

In October of 1993 she baked and iced her own birthday cake to celebrate her 90th birthday, which was attended by family and friends from many countries. On that occasion she received birthday greetings from the president of the Yaesu radio company.

In April of 1985 Iris was made an Honorary Life Member of the South African Radio League. In March of 1994 she was honored by the Port Elizabeth branch of the SA Radio League when it hosted the National Annual General Meeting of the SARL. She was guest of honor at the meeting and banquet, gave the keynote address, and presented the national



Iris cutting the birthday cake on the occasion of her 90th birthday. In the background is Ken Wood, ZS2ACB.

awards. In 1996 she was unanimously elected as Honorary Life President of the Border Radio Club in East London.

While trying to verify that Iris was indeed the oldest active lady ham on the air for her 95th birthday in 1998—a claim that was not contested—numerous tributes were received from hams around the world, including this interesting one from Dr Bud Voortman, ZS1B:

"Iris introduced me to ham radio in 1947 when I was in sixth grade, and she encouraged me all the way thereafter. At that time I was in an isolation block for six weeks at the Frontier Hospital. I had scarlet fever—in the days before penicillin. Iris and 'The Early Morning Gang,' an elite group of hams in those days, I might add, used to call me every morning on 40 meters. That was in the days of AM when a schoolboy could listen to hams on a simple superhet!

"After leaving the hospital I developed complications that kept me in bed for another six weeks. After that Iris invited me to her farm to recuperate. She was utterly caring. She let me speak to her friends: W6PDB (the archery champion of the USA); John Allen McLean, W0COU (who was distantly related to Iris and whose grandfather was also John Allen McLean); and Alf Pittard, VK6AP. She even gave me her 1938 model two-and-a half-watt CW transmitter that ran off dry cell batteries. It used a series of type 19 tubes.

"I still remember the two huge rhombic antennas at Poplar Grove farm, and the 45-watt 807 rig with the SX-28 receiver—most impressive to a 14-year-old schoolboy! At that time I missed writing my Junior Certificate due to the three months' absence from school and am thus one of the few doctors who never passed the sixth grade!

"You can tell Iris that I still don't object to her calling me "My Boy"—even if I am now a 65-year-old grandfather! To me she is still the epitome of a true ham!"

Just a week before her 95th birthday, Iris suffered a serious health setback and was hospitalized. Until that time, Iris still drove her automobile and kept active on HF, thoroughly enjoying HF DX thanks to the new tri-band beam antenna on her tower.

Sadly, on May 31, 1999, Iris passed away. A celebration service was held in Beacon Bay, East London. The church front was adorned by dozens of flower arrangements, filled, of course, with many irises. With more than 400 people attending, including some 30 hams from all over South Africa, the church was overflowing. Tribute after tribute was poured upon this special person during a very moving service.

Iris Hayes, ZS2AA, was a grand lady and a wonderful example of true ham spirit. Her key may be silent, but happy memories of her will live far beyond her years in those who knew her.

Colin Robertson, ZS2CR, is a semi-retired bank manager who has been a ham for 22 years. Past Chairman of the Port Elizabeth and East London branches of the SA Radio League, Colin is a founding member and past chairman of the Border Radio Club in East London. ZS2CR is a VHF/UHF enthusiast who enjoys repeater development work and coaching young people for the RAE. His wife Rosemary and eldest son Brendan are also hams, ZR2RR and ZU1AAR, respectively. You can contact Colin at 9 Florence Ave, Vincent, East London, South Africa; totts@webmail.co.za.

2000 ARRL International Humanitarian Award Winner: Jerry Herman, N3BDW

arlier this year, ARRL President Jim Haynie, W5JBP, presented the 2000 ARRL International Humanitarian Award to Hurricane Watch Net manager Jerry Herman, N3BDW, during the ARRL Florida State Convention. The selection of Jerry Herman as the 2000 recipient is appropriate when you consider that the International Humanitarian Award was created to recognize amateurs who are devoted to promoting the welfare of mankind. Few events endanger the welfare of so many than a hurricane.

The Net Begins in 1965

According to Jerry, Gerald Murphy, K8YUW, formed the net in 1965 in the aftermath of hurricane Betsy. At that time, the Hurricane Watch Net wasn't formally associated with the National Hurricane Center as it is now. In the early days of the net, Layton Ruse, W4VBO, who is still active with the Hurricane Watch Net, would gather the information at his Miami, Florida home and telephone it the National Hurricane Center. This situation continued for almost 15 years before Julio Ripoll, WD4JR, established a ham station at the Center in 1980 during hurricane Allan. As luck would have it, the National Hurricane Center lost communication with the Weather Service forecast office in Brownsville, Texas, but Julio was able to maintain a link with Amateur Radio. Needless to say, the officials at the Hurricane Center were quite impressed. From that point onward, Amateur Radio has been closely associated with Hurricane Center activities.

A Capable Network of Volunteers

Over the past 35 years, this network of volunteer Amateur Radio operators has provided valuable weather information from around the Caribbean, Atlantic, Central and South America to the Tropical Prediction Center/National Hurricane



Jerry Herman receives the award at the ARRL Florida State Convention. (Left to right) Mike Pilgrim, K5MP, Jerry Herman, N3BDW and Jim Haynie, W5JBP.

Center. When hurricanes come within 300 miles of land (278 times since 1965) Jerry and the Hurricane Watch Net go into action. The net sendsinformation from isolated islands, marine assets and other areas that are not part of the TPC/NHC routine communication network. This allows forecasters at the National Hurricane Center to more accurately prepare their advisories and predict the movements and size of storms. Many times the information is available only from this dedicated group of radio amateurs.

Max Mayfield, director of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, feels the "Hurricane Warning Program is much stronger as a result of the help of these volunteers. It is the best example of amateur radio serving in the public interest, convenience and necessity."

During the two most destructive storms of the 1998 hurricane season, hurricanes Georges and Mitch, the Net operated for days at a time on an almost around-theclock basis. When the recovery efforts for hurricane Mitch began, the Net arranged Internet and radio links to assist in the health and welfare traffic into Honduras as well as providing aviation weather information for pilots flying relief missions into Central America.

Hurricanes Georges (1998) and Lenny (1999) both hit the Island of Saba, wreaking havoc with the island's telephone and electrical networks. Jerry arranged for a 2-meter repeater belonging to the ARRL to be sent to Saba on a loan basis. Thanks to the island-spanning coverage provided by the repeater, repairs proceeded quickly.

When He Isn't Managing the Net...

...Jerry also recruits and schedules operators, updates the Net's Web site and serves as the Net controller during many storms. He also conducts presentations around the country on the Net's mission and operations. Jerry organized and presented the 4th annual Amateur Radio Operators Hurricane Seminar, in conjunction with the National Hurricane Center in Miami, in February of this year, drawing operators from the Caribbean Islands as well as from the United States.

If you are interested in learning more about the Hurricane Watch Net, visit their Web site at www.hwn.org/.

You can also nominate a group or individual for the 2001 International Humanitarian Award. Please send e-mail to jwolfgang@ arrl.org for more information.

VA3RAC: Canada's 35A Field Day Extravaganza

At one minute before Field Day 2000, 35 operators hunch over their equipment, nervously testing their mikes and keyer paddles... Moments later, the ether is alive with kilowatts of RF that straddle the spectrum from 160 meters to 3 centimeters. The story of this "dc to daylight" Field Day operation is sure to start your wheels turning!

t's Field Day 2000 in Canada's capital, and this is the first time this many stations have been put on the air in a 300-meter circle by one group. More than 150 amateurs from seven clubs have just assembled 15 tons of equipment in 24 hours, and spirits are high. But it didn't start like this—it started in apathy.

The Beginnings

Like many clubs, the Ottawa Valley Mobile Radio Club (OVMRC) started its year without a Field Day Chairman. When President Sue Mogensen, VE3MOG, made an appeal, Glenn McLeod, VE3GLN, stepped into the breach. He'd helped to organize several other Field Days, including a multi-club effort for the whole of Newfoundland. So he not only took on the job, but aimed even higher. With the objectives of unifying the clubs of the Ottawa-Hull region and achieving increased participation, he aimed for at least 12 stations. He also envisioned that the event, based in an area that straddled the Ontario-Quebec border, would be bicultural and bilingual.

There were fewer than six months in which to organize. Glenn immediately started spreading the word at club meetings. As a result, 35 club representatives and individual hams showed up for an organizational meeting in January of 2000. Even at this early stage, the enthusiasm of the supporters started to enlarge the scope of the emerging operation. Ultimately, the members decided to take a shot at beating the existing record of 28 stations set by N1NH, although publicly we admitted to only "at least 12" for security reasons. The designation "FD2000" was acceptable to



The VA3RAC crew begins setting up the first antenna.



Our 160-meter GAP vertical (left) and 10-meter monoband beam (right).



For VHF and UHF, you need all the height you can get. This lighthouse was the ideal spot for those antennas.

both language groups. The Radio Amateurs of Canada (RAC), Canada's national Amateur Radio organization, allowed the use of its high-profile call sign, VA3RAC. An e-mail reflector was set up to facilitate communication. Some clubs put up seed money and many local businesses donated products and services. We were on our way.

One of the clubs was the Club de Radio Amateurs de Hull (Quebec). Representative Pierre Cyrenne, VE2GPF, immediately committed to supporting four stations. Pierre was chosen to be Co-Chairman in charge of the Quebec contingent. He also acted as Treasurer, put up a web site publicizing the event, raised numerous contributions from small businesses and arranged for the proclamation of Amateur Radio Week by three municipalities in the region. And by begging and bullying, he even persuaded a city councillor to pay for the food licence.

Glenn and Pierre both had military backgrounds, which served us well in this campaign. They pursued our goals aggressively and ensured that the troops were provided with everything they required. Glenn's specialty, logistics, was a big asset.

Although an attempt was made at the outset to form an organization with officers and assigned duties, the Co-Chairmen and the Secretary, Tom, VE3OFD, were the only formal officers. The organization, if you can call it that, was very casual. Everyone knew what the Field Day objectives were, however, and the participants carried out their assigned tasks on their own initiative. If someone brought up a need at the bi-weekly meetings, he was



Jeff Milne, VE3EFF, makes adjustments to the VA3RAC satellite array.

"volunteered" for the job on the spot. Fortunately, no feasibility study was done, as that would have definitely ended the project.

Getting Ready

From January to June we chased after equipment and operators and met every two weeks to compare notes. The venue chosen for the Field Day site was the park area in front of the Science and Technology Museum Canada. (The OVMRC operates Amateur Radio station VE3JW as an exhibit within the Museum; the call VE3JW belonged to Jim W. Cotter, Canada's first blind ham.) A comfortable 1000 feet was available in the east-west direction, but only about 750 feet was available running north-south. There were many obstacles (mostly outdoor exhibits), including a steel lighthouse, an Atlas rocket, a 200-ton locomotive on an elevated right-of-way, a large radar dish, a windmill, an oil well and a network of paved pathways. The west end was poorly drained and largely unusable, and the site was generally below the surrounding terrain. To make matters worse, the southern horizon was obscured by several high-rise buildings, and the perimeter on three sides carried primary electrical distribution lines-a hostile environment for RF. A survey by Ralph, VE3BBM, confirmed that the site was far from ideal.

At the back of everyone's mind from the beginning was how we were going to get 35 transmitters and receivers to function effectively in such a restricted area. The group had hoped to have Jack Belrose, VE2CV, an antenna guru of international reputation, lay out the antennas. But because Jack wasn't available, Brice, VE3EDR, was volunteered to do the job.

To prevent receiver overload we decided to shoot for a target isolation of 80 dB between antennas. If necessary, input pads could be switched in, and 60 dB of isolation might be tolerable. Our station layout strategy was to separate the "electrical footprints" of the antennas in the near field-an area big enough to swing a dipole in a complete circle. Next, we used three polarizations/orientations on each band: north-south and east-west (horizontal), and vertical. Finally, we lined up same-band antennas end-to-end so they operated in each other's pattern nulls. An anonymous ham arranged for the loan of 18 Dunestar band-pass filters, three for each HF band. These filters solved our out-of-band problems, so the main challenge was same-band isolation between modes.

The largest antennas went up first. The 160-meter CW dipole was strung eastwest from the lighthouse. (The ARRL gave a dispensation to use this "permanent structure" for Field Day because it had not been built as a communications platform.) The 160-meter phone dipole was oriented roughly north-south. The 160-meter digital antenna was a vertical in the far corner of the site.

Being on the northern fringe of Field-Day activity, we aimed our antennas to the south. To accommodate, our two 80-meter dipoles were arranged in an east-west line along the south side of the property, "in front" of all major obstacles. An 80meter vertical was placed some distance away. The four 40-meter dipoles (including the Novice station antenna) were in a line behind this, as far back as obstacles would permit. Two 15-meter Yagis were interleaved with the dipoles to minimize coupling between 15 and 40 meters. The 20- and 10-meter Yagis were spread out over the remaining space and the 6- and 2-meter antennas were fitted into the cracks. Some ELNEC antenna modelling was carried out to quantify the isolation factors. Glenn accepted the plan, saying to Brice, "Come Saturday, I'll either kiss you or curse you."

The relatively compact layout was helped by the use of a RaiBeam tribander. The manufacturer, Chuck Smith, WA7RAI, showed this antenna at Dayton, and Doug, VE3XK, arranged for Chuck to ship an RB36X to us for testing and publicity. This beam can transmit and receive on three bands simultaneously. The RB36X was mounted on a tower in line with the 80-m dipoles.

The power system was designed and installed by Ernie, VE3EJJ, a professional engineer. The components were borrowed from the Communications Research Centre (CRC) and consisted of a quiet 60-kVA generator with a 48-hour fuel capacity, four three-phase armoured TEC cables ranging from 350 to 500 feet in length, and four distribution panels, each carrying six duplex receptacles with breakers. Ernie also fabricated the grounding system and enough angle-iron stakes with braided straps to be placed at the generator, the distribution panels, every tower and every station.

The Trump Card

The HF stations alone would make a respectable entry, but they wouldn't reach our target. What put us over the top in station count was the UHF-and-up complex assembled by Clare, VE3NPC, and Ken, VA3KA. At these wavelengths, EMC wasn't a problem, so all of these stations were located in one tent on the west side of the site with all antennas firing northwest, away from the HF antennas and the satellite station.

Who would we contact with these lineof-sight stations? Tom, VA3OFD, a member of the Ottawa Fire Department (OFD!), arranged for the use of a fourstory smoke tower located at an OFD station about 750 meters outside our circle. Alan, VA2ADB, and Clayton, VA3CBJ, operated these stations as a 1B site. Alan, a no-coder, boned up on his Morse the night before and his *Field Day* contacts were his first on CW!

With no all-mode rigs for 220 and 440 CW, code oscillators were built for MCW operation. For the microwave bands, home-brew satellite receive converters were on hand, but transmitters were nowhere to be found. A home-brew signal generator (and several quickly assembled duplicates) was pressed into service. Power-supply keying resulted in severe chirp, so a circuit was lashed up to produce FSK modulation. All QSOs were made except for the 2.4-GHz station, whose signal was detectable but too weak to work.

Getting it All Together

During the last two weeks in June, Marc, VA3DRV, driving an 18-wheeler supplied by TransX, transported four loads of antennas, towers, tents, tables, chairs and other equipment to the site. This gear was staged inside a compound behind the Museum and outside the operating circle. Work parties assembled, tuned and labelled the antennas. The RaiBeam arrived just 24 hours before setup time and was hastily assembled and tuned. Glenn had rescued several hundred feet of tower material-the remains of an old phased array-from the CRC. Ernie, VE3EJJ, spent an entire week transforming these into more than 20 towers. Single-handedly, he cleaned, disassembled and reassembled them into 33-foot towers, complete with base plates, head plates and, for those towers carrying rotatable beams, a pipe mount.

Ready to Go

At the final meeting, copies of the site plan were distributed to the station managers and set-up crews, Dunestar filters were signed out and Ralph, VE3BBM, briefed the station managers on the need for baluns, feed line chokes, power-line filters and station grounds. Hot feed lines, all emitting vertically polarized radiation, could defeat the isolation that had been designed into the antenna layout. Tom, VA3OFD, gave a training session on the *Writelog* contestlogging software that Ron Stailey, K5DJ,



Visitors look on as Mathieu Richer, VE2TLS and Michel Beaudry, VE2BCW, operate the 20-meter SSB station.



Tony Demers, VE2SOP (left) and Pat Fortin, VA2GPF, work 10 meters as twlight descends.

had donated to the cause.

Thursday night and Friday morning, Brice, VE3EDR; Doug, VE3XK; Harold VE3UNK; and Peter Crouse began staking out the site in the rain. Using a surveyor's tape and baselines provided by onsite landmarks, a red stake was driven to mark each tower, with green stakes marking each tent. Each stake was labelled with the band and station manager's call sign. The site perimeter was marked on the grass with environmentally friendly paint.

Fortunately, Friday was sunny. After lunch, vehicles were loaded at the compound and staged beside the Museum at a start line just outside the site perimeter. A pickup truck pulled a low-bed trailer loaded with towers. At the two-o'clock starting gun the pickup circled the perimeter and a crew dropped the towers at the staked positions. Another crew dropped more than 30 Canadian Forces tents.

Initially, Ernie, VE3EJJ, had two sixman antenna crews, mostly staffed by members of the Hull club. The first tower took more than an hour to set up-which meant that things weren't looking good. But with the two crews working as one, the workers soon developed a smooth technique that was a joy to watch. The synergy propagated a sense of teamwork that spread across the whole site. Rick. VE3KYG, used his four-wheel-drive ATV (with winch) to provide the power to set up the towers. The station managers followed, setting up the remaining parts of each station. By working until dark and coming back early Saturday morning, the job got done.

At the two-o'clock starting gun the pickup circled the perimeter and a crew dropped the towers at the staked positions. Another crew dropped more than 30 Canadian Forces tents.

At 11 AM Saturday, the HF stations sent a round robin of transmissions at one-minute intervals while the other stations listened. There were no reports of interference. The EMC problem had been licked! A couple of mild cases of cross talk were later solved using in-rig attenuators. The RaiBeam users were skeptical about the antenna's isolation figures, so they carefully edged power out-



ARRL Contest Branch manager Dan Henderson, N1ND, addresses the crew.

puts to maximum. They successfully transmitted and received in all possible combinations. Ironically, the only crosstalk was between the IF signal of one receiver and the front end of another.

At 1330, the crew and the viewing public assembled before the podium at the base of the Saturn rocket for the opening ceremony. There was an opening speech by Michael Binder, Deputy Minister from Industry Canada, the federal department regulating all radio operation in Canada. There were also greetings from Dan Henderson, N1ND, representing the ARRL; Debbie Norman, VE3RGM, from Radio Amateurs of Canada (RAC); Daniel Lamoureux, VE2KA, President of les Radio Amateurs du Ouebec, Inc (RAOI) and our two Co-Chairmen. Just before the starting gun, Glenn announced that we would go on the air as 35 Alpha. With that, a cheer went up and the operators raced off to their tents.

On the Air at Last

There were few contesters among the operators, so many had never used logging software before. But every station had a computer with *Writelog* loaded and ready to go. Some resisted and wanted to use paper logs instead, but in the end, all of the HF stations and most of the VHF stations went with the computers. At one station, the computer's power plug got kicked out and 60 QSOs were lost. Even the most avid paper supporters had to admit that, in this computer age, logging software is the way to go. Rich, VE3IAY, did a su-

perb job of correcting and combining the logs. Wrong times, bands and modes were fixed. Some lost QSOs were even recovered from rain-damaged laptops by using hard-disk utilities.

With more than three inches of rainfall, June had already been a very wet month, and our site had ankle-deep pools lying on some grassy areas. As if on cue, heavy rain started just after midnight Saturday, and soon became a cloudburst. Nearly two inches fell in a short period. The rain on the tent roofs was deafening. Some stations had been left unattended overnight, and leaks damaged some rigs and computers. Puddles turned into lakes. Operators continued in ankle-deep water. We thought we'd have to shut down the power, but Ernie assured us that the grounding was adequate.

Glenn had promised a lot of things for Field Day and had managed to deliver on all of them (to the disbelief of many), but a week before the event there were rumors that Glenn had a surprise for the 2-meter group. Jaws dropped and eyes popped when a Delupka Crane Rental crew showed up at the Museum with a 200-ton construction crane sporting a 200-foot extendable boom. Frank, VE3GID, had arranged for the loan of this unique 2-meter beam hoister. A 13element beam and rotator were rigged to the end of the boom, along with the largest Canadian flag Frank could find. We had arguably the tallest tower in this year's competition. This antenna provided contacts as far away as upper New

York and southern Ontario.

Bob, VE3SUY, the chief instructor in the licensing course, managed the Novice station, which operated with the call sign of Patrick, VA2GPF, the grandson of Pierre, VE2GPF. Bob had built a trap dipole for 40-meter CW and 10-meter phone. Participation was disappointing. Operators included a young blind ham who had recently passed his Morse test.

Food and Field Day go together. But this was no barbecue-grill, coffee-urn and drink-cooler operation. A mobile kitchen provided by Loeb Foods was rolled into the middle of the site. Dan, VE3XDD, a veteran of many Field-Day cookouts, organized and operated the kitchen, assisted by Larry, VE3WEH. During the 48 hours the kitchen was in use, two hot breakfasts and a chicken dinner for 120 were served along with a steady flow of sandwiches, coffee, soft drinks and water. In all, more than 500 pounds of food and drink passed over the counter.

An HQ tent was set up near ground zero to house the command center, a first aid station and the APRS demonstration station. Carolyn, VA3CPC, a registered nurse, accepted medical histories from the participants and had any potentially necessary medications on hand. In addition, she handled the 2-meter simplex site communications. There was only a handful of casualties, none serious, which is surprising considering how much heavy equipment was handled by the crews.

Jim, VE3NVJ, and Keith, VE3DBG, originated the message to the SCM, passing it via a special schedule with the Kingsmere Traffic Net. As an additional publicity activity, not called for in the rules, Jim and Keith manned a 2-meter station in the reception tent and offered to put messages onto the NTS for the general public. A book of 10 messages — "Thank You" notes to our sponsors—was originated offsite by Steve, VE3SBC, on 2 meters and relayed by VA3CPC (in the HQ tent) to VE2GPF (who was mobile).

Jeff, VE3EFF, set up an elaborate satellite station that was housed in a tent near the visitors' entrance. "Non-traditional" modes were represented: ATV by Bill, VE3EKA; and APRS by Marc, VA3DRV. Ernie, VE3EJJ, operated the station that earned the alternate energy points, while "Mike on the Bike," VE3BUP, cranked a regulated generator supplied by the other "Mike on the Bike," VE3FFK. For this exercise, visiting hams who hadn't operated a Field Day 2000 station were pressed into service to go mobile and make the necessary five contacts.

Faced with the daunting task of disas-

sembly, the shutdown signal was given at noon on Sunday. Even so, the crews were busy until dark. And back they came on Monday to return all the gear to its owners. Richard, VE3ZXX, Pierre's brother, and his clean-up crew left the site in perfect condition; there wasn't a single ground stake left for the mowers to cut the next day.

Taking Stock

Public exposure to Amateur Radio far surpassed the bonus point requirements. Three local municipalities officially proclaimed Amateur Radio Week, one to be an annual event. Print, radio and TV personnel (in both official languages) covered the event. One community newspaper did a cover article. The timing was the day after school let out, so many families visiting the Museum were led to the site on guided tours organized by Patricia, VA3PUR. The reception tent was near the museum entrance and was attended by RAC and RAOI representatives, as well as Peter, VE3BQP, of the Emergency Measures Radio Group, which had a station on display. Nearby, Jeff's satellite station was also a big attraction.

We aimed to set a new mark for the number of stations on the air at a single Field Day site and to have a lot of fun. We succeeded on both counts.

Our score wasn't all that high. In fact, we didn't even place in the top 10. A high score, however, wasn't one of our objectives. We aimed to set a new mark for the number of stations on the air at a single Field Day site—and to have a lot of fun. We succeeded on both counts.

Two things everyone has agreed on: We had all made new friends and we had all learned something new about Amateur Radio. Many hams discovered digital modes. A moving example of this occurred in the 160-meter RTTY shack. This station didn't make any QSOs on the air, but an important eyeball QSO took place. A long-time ham who had given up the hobby because of hearing loss went away knowing he could get back on the air digitally.

We had succeeded in the objectives of bringing the region's clubs closer together and in getting greater Field Day participation. As to the objective of "B and B" (biculturalism and bilingualism), we were a microcosm of Canada—there was some friction from both sides, but the broad middle worked harmoniously. Pierre even had the Field Day rules translated into French and persuaded the ARRL to post them on its web site.

Considering all of our successes, would we do it again? Surprisingly-no! If we had known what lay ahead, we wouldn't have even tried such an ambitious undertaking. What did we learn? Start earlytwo years ahead-in your planning. Make sure everything works soon enough to repair or replace anything that's not up to snuff. Label everything. Rehearse the setup drills. Use more ATVs with trailers. Train the operators in Field Day procedures, including the logging software, and do frequent back-ups to diskette. Use consistent canned messages at all stations. Test rigs in the same tent for EMC. Have tarps at hand in case of rain-and use them. Give the photographer a radioequipped assistant to scout for photo ops. Take some conventional and digital photos for publication and to preserve memories.

Surplus funds from the event were donated to the Defence of Amateur Radio Fund and to the Children's Hospital of Eastern Ontario. Surplus food was donated to the Shepherds of Good Hope soup kitchen.

Full details on our Field Day 2000 can be found at **corpweb.ott.igs.net**/ ~fd2000/. A comprehensive CD, which includes hundreds of photos, is available from Pierre at ve2gpf@rac.ca.

We'd all like to thank ARRL; the Radio Amateurs of Canada; les Radio Amateurs du Quebec Inc; The Federal Government and local Municipalities of Hull, Gatineau and Ottawa—without whose help this event would not have been possible. To the commercial sponsors who supported this public event in the spirit of true community, we owe you a debt we will never be able to repay. All of the groups involved in Field Day 2000 made significant contributions during the "Ice Storm of 98" emergency. Your participation is proof that emergency communications in Canada's national capital are in good hands.

Photos by Mike Hickey, VE3IPC. You can contact the author at 505 St Laurent Blvd, #2204, Ottawa, ON K1K 3X4, Canada; ve3edr@rac.ca.

Q5Tz



PROJECTS AND INFORMATION FOR THE ACTIVE AMATEUR



The Doctor is IN

Q Joe, WT7V, asks, "Over the past two years or so, I have received dozens of QSL cards from DX stations that I've never worked. In fact, many of these QSLs confirm contacts supposedly made when my rig was completely off the air for weeks at a time. Do you think someone could be bootlegging my call sign?"

A Bootlegging is always a possibility, but it is rare. If the cards seem to arrive in spurts, there is a more likely explanation.

It is not at all unusual for a call to be consistently misrecorded in contests. For example, KONS gets several cards per year intended for KODI, a very active CW contest operator. If you sound out the suffixes of both call signs in Morse, you can understand how someone could blur the two together. Early this year, NT1A inquired about some cards that were apparently meant for our own Dave Patton, NT1N, here at Headquarters. In the heat of a contest, missing or transposing the individual letters is easy to do.

QKen, KE6ZWN, asks, "The material in an NPN transistor consists of a positive layer (the base) surrounded by two negative layers (the emitter and collector). How do the manufacturers build transistors so that the current flows correctly between layers while at the same time keeping them insulated from each other?"

A See Figure 1. Transistors are made up of layers of material that are "doped" with impurities so that they are either "P" type (positive charge) or "N" type (negative charge). Now, these charges aren't quite like the ones in a battery they exist in the form of an occasional extra electron or positive ion (an atom with an electron deficit) that are available as "current carriers."

Where two different layers of material touch, an exchange of current carriers takes place and a neutral (or near neutral) "depletion region" forms (an area where the net charge is depleted). In a bipolar transistor, the base-emitter junction depletion region is fairly thin, whereas the region between the base and the collector is rather thick.



Can you offer some tips on chasing radioteletype (**RTTY**) **DX**? Glad to!

A Like any other form of DXing, the quest for RTTY DX demands patience and skill. When a DXpedition is on the air with RTTY from a rare DXCC entity, your signal will be in competition with thousands of other HF digital operators who want to work the station as badly as you do. Sometimes pure luck is the winning factor, but there are a couple of tricks you can use to tweak the odds in your favor.

Let's say that you're tuning through the HF digital subbands one day and you stumble across a screaming mass of RTTY signals. On your computer screen you see that everyone seems to be frantically calling a DX station. Oh, boy! It's a pileup!

You can't actually hear the DX station that has everyone so excited, but what the heck, you'll activate your transceiver and throw your call sign into the fray, right? *Wrong!*

Never transmit even a microwatt of RF until you can copy the DX station. Tossing your call sign in blindly is pointless and will only add to the pandemonium. Instead, take a deep breath and wait. When the calls subside, can you see text from the DX station on your screen? If not, the station is probably too weak for you to work (don't even bother), or he may be working "split." More about that in a moment.

If you can copy the DX station, watch the exchange carefully. Is he calling for certain stations only? In other words, is he sending instructions such as "North America only"? Calling in direct violation of the DX station's instructions is a good way to get yourself blacklisted in his log. (No QSL card for you—ever!) Does he just want signal reports, or is he in the mood for brief chats? Most DX stations simply want "599" and possibly your location—period. Don't give them more than they are asking for. (A DX RTTY station on a rare island doesn't care what kind of weather you are experiencing at the moment.)

When DX RTTY pileups threaten to spin out of control, many DX operators will resort to working split. In this case, "split" means split frequency. The DX station will transmit on one frequency while listening for calls on another frequency (or range of frequencies).

A good DX operator will announce the fact that he is working split with almost every exchange. That's why it is so important to listen to a pileup before you throw yourself into the middle. If you tune into a pileup and cannot hear the DX station, tune below the pileup and see if you copy him there. If his signal is strong enough, he shouldn't be hard to find if he is working split. His signal will seem to be by itself, answering calls that you cannot hear. This is a major clue that a split operation is taking place.

Finally, don't neglect the other modes if you're hunting digital DX. An increasing number of DX stations are now using PSK31, so make sure you add that to your list of operating modes.

QJohn, N9QC, asks, "I am currently running a Yaesu FT-901 transceiver with a Cushcraft triband Yagi antenna. I'm considering adding a long-wire antenna for 80 and 160 meters and upgrading to a more modern transceiver. Do you think the automatic antenna tuners included

with many of today's rigs would work for both antennas?"

A Most of the auto tuners incorporated into new rigs have limited tuning ranges. They'll only deal with SWRs up to about 3:1. That may be sufficient to extend your ability to use your tribander beyond its 2:1 SWR bandwidth on each band. Don't count on the built-in tuner having enough range to handle the long-wire, though. You will need a separate, wide-range tuner to load your long-wire.

Q George, AD5CQ, asks, "I have two low pass filters. If I put them both in series with my transmission line, will I get more reduction of harmonics or would the input losses be excessive?"

A The answers are "yes" and "maybe" respectively. The amount of loss would be double that of a single filter, but depending upon the filter design, it may be acceptable. I have seen filters with insertion losses as low as 0.25 dB and a 0.5-dB total loss would be quite acceptable to most folks.

The best way to check is to put a power meter in line after the filter. A 1-dB loss is about 21 W out of 100. If you don't have an external power meter, you can check the difference in receive signal strength. Find a strong steady signal like WWV or W1AW and try switching the filters in and out of line to see how much the S-meter changes. A 1-dB change would be just about noticeable in terms of meter movement (it's about ¹/₆ of an S-unit by the old Collins standard—not that any modern rigs follow the standard, but it should be in the ballpark).

QGeorge, VE3LTU, asks, "When a beam antenna such as a Yagi or quad produces a major radiation lobe at, say, 35°, would the radiation angle be improved by tilting the boom 20° toward the Earth? Would the radiation angle with respect to the Earth now be 15°, resulting in improved DX performance?"

A The short answer is "no." An array as you describe has its major lobe aimed directly along the boom (0° elevation) when it is in free space. When ground is considered, it increases the elevation of the lobe. Therefore, it is the relation of the antenna to ground (height) that determines take-off angle.

We can look at it another way. The radiation pattern of an antenna is a summation of the radiation each of many antenna segments as they interact with each other and the ground below the antenna. We can visualize the result by imagining a mirror image of the antenna below the ground surface by a depth equal to the antenna's height above the ground. Thus, as we tip the antenna boom downward, the imaginary boom tips upward to counter it—we achieve nothing.

QJohn asks, "I've just started studying for my Technician license and I have a question about the term 'meter' as it relates to the various labels used for amateur bands. Does the 'meter' of a given band correspond to the wavelength of the frequency of that band?"

A Not necessarily. When you're discussing Amateur Radio frequency bands, consider their metric labels in broad terms only. This will be easier to understand once you know the historical background. However, let's start by defining a "meter" in terms of wavelength.

To convert wavelength to frequency, the speed of light is used, as it is also the speed of radio waves. In metric, this is 300 million meters per second. So the conversion formula is:

F(MHz) = 300/wavelength

conversely,

wavelength = 300/F(MHz)

So, 6 meters is really 50 MHz; 2 meters is actually 150 MHz and 70 centimeters (0.7 meters) is 428 MHz. Notice that the frequency that corresponds to 2 meters is well above what hams

consider to be "2 meters."

While some folks would like to have the bands named more accurately (2 meters would be 2.1 meters, for example), tradition runs deep in this hobby and the majority feel this tradition should be preserved.

In this day of computer-controlled rigs, it is easy to forget that radio technology was once crude indeed. Before the advent of vacuum tubes, there was no such thing as an amplifying oscillator with feedback to control it. Radio signals were generated via a spark gap.

Anyone who has listened to an AM broadcast radio when a thunderstorm is approaching knows that sparks generate wideband RF. The lightning discharges will create bursts of RF that cover the entire AM band. Thus it was in the early days of radio—transmissions were made by spark and the best one could do to limit the output bandwidth was to use an output filter made of a couple of inductors and capacitors along with a narrow-bandwidth antenna. This determined what "band" you were on and you could hear everyone else on the same band at the same time.

Yes, it was bedlam after a fashion, but the range you could work was quite short (a couple hundred miles was "DX") and there were far fewer operators then. The label for a particular band was broadly interpreted because the signals themselves were broad—and that legacy remains today. That's why we have a "20-meter band" at 14 MHz even though the true frequency equivalent of 20 meters is 15 MHz!

QJim, KW8T, asks, "Is there any way to patch the audio output of my transceiver into the car radio system without causing problems?"

A There are two ways you can do this. If your car has a cassette, you can buy an adapter from RadioShack (12-19999) that lets you play external devices (like a portable CD player) through the cassette deck (the adapter looks like a cassette).

The other way to do it would be to tap the audio at your transceiver's external speaker jack and send it to one of the car radio speakers. Of course, you'll need to switch the designated speaker between the car radio and the transceiver. A heavy duty DPDT (double pole, double throw) toggle switch will do the job. I'd suggest a switching arrangement that places an 8- Ω resistance on the *unused* audio line from either the transceiver or the car radio (see Figure 2). That way, if the car radio and transceiver happen to be on at the same time, they will both have loads for their audio outputs.



Do you have a question or a problem? Ask the doctor! Send your questions (no telephone calls, please) to: "The Doctor," ARRL, 225 Main St, Newington, CT 06111; doctor@arrl.org; www.arrl.org/tis/. Also see, "The Doctor is On-line" at www.arrl.org/members-only/qst/doctor/.

SHORT TAKES



HEIL SOUND HS-706 HEADSET

Problem: You want to haul your ICOM IC-706 transceiver along for Field Day—or perhaps use it on a low-budget DXpedition, for a special event, or even while mobile—and you really need the convenience of hands-free SSB operation.

Solution: The Heil Sound HS-706 headset!

This lightweight yet rugged (and attractive) headset not only provides hands-free convenience but audio that's a few steps ahead of what you'll ever get out of the hand-held stock mike that comes with the radio. Using it is simplicity itself.

The HS-706 is specifically designed for use with the popular IC-706 radios—from the "classic" to the IC-706MkIIG and Heil Sound does not recommend its use on other radios. Heil Sound says the HS-706 was developed to address what it calls ICOM's "history of very low gain" when using a dynamic microphone.

Hooking the HS-706 up to your IC-706 is plug-and-play. It comes equipped with a modular RJ-11 plug on the end of its five-foot cable that fits the IC-706 mike jacks on the radio's faceplate or rear apron. That's it!

Well, of course, you've also got to slip the HS-706 on your head, and when you do, you'll notice that it's pretty darn comfortable. The pad for the single headphone—you can swing the mike boomset 180° so you can listen with either ear (I happen to be left-eared)—reminded me of that "fine Corinthian leather" Ricardo Montalban used to talk about in those automobile ads. The headband expands to accommodate (we'd assume) any reasonable head size. A foam-rubber piece on the opposite end of the headband helps keep the whole business in place.

The built-in headphone seems to have excellent audio response and was able to handle fairly high audio-level settings without exhibiting any distortion. Since the HS-706 plugs into the mike jack on the IC-706 and takes its receive audio from that jack, the radio's internal or external speaker is not defeated and continues to operate. A blank plug or a set of headphones inserted into the front-panel phone jack can disable the speaker if desired.

Inserted in the cord about two feet from the headset is a PTT button with a handy clip that allows the user to snap it onto a shirt or belt.

The mike element itself, covered by a foam-rubber windscreen, sits at the end of a flexible boom that's approximately six inches long. Heil mike elements are the gold standard for many SSB contesters and DXers. Heil Sound says the HS-706 boasts a "new high-gain FET" (electret) microphone that produces "extremely articulate audio that will make your IC-706 come alive!" Advertising hype aside, the HS-706 does indeed make for excellent-sounding audio; it's perceptibly cleaner, more natural-sounding, and punchier, but not remarkably so. Some stations we worked could not tell much difference between the stock mike and the Heil, although recordings made by another station show the audio from the hand mike to be a bit flat-sounding when compared to that from the HS-706.

Heil Sound advises tweaking the radio's settings to optimize it for the HS-706. This is advisable. For my voice, the best arrangement seemed to include some compression and shifting the carrier frequency by up to the maximum 200 Hz above the filter's center frequency. Your mileage may vary.

But that's really only half the story. The convenience of



the HS-706 really has to be considered a big part of its overall value. I found the best part of using it with VOX enabled on the IC-706 was that I could concentrate on keeping the log, tuning the radio, or possibly driving the car (this might draw unwanted attention from other drivers, and use of a headset device like this even might be illegal in some jurisdictions). One drawback: When you're using the HS-706 headset, you don't have the **UP/DOWN** buttons right in your hand as you do with the stock microphone.

In sum, I'd have to say that the HS-706 certainly was a joy to use. It could even cause an old CW-hound like me to get on SSB more often!

Manufacturer: Heil Sound Ltd, 5800 North Illinois, Fairview Heights, IL 62208; 618-257-3000; info@heilsound.com; www.heilsound.com. Price: HS-706 headset, \$59.



The Arkansas Catfish Dipole

Fishin' for DX on your next ham radio outing? Whether Field Day or just for fun, this portable 20-meter antenna is easy to assemble and easy on your wallet. Go ahead—reel 'em in!

wo of my favorite pursuits are Amateur Radio and fried catfish. As a matter of fact, as I prepare this article, the odor of frying Arkansas Catfish envelops me from the nearby kitchen. That wonderful smell—and my favorite "fishing pole"— had a lot to do with the title of this article.

This past winter, I spent most of December and January in southern Arkansas helping to care for my wife's parents. Although we didn't have much warning before departure, I did pack my backup HF transceiver and 2-meter hand-held. I also took my MFJ-259B Antenna Analyzer so I could worry about the antennas after I had arrived and surveyed possible antenna sites.

Eight hours after we arrived, southern Arkansas was hit with the worst ice storm in more than 30 years. Because most of the tree limbs were broken and on the ground, all thoughts of hanging wire antennas from the remaining ice-burdened limbs went south (further south) for the winter. I decided to construct a 20-meter antenna that could be assembled indoors (during the bad weather) and erected later with minimal effort.

Necessity...

With no "ham store" in Magnolia, Arkansas, on-site hardware pickings were slim. The local Radio Shack stocked a few CB antennas and 50-foot lengths of RG-58 coax, but nothing hamspecific. The store normally carried 20-foot telescoping steel masts, but even these were out of stock. I would have to gather any remaining components from Ace Hardware and Wal-Mart.

I purchased the #20 enamel wire and the two 14-foot cane poles at Wal-Mart. The cane poles were varnished and separated into three five-foot (or less) sections for transport. The remaining parts were purchased at Ace Hardware but should be available at most hardware stores. There are many mast choices with widely varying lengths and costs, but after the ice storm had wiped out hundreds of TV antennas the previous week, I had to get creative and use a telescoping pool cleaning pole.

Assembly

See Figure 3. Insert the four-foot piece of plastic pipe through both sides of the compression T (see the parts list in Table 1) and center it. Make 2-inch cuts in each end of the plastic pipe to allow it to clamp down on the poles. Put a 1-inch hose clamp loosely on each end of the pipe. Insert the butt end of each fishing pole approximately 6 inches into the plastic pipe and tighten the clamp. Assemble the remaining sections of the fishing pole. This will provide an assembly with 15.5 feet on each side of center, or 31 feet total. Put a sheet metal screw into the plastic pipe about 1 inch on each side of the T support. The screws will be used to attach the

wire elements to the feed line.

Each fishing pole has a loop at the tip to guide the fishing line. I used it as a tie point for the end of each side of the dipole. Feed the #20 wire through the loop and twist a couple of turns to secure it. Wind the wire in a slow spiral for the full length of the element. This spiral forms a distributed loading



Figure 1—The completed "Catfish Dipole" was tied to the chimney with nylon rope and was rotatable from ground level.



Figure 2—The center section of the dipole showing assembly details of the plastic pipe, compression T, mast, clamps and coaxial RF choke.



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T

raits		
Qty	Description	Cost
2	14-foot cane fishing poles	\$ 9.90
2	25 feet of #20 enamel copper wire	\$ 4.50
1	4 feet of 1-inch-OD schedule-40 plastic pipe	\$ 2.00
1	Compression Ts (1 \times 1 \times ³ / ₄ -inch pipe thread)	\$ 2.95
1	Galvanized pipe nipple ($^{3}/_{4} \times 3$ -inch)	\$ 0.69
3	1-inch screw-type hose clamp	\$ 2.25
1	(optional mast) 16-foot pool-cleaning pole (telescoping)	\$19.95
Total o	cost	\$42.24

coil so don't overdo it. I used about one turn per foot over the length of the cane pole and added five closer-spaced turns around the plastic pipe on each side of center. Scrape the enamel from the wire and attach it under the sheet metal screw near the center **T**. Make the coax connections under the same two sheet metal screws and tighten. Do not over-tighten. I removed the close-spaced turns (ultimately all of them) one at a time until the resonant frequency was 14.2 MHz.

Wind six or seven turns of the feed line coax into an RF choke near the feed point. This will decouple the unbalanced feed line from the balanced dipole. Figure 2 shows a poorly wound coaxial RF choke. I later rewound it on a four-inch cardboard form and taped it up for improved appearance and performance. Tape the coil securely to the mast and weather-proof the coax connections.

Performance

The expected input impedance at the center of a ¹/₂-wavelength wire dipole is 72 Ω and should result in an SWR of 1.5:1 when fed with 50- Ω coax. I used the MFJ-259B Antenna Analyzer to measure the resonant frequency and SWR. The measured SWR at 14.2 MHz was 1.4:1, and didn't exceed 1.5:1 anywhere in the 20-meter band.

In the days after completion I made contacts with hams in Aruba, Slovenia and Chile—and even acted as net control station for the "Microcomputer Network" with coast-to-coast US stations, all with S-7 or better reports, while using a 100-W transceiver.

Future Plans

This antenna certainly served its purpose as an inexpensive temporary antenna, and it would be ideal for Field Day-type activities. For future projects, consider the following:

• Make the antenna even more portable by soldering the element wires to the metal ferrules that connect/separate the sections of the fishing pole. Taking the pole apart would also break down the wire elements.

• Wind multiband dipoles on the same pole (any frequency between 20 and 6 meters) and feed them from the same feed line.

• Build a half-size 40-meter dipole by adding loading coils on each side of the center plastic pipe.

• Add a suitably lightweight boom and another fishing pole assembly to make an inexpensive two-element Yagi.

• "Ruggedize" the design by switching to fiberglass fishing pole elements. You're moving into uncharted territory, but the thought is interesting, considering that inexpensive fiberglass poles are available at every Wal-Mart.

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While the lines of cars creep slowly through the fleamarket gates, relax and try this hamfest-season crossword!

Across

- 2. What gear sits on in a station wagon
- 7. So old that it's valuable
- 11. The guys with the money
- 12. Gotta have_
- 14. Prefix for Ireland
- 15. Buy old stuff for this feeling
- 17. Accomplishments
- 19. Receiver Incremental Tuning (abbreviation)
- 20. Amateur Advanced (abbreviation)
- 21. Decibel (abbreviation)
- 22. Sigh of relief
- 23. Emergency Broadcast System (abbreviation)
- 24. Public Relations (abbreviation)
- 28. Get on the ___
- 29. As many of these as radios at hamfests
- 30. Before you buy, you'd better _
- 32. Largest Brazilian city
- 33. Audio meters calibrated in these units
- 34. Abbreviation for both a direction and a state
- 36. Won't take your offer
- 37. Complete the call sign 4U1____
- 38. No Good (abbreviation)
- 39. A good buy at a low price
- 42. Article
- 43. Sweepstakes (abbreviation)
- 44. A buyer does this before accepting a price
- 46. Where all this stuff was before the hamfest
- 48. Input-Output (abbreviation)
- 51. Current-Voltage curve (abbreviation)
- 52. Good place to buy individual _
- 55. Tall ones are told
- 56. Kilo-___
- 57. Electromagnetic Interference (abbreviation)
- 58. Double-reed instrument
- 59. Where you'll be if you bring home too much stuff
- 61. Light metal (abbreviation)
- 62. Trying to deal with a situation
- 66. Money to hold a purchase
- 69. Buy old copies of these at hamfests
- 70. Automatic Tuning Unit (abbreviation)
- 71. Old Man (abbreviation)
- 73. This thing weighs a _____
- 74. Slang for radio
- 75. Game of chance 76. Size of Dayton
- 77. _____tronix

Down

- 1. Type of meat found at the food stand
- 2. A surprising and valuable find
- 3. Largest continent
- 4. Stand in this before you get in



- 5. Gate Turn Off (abbreviation)
- 6. _____ rode
- 8. Swap
- 9. Previously owned
- 10. The first ones through the doors make a mad ______ for the goodies
- 11. Good value
- 13. Not new
- 16. Uncle Sam doesn't need it
- 18. Frequency for directions
- 24. Phase Modulation (abbreviation)
- 25. Teletype (abbreviation)
- 26. The best kind of rights
- 27. Measure of acidity
- 29. Goes on the ends of cables
- 30. Directly heated vacuum-enclosing
- 31. Popular prefix for FET part numbers
- 35. Unit of energy
- 38. Not Applicable (abbreviation)
- 40. Heavy for the volume
- 41. Win this in a drawing
- 42. Silver (chemical symbol)
- 43. Greater than the _____ of the parts
- 44. The deal is sealed with a
- 45. Obtained
- 47. Audio-Visual (abbreviation)
- 49. These are white and not very useful
- 50. The organizer of the hamfest
- 53. Super____ receiver (model)

- 54. If you're buying, I'm _
- 55. Must have one to get in
- 56. The favorite hamfest food
- 60. Hamfests outside in the summer are
- 63. Get there early to get a prime ____
- 64. What goes on the barrelhead
- 65. The spouse might think this stuff is
- 67. Meditative mantra
- 68. Type of retirement account
- 72. Direction Finding (abbreviation)



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HINTS & KINKS



◊ With the popularity of modes other than CW and voice, I have begun using the auxiliary connections on the back of my transceivers. In addition to using these connectors for connecting a PC to my radio, I also have used a variety of MCPs (Multimode Communication Processors). There is no connector standard for transceivers or MCPs. Whenever I acquire a new MCP, it seems like I have to build a new cable. When I'm fortunate enough to acquire a new transceiver, I have to build a new cable for each MCP I want to use.

In addition, switching among MCPs and the computer is a little tedious, requiring me to unplug one cable (which may go to multiple connections on the transceiver) and plug in a different one.

I've solved both problems by creating my own *standard*. I chose to use a DB9 connector for my standard. This allows for audio input and output lines with grounds for each, a common ground, PTT, FSK, CW and squelch. That seems to cover most common interface needs, but if you need more, you could use a DB15 or DB25. One advantage of using DB-style connectors is those connectors and cables are readily available and inexpensive.

To solve the problem of using multiple MCPs with a single transceiver, I connect the transceiver to a DB9 ABCD switchbox (see Figure 1). These boxes contain a 9P4T mechanical switch and usually have a metal cabinet. This allows me to leave up to four devices connected to the switchbox and easily switch among them.

To build the transceiver cable from a typical switchbox with an attached cable, I remove the DB9 connector and solder the wires from it to cables with the appropriate connectors for my transceiver. To avoid ground loops that might degrade the audio, I install 1:1 isolation transformers on both of the audio lines. If the transceiver has no way to adjust the audio levels, I install pots to do so $(5 \text{ k}\Omega \text{ or } 10 \text{ k}\Omega)$, the value is not critical). There's plenty of room for these in most switchboxes.

I install connectors on the back of the switchbox as needed to bring out any other useful signals that are carried by the cables between the switchbox and the transceiver. Usually, these are the CW keying input and a PTT output for a remote switch.

This makes connection of the MCPs a piece of cake. Start with a pre-made serial cable with DB9 male connectors on both ends (all switchboxes I have seen have DB9 female connectors) and cut it in half. This yields cables to wire two different MCPs.



Figure 1—A typical radio/switchbox wiring diagram for N8ME's station.
When I do get that new transceiver with a different pin out, all I need do is adapt one new switchbox. I can use my existing MCP cables.

To connect a computer to the radio, you may need to translate EIA-232 levels to TTL levels for the radio. I do this in a small inline box between the switchbox and the computer. You might choose to build that interface inside the switchbox.

A note on PTT switching on Kenwood radios: The ACC2 jacks on Kenwood radios have a signal labeled MIC MUTE. Connecting this line to ground mutes any audio coming from a microphone connected to the radio. This is a nice feature. I have worked with two Kenwood models (TS-940 and TS-870) and have found that the handling of this signal is different between them.

On the '940, grounding the **MIC MUTE** signal mutes the **MIC** input, but does not cause key the PTT line. Therefore, I connect a 1N4001 (or similar) diode between the **MIC MUTE** and PTT signals for the '940 interface, as shown. The diode is necessary to prevent PTT activation from muting the mic when you do want to use the mic.

On the '870, grounding the **MIC MUTE** signal also keys the PTT line, so the diode is not required. I have discovered, however, that unless you cause the radio to transmit by grounding the **MIC MUTE** signal, audio supplied to the **ACC2** jack is not transmitted. I've not tried other Kenwood radios, but I suspect that one of these approaches should work.

A note on grounding: If your radio doesn't provide separate grounds for the audio lines, use the common ground instead. Also, if your MCP does not provide a separate audio ground, use the common ground instead.—*Mark Erbaugh*, *N8ME*, 3279 Norton Rd, Grove City, OH 43123; mark@ microenh.com

RUBBER SKIRTS FOR SMALL KNOBS

◊ Fat fingers skinny knobs. For years, smaller radios with closely spaced knobs and the size of my fingers have formed a dilemma. To make matters less friendly, many knobs are now concentric, with a smaller inner knob that stands away from the front panel and a slightly larger knob that is set back against the radio face. The setting of the inner knob often gets disturbed when I try to turn just the outer knob.

My ICOM IC-746 fits this category. The radio is super in my estimation, but only when I don't try to turn just the outside knob in a concentric set. What I needed was a simple fix that could be undone so that another user or future owner would not have to be a part of my fix.

The solution is easy! I built a skirt for the outer knob using rubber washers! Every water faucet uses rubber washers, every garden hose as well. A trip to the local hardware store will uncover storage drawers of small parts, including rubber washers of every imaginable size. You need only measure the outside diameter of the knob closest to the radio face, and measure what you would like to have as its new outside diameter. I picked a size that is about the same as the printed dial markings on the radio.

At the hardware store, get to the rubber-washer drawer and match up your measured knob outside diameter with the inside diameter of the washer, and your desired outside size with the outside diameter of the washer. There are rubber washers available that are round like an inner tube (O-rings) and some that have flat faces with a sharper edge for your fingers. I prefer the latter.

With a trip to the local hardware store, I found that Servolite faucet adapters were available and that washer number FAWD 10 was right for my use. It is 3/16-inch thick with flat faces, a 5/8-inch ID and a 13/16-inch OD. You may choose another size. The



Figure 2—K2OPQ uses washers to make concentric controls easier to handle.

size you need varies for different radios or manufacturers.

I used just a touch of Wite Out on the surface to make a pointer. Then, I slipped the washers into place over the outside knob. Now I can turn the small inner knob, or widen my grip and turn the larger skirted knob. My problem is solved, for this radio anyway. To change the marker position or remove the modification, simply slide the skirt off the knob. Figure 2 is a picture of my dime-a-piece solution.—*David B. Perrin, K10PQ, 1161 Penacook Rd, Contoocook, NH 03229*

MORE ON SOLAR-POWER TIPS

 \diamond I read the hint entitled "Solar-Power Tips" in *QST* (March 2000, p 61) and noticed that the author talks about a 14-V battery pack. He created this pack by combining a three-cell (6 V) and a four-cell (8 V) battery. This pack will indeed produce about 14.3 V under discharge conditions, but there weren't any cautions about using this battery during charging! An approximate "float" voltage for this battery would be 16.1 V (at 2.3 V per cell) and a "max charge" or equalize voltage would be 16.8 V (2.4 V per cell). The equivalent voltages on a 12-V battery would be 13.8 V and 14.4 V, respectively.

I realize that much modern 12-V equipment can operate at 16+ V, but this does exceed their ratings in most cases. Almost every radio I've seen is rated at 12-15 V dc. I think that a cautionary note is appropriate when talking about such a battery.—*Hartley Gardner, W1OQ,* 3602 N 31st St, Phoenix, AZ 85016-7009; w1oq@arrl.net

JC addresses the output voltages of solar modules and conditions where the charge for 12-V batteries may exceed 15 V under "Battery Charging." He recommends that we "Check the specifications on the battery and radio, but up to 15 V is usually fine and sometimes necessary."

I've operated a modern 100-W transceiver from a vehicle battery on Field Day and found that output was down about 30% unless the alternator was charging. Therefore, I think the 14-V battery suggestion is a good one. Nonetheless, I can see that there may be problems when the load current is not much greater than the charge current (as when receiving). Thanks for the cautionary note, Hartley.—*Bob Schetgen, KU7G, Hints and Kinks Editor*

A TWO-BATTERY SOLUTION FOR MOBILES

◊ Many of us use an RF high-power amplifier while operating mobile. In my case, I run an MFJ ALS-500 in my 1996 Chevy



Figure 3—WK5S uses a continuous-duty relay to connect a second vehicle battery and a high-power amplifier to the vehicle primary battery and charging system only when the ignition is on.

Suburban truck. Until recently, I operated with two batteries separated by a 160-A battery isolator. Over two years, I had the alternator and the battery isolator fail twice. Let me tell you, this gets expensive!

I believe I have found the perfect solution! My friend Steve, at Texas Alternators of Austin, Texas (tel 512-836-6601) introduced me to an automotive continuous-duty relay. It looks very much like a starter solenoid, but it is designed for continuous duty—that is, *on* for *long* periods.

This relay is energized only when the engine is running. It then connects a second battery in parallel with the main engine battery. (See Figure 3 for a schematic.) The beauty here is that when the engine is off, the secondary battery is disconnected from the main battery; the batteries cannot discharge one another. When the engine is running, the alternator is in control and keeps current flowing to both batteries. The magnitude of the charge current depends on the charge level of each battery, current demands of the vehicle system and the alternator output limit. The point is that current flow is *into* the batteries, not *out* of them, unless there is a super-high demand by the system being supplied (the RF amplifier on speech peaks).

I have used this system for a while now and it seems to work perfectly. It is a lot less expensive than an isolator and far more reliable. The continuous-duty relay that I use is built by Accurate Parts Co of Kokomo, Indiana.¹ I understand from Steve that this system is being offered in the latest two-battery vehicles. This system does require that the engine run for both batteries to be connected while you are using your RF power amplifier—which is always the case for me. Hope this helps other QRO mobile operators!—*Steve L. Sparks, WK5S,* 2701 High Country Blvd, Round Rock, TX 78664-6204

ENGINE HOIST LIFTS TOWER EASILY

About a year ago, I purchased an LM470 Tri-Ex motorized

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70-foot tower, complete with a tilt-over fixture. I had planned to erect it at my new location in central Florida. I had purchased it from an old friend in southern Florida, rented a boat trailer and driven to his home to pick it up.

Quite a few local Ham Club members showed up to help get it on the trailer for us (I counted over fifteen). We pushed, pulled, shoved, lifted, slid, rolled and tried about everything in the book to get it up on my trailer—and we did succeed, but it took most of the morning.

This tower is massive to say the least, and it weighs in at over half a ton, not counting the separate tilt fixture that was over 200 pounds by itself.

After arriving at my new location, I had to return the trailer within 24 hours or pay a substantial premium. With two neighbors (we are each over 75 years of age), we began constructing a system of concrete building blocks and 4×4 planks across under the extended end of the tower. Then, using two auto jacks, we lifted the tower and added more blocks and planks under each end until the trailer could be pulled out from under the tower.

This left me with a beautiful tower sitting in my backyard, but after all of this I began to have doubts about using the same technique to move the tower 70 feet to the spot I had selected for it. After I had admired it for some months, my XYL didn't, and I placed some ads for its sale.

A chap in the Miami area called and wanted to buy it and said he could bring a trailer and a helper.

About then, I recalled I had used a hydraulic automotive engine hoist to remove a ground post left over from an E-Z Way tower I had once owned. I checked around and found that one auto parts chain loaned them free of charge! The hoists are fully portable (on wheels), come disassembled and fit in my station wagon. They can lift up to 4000 pounds and have sufficient height that a tower could easily clear the top of a trailer. Moreover, one person, with one hand, can handle the entire operation with ease. The hydraulic cylinder has a handle that moves with very little effort.

My buyer came, but his helper bailed out at the last minute. By using the hoist, the two of us easily placed the tower on his trailer—not once but twice, because we decided it would ride better turned 180°. The whole operation took about an hour and he was on his way back for a successful 300-mile trip home.

I returned the hoist the next day and got my deposit (about \$275) back. They did not charge me a penny. That was a life-saver! Thanks to Discount Auto Parts.

In speaking with the people at our local branch, I was told that they still offer this at some locations, but each individual manager decides whether to rent the units.—*Stephen C. Taber W4ITD, 25 Cunningham Dr, New Smyrna Beach, FL 32168;* w4itd@arrl.net

¹I was unable to locate contact information for Accurate Parts, but I found a Web site for Electro Automotive www.electroauto.com. Electro caters to persons building electric-powered vehicles and sells a 12-V contactor (electrician talk for a power relay).

Hints and Kinks items have not been tested by *QST* or the ARRL unless otherwise stated. Although we can't guarantee that a given hint will work for your situation, we make every effort to screen out harmful information. Send technical questions directly to the hint's author.

QST invites you to share your hints with fellow hams. Send them to "Attn: Hints and Kinks" at ARRL Headquarters (see page 10), or via e-mail to h&k@arrl.org. Please include your name, call sign, complete mailing address, daytime telephone number and e-mail address on all correspondence. Whether praising or criticizing an item, please send the author(s) a copy of your comments.

PRODUCT REVIEW

Ten-Tec Jupiter HF Transceiver

Reviewed by Joe Bottiglieri, AA1GW Assistant Technical Editor

The evolutionary path that has led up to Ten-Tec's latest HF transceiver—the Jupiter—has followed an interesting course.

Ten-Tec laid the groundwork for the Jupiter in 1998. Drawing on experience garnered from developing DSP-based receivers for their commercial and government markets, they set out to create a low priced radio for their short-wave customers. This became the RX-320: a compact "black box" receiver that connects to a computer and is entirely operated through software (see "Product Review," *QST*, Mar 1999).

Their Pegasus—debuted at Dayton Hamvention '99—was a logical extension: add a transmitter to the RX-320 and market it as an amateur HF transceiver. Paul Danzer, N1II, shared his impressions of this computer-controlled transceiver in our February 2000 column.

The flexibility that's made possible by using software to control these radios is perhaps one of their most notable attributes. Since their releases, Ten-Tec has turned out several updated versions of their respective GUI (graphical user interface) software packages. These updates can be downloaded from Ten-Tec's Web site free of charge.

Computer-connectivity also allows Pegasus owners to download and install updates to the "firmware"—the algorithms used within the radio's internal processor—opening the door to even more significant post-purchase enhancements.

The cost savings that were realized by eliminating expensive display and control components allowed Ten-Tec to set the price of the Pegasus in what most consider the affordable range. Apparently, however, a significant number of Ten-Tec's customers and prospective customers have expressed a strong desire to fork over a few additional bucks for a standalone frontpaneled version of the Pegasus.

Hail Jupiter!

Borrowing heavily from the earlier design work—and the parts bin in several instances—of its older stable mate, Ten-Tec engineers got down to business. They built up logic and keypad boards that would take over the assignments that



the connected computer handles in the Pegasus system. They wrapped up the pieces in an all new enclosure and topped it off with a fairly stylish injectionmolded front panel. The result? The Model 538, aka Jupiter.

The Jupiter is a "conventional" 100 W transceiver with general coverage receive from 0.1 to 30 MHz and transceive capabilities on the 160 through 10-meter amateur bands. The SSB, CW, RTTY (AFSK), AM and FM modes are included and there are 128 memories, dual VFOs, RIT and XIT, adjustable AGC, a built-in CW keyer, true QSK and a spectrum scope feature. The heart of the systeman Analog Devices AD2181 Digital Signal Processor-also delivers 34 DSP receive filter bandwidths, 18 transmit filter bandwidths, passband tuning, automatic notch and noise reduction, an adjustable noise blanker and a speech processor. A built-in automatic antenna tuner is not available, but Ten-Tec has recently added the LDG Electronics line of external automatic tuners to their product offering.

The dimensions of the Jupiter seem to have been intentionally tailored with convenient desktop operation as a primary objective. While it certainly isn't too

Bottom Line

Ten-Tec skillfully grafts a front panel onto their Pegasus computercontrolled transceiver. The result—the Jupiter—is a standalone radio that still manages to retain much of the flexibility of its PC dependent sibling. large to take along on Field Day, it's unlikely that we'll be seeing it in many mobile installations. A peek under the covers reveals a cavernous interior populated by just a handful of PC boards. It appears as if this radio could have easily been compressed down to a fraction of its size.

The front panel controls include 26 buttons and a rocker-type **POWER** switch. Only seven of these buttons perform more than one operation. The design team did a commendable job of providing direct front panel access to those functions that are used most often, and clearly labeling and carefully positioning all of the controls. The result is a transceiver that's easy and intuitive to operate. Settings that are varied less often, referred to as "set and forget" parameters in the *Operating Manual*, are adjusted via a single menu.

There are five rotary controls: the large main tuning knob, the filter **BANDWIDTH** knob, the PBT (passband tuning) knob, the **RIT/XIT** knob and the **MULTI** knob. The MULTI knob-true to its label-is used to vary several different settings. The control's active assignment is indicated in reverse video (light color text on a small dark background field) in the lower left corner of the display window. The relative level of the particular setting is represented on a linear scale along the bottom of the screen. The equivalent numeric value-displayed as a percentage—is shown to the far right. The MULTI knob is used to control the volume, the RF gain, the mike gain, the all-mode squelch, the RF power output level, the

Table 1Ten-Tec Jupiter (Model 538), serial number 12C1	0820
Manufacturer's Claimed Specifications	Measured in the ARRL Lab
Frequency coverage: Receive, 0.1-30 MHz; transmit, 1.8-2, 3.5-4, 7-7.3, 10.1-10.15, 14-14.35, 18.068-18.168, 21-21.45, 24.89-24.99, 28-29.7 MHz.	Receive and transmit, as specified. ¹
Power requirement: Receive, 1.5 A; transmit, 20 A; 12-14 V dc.	Receive, 1.2 A; transmit, 17 A. Tested at 13.8 V.
Modes of operation: SSB, CW, FM, AFSK, AM	As specified.
Receiver	Receiver Dynamic Testing
SSB/CW sensitivity, 3 kHz bandwidth, 10 dB S/N: 0.35 $\mu V.$	Noise floor (MDS), 525 Hz bandwidth: 1.0 MHz -121 dBm 3.5 MHz -127 dBm 14 MHz -135 dBm
AM sensitivity: Not specified.	10 dB (S+N)/N, 1-kHz tone, 30% modulation: 1.0 MHz 7.1 μV 3.8 MHz 2.2 μV
FM sensitivity: Not specified.	For 12 dB SINAD: 29 MHz 0.73 μV
Blocking dynamic range: Not specified.	Blocking dynamic range, 525 Hz filter: 3.5 MHz 113 dB 14 MHz 123 dB*
Two-tone, third-order IMD dynamic range: Not specified.	Two-tone, third-order IMD dynamic range, 525 Hz filter: 3.5 MHz 87 dB 14 MHz 85 dB*
Third-order intercept: +10 dBm.	3.5 MHz +11 dBm 14 MHz +7.3 dBm
Second-order intercept: Not specified.	+53.6 dBm.
FM adjacent channel rejection: Not specified.	20 kHz channel spacing: 29 MHz, 72 dB.
FM two-tone, third-order IMD dynamic range: Not specified.	20 kHz channel spacing: 29 MHz, 72 dB.
S-meter sensitivity: 50 μ V at S9.	S9 signal at 14.2 MHz: 26 μV.
Squelch sensitivity: Not specified.	At threshold: SSB, 14 MHz, 0.14 $\mu\text{V};$ FM, 29 MHz, 0.36 $\mu\text{V}.$
Receiver audio output: 1.0 W into 4 $\Omega,$ THD not specified.	0.7 W at 4% THD into 4 Ω. ²
IF/audio response: Not specified.	Range at -6 dB points, (bandwidth): CW-N (525 Hz bandwidth): 363-1000 Hz (636 Hz); CW-W: 286-2857 Hz (2571 Hz); USB-W: 200-2667 Hz (2467 Hz); LSB-W: 250-2667 Hz (2417 Hz); AM: 49-2985 Hz (2936 Hz).
Spurious and image rejection: 60 dB.	First IF rejection, 84 dB; image rejection, 82 dB.
Transmitter	Transmitter Dynamic Testing
Power output: SSB, CW, FM, 5-100 W; AM, 25 W (AM low power level not specified).	SSB, CW, FM, 1.3-105 W: AM 0-25 W.
Spurious-signal and harmonic suppression: \geq 40 dB	46 dB. Meets FCC requirements for spectral purity.
SSB carrier suppression: ≥50 dB.	As specified. 60 dB.
Undesired sideband suppression: ≥60 dB, 1.5 kHz tone.	As specified. 65 dB.
Third-order intermodulation distortion (IMD) products: 25 dB below two tone.	See Figure 1.
CW keyer speed range: Not specified.	1 to 59 WPM.
CW keying characteristics: Not specified.	See Figure 3.
Transmit-receive turn-around time (PTT release to 50% audio output): <20 ms.	S9 signal, 20 ms.
Receive-transmit turn-around time (tx delay): Not specified.	SSB, 20 ms; FM, 9 ms. Unit is suitable for use on AMTOR.
Composite transmitted noise: Not specified.	See Figure 2.
Size (HWD): 5.12×12.75×14.35 inches; weight, 9 pounds. Note: Unless otherwise noted, all dynamic range measurements are taker *Measurement was noise-limited at the value indicated.	n at the ARRL Lab standard spacing of 20 kHz.

Third-order intercept points were determined using S5 reference. ¹Transmit range extends a few kHz beyond the edges of each band (example 1797-2009 kHz for 160 meters). Receive sensitivity reduced below 1 MHz.

²Maximum volume.



Figure 1—Worst-case spectral display of the Jupiter transmitter during two-tone intermodulation distortion testing. The worst-case third-order product is approximately 29 dB below PEP output, and the worst-case fifth-order product is down approximately 36 dB. The transceiver was being operated at 100 W PEP at 24.950 MHz.



Figure 2—Worst-case spectral display of the Jupiter transmitter output during composite-noise testing. Power output is 100 W at 14.020 MHz. The carrier, off the left edge of the plot, is not shown. This plot shows composite transmitted noise 2 to 22 kHz from the carrier.



Figure 3—CW keying waveform for the Jupiter showing the first two dits in fullbreak-in (QSK) mode using external keying. Equivalent keying speed is 60 WPM. The upper trace is the actual key closure; the lower trace is the RF envelope. Horizontal divisions are 10 ms. The transceiver was being operated at 100 W output at 14.020 MHz.

CW keying speed, the transmit audio monitor volume and the CW sidetone volume. Just press the corresponding button first—AF, RF, MIC, for example—and then use the MULTI knob to adjust the setting to the desired value. When in the menu mode, this same knob is used to change the setting of the selected item.

The Jupiter's display is a 240×128 pixel dot-matrix LCD that measures about $4^{1/2} \times 2^{3/4}$ inches. It's best viewed from head on, as extreme viewing angles and bright room lighting can make it difficult to read. The illumination level is fixed, but the contrast is adjustable.

A row of icons that show the state of the automatic notch filter, the DSP noise reduction, the squelch, the transmit audio monitor, the 20-dB attenuator, the VOX and the tune features are located along the upper edge of the screen. Enabled features appear in reverse video. The frequency of the main VFO is displayed just below. The digits are 5/8-inch tall and in a stylized font. Just to the left-along the edge of the screen-is a column of icons that indicates the AGC setting (slow, medium or fast), transceive or split operation (**RXTX** when transceiving on the main VFO or RX alone when working split) the mode and the digital receive filter bandwidth (adjustable in steps from 300 to 8000 Hz). The selected tuning step size is shown near the right edge of the window.

Below the main VFO information is a smaller set of characters that show the frequency and mode of the sub VFO. When the radio is set up for split operation a TX icon appears to the left. An S meter is located to the right. On receive, the meter shows the relative signal strength graphically, and also displays the value numerically (ie S9 + 20). The same meter depicts the relative RF output

power (or the SWR if desired) when transmitting, and this is also accompanied by a numeric value (**P 100** for power out or **1.6:1** for SWR for example).

A spectrum scope takes up a large portion of the lower half of the screen. Activate the Sweep feature and the receiver will rapidly scan through any of eight preset ranges from 240 Hz to 2.4 MHz and generate a plot of the signal strength vs frequency. Once the process is complete, a dotted-line cursor representing the current operating frequency appears at the center of the screen. You can then tune up and down through the spectrum snapshot and locate active or available frequencies. An Autosweep feature can be enabled that will automatically sweep a new range of frequencies should you tune off the edge of either end of the displayed plot.

The headphone, key and mike jacks are mounted along the left side of the front panel. The headphone and key jacks are 1/4-inch. The key jack will accept a straight key, bug or paddles, and menu selections allow adjustment of the CW weighting, the QSK delay, the sidetone pitch and the sidetone volume. CW message memories are not included. The mike jack is a standard 4-pin style and provides a 9 V dc pin for powering electrets or amplified mike elements. The Jupiter does not come with a microphone, hand-held and desk models are sold separately. VOX operation is not possible when using the Ten-Tec hand mike, as the mike element is switched out of circuit when its PTT button is released.

'Round Back

The transceiver comes complete with a 6-foot dc power cord, an extra 2-pin Molex dc power connector, a male phono connector, a spare 25 A automotive-style fuse, a ¹/₄-inch stereo plug and a 4-pin mike plug.

Ten-Tec also supplies a 6-foot ribbon cable with a 5-pin DIN connector on one end and four color-coded female phono jacks on the other. The DIN connector mates with the transceiver's rear-panel **ACC 1** socket. The phono jacks then serve as connection points for fixed-level audio out, line-level audio in and PTT (the fourth connector is a spare). This prefabricated cable simplifies wiring the Jupiter to a multimode TNC or computer sound card for digital modes such as PSK31, RTTY or SSTV.

A rear-panel 8-pin DIN **REMOTE** jack allows connection of Ten-Tec's optional 302J Remote Encoder/Keypad. This small desktop accessory—originally designed for use with the computer-controlled Pegasus—includes a main tuning knob, a keypad for directly punching in frequencies and three additional menudefinable function buttons.

There are six phono jacks mounted on the rear panel, including a pair of 13.5 V dc output jacks, an **EXT T/R** jack for controlling non-QSK amplifiers (+24 V dc/200 mA maximum), **TX EN**able and **TX OUT** jacks for sequencing QSK-equipped amplifiers and a **SPARE** jack. There's also a ¹/₄-inch **EXT**ernal **SPEAKER** jack and a female DB-9 **SERIAL INTERFACE** connector.

Shared Talents

The Jupiter is capable of operating in a *Pegasus Emulation Mode*. Simply connect an appropriate cable between the **SERIAL INTERFACE** jack and a computer's COM port and fire up and configure Pegasus control software, and the PC will take over command. While in this mode, the radio's front panel controls are disabled and a message in the LCD display reads "**PEGASUS EMULATION MODE**." For a detailed description of what it's like to operate the Jupiter in this configuration, have a look at the aforementioned Pegasus review. Memories and other settings that are programmed in through the front panel of the Jupiter cannot be copied or transferred to the Pegasus control software, or vice versa.

The Jupiter, just like the Pegasus, will accept firmware (internal software) updates. During the course of this review period, Ten-Tec made several revisions available on their Web site. Updates have included fixes for bugs that cropped up in earlier releases, but have also improved the accuracy of the S meter, extended the low frequency response of the mike audio and added a noise blanker, a speech processor and AM transmit capabilities. The current version is 1.09—there's no telling what new talents the Jupiter might develop through future revisions!

Updating the firmware is easy. All of the necessary files are contained in a small *EXE* file (version 1.09 is only 372 kB). It took under two minutes to download (using a 56k modem). The *EXE* file installed the firmware installation program and three text files onto my PC. The text files contained step by step instructions for performing the update and setting up and using the new features. The actual update process took about 25 seconds; a radio microprocessor reset is the final step. It sure was neat to see a few new features appear on the menu!

More Than Just an Operator's Manual

Ten-Tec did a particularly nice job with the Jupiter's *Operator's Manual*. It contains around 100 pages of mostly $8^{1/2} \times$ 11-inch sheets, but it also includes several larger foldout pages with complete (and legible) schematics of the various PC boards. The actual operating instructions for the radio only fill about 20 pages, but the extensive additional information that's provided elevates this manual close to the level of a full-blown factory service manual. All of the material is well organized and thoroughly indexed and the programming instructions are clear and easy to follow.

On the Air

The Jupiter is a joy to operate. All of the rotary controls have a smooth action, and key presses are confirmed with a pleasant mechanical "click."

Overall, CW operation was pretty impressive. The built-in keyer works great and it's easy to adjust the speed on the fly. For those of you who haven't experienced Ten-Tec QSK, let's just say that it would be impossible to overstate the smoothness of its action. There's virtually no perceptible delay (at the shortest delay setting) and no clacking relays

sounding along with the T/R switchover. I logged universally favorable reports on the CW transmit signal, but I did see a few messages on an e-mail reflector concerning a "raspy" sound to the note. I set up a second receiver and listened to the signal myself, and compared it to those of a couple of other rigs I own. The signal does indeed have a slightly different sound-not unlike that of CW signals received through DSP filters. I don't consider it particularly objectionable, but it is different. It's along the same lines as the difference between the sound of a digital and an analog telephone call. It sounds somewhat, well, digital.

SSB operation with the Jupiter is a unique experience. When the bands weren't very crowded, I found myself opening the receive filter bandwidths far wider than the 2.8 kHz or so that I'm limited to on my other equipment. This typically significantly improved the audio fidelity of the stations that I was listening to. When conditions were crowded, I'd crank the filter into more conventional 2.85 kHz and narrower setting to fight QRM.

The DSP (which works at the third IF) did a respectable filtering job with SSB and CW signals in most cases, but strong nearby signals can make it tough to copy weak ones. The passband tuning helps considerably if the interference is only on one side, though, and the automatic notch filter does an excellent job on carriers. The data in Table 1 points to receiver performance that's about on par with other mid-priced transceivers, and my on-theair experience confirms this.

The SSB transmit signal consistently received nice audio reports. I experimented a little with local stations using the extreme transmit filter bandwidth settings, but got reports that more neighbor-friendly settings of 2.85 kHz sounded about the same. A fuller-range microphone element (and wider receive filters on their end) would probably help. The audio heard through the transmit audio monitor does not change when the bandwidth is varied.

Some Humble Opinions

There are a couple of controls on the Jupiter that I found myself constantly fiddling with, and I can't help but think that it may be worth it for Ten-Tec to consider revising them in future firmware updates. Let me preface this by saying that we all operate our radios differently, and what I might find to be an annoyance may not be perceived as such by others.

The first is the tuning action. The tuning steps can be set to seven different sizes from 1 Hz to 100 kHz for each step of the main tuning knob's rotary encoder. One revolution of the knob contains 120 "steps." Therefore, when the 1 Hz size is selected, it takes 25 turns of the knob to tune a measly 3 kHz. That's an awful lot of crankingeven when hunting signals in a busy CW sub-band! When you switch to the larger step sizes (as with all radios that use variable step arrangements) received signalsas you tune through them-take on the sound of a musical scale. When you encounter an interesting signal, you'll probably need to switch back to the 1 Hz setting for fine tuning. If you're the type of operator (like I am) that does quite a lot of tuning around and listening, you'll find yourself constantly playing around with the step setting. It would be more convenient if the speed of tuning was variable-not just the step size-especially if it could be made to be mode-specific (slow for CW and moderately fast for phone).

The second is the receive filter bandwidth setting. As is the case with all Ten-Tec radios, the available filter bandwidths are independent of mode-and this is a good thing. As you move from one mode to another, however (CW to SSB for example), you'll need to manually crank the filter bandwidth up to the wider setting. Switch back—SSB to CW—and you'll probably want to crank it back down. It would be nice if the radio would automatically recall the last filter setting used in a particular mode and revert to that setting. The filter bandwidth and the operating mode are retained in the memories, though, and the memories are tunable. This provides a suitable work-around: program several "starting" frequencies on the SSB, CW and the digital portions of each band-with the appropriate mode and bandwidth-in the memories, and then use the memory channels, in lieu of the BAND button or tuning knob, for hopping around. (Unfortunately, the tuning step size is not retained in the memories.)

Remember: The firmware used in this radio is updatable. If you've got suggestions of your own, be sure to share them with the friendly folks at Ten-Tec. You may just see your refinements turn up in a future revision!

A Work in Progress

The Jupiter is one harbinger of a change that we're seeing both in ham radio and consumer electronics. The ability for the end user to easily update firmware opens the door to the possibility of near endless evolution throughout a product's serviceable life.

Manufacturer: Ten-Tec, 1185 Dolly Parton Pkwy, Sevierville, TN 37862; 865-453-7172; fax 865-428-4483; sales@ tentec.com; www.tentec.com. Price: Jupiter (Model 538), \$1189; hand-held microphone (Model 701), \$28; desk microphone (Model 705), \$89.95; Remote Encoder/Keypad, (Model 302J), \$139.

Yaesu VR-5000 Communications Receiver

Reviewed by Rick Lindquist, NIRL ARRL Senior News Editor

A ham friend spotted the VR-5000 sitting on a table next to my amateur station. "Hey! New transceiver?" he asked. "No," I said. "It's Yaesu's new dc-to-daylight receiver-scanner."

My friend seemed a little disappointed, and that's a common reaction among those who believe that anything in a box with a dial, buttons and a frequency display must also be capable of transmitting to have real value.

While it's true that many of us amateurs live to transmit there are occasions when *just listening* can be as much or even more fun.

The Yaesu VR-5000 communications receiver gives you access to a lot of wideopen listening spaces. It also includes some dandy features you probably don't have on any of your amateur transceivers.

A Quick Overview

What's in the little black box? Well, it's a general-coverage, multimode receiver that can help you get acquainted with the radio frequency real estate between 100 kHz and 2600 MHz (cellular excluded). This includes nearly all of the major Amateur Radio allocations as well as some potential bands we haven't yet acquired title to but might, such as 136 kHz and 5 MHz. The VR-5000 also can give you entrée to UHF bands your H-T or VHF-UHF mobile likely do not cover. For example, AO-40 (as of press time) was transmitting telemetry only on its 2.4 GHz beacon. Unfortunately for scanner fans, the VR-5000 lacks trunk-tracking capability, a desirable feature found in scanners within the same general price range.

Available modes for the main receiver include FM (narrow and wide), AM (narrow and wide), LSB/USB, and CW. The sub-receiver operates either in AM or FM.

Other goodies include 2000 regular memories, 50 band-edge memories, and five preset channels. With that many memories, you should not have a problem storing all of your favorite short-wave and public safety frequencies. Additionally, the 50 programmable search ranges allow setting up many discrete spectrum segments for searching. The five preset memories are great for quickly getting to those most special frequencies-the local repeaters, for example, or possibly the Amateur Radio on the International Space Station—or ARISS—2-meter downlinks. There's a sub-receiver that lets you make excursions from the main dial setting up to 20 MHz away.

Connectors on the rear apron let you



hook up a coaxial fed antenna (there's an SO-239) or an unbalanced high-impedance antenna. Also on the back of the radio are a **MUTE** jack, a switch to select the antenna jack, A or B, an external speaker jack, a record jack (constant 8 mV) that provides output unaffected by the volume or tone controls; a +8 V jack for accessories, an IF output jack (10.7 MHz), and a nine-pin *Computer Aided Transceiver*, or CAT, serial (RS-232C) computer control jack.

The serial jack suggests the option of greater external control than is actually possible. PC control of the VR-5000 is limited to the main VFO frequency, receive mode and channel step.

One neat feature is called *Programmable Memory Recall.* PMR lets you set up the radio to monitor activity on up to 50 memory channels at the same time. Why would you want to do that? Glad you asked. Yaesu suggests that this capability could come in handy if you wanted to monitor traffic levels on several repeater sites. The PMR Board on the display gives a graphical representation of channel occupancy at a given time.

Another is the *Band Scope*. This lets you view activity on either side of your current operating frequency. Move the channel marker to a signal you spot, and you're there.

For prospective short-wave listeners (SWLs), Yaesu has thoughtfully programmed a block of popular international broadcast outlets, such as *Radio*

Bottom Line

The VR-5000 Communications Receiver opens the door to endless exploration in a nearly boundless range of radio spectrum—but don't forget to bring along the manual! *Nederland, Radio Australia* and *Deutsche Welle.* This is a great help to new hams who often cut their radio teeth as SWLs.

Using It

We amateurs tend to expect receivers to be uncomplicated devices that are simple to use. After all, there's no transmitter in the box—how hard could it be, right? Well, not so fast there, VOX breath! We determined that while the VR-5000 is pretty easy to hook up and get squawking, making it do what we wanted takes a bit more TLC.

Our resident scanner buff tried putting the *Operating Manual* aside to see how easy it would be to play with the features how much he could figure out on his own. "While I was able to operate in the VFO mode, it was not long before I had to hit the book," he reported.

In short, the VR-5000 is not always very intuitive to use, and on occasion it could get downright frustrating when you'd unintentionally back yourself into some nook or cranny by pushing a wrong button. There are a keypad and a lot of buttons, most of them with at least two discrete functions and not all obvious by their labels. On the other hand, some buttons that seemed to be obvious-weren't! Pushing the **BANK** key is supposed to select the desired memory bank. On all occasions, pushing this button took us to a setup menu that let the user modify the current memory bank or create a new one altogether.

It can take many keystrokes on the VR-5000 to reach a desired state or to program a block of channels. Going strictly by the book, it takes a dozen steps to set the handy on-screen world clock (with accompanying map graphic) that gives time reference to 66 different areas of the world. We found that it was easy to mess up on the steps, and that programming

Table 2 Yaesu VR-5000, serial number 0K030164	
Manufacturer's Claimed Specifications	Measured in the ARRL Lab
Frequency coverage: 0.01-824; 849-870; 894-2600 MHz.	As specified.
Modes of operation: FM, WFM, AM, AM-N, WAM, USB, LSB, CW.	As specified.
Power requirements: 0.7 A (maximum volume), 13.5 V dc \pm 15%.	0.76 A (maximum volume, no signal), tested at 13.8 V dc.
Size (HWD): 2.8×7.1×8 inches; weight, 4.2 pounds.	
CW/SSB sensitivity (10 dB S/N): 0.2-0.5 MHz, 4.8 μV; 0.5-1.8 MHz, 1.0 μV; 1.8-4 MHz, 0.6 μV; 4-30 MHz, 0.3 μV; 30-2000 MHz, 0.3 μV; 2000-2600 MHz, 1.8 μV.	Noise floor (MDS): 1.0 MHz, -118 dBm; 3.5 MHz, -124 dBm; 14 MHz, -128 dBm; 50 MHz, -133 dBm; 144 MHz, -133dBm; 222 MHz, -125 dBm; 432 MHz, -133 dBm; 902 MHz, -128 dBm; 1240 MHz, -122 dBm; 2400 MHz, -128 dBm.
AM sensitivity (10 dB S/N): 0.2-0.5 MHz, 10.8 μV; 0.5-1.8 MHz, 4.0 μV; 1.8-4 MHz, 2.5 μV;4-30 MHz, 1.1 μV; 30-2000 MHz, 1.2 μV; 2000-2600 MHz, 1.8 μV.	AM narrow, test signal modulated 30% with a 1-kHz tone, 10 dB (S+N)/N: 1.0 MHz, 3.2 μV; 3.8 MHz, 1.2 μV; 53 MHz, 0.55 μV; 120 MHz, 0.53 MHz; 146 MHz, 0.7 μV; 440 MHz, 0.71 μV.
FM narrow sensitivity (12 dB SINAD): 28-30 MHz, 0.35 μV; 30-2000 MHz, 0.45 μV; 2000-2600 MHz, 0.8 μV.	FM narrow, 12 dB SINAD: 29 MHz, 0.33 μV; 52 MHz, 0.21 μV; 146 MHz, 0.24 μV; 222 MHz, 0.58 μV; 440 MHz, 0.23 μV; 906 MHz, 0.41 μV; 1296 MHz, 0.69 μV; 2400 MHz, 0.49 μV.
FM wide sensitivity (12 dB SINAD): 30-2000 MHz, 1.5 $\mu V.$	100 MHz, 1.8 μV.
Blocking dynamic range: Not specified.	CW mode: 3.8 MHz, 70 dB; 14 MHz, 70 dB; 50 MHz, 72 dB; 144 MHz, 69 dB; 222 MHz, 68 dB; 432 MHz, 76 dB; 902 MHz, 69 dB; 1240 MHz, 81 dB.
Two-tone, third-order IMD dynamic range: Not specified.	CW mode dynamic range and third-order intercept pointFrequencyDynamicIntercept point1 (MHz) Range (dB) (dBm) 3.861 -32 14 63^* -35 50 63^* -38 144 62^* -40 432 65^* -36 902 60^* -38 1240 71^* -17
Second-order intercept point: Not specified.	+11 dBm.
FM adjacent channel rejection: Not specified.	20 kHz channel spacing: 29 MHz, 49 dB; 52 MHz, 48 dB; 146 MHz, 47 dB; 440 MHz, 47 dB; 906 MHz, 39 dB; 1296 MHz, 50 dB.
FM two-tone, third-order IMD dynamic range: Not specified.	20 kHz channel spacing: 29 MHz, 49 dB*; 52 MHz, 49 dB*; 146 MHz, 46 dB*; 440 MHz, 48 dB*; 906 MHz, 40 dB*; 1296 MHz, 51 dB*; 10 MHz channel spacing: 52 MHz, 72 dB; 146 MHz, 68 dB; 440 MHz, 65 dB.
Squelch sensitivity (threshold): Not specified.	At threshold: SSB, 14 MHz, 1.9 μV; FM, 29 MHz, 1.5 μV; 52 MHz, 1.0 μV; 146 MHz, 1.1 μV; 440 MHz, 1.1 μV; 906 MHz, 1.8 μV; 1296 MHz, 1.8 μV.
Audio output: 1.0 W into 8 Ω (THD not specified).	1.0 W into 8 Ω (maximum output) ²
IF/audio response: Not specified.	Range at –6 dB points, (bandwidth): CW: 174-2222 Hz (2048 Hz); USB: 174-2222 Hz (2048 Hz); LSB: 174- 2222 Hz (2048 Hz); AM: 140-1326 Hz (1186 Hz).
Spurious and Image rejection: Not specified.	IF: HF, 40 dB; VHF, 39 dB; UHF, 13 dB; Image: HF, 86 dB; VHF, 87 dB; UHF, 81 dB.

Except as noted, all dynamic range measurements were taken using the ARRL Lab standard spacing of 20 kHz.

¹Third-order intercept points were determined using noise floor reference. ²THD at max output was 50% with signal at maximum indication on S-meter (5 bars). Minimum THD was about 15%.

some features took a few tries to get right.

We were dismayed to discover that the VR-5000 is not computer programmable, although it's possible to use a PC to *control* some functions, such as the main VFO frequency. Our scanner aficionado says that the ability to use software to set up the memories would be extremely helpful; the VR-5000's manual approach translates into a lot of button-pushing. "This is one radio you'd get programmed and not fool with

too much," he predicted.

Our scanner guy appreciated that the VR-5000 did not greet him with one of those cutesy messages that often confront owners of newer ham transceivers—or cellular telephones—these days. "When I power up, I like to get to work," he said. "The display, with adjustable brightness and contrast, is easy to see."

Unfortunately, the manual does not always describe some of the symbols and

icons that popped up. An annotated display graphic would be a helpful and useful addition to the manual, which earned a "fair" rating. A radio at this level of sophistication, complexity and multiple features should have a better-detailed and more clearly written manual and a quickreference card to avoid dog-earing the manual's pages through repeated lookups. This manual was just not up to Yaesu's typically excellent standards.

Keeping It Simple

Hams are used to twisting dials and maybe pushing a button or two or even entering a frequency on a keypad. That's the place to start with the VR-5000, then work your way up into the more complex stuff like creating, programming and labeling memory banks. The VR-5000 lets you apply alphanumeric names to memory banks and to individual channels alike, and this is one feature that's simple and fun to take advantage of.

Fortunately, there is a nice little rubber-covered, detented tuning knob to twirl. Entering a frequency on the keypad is very simple too. So is moving around using the manual controls. Pushing the F key and then turning the dial moves you in 1-MHz steps; pushing the F key and the > or < button shifts your frequency in 10 MHz increments up or down. You can change the tuning step at the push of a button too.

Out of the box, the VR-5000 automatically selects the receiving mode based on the frequency the main receiver is tuned to. You can shift modes manually and override this feature, however.

The main and sub-receiver audio gain controls are simple rotary pots like the ones you'd find on the typical amateur mobile transceiver. Sharing the shaft with the main volume knob is the outer SQL (squelch) control. The sub-receiver volume control, which does not quite kill the audio completely when turned fully counterclockwise, is backed by a **TONE** knob that alters the receiver's audio response on both channels. Another surprise was that there is no way to squelch the sub-receiver, which limits the flexibility of having a sub-receiver to start with. If you don't want to hear the sub-receiver, the manual advises you to simply turn down the volume control.

Greater Complexity

Trying to set up and program a memory bank with discrete channels sent me scrambling for the *Operating Manual*. It takes a bit of patience to get a handle on this receiver, and you'll want to keep the manual close at hand. But there's lots of memory to fill (remember, 2000 of them plus 100 memory banks), and there are lots of things you can do in terms of memory operation.

We already mentioned the ability to apply alphanumeric tags to memories and memory groups (banks). You can choose from among 74 characters that include numerals, upper and lower-case letters, and several special characters. The VR-5000 gives you the capability to search for these labels; you also can sort memories by using their alphanumeric tags.

Speaking of sorting, it's possible to sort memory channels by frequency, by receive mode or by channel number—and you can delete vacant memories automatically.

Memories can be protected from inadvertent erasure or deletion. It's also possible to mask certain memory channels that you don't need to recall—and unmask them later if it turns out you need them in the rotation again. There's a priority feature that lets you monitor a memory channel while checking a priority channel every five seconds for activity.

Yaesu has included *Smart Search* in the VR-5000, a feature that's proven handy in its Amateur Radio products, including the very popular FT-817 transceiver (see "Product Review," *QST*, Apr 2001). Smart Search can take some of the pain out of loading the VR-5000's many memories, although it can load a strong signal into more than one channel, so you might have some cleaning up to do once you've let it do its thing.

Scanning comes in several flavors, but our scanner buff didn't like that the VR-5000 does not let you scan only selected memory banks. In general, you can scan memory channels only, scan while in VFO mode, scan according to S meter level (on an arbitrary scale of 0 to 255) or scan just to find voice channels. It's possible in VFO scanning to set the radio up to scan only a portion of the VFO's range instead of the whole radio. Using the programmable memory scan (PMS) feature, you can set up the VR-5000 to scan between up to 50 separate upper and lowerlimit pairs. It's possible to reverse the scan direction in midstream by simply turning the DIAL knob one click clockwise (to scan upward) or counter-clockwise (to scan downward). The scan resume mode can be set to hold when the scanner encounters a signal longer than two seconds; delay or hold until the signal disappears, then resume after two seconds or another usersettable interval, or pause for a usersettable interval then resume.

Special Features

The VR-5000 offers some interesting and useful sideshow features. We've mentioned some already. Others include putting the receiver to use as a comparative field strength meter with a bar graph representation of test and reference signals. The receiver also can be set up to display audio waveforms on the LCD screen.

It's possible to clone memory data from one VR-5000 to another. The *Operating Manual* also includes the CAT (*Computer Aided Transceiver*) computercontrol protocols.

A Word on Performance

While our scanner friend was happy with the VR-5000's performance on HF and VHF using mostly modest antennas, I was a little disappointed in the receiver's performance on HF. It's important to bear

in mind that that the VR-5000 was never intended to serve as a second receiver in an HF contest station. The ARRL Lab test results bore this out. The radio's dynamic range measurements at the standard 20kHz spacing were well below the numbers we typically see even on low-end amateur transceivers, but is in line with the level of performance we've observed in some of the other LF to microwave receivers. Intercept numbers were well into the negative range. Apparently, even at this price range, there are some trade-offs to be made. When purchasing a receiver like this you pay for wide frequency coverage and programming, scanning and memory features, not strong-signal performance.

One VR-5000 feature that's helpful in this regard is *RF Tune*, which lets you shift the RF passband to maximize sensitivity and minimize the impact of other nearby signals on what you're trying to hear. This is a sort of preselector, to use a term from an earlier era. I found using an antenna tuner ahead of the receiver was beneficial, too.

Random Thoughts

The world clock feature is very nice, but the VR-5000 lacks any kind of backup battery for the clock, so you have to supply power to the radio at all times to preserve its time setting.

While we're on the subject of power: The radio operates on 13.8 V dc and comes complete with one of those "wall wart" supplies everyone loves to hate. A separate dc cord for hooking it up in your car or wiring to your existing station supply is also included.

The size and weight are easy to handle, so this is a receiver that could easily go mobile, although no bracket was supplied for mobile mounting.

There's plenty of audio from the little speaker, although it will distort pretty quickly at higher volume settings. An external speaker helps.

In general, while the VR-5000 offers many features, it might be a tad too busy for less experienced (or less adept) users who just want a decent receiver to play with. The multiplicity of keystrokes sometimes required to take advantage of certain functions tended to blunt the convenience of having those features in the first place.

Our thanks to Bill Moore, NC1L, and to Ed Hare, W1RFI, and Michael Tracy, KC1SX of the ARRL Lab staff for their assistance in preparing this review.

Manufacturer: Yaesu USA, 17210 Edwards Rd, Cerritos, CA 90703; 562-404-2700; fax 562-404-1210; **www.yaesu. com.** Manufacturer's suggested list price: \$1099; Typical current street price: \$890. List prices of selected accessories: DSP-1 Digital Signal Processing Unit: \$119.95; DVS-4 Digital Voice Recorder: \$47. [DFF-]

TECHNICAL CORRESPONDENCE

SOME THOUGHTS ON THE WORLD'S SMALLEST CODE-PRACTICE OSCILLATOR

By Sam Ulbing, N4UAU, 5200 NW 43rd St, Ste 102-177, Gainesville, FL 32606; n4uau@arrl.net

♦ Following the publication of this popular project, I had a few thoughts on the World's Smallest Code-Practice Oscillator that might be of interest to the readers.1 You can make the oscillator even more portable by replacing R1, the 1 M Ω resistor, with a 10 M Ω resistor. This done, you can key the oscillator simply by touching the two wires with your damp fingers. If you hold one of the key wires in one hand and tap the other wire as if you were using a straight key: You'll be sending code without the need for a bulky straight key. If you use a 3-V lithium battery and an ear-bud headphone, the entire package is so portable you can practice CW on the bus, waiting at the doctor's office, etc.

If the battery impedance is large relative to the circuit current demand, there will be a change in voltage to the circuit that pulses with the audio tone. This "noise" causes the tone frequency to change or even become squawky. You can reduce or eliminate the noise in any of three ways: Connect a decoupling capacitor (100 μ F or greater) across the batteries; reduce the audio load using a higherimpedance speaker, or add a resistor in line with the speaker. A 10- Ω , ¹/₂-W resistor will halve the current requirement when using an 8- Ω speaker.

You can add a volume control by placing a pot in line with the speaker. I have used a 5-k Ω pot to control the volume. At settings of less than 100 Ω , the current flowing through the pot might be more than the recommended value, but I have not discovered any problems to date, possibly because of the intermittent nature of CW.

Some people have discovered that I titled the project "The World's Smallest..." because the parts *are* quite small. Although it's true that the parts are small, with practice, a steady hand and a magnifier, most people can build the oscillator. As I mentioned in the article, I recommend building a project first with

larger parts. For those who cannot do it themselves, I'll solder up an oscillator for \$5 including postage, but only if you promise to then use it to practice your code or better yet, to encourage someone else to consider ham radio as a hobby. If you've already bought a kit, you can return it with a check or money order for \$6 and I'll assemble the kit and return it. If you'd like to purchase a preassembled and tested kit, the total cost is \$11-\$6 for the kit plus \$5 for the labor. (Returned kits are \$1 more because of the additional shipping charges involved.) For orders outside the US, please add 50 cents for either option.

NEW DSP-10 SOFTWARE AVAILABLE

By Bob Larkin, W7PUA, 2982 NW Acacia Pl, Corvallis, OR 97330; boblark@proaxis.com

♦ The new Version 2 "weak-signal" release of the DSP-10 software is now available for downloading from my Web site.^{2,3,4} This version includes four new weak-signal-oriented modes that can be used for measurements and communication with signals well below the audible level. In addition, there are features for everyone that make the basic transceiver more useful with conventional CW, SSB and FM modes. Here's a quick summary of some of these features:

- Six additional audio filters for SSB and CW
- One audio filter that can be custom tailored from the screen
- 13-point audio equalizer from the configuration file
- New LMS Auto-Notch
- Greatly improved LMS de-noise operation
- Two selectable IF bandwidths
- Spectrum-analysis bandwidths of 2.3 and 4.7 Hz (in addition to 9.4 Hz)
- One new FFT windowing function
- Automatic EME Doppler correction of receiver frequency
- Doppler corrections accurate to a few hertz at 1296 MHz
- ²Bob Larkin, W7PUA, "The DSP-10: An All-Mode 2-Meter Transceiver Using a DSP IF and PC-Controlled Front Panel," *QST*, *Part 1*, Sep 1999, pp 33-41; *Part 2*, Oct 1999, pp 34-40; *Part 3*, Nov 1999, pp 42-45.

³Bob Larkin, W7PUA, "An 8-Watt, 2-Meter 'Brickette," *QST*, Jun 2000, pp 43-47.

4www.proaxis.com/~boblark/dsp10.htm

- Fast push-to-talk without delay (some minor hardware changes needed)
- Improved dynamic range on narrow audio filters
- An S meter that is accurate from -140 to -25 dBm
- Ability to extend measurement to -180 dBm or lower (see LTI below)

The four new weak-signal modes are:

EME-2—Automated transmit/receive timing and Doppler correction for self-echoes on EME. A two-trace spectral display allows endless integration of signal and noise powers allowing echoes to be seen 30 dB below the audible levels.

LHL-7—A seven-tone FSK mode for communications that does not require precision frequency control. This permits automated transmit and receive of signals too weak for audible copy, but still visible on the waterfall display (EME compatible and corrected).

PUA-43—Forty-three tone FSK with adaptable "very long-term integration." This mode provides automated transmit and receive for communication by terrestrial or EME. This provides the extreme trade-off of data rate against signal strength. A number of experiments and QSOs have shown this mode to provide 100% copy on signals too weak to make a trace on the waterfall display!

LTI-Although called a "mode" in the DSP-10 operation, this is really a measurement tool. Transmission is essentially the same as CW. Reception uses the long-term-integration of EME-2 and PUA43 to extract spectral traces on extremely weak signals, limited only by one's patience! Overnight tests show -185-dBm signals with well-defined traces (that's a little over 0.0001 μ V!). The display allows one to actually measure these signal levels to within a decibel or two. This has been a useful and fun tool for exploring propagation paths. Like the other modes, it can be operated with EME Doppler corrections.

Hardware Requirements

You need a DSP-10 transceiver with a frequency stability of about 1 Hz at the operating frequency. An amplifier is required for 2-meters or transverters with phase-locking for other bands. For details on this (and the software) see www.proaxis.com/~boblark/dsp10.htm.

The program works with any basic PC having DOS, a serial port and VGA

¹Sam Ulbing, N4UAU, "The World's Smallest Code-Practice Oscillator," *QST*, Feb, 2001, pp 39-41; see also Feedback, Apr 2001, p 84.

graphics. A math coprocessor is not required, but having one speeds some operations quite a bit. Executable programs for the PC and DSP-10 are available now for *free*. You can download the programs from my Web site.

What is This?

Basically, this is a set of tools I've made available to anyone who wants to make extreme weak-signal contacts and perform such experiments. The package allows QSOs with stations that are much too weak to contact using conventional modes. An early example of success is the first PUA43 EME contact between W7SZ and W7LHL on January 9, 2001. Both stations were running about 40 W on 1296 MHz and using 10- and 12-footdiameter TVRO dishes. The interesting thing is that copy was truly O5 in the sense that the computer displayed 100% copy of calls, grid squares and a short message! Both stations fully expect to be successful at lower power levels. Last summer, the PUA43 code was used by W7LHL and W7PUA for a 665-km contact on 10-GHz microwaves. More examples are available on the Web site.

For those who have DSP-10 transceivers, the installation and operation information is on the Web site mentioned earlier. For those that don't yet have a DSP-10 transceiver, the project was published in the September, October and November 1999 issues of *QST*; a companion amplifier appears in the June 2000 *QST* issue. PC boards are available for both projects. Information and a link for the Shera high-stability GPS-lock frequency control system are also on the Web page.⁵

Have fun with this—and please report your experiences!

TRACKING DOWN NEIGHBORLY RFI

By David B. Holtkamp, K5KH, 509 Brighton Loop, Los Alamos, NM 87544; k5kh@arrl.net

◊ We live in a typical suburban setting and are blessed with wonderful neighbors. They didn't fuss when I put up my tower, and they are understanding and patient when my signal interferes with their phone, smoke alarm, TV, or whatever. Of course, it helped that area hams were very active during our recent disastrous fire, and they remember that emergency service.⁶ But mostly, I try to go out of my way to solve their problems and that goodwill is reciprocated. Recently, I noticed that some man-made HF noise sources were not only stronger than ever before, but they were all over the bands from 160 through almost 10 meters! So, I did a bit of fox hunting and wanted to share the unusual noise sources that we found—with my neighbors' friendly cooperation.

The worst source of noise was intermittent (the worst kind!), but after logging the time and amplitude of the signal over several days, I noticed that it seemed to be temperature related: It would appear late in the morning, then disappear late in the afternoon. Using my tribander as a direction-finding tool (particularly the deep nulls off the ends of the elements), I was able to establish the bearing that pointed toward the neighbor down the block. Using a small shortwave receiver for final pinpointing, I found it. This source is a familiar one to rural residents who might live near ranchers-a high-voltage wire fence that's used to keep animals confined without having to put up a full-size barrier. In our case, the neighbor across the street had installed such a fence to restrain his German shepherd (an energetic digger). The fence didn't start to transmit until a recent snowfall buried part of the high-voltage wire in a snowdrift. This explained the diurnal variation in the noise signal: Only when the snow was melting during the warmest part of the day was it shorting out the fence. Moving a few shovels of snow fixed that problem. This neighbor was especially grateful because he had been seeing snow on his TV (particularly the lower VHF channels 2 through 5) for the last few weeks, and couldn't figure out where it was coming from! When we turned off his "dog wire," the snow immediately disappeared and his gratitude (and future cooperation) was assured.

But that wasn't the end of my noise problems. The next sources were isolated to a nearby neighbor, who has worked with me quite patiently in the past when I caused him problems. A strong (S9+10 dB) hashy noise was observed at 19.4 MHz and came from a paper shredder (Royal Model Orca-9512x). The noise may be generated by the LED sensor (it's continuously powered) that triggers the shredder when paper is inserted. But a worse offender was a NiCd/NiMH batter charger (Digipower Solutions, Model DPS-2000) that generated harmonics from 2 to 24 MHz every 160 kHz (each 10 kHz wide)! Because the signals drifted and were always present (his batteries are on constant charge), the signals were a constant source of background noise on many of the HF bands.

The lessons I learned: (1) Always be polite and actively helpful to solve your neighbors' RFI/TVI problems caused by your amateur operations; they might return the favor one day; (2) an HF beam and a portable shortwave radio can pinpoint sources and allow a demonstration for the neighbor when the problem originates in their home; (3) if possible, use the breaker box at the location of interest to help isolate the source(s); walking around with a portable radio can be very time consuming, particularly when you are a guest in a neighbor's house; and (4) those emergency communications activities can pay off in ways that go above and beyond the present emergency and generate goodwill in a community.

Technical Correspondence items have not been tested by *QST* or the ARRL unless otherwise stated. Although we can't guarantee that a given idea will work for your situation, we make every effort to screen out harmful information.

Letters for this column may be sent to Technical Correspondence, ARRL, 225 Main St, Newington, CT 06111, or via e-mail to tc@arrl.org. Please include your name, call sign, complete mailing address, daytime telephone number and e-mail address on all correspondence. Whether praising or criticizing a work, please send the author(s) a copy of your comments. The publishers of QST assume no responsibility for statements made herein by correspondents.

FEEDBACK

◊ Please refer to Jerry McCarthy, WA2DKG, "Yaesu FT-847 Power-Switch Fix," Technical Correspondence, QST, Apr 2001, p 84. I'd misinterpreted Jerry's correspondence to understand that he'd used the MOX switch as a replacement for the POWER switch. What he did was to wire the unused pole of the POWER switch in parallel with the defective one. The MOX switch is unaffected. I apologize for this error.—Paul Pagel, N1FB

◊ In the article "Get Your QSOs on Route 66" in the May 2001 *QST*, p 52, we neglected to mention that the certificate shown was designed by Dan Boone, KC7PRC.

♦ In the May 2001 *QST*, p 73, the Web address for the Rockwell Collins *PropMan 2000* HF propagation software package is incorrect. The correct address is www.propman2000.com.



⁵Brooks Shera , W5OJM, "A GPS-Based Frequency Standard," *QST*, Jul 1998, pp 37-44; see also Feedback, Oct 1998, p 81.

⁶Bob Cowan, K5QIN, "Wildfire!", Public Service, QST, Feb 2001, pp 96-97.

FCC Holds the Line on Amateur Restructuring

The FCC has declined to make significant changes to the way it implemented Amateur Radio "restructuring" on April 15, 2000. The Commission this April turned down several requests for changes in the Amateur Service rules contained in six petitions for partial reconsideration of its *Report and Order* (WT Docket 98-143), released December 30, 1999. The ARRL was among the petitioners.

In a *Memorandum Opinion and Order*, the FCC effectively denied all petitions for changes to its restructuring *Order*. It also made some minor housekeeping changes to the amateur rules.

Among the issues was a request from the ARRL and other petitioners that the FCC maintain records to indicate whether a Technician licensee has Morse code element credit. The FCC noted that its current Universal Licensing System software was modified after restructuring to display a "P" (for Plus) in the field that indicates former license class once a Technician Plus class license has been renewed. "This capability results in the amateur service database being able to provide a de facto Technician Plus licensee database," the FCC asserted in its MO&O. The FCC also refused to reinstate Technician Plus as a fourth license class.

The FCC did not address how its database would distinguish current Technician licensees who subsequently earn Morse (Element 1) credit. Such licensees have only a *Certificate of Completion of Examination* (CSCE), possession of which is never reflected in the database, even upon license renewal. The ARRL and other petitioners had said the inability to readily distinguish between Techs with Element 1 credit and those without credit could hamper enforcement.

The FCC also decided not to extend Element 1 credit to all past licensees who had ever earned it—something else the ARRL had asked for. Under current rules, the holder of expired Novice or pre-February 14, 1991, Technician licenses are eligible for Element 1 credit. In explaining its decision, the FCC reasoned that "most examinees" who ever held a General, Advanced or Amateur Extra ticket now expired also once held a Novice or a pre-February 14, 1991 Technician ticket. Left out in the cold by the FCC's decision is anyone who went directly to a higher class license such as Conditional or General class without ever holding a Novice—something once possible under FCC rules—and who now seeks Element 1 credit.

The FCC *MO&O* did not directly address the issue of extending permanent credit to Element 1 CSCEs held by Technicians to earn HF privileges. Such CSCEs are only good for 365 days for upgrading purposes. Beyond that time, such CSCEs confer only additional operating privileges for the Technicians holding them.

Since restructuring went into effect more than a year ago, the FCC said, "there does not appear to be any decline in the proper operation of amateur stations."

In addition the FCC denied various other petitions to modify the restructuring plan filed by Alan J. Wormser, N5LF, Frederick V. Adsit, NY2V, and Michael J. Dinelli, N9BOR; by Fred A Duran, W4NKI; by Millard H. Qualls, K9DIY; by Stewart Teaze, N0MHS; by Joseph Speroni, AH0A, and by others.

Two petitioners had asked the FCC to retain a 20 WPM, or at least a 12 WPM, Morse requirement for Extra. The FCC said it had eliminated the 20 WPM exam "because it was not in furtherance of the purpose of the amateur service and it did not continue to serve a regulatory purpose." Since restructuring went into effect more than a year ago, the FCC said, "there does not appear to be any decline in the proper operation of amateur stations."

The FCC also refused to ban the practice, as requested by Wormser *et al*, of allowing applicants to retake a failed examination element at a single test session simply by paying a second fee to the VE team. Nor did the Commission go along with requests in the Wormser *et al* and Qualls petitions calling on the FCC to set the total number of questions at 50 for the Technician and General class test and at 100 for the Extra test.

"We do not believe that the cumulative number of questions an applicant must answer correctly to obtain each license class is a particularly relevant measure of whether an applicant is qualified to be an amateur service licensee," the

Ham Radio Experiences Post-Restructuring Growth Spurt

Amateur Radio experienced a slight growth spurt in the aftermath of amateur license restructuring. FCC licensing statistics as of the end of March showed a net gain of approximately 6600 current licensees—or about 1%—from April 2000, when restructuring went into effect. Prior to that, the number of amateurs had remained relatively stable since 1998.

ARRL VEC Manager Bart Jahnke, W9JJ, says the full impact of license restructuring—including the elimination of the 13 and 20-WPM Morse exams—is slowly making itself felt. "For the first quarter of 2001, ARRL VEC test session statistics show that new and upgrading amateurs continue to earn licenses at a rate greater that that of first quarter 1999 and first quarter 2000," he said. "This is a positive trend that we expect will continue over the coming months."

As of the end of March, according to statistics compiled by Joe Speroni, AH0A, the FCC showed 684,359 current licensees on its books, although the number of active amateurs is believed to be far smaller. Speroni's figures show that more than 20,000 new amateurs entered the hobby over the past year, while attrition was on the order of 13,600.

With the change to a new, 50-question Extra class written element that combines material formerly covered in the 90 questions of the old Advanced and Extra elements, some predicted the Extra test would be easier to pass. That's not proving to be the case this year—at least at ARRL VEC-sponsored sessions, where the Extra pass rate has declined by nearly 7% from 1999. Technician and General pass rates at ARRL VEC-sponsored sessions this year have been up on the order of 10% to 12% from pre-restructuring rates, however.

Numbers compiled by Speroni show that the FCC issued nearly 5400 new licenses in the first quarter of this year. That compares with around 3730 new hams in the same quarter last year. For more information, visit Speroni's Amateur Radio Education Web Site, ah0a.org/AH0A.html. FCC said. The Commission said a greater number of questions does not "in and of itself" result in a more valid or meaningful amateur examination.

The FCC said it would not make any changes—at least for now—in the arrangement of mode-specific Amateur Radio subbands, as some petitioners had requested. Among these was Speroni's request that current Novice and Tech Plus or Technician with Morse credit licensees be allowed to operate CW in expanded subbands on 80, 40, 15 and 10 meters. The FCC said it believes the amateur community should reach a consensus on the issue before making any such changes. The Commission also declined to make changes to the Amateur Service sequential call sign assignment system.

Also denied were: Teaze's petition, asking the FCC to institute a new entrylevel Communicator license; Duran's filing, requesting that the FCC elevate former "Class A" operators licensed prior to 1951 to Amateur Extra, instead of leaving them at Advanced class; and a QCWA petition, requesting Element 4 exam credit for any examinee who held a Conditional, General or Advanced ticket before November 22, 1968—when "incentive licensing" became effective.

ARRL, INDUSTRY GROUP SEEK FURTHER UWB RULEMAKING

The ARRL has joined an industry coalition that's calling on the FCC to issue a further Notice of Proposed Rule Making before it takes final action to authorize ultra-wideband (UWB) equipment under its Part 15 rules. In addition to the League, signatories to the March 27 letter, addressed to FCC Chairman Michael K. Powell, included AT&T Wireless Services, the Air Transport Association of America, OUALCOMM, Rockwell Collins, Lockheed-Martin, WorldCom and the US GPS Industry Council, along with several other major wireless-industry players. The signatories said a further NPRM is needed as "a matter of fairness."

The joint-industry group asked the FCC to provide an opportunity to comment on additional—and in some cases pending—test results and then issue a further rulemaking proposal.

In May 2000, saying the technology could have enormous benefits, the FCC proposed amending its Part 15 rules to permit the operation of UWB devices on an unlicensed basis. In comments filed last September, the ARRL advised the FCC to put its proceeding on hold until more evidence was available on UWB's interference impact.

UWB proponents claim the devices are capable of operating on spectrum

that's already occupied by existing radio services without causing interference. Possible UWB applications include lowcost, high-speed wireless networking and devices that can see through brick walls.

UWB skeptics say test results to date suggest the potential for UWB interference to GPS, PCS and even some governmental and public-safety systems. They also say that, because the FCC has not proposed any specific rules, the technical characteristics of UWB devices that might be authorized remain unknown.

HELMS, VOSS, HANDLE ARISS CONTACTS WITH WIT AND GRACE

US Astronaut Susan Helms, KC7NHZ, got off to a running start—in a manner of speaking—in kicking off a series of successful Amateur Radio on the International Space Station, or ARISS, school contacts by the Expedition Two crew. As she explained to one youngster, however, it's not possible to walk in space, much less run. "It doesn't do me much good because my feet aren't touching anything," she said.

Wielding the NA1SS microphone on March 27, Helms handled more than two dozen questions put to her in rapid-fire order during a 10-minute contact by youngsters at the John B. Riebli School in Santa Rosa, California. The contact may have set a new record for the total number of questions asked and answered during an Amateur Radio contact between a school and space. Helms fielded each with exceptional skill and humor.

"We're just eating ourselves into little pigs," she replied to a typical question about the food aboard the ISS—prompting laughter from the audience.

Youngsters at the Woodford County



Six-foot-three Vicksburg High School senior Chris Withrow asks astronaut Susan Helms, KC7NHZ, about the height limitations for astronauts, while other students await their turns at the mike. Behind Withrow to the left is Vicksburg ARC President Eddie Pettis, N5JGK. Seated at the computer is Russ Tillman, K5NRK, another local ARISS committee member and the editor of the AMSAT Journal. Middle School in Versailles, Kentucky, showed up for school during spring break to ask questions of astronaut Jim Voss. His first outing on Amateur Radio from space got off to a shaky start because of difficult copy on Voss's part. A solid contact for the Southern Hemisphere pass via Tony Hutchison, VK5ZAI, in Australia, eventually was established as precious seconds ticked by. As a result, only eight students got to ask their questions. Students were telebridged with VK5ZAI via a telephone connection.

One student asked about research projects. "We grow crystals in space that help us to better understand the structure of crystals," Voss explained, adding that eliminating Earth's gravity makes certain research a lot easier.

Voss signed off by urging the students to work hard in school.

Helms spoke April 11 with Vicksburg (Mississippi) High School students. Two previous Vicksburg QSO opportunities had been scrubbed because of the crew's workload. Initially anticipating a direct contact, the Vicksburg Amateur Radio Club had installed antennas and equipment at the school. As it happened, the contact was telebridged through the Sacred Hearts Academy station in Honolulu, Hawaii.

Vicksburg students fired off 18 questions, ranging from the salary of an astronaut to the sensation of riding the shuttle to orbit. One student who happens to be 6 feet 3 inches tall asked about the height requirements for astronauts. Helms told senior Christopher Withrow that the height limit is 6 feet 4 inches. Withrow said he's still growing.

Voss took another turn at the NA1SS mike April 16 with youngsters at Admiral Moorer Middle School in his home state of Alabama. The contact was telebridged via ground station NN1SS at the Goddard Space Flight Center.

Youngsters managed to complete their entire list of two dozen questions. One youngster asked what Voss would do if he got sick during his stay aboard the ISS. He explained that he and Helms were the medical team during the Expedition Two crew mission and that if one became ill, the other would provide treatment.

The Expedition Two crew made its Hollywood debut March 25 during the Academy Awards ceremony. The 73rd annual Oscars program started with a weightless space station introduction of this year's host—actor, comedian and writer Steve Martin—albeit only a lifesized likeness. Helms referred to the occasion in her contact with the Riebli students.

For more information on the ARISS

RESPONSE TO INTRUDER SURVEY "OVERWHELMING"

The response to ARRL's call last fall for reports of apparent unlicensed operation on 10 and 12 meters has been "overwhelming," according to Brennan Price, N4QX, administrator of the ARRL Monitoring System. The survey last October was initiated in response to an increasing number of complaints from the amateur community.

Price said that more than 400 reports, nearly all from US amateurs, detailed more than 1000 separate instances of apparent unlicensed operation. An analysis suggests that nearly half of the transmissions originated in the US. Of the remaining reports, most appeared to document transmissions originating in Latin America.

"The variety of languages, dialects and beam headings relating to these transmissions clearly indicates that this is a worldwide problem" Price said. Surveys by Monitoring-System administrators in other IARU Region 2 countries confirm that conclusion.

ARRL has shared its data with the FCC. Price points out that before the Commission can take any action, an offending transmission must be documented and its source found. "Given the changeable nature of 10 and 12-meter propagation, especially at the top of the sunspot cycle, this is not an easy task," Price said. He said the FCC cannot make its sophisticated HF direction-finding facility available for routine intruder-

signal searches.

Price said the FCC relies on the Amateur Service to be self-policing and has indicated that it is most likely to act in suspected unlicensed operator situations when amateurs themselves document the cases.

Active use of the bands by licensees is the best way to discourage unlicensed operation, he said.

TWO ARRL HEADQUARTERS STAFF MEMBERS RETIRE

Veteran ARRL Headquarters staff members Chuck Hutchinson, K8CH, and Paul Pagel, N1FB, both retired in April.

♦ Hutchinson, 60, retired April 1. He began his ARRL career in 1981 as a technical editor. He served as membership services manager from 1991 until

FCC News —

LOWER VANITY FEE PROPOSED

The FCC has proposed lowering the fee to obtain or renew an Amateur Radio vanity call sign from \$14 to \$12. The new fee, if approved, likely would go into effect sometime in September.

The proposed lower fee was contained in an FCC Notice of Proposed Rulemaking for the Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for FY 2001 (MD Docket No. 01-76), released March 29. The FCC said it estimates 8000 applicants will apply for vanity call signs in the current fiscal year.

Applicants for Amateur Radio vanity call signs will continue to pay the \$14 fee for the 10-year license term until the FY 2001 fee schedule becomes effective. The effective date for the new FCC fee schedule will be announced later this year.

HOLLINGSWORTH PRAISES OFFICIAL OBSERVERS

FCC Special Counsel for Amateur Radio Enforcement Riley Hollingsworth has offered high praise for the work of the volunteer ARRL Amateur Auxiliary's corps of Official Observers. Long a strong supporter of the OOs, Hollingsworth's most recent burst of appreciation was inspired by investigative footwork done by an OO team that's assisting the FCC in an enforcement inquiry.

"It makes me realize that if it weren't for the OOs over the past 10 years, Amateur Radio would probably have imploded long ago and disintegrated from its own chaos," Hollingsworth said. "We really thank them very much for their work here." The Amateur Auxiliary is composed of approximately 700 ARRL Official Observer volunteer appointees across the US. The program was developed as a result of a formal

agreement between the FCC and the ARRL.

OOs function as helpers and advisors, not enforcers. They monitor the bands and notify amateurs of technical and operating discrepancies as a service. In cases in-

volving serious rule violations such as malicious interference, however, they are trained and certified to gather and forward evidence that can be used by the FCC in enforcement actions. All OOs must pass a comprehensive examination before they can be certified as members of the Amateur Auxiliary.

In recent months, Hollingsworth's office has been attempting to make greater use of the Amateur Auxiliary in tackling enforcement issues. He says the Official Observer program offers a way for amateurs to solve their own problems internally, without bringing in the FCC, but he notes that OOs often can provide valuable local perspective during enforcement inquiries.

The bottom line, according to Hollingsworth, is protecting the future of Amateur Radio for those who enjoy it. "Radio spectrum has extremely high visibility, and every time an operator gets on and degrades the bands, that operator is not only making Amateur Radio less enjoyable but endangering it as well."

FCC CONTACTS UTILITY IN HAM INTERFERENCE CASE

The FCC has written Cumberland Electric Membership Cooperative of Clarksville, Tennessee, in a case of suspected power-line interference to an Amateur Radio operator. Paul Fulk, N8ITF, of Springfield, Tennessee, said he first complained to Cumberland two years ago and is still trying to get the situation resolved.

The FCC now has put the ball back squarely into the utility's court. A Cumberland official told ARRL that the utility will fix the problem if it's at fault.

In a March 20 letter to Cumberland, Consumer Center Deputy Chief Sharon Bowers of the FCC's Consumer Information Bureau advised the utility to "locate the source of interference caused by its equipment and make necessary corrections within a reasonable time." According to the FCC, after Cumberland's efforts to take care of the interference failed, the utility told Fulk that if he or an ARRL representative could locate the problem, Cumberland would fix it.

Bowers, however, told Cumberland that in cases of power-line interference "it is not possible for non-utility company people to safely perform all of the tests necessary to identify the source of the interference." And she reminded Cumberland that Commission rules require the operator of the device radiating interference to locate and eliminate the interference.

The ARRL Technical Information Service offers additional information on RFI and power-line interference on its



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1998, when he moved into a part-time editorial role. Hutchinson had been working from his home in Michigan for several months leading up to his retirement.

"Our community is indebted to Chuck for the contributions he made to both the technical and the operating sides of Amateur Radio during his 20-year career with the ARRL," said ARRL Executive Vice President David Sumner, K1ZZ, who's known Hutchinson for many years. Sumner recalled that as a college freshman in Michigan in 1967 he was a frequent weekend guest of the Hutchinsons'. "I was delighted when, more than a decade later, Chuck decided to move his family to Connecticut and to join the ARRL staff," he said.

A long-time SWL and a ham since his late teenage years, Hutchinson was first

Web site, www.arrl.org/tis/info/rfielect.html

Amateur Radio Enforcement

FCC issues \$17,000 fine for unlicensed operation on ham bands: The FCC has proposed levying a \$17,000 fine on an East Palo Alto, California, man for transmitting without a license on amateur frequencies and for transmitting a false distress signal. The FCC issued a Notice of Apparent Liability for Forfeiture March 19 in the case of Joshie Yasin Nakamura Sr, who also is known as "Mervyn Ehambrave" and sometimes as "Marvin E. Barnes." Nakamura already was being held by California on unrelated felony charges, with bail set at \$2 million.

As Ehambrave, Nakamura was among those receiving an FCC Warning Notice in March 1999 for allegedly operating without a license on the K7IJ repeater system in the San Francisco Bay area.

Following up last year on amateur community and Official Observer complaints that an unlicensed station was causing intentional interference and playing music, agents from the FCC's San Francisco Field Office on two occasions tracked the signals to Nakamura's residence. Signals were heard on both 2 meters and 70 cm. On one occasion, FCC officials monitored the international "SOS" distress signal being transmitted in Morse code. Station inspections revealed that Nakamura was operating without authorization, and he was presented with a Notice of Unlicensed Radio Operation, the FCC said.

The FCC said its guidelines called for a \$10,000 fine for unlicensed operation and another \$7000 forfeiture for causing malicious interference.

licensed as KN8UDJ in 1960 and soon upgraded. He says the first thing he did after getting licensed-even before buying equipmentwas to join ARRL. He's a Life Member.

Hutchinson re- Chuck, K8CH mained active during

his college years at the Michigan State University Amateur Radio Club's W8SH. "SWL and ham radio have been major influences on my educational and work careers," he said. "Those interests led me to major in telecommunications at MSU and played a part in every employment decision I've made."

Before coming to ARRL, Hutchinson worked for a couple of years as a studio engineer for international short-wave broadcaster HCJB in Quito, Ecuador.

When he applied for a position as a technical book editor at ARRL, Amateur Radio legend Doug DeMaw, W1FB, interviewed him for the position. Hutchinson believes an audio distribution amplifier he'd built and brought along helped clinch the deal. "They must have liked it," he said. "They offered me a job."

Hutchinson's first major project at HQ was editing the 1985 Handbook. Joel Kleinman, N1BKE-QST managing editor and former Book Team supervisorworked with Hutchinson over the years. "The work Chuck did to enhance The ARRL Handbook and other publications-including QEX and the technical sections of QST-has had a lasting impact," he said.

As Membership Services manager, Hutchinson oversaw the early transition from paper to computerized DXCC records. He also reorganized contest rules into the present format and was responsible for reinvigorating the A-1 Operator Club. During his two decades at ARRL Headquarters, Hutchinson contributed dozens of columns and articles for QST.

Hutchinson developed a special relationship with the Spanish International Amateur Radio Union society URE (Union de Radioaficionados Españoles). He said he was gratified to see URE become the first international DXCC checkpoint in 1995.

Hutchinson says he and his wife, Sylvia, K8SYL-whom he married in 1961—are enjoying their new hilltop home in Michigan's Ionia County, where both are active in ARES. The couple has two sons, including Scott, N1DSF, who serves in the US Air Force.

Hutchinson said he's looking forward to a continuing relationship with ARRL as he tackles special projects." One of those "special projects" will be a book on his favorite subject-antennas.

• Well-known *QST* technical editor Paul Pagel, N1FB, retired April 13. Pagel, 63, was on the HQ staff for nearly 22 years. In his capacity as a senior assistant technical editor, he prepared much of QST's technical content for publication. He also handled the popular "Technical Correspondence" column each month.

QST Publisher Mark Wilson, K1RO, says the *QST* editorial team won't be the same without Paul Pagel. "He's helped countless authors polish their articles for the magazine," Wilson said. "He also helped train a number of ARRL technical editors over the years-including me. I still remember Paul's patient advice and guidance as I worked on my first articles for the magazine. We'll miss him."

A ham since 1958—when he went from ground zero to Conditional class (K1KXA) in one leap—Pagel says he can't remember when he was not interested in Amateur Radio. Growing up in New Britain, Connecticut, he taught himself the Morse code at age 16. "I got a J-38 key for \$1 at a rundown radio-TV shop," he said, "and I learned the Morse code by listening to the clicks of the key, because I didn't have a code oscillator." This gave him a leg up when he joined the Air Force right out of high school and became a ground radio operator in Ger-

many. While overseas, he also met his wife, Karin. The couple now lives in Enfield, Connecticut. Their son, Eric, is a police officer.

Following the service, Pagel went to the FCC office in Boston one day and upgraded all the way Paul, N1FB to Extra in a single

ARRL PHOTO

sitting. After graduation from Ward School of Electronics in Hartford, he went to work for IBM. Prior to coming to work in the old Technical Department at ARRL, Pagel spent 12 years as an engineer at a TV station.

His first assignment at ARRL was to take over the QST "Product Review" column. "That was scary!" he recalled. He remembers convincing then-ARRL General Manager Dick Baldwin, W1RU, to purchase state-of-the-art test gear for the ARRL Lab to conduct routine evaluations of products under review.

Pagel has enjoyed several facets of hamming over the years, including CWhis first love-AM, SSB, RTTY and



weather satellites. He also enjoyed building his own gear.

An ARRL Life Member, he's kept a much lower ham radio profile in recent years. He hopes to change that, now that he has more time and isn't involved with ham radio as a profession. "I don't think ham radio will ever leave my blood," he said.

HAM RADIO AIDS RESCUE ON THE HIGH SEAS

Amateur Radio operators again have assisted in a high seas rescue after pirates attacked a private sailing vessel March 20 off Venezuela and shot and wounded its skipper. The victim was identified as Bo Altheden, SM7XBH, of Bjärred, Sweden. Hams on the Maritime Mobile Service Net assisted Altheden and his wife, ViVi-Maj Miren, after Miren put out a call for help on 20 meters. Altheden was reported to be recovering.

The shooting was an eerie reminder of a similar pirate attack almost year earlier in the Caribbean. In that incident, March 28, 2000, armed marauders shot young Willem van Tuijl from The Netherlands, who was sailing at the time with his parents, Jacco and Jannie van Tuijl, KH2TD and KH2TE.

According to Coast Guard Lt Jose Diaz, KP3J, of the Rescue Coordination Center in San Juan, Puerto Rico, the 44-foot ketch Lorna was en route to Trinidad and Tobago when pirates-later described by Miren as six men in a fishing boat-pulled along side. Miren said the pirates shot Altheden once in lower back when he went to pull away from the other vessel.

The pirates ransacked the vessel and destroyed the VHF radio, but the San Juan Rescue Coordination Center spotted signals from the vessel's emergency position-indicating radio beacon-activated by Miren-and notified Venezuelan authorities. In the meantime, Miren managed to get the vessel's low-power HF radio, which the pirates had not spotted, on 20 meters. Her faint distress call was heard by members of the Maritime Mobile Service Net on 14.300 MHz. Among those hearing the call, Mike Pilgrim, K5MP, notified Miami Coast Guard, which relayed the information to Diaz in San Juan. Diaz tuned to 14.300 MHz, where Bobby Graves, KB5HAV, Dave Dalziel, N4ICE, and Jim Hirschman, K4TCV-a physician who had assisted in the van Tuijl pirate attack-already had activated an emergency net. Also monitoring was Eric Mackie, 9Z4CP, who alerted Trinidad and Tobago Coast Guard authorities. The amateurs on 20 meters were able to calm

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Miren, and Hirschman provided medical counseling.

A Venezuelan Navy vessel arrived on scene about the same time as a Trinidad Coast Guard cutter with a medical team aboard. Trinidad medical personnel and crew took control of the sailboat from the shaken and exhausted Miren. High seas made it too risky to move the victim, so the Lorna continued on to Trinidad with an escort.

Diaz credited amateurs with doing "a tremendous job" helping to keep Miren calm and to relay information for the US Coast Guard and for maintaining order on frequency.

In Brief

• "Boing-Boing" Intruder Moves Off 12 Meters: Some said it sounded like a squeaky spring; others said it sounded like marching. However one's ears interpreted the intruder on the 12 meter amateur band, it was gone by mid-March, thanks to successful direction-finding, identification and diplomatic efforts by the FCC. Acting on numerous amateur reports, the FCC utilized its HF directionfinding facility to isolate the transmissions to Honduras. It also promptly identified the transmissions as Coastal Ocean Dynamics Applications Radar (CODAR), an ocean current-mapping technology used in meteorological and commercial applications. "As is often the case in many intrusions, the operator dialed in the wrong frequency," said ARRL Monitoring System Administrator Brennan Price, N4QX. "Fortunately, the equipment provider and operator of the CODAR equipment were very cooperative and wanted to do the right thing."

• Ham wins honorary Oscar: Screenwriter-producer-director Ernest Lehman, K6DXK, has received an honorary Oscar "in appreciation of a body of varied and enduring work" from the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences. The award was made during the 73rd Oscar awards ceremony March 25 in Los Angeles. Lehman has been nominated six times for Academy Awards. Honorary awards in the form of Oscar statuettes are given for "exceptional distinction in the making of motion pictures or for outstanding service to the Academy."-AMPAS

• NA1SS QSL routes: QSL routes for W/VE stations working NA1SS aboard the International Space Station have been announced. US stations QSL to Margie Bourgoin, KB1DCO, ARRL, 225 Main St, Newington, CT 06111. Canadian stations QSL to Radio Amateurs of Canada, 720 Belfast Rd—Suite 217, Ottawa, ON K1G 0Z5. A self-addressed, stamped envelope is required to get a QSL in return. The ARISS international group has not yet finalized a QSL card design, so it could be a few months before cards become available.-ARISS

• Vote on QST Cover Plaque Award: The winners of the QST Cover Plaque Award for April was Frank N. Musso, WA5QHV, for his article "Laser Generated Antennas." Congratulations, Frank, for a great April Fool spoof! ARRL members are reminded that the winner of the QST Cover Plaque award—given to the author(s) of the best article in each issue—is determined by a vote of ARRL members. Voting takes place each month on the ARRL Members Only Web site at www.arrl.org/members-only/qstvote.html. As soon as your copy arrives, cast a ballot for your favorite article.

• VE, UK amateurs to receive Transatlantic Challenge plaques: For their efforts in completing two-way Amateur Radio low-frequency contacts between the UK and Canada, several UK and Canadian amateurs will receive special Transatlantic Challenge plaques. The plaques are dedicated to the memory of LF pioneer Peter Bobek, DJ8WL, and sponsored by the Deutscher Amateur Radio Club, the Radio Society of Great Britain and AMRAD. Larry Kayser, VA3LK, and Laurie Mayhead, G3AQC, on February 19 completed a two week-long QSO on 136 kHz using very slow-speed CW-called QRSS-and spectral software for receiving. At approximately the same time, Peter Dodd, G3LDO, Jack Leahy, VE1ZZ, and John Currie, VE1ZJ, took part in a joint effort February 12 in which Dodd and Leahy both transmitted around 136 kHz and Currie received Dodd's QRSS signal using spectral software and relayed it to Leahy via HF. A Transatlantic Challenge plaque went to Currie and Dave Bowman, GOMRF, for completing a crossband HF/LF QSO last September. Q57-

PUBLIC SERVICE

Amateur Radio—The Last Line of Defense

By Lynn Hilborn, VE3CSS, 352 Ridley Blvd, Toronto, ON, Canada, M3H 1L4 ve3css@rac.ca

In planning our week of remote fly-in fishing, the idea of carrying in a battery powered Amateur Radio station was high on the list. In our case, it was the last line of defense... As four middle-aged fishing buddies, we found ourselves hostage to the advances of a 250 pound black bear for five uncomfortable nights.

We were located some 75 air miles north of Cochrane, Ontario, in the James Bay lowlands on a remote fly-in lake. Our intent was to enjoy a week's solitude with some serious fishing and a little Amateur Radio operation on the side. As the only licensed operator in the group, I had packaged together an Argosy II transceiver, a 12 volt battery, a Windom antenna and a launch system to get the wire well up into the trees. As a precaution before leaving Toronto, I noted in my logbook the telephone number for the Cochrane detachment of the Ontario Provincial Police and threw a can of Bear Guard pepper spray in my duffel bag.

Day One found us launching various weights and ropes to the heavens in an effort to get the antenna well located. This was followed by the wiring of the cabin's "radio room" for the power-up of VE3CSS portable. My other three companions would wonder with amazement how this suitcase of materials could communicate so far afield given the remote nature of our site. Soon the logbook had Scotland, Brazil, France and assorted W/Ks. Most important was my daily contact with the Trans Provincial Net on 7055 kHz, which allowed me to pass on some routine messages to the XYL in Toronto. All seemed normal until our bundle of fur arrived and refused to go away. Unfortunately the previous party at the site had left inviting food scraps in the bush between the main cabin and a smaller sleeping cabin, but more urgently between the outhouse and us!

The bear showed up on the first night around 9 PM with a warning huff and stood on its back legs staring down two of the cabin's inhabitants while the other members of the party were returning to the dock after an evening of fishing. A quick ex-



"The Bear" can been seen peering above the brush.

change of shouts gave warning, and soon we were all gathered in the cabin hostage to our newfound friend. For five nights, the bear returned spending much of its time about 10 feet from the cabin door and always leaving by 7 AM the following morning.

The third day, we found the plexiglass windows of the sleeping cabin punched out, a chewed fishing net and rod as well as the gas can removed from the boat. Clearly, the bear was in this for the long haul and was becoming more aggressive. On the fifth night, the bear was right at our cabin windows. In an effort to send it away, we banged pots, fired hand flares and blew whistles—only to get a somewhat bemused look in return.

It was at this time that we heard on the radio of the untimely death of biathlete Mary Beth Miller by bear attack in Quebec just a day earlier. Our concerns heightened and having failed to deter the bear's nocturnal advance, we finally resorted to a frontal assault by pepper spray. That night when the bear was some 6 feet



Lynn "Len" Hilborn, VE3CSS, at his remote portable station 75 miles north of Cochrane, Ontario.



The main cabin housed the portable radio room. The sleeping cabin, seen in the foreground, has the antenna tied to its roof post.

from the window, the powerful spray was delivered full face. The bear meandered off leaving the cabin area only to appear on the dock where it once again removed the gas can from the boat and punctured it with its teeth. Running low on pepper spray and with no more deterrents at hand... our last line of defense was Amateur Radio!

Early the next morning, I called up on the Trans Provincial Net and through the efforts of VE3PIV and, gratefully, Paul VE2QR, of Montreal, I was able to pass on the telephone number for the Cochrane detachment of the Ontario Provincial Police with a request for assistance. Cochrane Air Services immediately dispatched a flight to deliver us a shotgun and 30.06 rifle. By 10 AM, the plane arrived, and the guns were handed over with the instructions to take them for personal defense when landing the boats and around camp. The bear was noted to have a tag on it which meant that it had been a problem bear in the past, and it had been relocated (albeit too close to our site for comfort). Should we face any more destruction of property or fear for our safety, we now had the means to take matters in our own hands.

Luckily, the bear did not show the remaining two nights. I can only surmise that the pepper spray had at least some residual effect. We passed the guns to the party that followed us...however, their one shortcoming was the lack of a ham radio station-our last line of defense.

I want to express my appreciation to all the operators who helped us in dealing with the situation. Paul, VE2QR, recognized the urgency immediately and with his colleagues and the controllers on the Trans Provincial Net gave us all the assistance and support we needed.

Next year the list includes radio, pep-

per spray and ... (well you can guess).

NTS Messages and Field Day

Field Day 2001 is not far off-it's June 23-24! Your Amateur Radio club or operating group may receive bonus points for handling formal messages (or radiograms). Here are the pertinent Field Day rules. See this ARRL Web page for more information on Field Day: www.arrl.org/contests/announcements/ rules-fd.html or see the announcement in May *QST*.

7.3.5. Message Origination to Section Manager: 100 bonus points for origination of a National Traffic System (NTS) style formal message to the ARRL Section Manager or Section Emergency Coordinator by your group from its site. You should include the club name, number of participants, Field Day location, and number of ARES operators involved with your station. The message must be transmitted during the Field Day period and a fully serviced copy of it must be included in your submission, in standard ARRL NTS format, or no credit will be given.

7.3.6. Message Handling: 10 points for each formal NTS style originated, relayed or received and delivered during the Field Day period, up to a maximum of 100 points (ten messages). Properly serviced copies of each message must be included with the Field Day report.

What does a standard ARRL radiogram format look like, and how do you handle the message? The answers may be quickly found on ARRLWeb and in the Amateur Radio Public Service Communications page. This URL, www.arrl.org/FandES/field/forms/#fsd-**218**, helps to summarize all the necessary steps to originate and handle a formal message. The ARRL Operating Manual chapter on traffic handling does an admirable job on explaining all the details on traffic handling and the NTS.

See page 12 of QST for the name, address, and contact information for your ARRL Section Manager. To send your participation message, consider checking into your section's traffic net during Field Day.

Field Organization Reports

Public Service Honor Roll March 2001

This listing is to recognize amateurs whose public service performance during the month indicated qualifies for 70 or more total points in the following 8 categories (as reported to their Section Managers). Please note the maximum points for corch extrange. to their Section Managers). Please note the maximum points for each category: 1) Checking into a public service net, using any mode, 1 point each; maximum 60. 2) Performing as Net Control Station (NCS) for a public service net, using any mode, 3 points each; maximum 24. 3) Penforming assigned liaison between public service nets, 3 points each; maximum 24.

4) Delivering a formal message to a third party, 1 point each; no limit.
5) Originating a formal message from a third party, 1 point each; no limit.

each; no limit. 6) Serving as an ARRL field appointee or Section Manager, 10 points each appointment; maximum 30. 7) Participating in a communications network for a public service event, 10 points each event; no limit.

service event, 10 points each event; no limit. 8) Providing and maintaining an automated digital system that handles ARRL radiogram-formatted messages; 30 points. Stations that qualify for PSHR 12 consecutive months, or 18 out of a 24-month period, will be awarded a certificate from HQ on written notification of qualifying months to the Public Service Branch at HQ.

1017 NM1K 491 WZ7V 475 WA5OUV 343 W7TVA 339 WA4GQS 333 KB7J 316 N8IO 286 KK5GY 284 KK5GY 284 KK4AP 283 KB4D 286 KK4AP 283 KB4AJ 263 KA2ZNZ 255 WB8SIW 249 AG4DL 239 WB5ZED 230 N9VE	222 KK3F KK3F KB2VRO 220 N8OD 210 AF4NS 206 K8GA 200 N9FHI 199 W4CAC W8YS 198 N5IKN 196 N2LTC 195 WB4BHH 191 WA9VND 190 N2CCN KG4FXG 185 W42JY KB2EV 184 W5ZX N2OPJ	183 K0IBS 181 KA4FZI 180 W4EAT 177 W2EAG 175 KC2AHS 174 WB2UVB 172 KC5AHS 174 WB2UVB 172 KD50UJ KC50ZT K2UL 169 W6DOB 168 W00A WX8Y KA2GIV 167 WB5NKC	166 WN0Y 164 WA4QXT 163 N8FPN 162 WA5I 161 N2JBA 160 KB2RTZ 159 N9KNJ W6QZ 158 N7YSS 157 W0OYH 154 N1LKJ 153 KG9B K5NHJ K4SCL 152 K4FQU 150 W2MTA 149 AC4CS W3YVQ	148 KBORUU KD4GR 147 KG4FQG KC2EOT 146 NR2F 145 K4IWW 144 N8BV KC5QZZ 143 KC7ZZB WA1FNM KC8CON 142 KW1U WB2ZCM KB2W K4RBR KC4ZHF 141 WOLAW K8ZYY AD4IH KE4DNO 140 K3JL WA4DOX WD4JJ KT6A W7ZIW WX4H
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K4YVX WA0TFC AF4QZ WD8DHC 103 N1IST 139 117 W3VK N2AKZ W5GKH KA0DBK KK1A AA8SN 116 WA2YBM AC5Z WA2CUW 127 WB2GTG N9BDL AF2K 102 138 N0SU KI4YV AA4YW 115 126 W3CB KA4LRM K9LGU 101 K5MC N8EXV 114 W4DGH W3BBQ W1PEX W7GB N2KPR 125 100 KC3Y W2AKT NY2V W2FR AR4F W6JPH W4CC WA4GLS 113 WD9FLJ KB2VVB AB4XK WD9HII 124 KB2KLH N2GJ W4NTI 137 KA1GWE AA2SV 99 N1JBD K8I FN 123 AA4AT N3SW W1QU 112 W3HK KF4.IH.I 98 KC7SGM KC4VNO WB5NKD AG9G K2PB 136 KC2DAA W4AUN KE4UOF AF4GF W2JHO W1ALE K4BG 97 KE4GYR KA1VED 111 K8VFZ K1FF 122 134 WA2UKX WW8D N8EIZ WR8F WI2G KA4HHE 110 KF4KSN K1JPG 133 96 KO4OL AD4XV 121 109 W2RJL KY1B KG4KCC W3IPX W3NNL NN2H **W1.IX** 95 W4XI N3WAV W5AYX 132 K5IQZ AA3GV KE4PAP W1JTH KA2ZKM KJ7SI WB4TVY W0WWR KE4JFS N7AIK KJ4N K7MQF 108 N3WK WA8DHB K2DN N1CPX AE4MR N2WDS 131 N3RB KD4HGU N5NAV 120 107 N7DRP N3EFW K4BEH KG5GE K2BCL KA2BCE KB2WII 94 N3YSI W9YCV WB2LIH KA2CQX N2VQA KG4CHW KC6SKK 130 KC7SRL NZ1D K5VV K4WKT WU4C KT4PM W7GHT W2GUT 106 WA1QAA KC8HTP KF5A KM5VA KA4UIV W9CBE KB5TCH 119 K7GXZ N9TVT W7LG KV4AN WA2GUP K2DBK KC5VLW 93 KM5YL 129 NC4ML W8SZU 118 KB2ETO WB2QIX W7QM 92 K1YLB N8DD 105 K9GBR K4MTX WD0GUF WA4EIC 91 WB2FGL KB2YUR 104 104 K8QIP WA8SSI WA1JVV W2LC KG4EZQ 128 W5XX W3OKN K5DPG KD1LE W4CKS N3ZKP KA2DBD KG2D W4WXA KA8WNO 90 WA2YOW AA4BN K6IUI W5MEN N3WKE N9MN

The following stations qualified for PSHR during the months indicated, but were not previously recognized in this column: (Feb) NM1K 882, KA1GWE 148, N7CEU 110, KA1VED 102. (Jan) KA4UIV 130, AF4QZ 128, KA4LRM 113, KG4FQG 108, K4BG 99

Section Traffic Manager Reports March 2001

89 WA2EDN

WB9OFG 88

88 WB4UHC W4SEE

WB47NB

K3UWO

AA8PI KF4OPT

85 K8ZJU WA4CSQ W7NWP

AD6HR

NC1X K2VX

WB7VYH

82 KR4MA

KJ5YY

80 K3TX

79 W7VSE

78 WB2LEZ

77 KJ3E

76

K3CSX N1ARN

W7EP

K1STV

KE3FL

KF4NJP

N4CQR KB4WBY

72 AF7PX

KE4WB

N4JAQ

71

70 K8SH

K8AE

KA9FVX KA7TTY

WA4EYU WB9GIU

84

83 **K1SEC**

87

86

AK, AL, AR, AZ, CT, CO, DE, EMA, ENY, EPA, EWA, GA, IA, ID, IL, KS, KY, LA, MDC, ME, MS, MI, MO, NC, NH, NFL, NLI, NNJ, NTX, NY, OH, OK, OR, ORG, SB, SC, SD, SDG, SE, SNJ, STX, TN, VA, VT, WCF, WI, WMA, WNY, WPA, WV, WWA, WY.

Section Emergency Coordinator Reports March 2001

The following ARRL Section Emergency Coordinators reported: AZ, ENY, EWA, CT, IA, IN, KS, KY, LA, MDC, NFL, NLI, NNY, OH, SB, SD, SFL, STX, SV (North), TN, VA, WCF, WMA.

Brass Pounders League March 2001

The BPL is open to all amateurs in the US, Canada and US possessions who report to their SMs a total of 500 points or a sum of 100 or more origination and delivery points or a sum of 100 or more origination and delivery points for any calendar month. All messages must be handled on amateur frequencies within 48 hours of receipt in standard ARRL radiogram format.

Call	Orig	Rcvd	Sent	Dlvd	Total
W1GMF	5	313	2086	5	2409
WX4H	11	965	1230	4	2239
NM1K	893	213	959	11	2076
W5SEG	111	973	977	0	2061
KB1AJ	34	964	858	131	1987
W1PEX	0	78	1373	21	1472
KK3F	14	544	504	40	1102
KT6A	2	544	533	Ó	1079
N2LTC	0	444	479	28	951
WB5ZED	33	462	383	38	916
WZ7V	0	445	32	414	891
W7TVA	Ó	111	333	94	854
N1LKJ	1	424	399	25	849
WOWWR	0	120	684	14	818
KW1U	0	407	369	4	708
W4EAT	Ó	338	337	1	676
W6DOB	Ó	317	330	26	673
KY1B	25	280	305	15	625
W9YPY	Ó	290	325	Ō	615
WA9VND	6	328	257	7	592
W9IHW	Ó	256	50	211	567
KA2ZNZ	15	278	171	100	564
N8IO	_	_	_		559
KF5A	10	250	257	10	527
KA1VED	9	243	243	8	503
KF5A KA1VED	10 9	250 243	257 243	10 8	527 503

BPL for 100 or more originations plus deliveries: K9GU 194, N9VE 194, K9JPS 174, WA5OUV 141, K8LJG 104. The following stations qualified for BPL in the months indicated, but were not previously recognized in this column last month: (Feb) NM1K 1942, W1GMF 1054. (Jan) W1GMF 648 05Ŧ~

HOW'S DX?

The Pitcairn Islands— Could there be a New DXCC Entity Amongst Them?

The Pitcairn Islands (VR6) consist of Pitcairn, Henderson, Oeno, Sandy and Ducie. Pitcairn Island was discovered by Philip Carteret in 1767 and was first settled by the mutineers of the British ship *HMS Bounty*. It is the only island with a population of about 45 people of which 10 are Amateur Radio operators. Most of you are familiar with the Mutiny on the *Bounty* and will remember last year's DXpedition by Jukka Heikinheimo, OH2BR/VP6BR (see How's DX, Jan 2000, p 79).

Pitcairn Submits Application to Join IARU

In early March of this year veteran DXpeditioners Jacky Calvo, F2CW/ ZL3CW, and Kan Mizoguchi, JA1BK, teamed up to visit the island of Pitcairn, which is located at 25° 04' S and 130° 05' W. Getting to this remote island is not easy and it's costly. There are only three possible ways on the island, and none include a plane, as there is no airport. The most common and cheapest way is by a container supply ship, which embarks from New Zealand and takes seven to eight days. Another way is to take an expensive cruise ship from Easter Island, but you can only stay one night. Kan and Jacky flew into Mangareva Island in the Gambier Islands; part of the French Polynesian Islands, then chartered a 42-foot yacht. It took two and a half days to sail to Pitcairn.

Originally the two had not planned to operate while on the island but rather only talk to the Amateur Radio operators on this



Figure 1—It's always exciting when guests visit the Pitcairns but it's even more special when they are Amateur Radio operators. Jacky (left), F2CW/ ZL3CW, and Kan (right), JA1BK, stay with their host Tom Christian, VP6TC, and Betty Christian, VP6YL.



Figure 2—Kan, JA1BK, and Jacky, F2CW, chartered this boat to take them to and from Pitcairn and Mangareva Island.

tiny island about forming an IARU (International Amateur Radio Union) society. The IARU was established, in 1925, for the protection, promotion and advancement of Amateur Radio. This was not the first time the radio operators from Pitcairn have faced this topic. Kan and Jacky did get on the air as VP6BK and VP6CW.

Tom Christian, VP6TC, called a meeting of the Amateur Radio operators of Pitcairn on March 10, 2001 to discuss the possibility of the creation of a society. The island already has a radio club, Pitcairn Amateur Radio Club (VP6PAC), and not all of the Amateur Radio operators are members. No decision was made on the first night. The group met again the following day, unanimously agreeing to join IARU Region 3.

An application was made and signed on March 11, 2001 by Tom Christian, VP6TC, President of the Pitcairn Island Amateur Radio Association (PIARA). Later Kan submitted the application to the IARU Region 3 office in Japan on March 22, 2001.

So what is the process for an application to join the IARU? Larry Price, W4RA, President of the IARU, informs, "The application goes to the Regional IARU secretariat." The Regional Executive Committee votes upon the application. Price continues, "If favorable, it goes then to the IARU Secretariat in Newington, Connecticut. Then if all is in order it is submitted for balloting by mail by all IARU societies in the world." This is a lengthy pro-



Figure 3—On March 11, 2001 Amateur Radio operators from Pitcairn Island voted unanimously to join the IARU. (Back row left-right) Michael, VP6AZ; Jay, VP6JC; Meralda (YL), VP6MW; and Kan, JA1BK/VP6BK. (Front row left-right) Tom, VP6TC; Betty (YL), VP6YL; Dennis, VP6DR; Dave, VP6DB; Terry, VP6TY; and Irma (YL), VP6ID.



Figure 4—An FT-100D was used by VP6BK and VP6CW. QSL VP6BK via VE3HO. QSL VP6CW via ZL3CW.





Figure 6—Some of the locals going out for a joy ride.

Figure 5—The islanders' only means of getting on and off Pitcairn Island is stored in this boat house.

cess—it takes months to complete because of considerations by the members and there is a time period requirement based on the IARU constitution.

New DXCC Entity?

Currently, Pitcairn is a "Geographical Entity" on the DXCC list. Basically, this means Pitcairn is separated from its parent entity, England, by 350 kilometers or more (see DXCC rules at www.arrl.org/ awards/dxcc/rules.html). If the PIARA does become an IARU society, then Pitcairn would become a Political Entity as stated in the DXCC Criteria. So what on earth does this have to do with a new DXCC Entity? If Pitcairn does become a Political Entity, that would mean Pitcairn Island is a parent entity. An island that is separated from the island of Pitcairn and any other islands that make up the DXCC Entity by 350 kilometers or more, would become a Geographical Entity.

The Discovery

Kan had been scanning the DMA (Defense Mapping Agency) maps, sailing charts and satellite photographs for a possible new DXCC counter. So what did he find? As we've mentioned, the Pitcairn Islands are made up of five islands. Oeno and Sandy Islands (OC-044) are located to the north, just over 100 kilometers from Adamstown, the capital town on Pitcairn. Henderson (OC-056) is the largest island, also just over 100 kilometers away, to the northeast. That leaves Ducie Island (OC-182), which is located at 24° 40' S 124° 48' W. This C shaped island is 540 kilometers east of Pitcairn, but more importantly it is approximately 354 kilometers east of Henderson Island, the closest island. If Pitcairn becomes a Political Entity, then Ducie would qualify as a Geographic Entity and would be added to the DXCC list.

Ducie Island

Captain Edward Edwards, who was sailing the HMS Pandora in 1791 in search of



Ducie Island (OC-182) is an uninhabited C-shaped island located approximately 354 km east of Henderson Island.

the Bounty mutineers, discovered Ducie Island. The island, which was named after Lord Ducie, measures just .7 square kilometer and is only 4-5 meters above sea level. Ducie is an uninhabited classic coral atoll with one large and three small islets around a lagoon. Acadia is the main island forming a C and the home of lizards, masked boobies, petrels, fairy terns, tropicbirds, frigate birds and the Polynesian rat. The vegetation consists of two hardy species of shrub and no palm trees. Ducie has had its share of shipwrecks including the Acadia in 1881. The island is 70% forested and has a shoreline that is 99% coral reef. Keep a close eye on your favorite DX bulletin for the latest word on the IARU status of the Pitcairn Islands.

DX NEWS FROM AROUND THE GLOBE 8Q—MALDIVES

Phil Whitchurch, G3SWH, announces he and his XYL, Jan will be in the Maldives between June 4 and 11. He has been allocated the callsign 8Q7WH. This will be the usual holiday type of operation and Phil will have an IC-706 and R-7000. He will be active on all bands from 10 to 40 meters, CW only as time allows. QSL to via G3SWH either direct or via the RSGB QSL bureau.

9Q—DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

Pierre, HB9AMO, is back in the Democratic Republic of Congo (formerly Zaire) until the end of June. He has been operating with the call he used back in 1997 (9Q5BQ). Look for him to be active on 10-40 meters CW only during his free time (evenings and weekends). He will be back in Switzerland in July. QSL via HB9AMO, Pierre Petry, 3 Hutins-des-Bois, 1225 Chene-Bourg, Switzerland.

SV9—CRETE ISLAND

Laurent, F8BBL, announced he'll be QRV from Crete Island (EU-015) from June 25 to July 2. He plans to be active on 6 through 160 meters CW and SSB as SV9/F8BBL. Equipment will include an IC-706 MKII running 100 watts and a long wire. QSL via F8BBL CBA.

VP8SGK—SOUTH GEORGIA

Mike, GM0HCQ, made a surprise visit to the South Georgia Islands in late March. He was QRV as VP8SGK for two days and was found on 14052 after 2000Z. This surprise operation reminds us "there is always a way." For those who were fortunate enough to work Mike you can QSL via GM0HCQ.

UPCOMING DX EVENTS

Don't forget DX Extravaganza will be held June 8-10 in Arlington, Texas. See last month's issue for complete details. The Northwest DX Convention will take place on July 20, 21 and 22 in Seattle. The Western Washington DX Club will sponsor this year's event. Additional information can be found at www.wwdxc.org/ convention, or you may send an e-mail to convention@wwdxc.org or to WWDXC, PO Box 395, Mercer Island, WA 98040.

Wrap Up

Well that's all for this month. Thanks for all the letters, pictures and newsletters. This month a big thanks goes out to the following for helping to make this month's column possible: 425 DX News, JA1BK, JI6KVR, OH2BR, OPDX, The Daily DX and VP6TC. Until next month, see you in the pileups!

THE HELP DESK

Antenna and Tower Safety

Many amateurs enjoy building and installing their antennas and consider this one of the most enjoyable aspects of their hobby. Since antennas are generally outdoors, they are affected by such potentially hazardous weather as wind, ice and lightning. Learning about the potential hazards of towers and antennas and how to do antenna work safely will pay dividends.

Any heavy, large and permanent structure that fails or collapses can potentially hurt or even kill somebody. The complete installation must comply with all applicable structural and building codes. Professional engineers design towers to withstand code loadings—that is, dead weight, wind and ice loadings that are applicable to the environment at your particular location. The latest revision of the EIA-222 standard is the document from which professional engineers work to ensure that their tower designs are structurally safe.

To ensure structural safety and integrity, you must demonstrate that your tower has been designed by a qualified engineer to withstand EIA-222 loadings at your specific geographic area. Further, the tower, foundation, guys and anchors must be installed (and maintained) according to any drawings, instructions and specifications supplied by the professional engineer. Remember: A properly designed, installed and maintained tower should be as safe as a building or a bridge!

It is not feasible to discuss each type of antenna and tower in detail, so this section will include only highlights. For a full understanding of the specific hardware you will be working with, consult the manufacturer or supplier. You should discuss your antenna plans with a qualified engineer. The ARRL Volunteer Consulting Engineer program can steer you to a knowledgeable engineer.

When using slingshots or arrows to string up the antenna, be sure no one is in range before you launch.

In addition, your town or city will probably require that you obtain a building permit to erect a tower or antenna. This is their way to help ensure that the installation follows good practices and that the installation is safe. Wise amateurs realize that an independent review of drawings and site inspections are beneficial and can result in fewer problems in the future.

Towers must have a properly engineered support, both for the tower sections themselves as well as guy wire attachments. Sometimes towers are braced to buildings for added support. The Antenna Supports chapter of *The ARRL Antenna Book* covers this subject in greater detail. Towers are available commercially in both guyed and self-supporting styles, and constructed of both steel and aluminum materials. Masts may be wood or metal. One popular and inexpensive mast used to support small antennas is the tubular mast often sold for TV antenna use. These come in telescoping sections, in heights from 20 to 50 feet.

Aluminum extension ladders are sometimes used for temporary antenna supports, such as at Field Day sites. One problem with this approach is the difficulty in holding down the bottom section while "walking up" the ladder. Do *not* try to erect this type of support alone.

Trees are sometimes pressed into service for holding one end of a wire antenna. When using slingshots or arrows to string up the antenna, be sure no one is in range before you launch.

Tower Tips

• Towers have design load limitations. Make very sure the

tower you consider has the capacity to safely handle the antenna(s) you intend to install in the kind of environment that is applicable to your location.

• The antenna must be located in such a position that *it* cannot possibly tangle with power lines, both during normal operation or if the structure should fall.

• Sufficient yard space must be available to position a guyed tower properly. A rule of thumb is that the guy anchors should be between 60% and 80% of the tower height in distance from the base of the tower.

• Provisions must be made to keep children from climbing the support.

• Soil conditions at the tower site should be investigated. The footings need to be designed around actual soil conditions, particularly on a rocky site.

• Beware of used towers. Have them professionally inspected and contact the manufacturer for installation criteria.

• Check with your local building officials.

• Liability may be increased with a tower installation. Check with your insurer to ensure your coverage is adequate.

• Make sure you have all the tools needed before starting. Some specialized tools (such as a gin pole) may be required.

• The assembly crew as well as those climbing the tower during erection must wear hard hats and use appropriate personal protective equipment including gloves, boots, climbing belt or harness. Don't forget that lifelines are needed when the belt is unattached from the tower while moving.

• Assign someone in the erection crew to monitor the use of safety equipment.

• After the tower is installed, keep the installation safe. Inspection and maintenance recommended by the tower's manufacturer should be carefully followed.

• If making attachments to houses or installations on roofs, have a qualified person determine that the method is adequate and the loading conditions are satisfactory.

• Avoid metal ladders if there are any utility lines in the vicinity. Assume that any line is energized—including cable television and telephone lines.

Power Lines

Hundreds of people have been killed or seriously injured when attempting to install or dismantle antennas. In virtually all cases, the victim was aware of the hazards, including electrocution, but did not take the necessary steps to eliminate the risks. Never install antennas, towers and masts near power lines. How far away is considered safe? Towers and masts should be installed twice the height of the installation away from power lines. Every electrical wire must be considered dangerous. If the installation should contact power lines, you or those around you could be killed! If you have any questions about power lines, contact your electrical utility, city inspector or a qualified professional.

If, for some reason your tower starts to fall, get away from it immediately. If it touches energized lines it may be a lethal hazard if you are in contact with the antenna. If a coworker becomes energized, do not touch the person. Instead, use an insulated wooden pole to knock the energized conductor away from them. Don't become a victim yourself! If the person is not breathing, immediately start CPR and call for emergency assistance.—*excerpted from the* 2000 ARRL Handbook

THE WORLD ABOVE 50 MHZ

24-GHz EME is Next

This past March, Al Ward, W5LUA, was excited to hear his own 24-GHz echoes reflected from the Moon, after making several attempts over the past few years. He is probably only the second amateur to have accomplished this much, thereby raising expectations that a 24 GHz Earth-Moon-Earth (EME) contact will not be long in coming. Such a feat will add to a long list of distinguished EME contacts made since 1960.

W6HB and W1FZJ completed the first EME two-way nearly 40 years ago on 1296 MHz. Since then, EME contacts have been completed on all bands from 28 MHz through 10 GHz. Table 1 shows the initial EME contacts on each band at 50 MHz and higher. Initial QSOs on 5.7 and 10 GHz were made more than a dozen years ago. Can 24-GHz EME be far behind?

At least three stations worldwide are capable of 24-GHz Moonbounce. WA7CJO and W5LUA have both heard their own echoes. VE4MA has heard W5LUA off the Moon, but has not copied his own echoes yet. Several stations in Portugal, England, Germany and perhaps other countries have 24-GHz receivers and dish antennas capable of hearing reflections from the Moon. No doubt, some of them are working on amplifiers with enough power to make EME contacts.

Jim Vogler, WA7CJO

This Month June 2

June 7

June 9-11

June 9-10 June 16-17

June 16

June 24

Jim first heard his own 24-GHz echoes several years ago while running about 12 W into a 4.8-meter dish. That is 400 wavelengths across-a relatively huge antenna with gain enough to confine 12-mm signals to less than a 0.5° 3-dB beamwidth, about the size the Moon presents from Earth. Signals were quite weak and considerably distorted, sounding something like aurora.

In early 2000, Jim put a new 100-W

traveling-wave tube (TWT) on line and again heard his echoes. He noticed that signal quality changed noticeably depending on precisely where on the Moon his antenna pointed. Signals reflected from a crater-pocked area of the Moon had considerable multipath distortion and Doppler-like broadening. When he nudged the antenna toward a smoother part of the Moon, signal quality improved.

This phenomenon suggests just one of the several problems with microwave Moonbounce. Achieving relatively high antenna gain is not difficult, but when beamwidths are less than 0.5°, keeping the antenna aimed properly as the Moon traverses the sky is difficult. There is little room for error. A high-gain dish must be kept on the center of the lunar disk, as any signals that reach the Moon's outer margins will be reflected off to the side and not directly back to Earth.

Al Ward, W5LUA

Table 4

Al heard his first 24.192-GHz echoes early in the morning of March 7. He was using an optimized 3-meter dish with a scalar feed, 10 W from a Varian VTU-6191 TWT and a 2.3-dB noise figure receiver with Agilent PHEMT devices on the front end. Al partially solved the Moon tracking problem by using Realtrak, a satellite-tracking program from Northern Lights Software written by Michael Owen, W9IP.

An additional problem Al overcame was the extreme Doppler shift from EME signals. The Moon is a moving reflector, and a returning 24-GHz signal can be shifted 50 kHz. The amount of Doppler shift also changes through time. In addition to providing the proper antenna heading, Realtrak and similar programs can calculate the expected Doppler shift at any frequency and at any moment. This piece of information is vital to knowing where to tune for a weak, badly distorted signal.

Barry Malowanchuk, VE4MA

Barry is an experienced VHF and higher operator with much EME success on the lower microwave bands. He has a 2.5-meter offset-feed dish on 24 GHz, an unusually quiet DB6NT designed receiver preamplifier with less than 1.6 dB noise figure and about 11 W from a TWT. Barry and Al attempted several 24-GHz EME schedules in March, but were both frustrated by wind and rain. Barry at least heard Al, but Al could not find Barry to make it a two-way.

Both Barry and Al have several TWTs capable of more than 100-W output, but they are having considerable problems getting them to work on 24 GHz. These are tubes purchased on the surplus market and not necessarily designed for operation on any amateur band. They require multiple voltages (as high as 10 to 20 kV), and they have been difficult to coax onto the 24-GHz band. Barry is confident that 24-GHz EME contacts should be considerably easier once they have solved the problems of obtaining an additional 10 dB of power from the TWTs.

Signal strength may resolve only part of the problem. Barry noted that it might be difficult to copy otherwise strong 24-GHz signals because they may be broken up and distorted by multipath effects and by libration. The rough surface of the Moon creates many paths of unequal length back to Earth. Signals returning via these various paths combine or can-

2000, Jim put a new 100-w	Table 1		
	First EME C	Contacts by Band	
h	Frequency	Date	Stations
Region I 6-Meter Contest	50 MHz	1972 July 30	W5WAX, K5WVX—WA5HNK, W5SXD
(1400-1400)	144 MHz	1964 April 11	W6DNG—OH1NL
Arietids Meteor Shower Peaks	220 MHz	1970 March 15	WB6NMT—W7CNK
ARRL June VHF QSO Party	432 MHz	1964 May 20	KP4BPZ—W1BU
UKSMG Contest (1200-1200)	903 MHz	1988 Jan 22	K5JL—WA5ETV
SMIRK Contest	1.3 GHz	1960 July 21	W6HB—W1FZJ
Canadian VHF, UHF and	2.3 GHz	1970 Oct 19	W4HHK—W3GKP
Microwave Meeting	3.4 GHz	1987 April 7	W7CNK, KA5JPD—WA5TNY, KD5RO
(Etobicoke, ON)	5.7 GHz	1987 April 24	W7CNK, KA5JPD—WA5TNY, KD5RO
Excellent EME conditions	10 GHz	1988 Aug 27	WA5VJB, KF5N—WA7CJO, KY7B

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cel each other, depending on their phase relationships. These phase relationships also constantly change with the movements of both Moon and Earth, creating a kind of short time-scale fading that can chop up a CW signal. In addition, the Moon wobbles and rings, creating additional Doppler components that distort the signal. These libration effects are more apparent at microwave frequencies than at VHF.

24-GHz EME Soon

A number of unique technical challenges make EME at 24 GHz the most difficult frequency yet attempted. Hardware problems are significant, but have largely been resolved. Building a sufficiently large antenna is not difficult in itself, but providing sufficient surface accuracy and an efficient feed system involves a good deal of precision work. Low-noise receiver devices, practical preamplifier designs and even complete preamplifier kits are available at reasonable prices. TWTs capable of generating more than 100 W are available on the surplus market, even though it still takes a good deal of skill and patience to get them working on 24 GHz.

Finding and copying EME signals Doppler shifted by 50 kHz and badly distorted by multipath and libration effects presents another sort of challenge. Satellite tracking programs can predict the expected frequency of the return signal within a few hundred cycles, but it will still be difficult to find a weak signal in a receiver bandwidth that may only be 100 Hz wide. The frequency of the received signal also changes over time, creating additional difficulties of keeping it within the receiver bandwidth. One of several computer-based visual DSP programsnow widely available at little cost-can probably solve this problem.

Poor signal quality may be a more difficult issue, as there does not seem to be any hardware or software that can decipher a badly distorted, Doppler-broadened, weak CW signal. Slow CW may be easier to copy by ear. Multipath effects might be reduced with even narrower antenna beamwidths that can be aimed at relatively smooth areas toward the center of the Moon, as seen from Earth. The tradeoff is that aiming problems increase and signal strength is unlikely to improve with beamwidths narrower than the apparent width of the Moon.

ON THE BANDS

Propagation around the equinox period of March 21 lived up to expectations and then some, as the sun briefly erupted into its highest levels of activity of Cycle



AI Ward, W5LUA, stands next to the 3-meter dish he used to listen for 24 GHz echoes off the Moon from his home outside Dallas, Texas.

23. There was aurora and auroral E on several evenings, culminating in the extraordinary event of March 31. Worldwide 6-meter contacts-roughly northsouth across the geomagnetic equator and east-west adjacent to the equatorial zones-were quite lively. Many countryto-country firsts resulted. The only other notable openings were one or two brief sporadic-E openings on 6 meters. Thanks to N1RZ, WB2AMU, WB2EZG, WA4LOX, W5UWB, K5SW, W8RU, K9AKS, G4UPS and XE2EED for their contributions, not otherwise mentioned in the summaries. Dates and times are in UTC, as is the usual custom.

Severe Geomagnetic Storm

The sun had been unusually active during much of March, as marked by elevated solar flux, sunspot numbers and geomagnetic indices. Had this activity occurred in November or December, 6 meters would have probably been open for hours of transcontinental DX, even at highnorthern latitudes. The solar flux exceeded 200 from March 24 to the end of the month and peaked at 274 on the 28th. The sunspot number peaked the same day at 352, the highest yet for Cycle 23.

Late in the month, sunspot group 9393, the largest seen in over a decade, crossed the solar disk. Coincidentally, a series of massive solar X-ray flares reaching X20 levels erupted as well, making them among the most intense ever observed. Finally, a massive coronal mass ejection hurled huge quantities of highenergy protons and electrons toward the Earth at the end of the month. During the early hours of March 31 UTC, the solar shock wave struck the Earth's magnetic field, triggering an extraordinarily severe geomagnetic storm.

The planetary K index jumped from 3 at 2100 March 30 to 6 at 0000 March 31, then in successive three-hour reporting periods the K index registered 8, 9, 6, 7, 7, 8 and 6. This was sufficient to induce massive auroral displays that were seen as far south as Los Angeles, southern New Mexico and Texas. News media reported the aurora was seen in Mexico as well. The effects on the VHF bands were equally impressive.

Aurora and Auroral E

There were several weak and shortlived aurora over March 4-5, 9-10, 19-20 and 21-22, prior to the big event on March 31. Only stations across the northern tier of states were able to make any use of the four earlier auroras. Those in the Northeast heard both the VE8BY and VE4VHF 6-meter beacons via auroral E after 0300 on March 5, but there was little additional activity on the band.

The aurora of March 31 made a sudden appearance soon after the change in the UTC day—late evening on the East Coast. Auroral 50- and 144-MHz signals spread rapidly across the country through the early morning hours, reaching as far south as Texas, New Mexico and Southern California. The most intense period seemed to occur in the early morning hours between 0400 and 1000 or so, when many of the southernmost contacts took place. N7DB (CN85) in Oregon found WJ6T (DM05) in Southern California on 144 MHz around 0618, for example, for his best DX and most southerly contact of the session. K7ICW (DM26) in southern Nevada made a string of 6- and 2-meter aurora contacts to Washington, Oregon, Wyoming and Utah between 0615 and 0720. Mark Mandelkern, K5AM (DM62), worked north to Colorado from southern New Mexico on both bands. Andy Eddings, W4AME (EM75) in Tennessee was quite surprised to work KD5HPT (EM32) in Louisiana on 6 meters at 0649.

Perhaps the longest 2-meter contact of the session was KOGU (DN70) in Colorado to VE3AX (FN02) over a 2092-km path. Many operators reported signals were intense, but relatively few 222- and 432-MHz contacts made it into the reports. Contacts on these bands are not much more difficult than 144 MHz, and 10-W stations running single Yagi antennas have been successful as high as 432 MHz. Relatively few transcontinental 6-meter auroral-E contacts were reported either. Jon Jones, N0JK heard VE7DXG, KB7WW and N1RZ on both coasts around 0630, and K1TOL in Maine posted several VE7s.

Perhaps the most unusual aspect of this radio aurora was its duration. It lasted almost continuously from about 0130 to 2230 on March 31, during which the geomagnetic K index varied between 6 and 9, the maximum on the scale. It was quite unusual to make auroral contacts around noon, yet both 6 and 2 meters were as lively around 1700 as earlier in the morning and later in the afternoon, at least in the Northeast. The sustained nature of the geomagnetic disturbance was suggested by the high K index, which stood at 7 and 8 through midday local time.

Six Meters Worldwide

Much of the world within 30° or 40° of the geomagnetic Equator enjoyed extraordinary conditions on 50 MHz throughout March. Those in the southern tier of states had frequent openings to South America and across the Pacific to Australia and New Zealand. That left operators in much of the rest of the US and Canada struggling to make any intercontinental contacts. Here are the summaries.

The Americas

W4, 5 and 6 call-area operators worked PY, LU, CX, ZP and CE stations on many afternoons, often with strong signals. Bill Neylands, KF4EHP, was delighted to contact two LUs from Florida on the afternoon of March 18 with his home-brew 4-W transmitter and four-element quad antenna. George Clement, KF4ZKU, nabbed LU5VV on March 21 while running just 10 W into a three-element Yagi in northern Florida.

Veteran Al Olcott, K7ICW, found several LU, CX and CE stations during the month from his southern Nevada location. Bruce Sternstein, K2RTH/4 (EL95), also hooked up with South Americans on many afternoons. On March 11, signals from Argentina were quite loud, and Bruce heard European 48.250 video via skewed path toward Africa. He made an unusual contact with EH7KW via this skewed path and heard several other weak Europeans, including F5JKK.

Caribbean area stations also did well. Arnie Coro, CO2KK, found LU, CX and PY stations on the air most afternoons. K2KW, the operator of 6Y8A, made six LU contacts on March 2 during his brief stay in Jamaica. Julio Medina, WP4LNY, also worked the South Americans, Africans TR8XX, TR8KPJ and 3C5I, along with ZD8CSA (Ascension Island) in the south Atlantic and 3G0Z in the eastern Pacific.

Stations a bit farther south did even better. Reports from V29JKV (W6JKV operating) on Antigua are incomplete, but Jimmy worked into the Mediterranean as far as 4X1RF and west across the Pacific to YB Indonesia. YV1DIG also made contact with YB5QZ and VU2ZAP (India) on March 6. PY0FF and several other Brazilians logged VU2ZAP on the 26th. PY0FM (Fernando de Noronha) worked I, 9H, LZ, 5B and 4X among his March contacts. Several PY, LU, CX and CE stations also worked throughout the Mediterranean basin, including EH, I, 9H, SV, 5B, 4X and JY.

Easter Island and Juan Fernandez

Three expeditions to Easter Island (3G0Y and CE0Y/W7XU) and Juan Fernandez Islands (3G0Z) enlivened activity for operators in much of the rest of the world. Collectively, these stations worked widely throughout the US, South America, Europe, the Middle East, India and the western Pacific. They just happened to be in a favorable geographic location at a perfect time of year, fortuitously aided by the extraordinary solar activity.

A joint German-Chilean team operated 3G0Y on Easter Island from March 4 to 19. This was primarily an HF operation, but the team brought a five-element 6-meter Yagi and could put one of the IC-736 rigs on the air. The planning paid off, as 3G0Y made 251 contacts on 6 meters, including about a dozen US stations in Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and Washington. The 3G0Y operators reported they were running only 2 W for some of these contacts.

N6CA, N6XQ and XE2EED operated 3G0Z from Robinson Crusoe Island March 27 through April 2. They put up a temporary Zepp antenna for 6 and 10 meters upon landing, and almost immediately heard 9H, SV and I stations on 50 MHz. 9H1CG was the first station in the log. The six-element Yagi went up at the hotel the next day, and the team put resident CE0ZIS on 6 meters with a IC-551 and five-element Yagi they planned to leave behind.

The two stations operated simultaneously. CE0ZIS concentrated on Europe on 50.200 MHz, while 3G0Z stayed around 50.106 MHz, mainly to look for Americans. Collectively, the pair logged more than 30 countries, including such catches as 5B, OD, 4X and JY in the Middle East. Most of the US contacts were in the 6 and 7 call areas, but there was good representation from W4, 5, 9, 0. K1TOL eked out a marginal contact with 3G0Z in the midst of a W6 and W7 run, the only station in the Northeast to make it. VE3AX, VE6TA and VE7XF were the lone Canadians in the 3G0Z log.

W7XU and N0QJM arrived on Easter Island March 29 and planned to stay through the first week of April. Early reports indicate that they too had superb conditions. CE0Y/W7XU worked into southern Europe, found VU2ZAP and other Indian stations with incredibly strong signals on several days and logged US stations from coast to coast. Further details follow in next month's column.

Europe

Europeans, especially those throughout the Mediterranean area, continued to enjoy excellent conditions to South America, Africa, the Indian Ocean and East Asia. In addition to contacts mentioned already, notable European catches included ZD7VP (St Helena), C56/ DL7CM (Gambia), TN2FB (Congo), 5U2K (Niger), 9J2BO, FR1AN, S79MX (Seychelles) and D68C (Comoros). 3A2HB also worked South Africa, as Monaco just recently granted permission for 6-meter operations.

East Asia

JA1VOK reported that Japanese operators had several opportunities to work South America and to make long-path contacts into southern Europe after 2330. JAs also logged V63KX (Micronesia), 3D2AG/p (Rotuma), XV3JAA (Cambodia) and Z22JE (Zimbabwe). JS6CDB and others on Okinawa worked ET3VSC, for the first Japan-Ethiopia contacts on 6 meters.

VR2XMT and VR2LC led the keen

144-MHz Standings

Published 144-MHz standings include call-area leaders as of April 1. For a complete listing, check the Standings Boxes on the World Above 50 MHz Web pages at www.arrl.org/qst/worldabove/. To insure that the Standings Boxes reflect current activity, submit reports at least every two years by e-mail to standings@arrl.org. Printed forms are available by sending a request with SASE to Standings, ARRL, 225 Main St. Newington, CT 06111.

Call	101, 1	ewingte	, or e		Best DX	Call					Best DX	Call				E	Best DX
Sign	State	States	DXCC	Grids	(km)†	Sign	State	States	DXCC	Grids	(km)†	Sign	State	States	DXCC	Grids	(km)†
AF1T*	NH	50	28	—	2240	WB2QLP	FL	34	6	214	2050	N0AKC*	WI	49	21	222	2350
K1CA*	NH	50	104	—	—	W4EUH	GA	33	3	111	2175	W9UD	IL	47	3	204	2000
N/1 A IM*		50	32 19	105	2276			31 20	1	101	2900	MOEME*		40	4 10	220	2019
K1UHF*	čt	45	22	232	2583	KG4BMH	TN	23	2	77	1736	W9.IN	Wi	43	5	221	2261
K1SIX*	ŇĤ	43	14	201	2501	AD4DG	VA	22	2	49	1379	WOUC	WI	41	2	185	2192
WA1JOF	* ME	43	33	154	2534							N9NJY	١L	38	3	105	2100
K1TEO	CT	36	5	212	2265	K5CM*	OK	50	_	_	—	WA9PWF	° WI	30	2	133	1940
W1REZ	ME	36	6	1/6	2491	N5KW	OK	50	100		_	K9YR		29	2	110	1/15
		30	3	1/3	2450	W5LDI W5LLA*		50	130	325	_	NGHE	11N W/I	23	2	58	_
W1LP	MA	30	5	110	2000	W5RCI*	MS	50	23	272	2150	N9ISN	wi	20	2	92	2021
K1AE	MA	29	3	_	2049	W5UWB*	ΤX	50	29	104	2197						
W1GHZ	MA	29	2	94	2363	W5ZN*	AR	50	37	305	2850	K0FF*	MO	50	34	267	2185
N1RWY	ME	27	2	78	1947	K5SW	OK	47	5	287	2269	WOHP*	MN	50	84		
WA1ECF	MA	26	4	88	2340	W5HUQ*		41	11	150	2735	WOLD*	CO	50		156	2378
W2CNS*	NY	50	22	125	2367	AA5C	ŤX	34	2	174	2202	W7XU/0	SD	49	2	243	2302
N2WK*	NY	47	40	293	2298	K5TN	OK	32	1	128	2025	NOLL	KS	47	3	377	2378
K1NY	NY	37	4	151	2619	WA5IYX	ΤX	32	2	110	2243	KOSQ	MN	46	3	240	2804
WB2CUT	- NJ	37	2	149	—	N5HYV	LA	28	1	105	—	N0QJM	SD	46	2	195	2180
K2OVS	NY	36	4	106	2812	WA5TKU	TX	27	_	80		WOGHZ	MN	46	2	167	2570
		33	4	138	2450	W5OZI	IX	24	2	138	2268	N0HJZ	MN	45	2	235	2500
WR2V/V/	* N.I	26	6	96	2073	K644W*	CA	50	46	301	3831	KOCI	MN	45	2	105	2330
W3HHN	NY	25	2	70	2024	WA6PEV	* ČA	50	52			KW0A	MO	44	2	239	2300
K2KIB	NJ	21	2	45	1336	K6PF*	CA	34	21	—	—	W0FY	MO	44	—	214	
W2FCA	NY	21	2	59	1472	KV6J*	HI	26	16	84	400	W0VD*	MO	44	26	263	
WA2ZFH	NY	21	3	47	2208	K6QXY*	CA	23	8	104	3794	KM0T	IA	43	2	135	2308
K13///*	В٨	50	61	337	2428			22	10	104	2000	WOIRP	MO	42	37	2/8	2400
W3CMP*	PA	50	64	408	2420	NOTIVI	UA.	21	4	142	3022	KD0PY	IA	41	2	206	2174
W3EME*	PA	50	26	151	_	W7CS*	AZ	50	90	410	3776	NOKQY	KS	41	2	187	2310
WA2FGK	C PA	40	25	187	—	W7HAH*	MT	50	90	501	_	NONZ	NE	39	2	153	2224
AE3T	PA	37	3		2510	W7RV*	AZ	50	29	257	2937	NOUK*	MN	38	2	152	2053
		37	17	122	2420			49	36	169	0050	W0ZQ	MIN	38	2	180	2610
W3BO	PA PA	35	2	123	2120			49 48	29 47	233	2009	KAOPOW	MN	34	2	92	2095
WA3BZT	* DE	33	17	111	2418	N7EIJ*	ÍD	39	25	194	2399	KOVSV	IA	33	2	149	1835
WA3DMF	- MD	32	4	55	2050	WA7GSK	ID	29	2	182	3032	NODQS	IA	33	1	120	2048
						NJ7A	UT	24	3	138	2104	WY0V	IA	33	2	119	
WA4LOX	FL	50	106	_			. 41	50	45	000	0070	WA2HFI/	0 MN	30	2	123	2057
NR2T	SC FI	50	44	79	2498	K8BHZ" W8PAT*		50 50	45 34	362	2278	KURZ" KROL	MO	26	2	108	2390
K4MRW	AL	41	5	252		WA8WZG	a* OH	46	21	196	2235	T(TIO)	WIC	25	2	00	1000
K4KAE	SC	40	6	194	2387	KE8FD	ОH	41	5	249	2275	VE1ALQ [*]	NB	50	68	228	
K4RF	GA	40	4	212	2147	K8MD	MI	40	3	194	1362	VE3KH*	ON	50	52	300	1985
W4DEX	NC	40	_			WA8EOJ	OH	39	3	199	2198	VE3AX*	ON	48	33		2225
KD9KP	TN	39	3	151	2180	K2YAZ	MI	38	2	162	2070	VE6TA*	AB	42	25	170	2425
		39	0 Q	196	2600	KB80	MI	38	2	150	2035	VESPKA		41	3	_	_
W4WTA	ĠĂ	39	4	169	2413	W8QXO	OH	36	1		2092	VE3TMG	ON	30	1	121	1973
K4ZOO	VA	37	4	185	2315	WA8NPX	ОH	36	3	150	2103	VE3SXE	ŌN	27	2	90	_
N4LGY	TN	37	3	145	2821	W8WVM*	WV	35	29	86	1560	VE9AA	NB	27	2	100	2500
WA4HFN		37	2	157	1040	WA8LKD	MI	35	2	123	1961	ايرياموالا					
AA4H WR5∆PC	IN GA	35	3	154	1949			32	2	120	2042	+Terrestr	⊏IVIE	COMACIS			
KC4QW7	Z TN	34	3	154	-020	N8VEA	OH	29	2	102	2223	-Not aive	n				
			•					_0	-								

Hong Kong operators. VR2XMT logged ZP5HSB at 19,100 km, his longest QSO to date, among other South Americans. Like the Japanese, the Hong Kong operators made many of these contacts via the long path. BG7OH, just to the north of Hong Kong in Guangdong Province, caught ZP5YW for a new country. Other notable catches from Hong Kong during March included KH0/7N2KUH (Marianas), V63KZ, 3D2AG/p, P29BPL (Papua New Guinea), 9V1JA (Singapore), XV3AA, S79MX, FW5ZL (Wallis and Fortuna), VU2RM and VU2ZAP, A45ZN (Oman) and A61AJ (United Arab Emirates). That was quite a haul for one month!

Other notable contacts across the western Pacific and East Asia included YB0CBI (Indonesia) to HZ1MD (Saudi Arabia); DU1EV to WH0/W6STT and A45ZN; VU2ZAP to V73AT (new countries for both, of course) and A61AJ; H40RW (Solomon Islands) to V7 and JA; VK3OT to JY9NX and VK6RO to UK9AA (Uzbekistan). 5B4AGM and undoubtedly other Mediterranean and Middle Eastern operators worked

India, Japan and Hong Kong as well.

VHF/UHF/MICROWAVE NEWS Canadian VHF, UHF and Microwave Meeting

The Toronto VHF Society has announced its premier conference, scheduled for the evening of Saturday, June 16, at Humber College in Etobicoke, Ontario. Activities begin with a social hour at 5 PM, followed by a buffet supper and technical talks. For details, contact Bob Morton (VE3BFM) at 705-435-0689 or ve3bfm@rac.ca.

Foot and Mouth Disease Causes Cancellations of Amateur Activities in Europe

The tragic spread of Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) throughout much of Europe and other places around the world has been a major economic and social setback. The disease spreads easily among cloven-hoofed animals through the air or direct contact with other animals and humans, and also indirectly from infected material (dung, urine) picked up by people, vehicles, equipment, dogs, scavenging animals and vermin.

Coming on the heels of the Mad Cow disease scare, it seems that cows have had their share of bad luck. Over two million cows and sheep have been slaughtered in Great Britain alone. Now hams in Europe are also feeling the effects of FMD. In Great Britain and Ireland amateurs are being urged to support the farming communities by staying out of the field and limiting remote operations to urban places or rural places that have been deemed safe by the respective government(s). The Radio Society of Great Britain (RSGB) has cancelled the portable sections of all its contests as well as Amateur Radio direction finding events, rallies, and maintenance visits to remote repeater, beacon and packet sites. These rules will remain in effect until the outbreak has been controlled. More information can be found on the Web at www.maff.gov.uk/animalh/ diseases/fmd/.

Australia and the United Kingdom Announce New Information on Internet Repeater Linking

Australian amateurs received the green light from the Australian Communications Authority (ACA) to link repeaters via the Internet. After successful demonstrations of the process during Australia Day celebrations, the Wireless Institute of Australia asked the ACA for permanent rules allowing Internet repeater linking for both voice and data communications. The ACA granted WIA's request with several requirements including nonaccessibility by nonamateurs (software controls over the connection preclude access to nonamateurs, thereby creating a de-facto private line), not extending the access privileges of any amateur in Australia or elsewhere and not violating third party traffic rules or agreements with other countries.

In Great Britain, the RSGB announced that it has reached agreement with the Radiocommunications Agency on several additional channels within the 70-cm band where simplex Internet voice links may be licensed, and first-time availability of channels on 2 meters for the same purpose. More information may be found at www.dcc.rsgb.org.

Briefs

♦ Radio Society of Great Britain President Don Beattie has changed his call sign from G3OZF to G3BJ. He recently learned that a deceased relative had held the pre-World War II call sign, so he applied to the Radiocommunications Agency to take it as his own. He commented that G3BJ is a much better call sign to send on CW than G3OZF!

♦ Well-known contester and DXpeditioner Radivoje "Rasa" Lazarevic, YU1RL, has been named to serve as Yugoslav ambassador to Brazil. The 39-year-old Lazarevic has operated many times from Brazil and Fernando de Noronha. He had been scheduled to participate in the World Radiosport Team Championship 2000 in Slovenia, but had to cancel because it conflicted with his political party's congress (he is a founding member and vice president of New Democracy, a pro-European party).

♦ The Trinidad and Tobago Amateur Radio Society (TTARS) responded to the request of one of its local television networks to assist in reporting election results back to the station. Noel Donawa, 9Y4NED, TTARS President, reported that the amateurs successfully carried out their task with good signals from all areas of the country. One of the problems they encountered included election reporting forms that required too much information to be recorded and reported in a timely fashion back to the station. The length of the reports resulted in "pile-ups" of reports on the receiving end. More information on TTARS and its activities can be found at users.carib-link.net/~ttars/.

♦ Amateur Radio is alive and well in Thailand as evidenced by the number of call signs issued there. Thailand had run out of available HS1 call signs (metro Bangkok) and was assigned the prefix block E2 from the ITU to help the supply. E21 and E20 prefixes were used in the Bangkok area until those recently ran out and the government is now issuing E22, E23, E24, E25, and E26 call signs to amateurs there. New licensees in the other eight districts of Thailand are receiving the remainder of the HS block and will then share the E27, E28, and E29 prefixes. HS2 area hams are already receiving E27 calls. *Tnx K3ZO/HS0ZAR*.

◆ In 2000, the 75th year of the International Amateur Radio Union, the origin of the IARU's Worked All Continents award was revisited. With tens of thousands of WACs on shack walls around the world, the WAC has proven to be a very popular and attainable award. In 1926 when the award was created, working all continents was not something routinely achieved. Here is an excerpt from the April 1926 issue of *QST* that describes the new WAC Club:

"One of the most famous DX men in the country has proposed the formation of the W.A.C. Club—a club primarily international in its purpose and mode of operation; a club composed of brass pounding ether burners; an aggregation of key punchers collected from all parts of this old world. The Worked All Continents Club, hereafter known as the WAC Club, will serve to furnish some more adequate means of recognition for the gang of International DX hounds. The requirements for membership are few and brief. To become a member the applicant must have carried on two-way communication with at least one station in all six of the continents...Merely send in the QSL card from these [contacts]. The cards will be returned together with the Official WAC certificate endorsed by the Grand High Wacker himself. Until the WAC members get as thick as hen's teeth, the list of members of the club will appear in the I.A.R.U. News section each month. Hop to it gang."

OP-ED

Antenna Aesthetics

By James N. Woods, W7PUP 1042 Robin Way Sunnyvale, CA 94087 KC7FG@juno.com

In the February 2001 *QST*, an interesting article described techniques to visualize antenna installations prior to erecting them. Reading this caused me to consider issues of appearance and aesthetics. Much has been written to technically justify installing antennas as high as possible, choosing the highest gain available and maximizing performance, especially with the monster HF antennas used by DXers. But how do we address the appearance of antennas to someone not familiar with Amateur Radio?

There can be no question that CC&Rs often severely restrict antennas (if the antennas are permitted at all). Yet we have all seen antenna installations that are messy, present a poor image and only serve to raise the temperature of angry neighborhood association members. I, for one, would not look forward to living next door to someone with a junky-looking collection of antennas.

Of course, what offends one person may be beauty to another.

Most people do not understand the connection between efficient antennas and successful, enjoyable communication (and many couldn't care less). Our nonham neighbors can't easily put into words what they *don't* like about antennas, but they certainly can tell us when they are angry and unhappy with what we have erected!

There is fundamentally nothing wrong with trying to create a home environment that both our neighbors and we can enjoy and be proud of. Most people want to have some degree of control over the future of the homes they worked so hard to acquire. All the more reason to educate our homeowners' associations and community planners. But education alone may not be enough.

So I am raising the issue of keeping our antenna plans within reasonable bounds. There are several reasons why neighborhood associations, developers, and city planners may think our beloved antennas don't belong in residential communities:

✓ They fear that property values will nosedive and homes will become difficult to sell as the subdivision disintegrates. This, of course, is the major objection. ✓ To many, antennas are ugly.

✓ Antennas emit radio-frequency energy, which some believe is a potential health hazard.

✓ They may be afraid of antennas crashing into their homes in the middle of a big storm.

✓ They may be concerned about interference to their TVs, radios, telephones, home alarm systems, etc.

✓ In the opinion of most nonhams, large antenna farms don't enhance the visual tranquility many expect from their home settings.

Get the picture? Why would anyone ever want to live next door to an active amateur?

However, there may be room for compromise. Here are a few suggestions to constructively address or at least mitigate some of our neighbors' concerns:

✓ Be realistic in terms of height. Don't plan a 100-foot tower in a treeless residential neighborhood full of small lots.

✓ Accept greater challenges by not insisting on having the optimum set of antennas. If QRPers can enjoy radio communication with less power, we can certainly get by with modest antennas.

✓ Use good judgment when calculating the number of antennas you feel you need. Use multiband antennas where feasible.

✓ Make sure your antenna appears sound and solid.

✓ Consider wire antennas. They're much less visible than aluminum tubing.

✓ Keep antennas away from the sides of narrow lots whenever possible

✓ Plan antenna installations around building and lot features, especially the upper part of houses, trees or the back yard.

✓ Convince your neighbors that, although you like using radios, you are also interested in neighborhood tranquility and will willingly make compromises. Always have a "plan B" in your back pocket.

✓ Don't surprise people with antenna or tower installations. Instead, consider ways to help neighbors visualize what you are planning to install before beginning work.

Consider doing a trial antenna installation. Temporarily put up an antenna for a long weekend and do a contest. Share the results with your neighbors.

The average ham doesn't like to give

offense to their neighbors. Most hams are responsible, community-spirited, and hardworking citizens. When thinking of antennas, consider a modest type such as a dipole or other wire antenna. If you feel that you need a tower, see if you can be happy with a 40 to 50 footer.

When developers and city planners consider antenna restrictions, they may have in mind the far end of the spectrum; that is, the amateur who wants to have the most gain, the highest tower and the most elements. Developers and planners feel the public expects them to control and regulate antenna installations, keep property values up and maintain beautiful neighborhoods.

Become involved early—rather than whine after the fact. Consider how you can minimize objections about how antennas look by rethinking your next antenna project.

QST Op-Ed Policy

The purpose of Op-Ed is to air member viewpoints that may or may not be consistent with current ARRL policy.

1) Contributions may be up to twothirds of a *QST* page in length (approximately 900 words).

2) No payment will be made to contributors.

3) Any factual assertions must be supported by references, which do not necessarily have to be included in the body of the article to be published.

4) Articles containing statements that could be construed as libel or slander will not be accepted.

5) The subject matter chosen must be of general interest to radio amateurs, and must be discussed in a way that will be understandable to a significant portion of the membership.

6) With the exception that the article need not be consistent with League policy, the article will be subject to the usual editorial review prior to acceptance.

7) No guarantee can be made that an accepted article will be published by a certain date, or indeed, that it will be published at all; however, only articles that we intend to publish will be accepted, and any article we have decided against publishing will be returned promptly.

8) Send your contributions to ARRL Op-Ed, 225 Main St, Newington, CT 06111.

Multilateral Reciprocal Agreements: CEPT and IARP

The ARRL Regulatory Information Branch receives many calls and e-mail messages from amateurs visiting exotic locales, and naturally they like to operate their Amateur Radio stations. ARRL has information that can help make the most of your trip. Amateurs traveling outside the US are not under FCC jurisdiction (except US citizens and US amateurs operating on boats of US registry in international waters). They are under the communications jurisdiction of the foreign government and must carry the proper documentation. The three types of reciprocal operating authority are: (1) a CEPT license, (2) an IARP and (3) a reciprocal permit from a country which does not participate in either of these two multilateral agreements. Bilateral agreements will be discussed in a future column. Always follow all of the communications rules of the country visited.

What is CEPT and how does it affect me?

Under CEPT (a French acronym for European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations) Recommendation T/R 61-01, amateurs can obtain documentation from their licensing authority for "short visits" to a "CEPT member" country or countries that have implemented this CEPT Recommendation without obtaining an individual reciprocal permit. US amateurs and citizens can operate in CEPT member countries by carrying:

A valid FCC issued amateur licenseProof of their US citizenship, like a

passport, visa or a birth certificateA copy of the FCC's CEPT Public

Notice

Identify using the appropriate ITU designator for the country separated by a fraction bar and followed by the home call of the amateur. On request, the license holder shall present the CEPT documentation to the appropriate authorities in the country visited. Only mobile and portable operation (including operation from the station of a permanent license holder) is permitted. There is no protection from harmful interference, and operation aboard aircraft is not allowed.

Which countries are CEPT member countries and what operating privileges do I have when there?

Currently, 34 European countries have implemented the Recommendation. A US amateur traveling to England must carry all three documents and identify as, say, M/N4QX, with M being the CEPT authorized prefix for that country. As an Amateur Extra, he has access to all amateur privileges in that country but they may not exceed the privileges authorized in that ITU Region. Amateurs outside ITU Region 2 have access only to 7.0-7.1 MHz. Amateurs can find information on CEPT on ARRLWeb at www.arrl.org/ FandES/field/regulations/io/#us. Amateurs can see a detailed list of CEPT member countries by visiting the European Radiocommunications Office Web site at www.ero.dk and clicking "ERC-WG Activities," then "WGRR" and then on the "Special Area on Radio Amateurs." Information on the type of operating privileges the visiting amateur's license equates to in the country visited can be found by clicking "Documentation" then "ERO Recommendation." Scroll to "T/R 61-01." A Technician Plus, General, Advanced and Amateur Extra class amateur has CEPT Class 1 privileges and a US Technician class amateur (who has not passed the 5 WPM exam) has CEPT Class 2 privileges. Amateurs who have not demonstrated proficiency in Morse code may not operate below 30 MHz.

It is important to note that an amateur from a "non-CEPT" (a country outside Europe) participating country like the US may not operate in another "non-CEPT" country unless the two countries have made a special arrangement. "Non-CEPT" countries that have implemented the Recommendation include Canada, Israel, the Netherlands Antilles, New Zealand, Peru, South Africa and the USA.

What is an IARP?

An IARP is an International Amateur Radio Permit issued only to amateurs who are citizens and licensees of a country that is a signatory to the Inter-American Telecommunication Commission (CITEL), which authorizes IARP participation. It allows visiting amateurs to operate their stations temporarily for short visits in certain countries of the Americas. An IARP is separate from a CEPT license. CEPT applies to amateurs visiting most European countries and an IARP applies to amateurs visiting certain countries in the Americas. An IARP is issued by the national Amateur Radio society in the amateur's home country; for US amateurs, it's ARRL. IARPs are issued for one-year terms, or until the amateur license expires, whichever comes first. A new IARP can be obtained. It also contains the verbiage from the FCC CEPT Public Notice.

What privileges do I have when operating under an IARP and what ID procedure do I use?

As with a CEPT license, there are two classes of IARPs. A Class 1 IARP requires knowledge and proficiency in Morse code and is issued only to Technician Plus and higher class US amateurs. It carries *all* operating privileges. A Class 2 IARP is issued to amateurs with a codeless Technician license and provides all privileges above 30 MHz. When operating under IARP, an indicator consisting of the appropriate letter-numeral designating the station location must be included *before the call sign*.

How can an amateur obtain an IARP?

US amateurs must complete and send to ARRL HQ along with a photocopy of the applicant's amateur license, a copy of a legal photo-ID, a 1 inch \times 1 inch (up to 1.5×1.5 inch) photo of the applicant (to be affixed to credentials), and the application fee (payable by check or money order to "ARRL," or by credit card). The application can be found at **www.arrl.org/field/regulations/io/ index.html#iarp**, or by sending an SASE to ARRL HQ. The fee is \$10 (\$20 for rush delivery). Non-US citizens and amateurs must obtain an IARP from the national Amateur Radio society of their country.

What countries are part of IARP?

The following countries recognize an IARP: Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Peru, Uruguay, USA and Venezuela.

Amateur Satellites and Field Day 2001

While you're reveling in burnt hot dogs, sticky soda cups and the RF tsunami of terrestrial Field Day signals, don't forget the satellite bonus points that will be screaming over your head at regular intervals. You'll have several opportunities during the weekend to bag some enjoyable satellite contacts. It's just a matter of knowing when the birds are coming and having the right equipment to reach them.

Predicting satellite passes is the easy part these days. You can jump on the Web and go to www.heavens-above.com to grab 24-hour pass predictions for all amateur satellites. Print the results before you dash off to your Field Day site and you're done. The other alternative is to take a laptop computer to your Field Day station and run satellite-tracking software to generate the predictions on the spot. You'll find a ton of satellite software on the AMSAT-NA Web site at www.amsat.org. They may not be free, but if you cough up the cash you'll have a program you can use to your heart's content and, by supporting AMSAT, you'll have done your good deed for the day.

RS-13

Table 1

Satellite

RS-13

RS-15

UO-14

AO-27

FO-20

FO-29

This venerable Russian satellite can be an SSB or CW Field Day workhorse. The satellite uses a linear transponder, which means that it repeats many signals at the same time across a specific passband.

When this column went to press, RS-13 was listening on 2 meters and 15 meters and repeating (downlinking) on 10 meters (see Table 1). If you want to uplink to RS-13 on 2 meters, I'd recommend a Yagi antenna. If you can only put up an omni antenna for 2 meters (such as a Jpole), you can still reach RS-13, but not as reliably. If you're omni-bound, I recommend using CW. You'll stand a better chance of being heard with CW than you will with SSB.

Speaking of antennas, wire dipoles are

Uplink (MHz)

21.260-21.300

145.910—145.950 145.858—145.898

Field Day Satellite Frequencies

145.975

145.850

adequate for listening to RS-13's 10meter downlink. Wire dipoles will also do a fair job of hitting the satellite on the 15-meter uplink.

The problem with RS-13 on Field Day involves the 15-meter uplink. If this uplink is active, the bird may be swamped with terrestrial SSB signals, particularly during the daylight hours. If this is the case, try working RS-13 at night.

RS-15

The RS-15 satellite is another Russian linear transponder bird like RS-13. The difference is that RS-15 listens for CW and SSB signals on 2 meters only and repeats on 10 meters. The satellite's power systems are only partially operational, so the signal from RS-15 is often weak. My suggestion would be to try CW with this bird.

UoSAT-14 and AMRAD-OSCAR 27

These two satellites are the ever-popular orbiting FM repeaters. If you have access to a dual-band (2-meter/70-centimeter) FM transceiver and a compact satellite antenna such as the Arrow (get on the Web and go to hometown.aol.com/ Arrow146/index.html), you should be able to use either satellite to grab your Field Day bonus.

Well, at least that's how it *should* work. Truth is, both UO-14 and AO-27 are utterly jammed on Field Day. Just imagine a terrestrial FM repeater with several stations attempting to talk simultaneously-even though the repeater can only handle one signal at a time. Now elevate that repeater to about 800 km above the planet where it can "see" hundreds of stations at once. Get the picture?

The politically correct thing for me to do is wag my finger at you and say, "You must not use more than 5 W on the 2-meter uplinks to these satellites. If we all play nicely and keep our power levels low, everyone will have a chance."

That's a fine ideal, but here is the painful reality: Victory on the FM birds during Field Day is a matter of survival of the loudest. The stations that will achieve consistent success will usually be the ones running 100 W or more and using sizable multielement Yagis. If you must run high power to capture a spot in the FM mob scene, at least be considerate. Once you've made a valid contact, get off. Don't attempt to monopolize the birds throughout their 15-minute passes.

Fuji-OSCARs 20 and 29

These two satellites are often neglected on Field Day because not everyone has access to 2-meter and 70-centimeter allmode radios. The Fuji CW/SSB birds are outstanding resources just the same. They orbit at somewhat higher altitudes than RS-13 or the FM satellites, so you have a little more time to communicate during each pass, and greater range as well. The Fuji OSCARs listen on 2 meters and repeat on 70 centimeters. They use inverting linear transponders, which means that they repeat a reverse mirror image of what they hear on their uplinks. In other words, if you transmit on LSB, your signal will be repeated as USB. If you transmit in the lower portion of the uplink passband, your signal will appear in the *upper* portion of the downlink passband.

OSCAR 10

OSCAR 10 is our only currently active satellite that is capable of providing DX contacts over a wide area of the globe. It is a crippled bird that has a tendency to be unpredictable. Generally speaking, operating activities like Field Day are discouraged on OSCAR 10. Too many signals will overburden its anemic power systems. Besides, when OSCAR 10 is at maximum altitude, you'll need 100 W on 70 cm to at least an 11-element Yagi antenna to be heard. A long-boom Yagi and a receive preamplifier will be necessary to hear OSCAR 10's downlink on 2 meters.

What About AO-40?

Don't count on OSCAR 40 for Field Day. As this issue went to press, the controllers were still in the process of recovering AO-40 and figuring out what systems are still operational. Even if the SuperSat were available, the general opinion seems to be that it should not be used for operating events and contests.

145.900—146.000 145.900—146.000	435.800—435.900 435.800—435.900	

Downlink (MHz)

29.410-29.450

29.354-29.394

435.070

436.795

OLD RADIO

Collecting History: Logbooks and Callbooks

Old logbooks contain information about ham radio of the past. Many of these old logs have been lost, but some show up every so often. I have a small collection of station logs and find them fascinating. Many contain notes by the station operator, effectively creating a diary of early equipment and interests.

Old *Callbooks* contain the names and addresses of amateurs throughout the country. Using them in conjunction with logbooks increases your understanding of their activities and friendships. Sometimes you feel like you were there, operating those great rigs of the past.

Recently my friend Ray Chase, KA2JQG, purchased a quantity of antique Amateur Radio gear discovered in an attic in Trenton, New Jersey. The collection originally made up the station of William Burroughs Jr, W3AID, and included some nice early homebrew and commercially made radios, station accessories, magazines and books. He also found Burroughs' early logbooks and passed them on to me.

From W3AID's 1930 Logbook

Bill Burroughs Jr received his license and started operating on August 11, 1930. His first transmitter was a single WX-112 tube oscillator in a TNT circuit. A Pilot Wasp receiver rounded out his station. His first call was a CW test on 80 meters at 8:45 PM. He noted that the transmitter was running cool and everything appeared to be okay. The next evening he tested again, this time on phone with his friend "Clyde," W3EM, also of Trenton.

For the rest of the month he contacted W3EM almost every night. On August 27 his power supply went bad and he substituted a 45-V battery. On the August 29 he was back on with a new power supply. Starting in September he worked stations in Pennsylvania, New York and Massachusetts.

On November 30 he noted that Robert Durrett, W2CEE, of Brooklyn "doesn't QSL, so that's that! GRRR!"

As he gained experience his station changed. January 1931 brought a new homebrew receiver to the shack, "Built A.C. Receiver, Screen-grid Detector 1 stage (227) impedance coupled audio F.B. all aluminum except doubler which is a copper box I constructed."



The station log of William Burroughs Jr, W3AID.

September's station included, "using TNT Oscillator using 201A. Antenna Hertz 134' long end fed. W.E. Single Button 'Mike' 2-27 Speech Amp transformer coupled 2-71s in parallel as Modulators."

In January 1932 he noted, "Have rebuilt receiver. Now using 1 stage '24 untuned RF Shielded 1-'24 Det shielded."

In July 1932 his new transmitter was, "Built Tuned grid Tuned plate xmittr using '45 tube with about 250 V. Seems to be plenty of Soup in the outfit." At this point his log begins to indicate contacts with more distant states in the 1, 3, 4, 8 and 9 call areas.

The last two entries in this log were on January 26, 1934, "11:15 A.M. W2GGW, 5-8, 5-7. Had quite a QSO. Had to QRX a minute while guy was in insurance. 11:40 A.M. Signed off QRM heavy WX getting sunny and warmer." Even though there were many more empty pages, it ends here without explanation.

Ships and Coastal Stations Log

His other logbook chronicled his monitoring of ships at sea and coastal stations. It was started on December 20, 1937. Even though this is a SWL logbook, he indicated his call letters as W3AID, so I assume he was still active in ham radio. A typical entry read, "Call WTCH "Robert E. Lee" 600M, QSA 4-5, WX cool, 12:52A, Nice note."

On June 22, 1941 there is an interesting entry, "WCWM, name not listed, 600M, 5-8, WX hot, 4:00A, called WNW. Did not learn nature of distress at this



W3AID received this hand-drawn QSL card that depicted submarine activity—a subject on the minds of many as war enveloped the world in 1940.

time. While listening to this heard Germany declared War on Russia. Signed off at 4:34 A.M."

He continued listening almost every day until December 7, 1941 where he commented, "600M Listening with Clyde at 8:30. Nothing of Importance." Then he noted, "1st day of War."

On January 14, 1942 he reported the first of many war-related entries of "Sending SOS said ship torpedoed." On January 19 he reported another torpedoing.

January 29, "KUDQ 'Gulfwax' Reports SOS, 100 miles from Barnegat Light, being followed by low light heading 60 degrees true speed 12 knots."

April 4, "HPKT 'Halcyon' 34N20 59W16 being bombarded by Raider."

February 18, 1942 a sad entry, "KUTS 'Vacuum', SOS, being followed." Apparently the ship came under fire and the following comment was entered, "This was the 'Vacuum' and the op is my friend Paul Solomon, W3GRW." (I don't know if W3GRW survived the attack or not. There were no further entries about him.)

World War II

During WW-II many hams served as radio operators, both in the armed services and in the Merchant Marine. Many did not come home.

It is my assumption that W3AID was listening for SOS calls that might not be answered, so that he could assist in some way. His log, long forgotten in a dusty attic, is a personal testament of radio history.

YL NEWS

MARS Needs Women

The infamous B-grade science-fiction movie title notwithstanding, this column is about dedication, loyalty, reliability... just a few of the words used to describe the many YLs involved in public service with the ARRL Field Organization, SKYWARN and other groups. YLs are also very visible in ARES (Amateur Radio Emergency Service), especially when it involves providing communications at local events such as walkathons, marathons and bicycle rides.

One YL, Roni, N4ODI, is involved in MARS (Military Affiliate Radio System—you knew I had to sneak the title in somewhere!) and the YLISSB (Young Ladies International Single Sideband System)—organizations that many hams are not very familiar with.

Assumptions

I didn't think there were many YLs involved in MARS, and assumed that there were only women involved in YLISSB. I was wrong on both counts! I recently received an e-mail from a former newspaper colleague, Bill Sexton. After retiring 10 years ago, he was able to pursue an interest in Amateur Radio that went back to a favorite uncle who had been a Navy CW operator in World War I and a pioneer ham. Bill is now N1IN, and is very active in DX, emergency operations and MARS, working out of the Pittsfield, Massachusetts Emergency Management Agency. He hasn't lost any of his reporter's instincts and as AAA9PC (MARS publicity coordinator) writes news releases and participates in their activities. It was Bill who passed along the tip about Veronica Hicks, N4ODI. Veronica, or Roni as she likes to be calleda 60-year-old grandmother and very active MARS member in Luthersville, Georgia.

In Her Own Words

"My friends know me as Roni, and I was first licensed in 1986 as KB4SBZ and rapidly upgraded to Extra and received the call N4ODI, which I still hold. I joined the ARRL and ARES at that time. I also joined the YLISSB system. This is where my emergency operations experience began. I also belong to YLRL (Young Ladies Radio League) and just received my 15th year membership sticker.

"My husband was on disability for the last 15 years before he passed away in Au-



Roni Hicks, N4ODI

gust of 1999 and after many years of being 'just a housewife and mother' I got a job at the 911 center in Coweta County, Georgia thanks to my ham radio experience. It was just part time, but they trained me to use computers and I became familiar with police, fire and medical terminology.

"Locally I help with the ARES nets and since tornados are no uncommon event in this state, SKYWARN is very active. My 911 operator experience helped. Another way I am getting training is through the ARRL Internet class on emergency communications that I am currently enrolled in.

"I became interested in MARS operations through a friend and joined them in 1991. We've been through tornados, hurricanes (Andrew in particular), flooding and MARS exercises. I'm glad to say I'm part of ARMY MARS and 'Proud, Professional and Ready.'"

As a MARS operator, Roni reported the Air National Guard crash near Unadilla, Georgia that killed 21 service members March 3. "She has an enviable record of participation in emergency and YL organizations," said Bill N1IN (AAA9PC). He said that same week MARS operators filed a record number of these reports, called EEI's (short for Essential Elements of Information), which included the earthquake in the state of Washington.

Alphabet Soup

It's easy to be confused about the many different emergency communications nets and organizations that hams participate in. The Military Affiliate Radio System (MARS) is sponsored by the Department of Defense. It was established as a separately managed and operated program by the Army, Navy-Marine Corps and Air Force. MARS members, who must be licensed hams, can operate on specially assigned military radio frequencies in SSB, SSTV and various digital modes of communications and use special call signs.

The Amateur Radio Emergency Service (ARES) is part of the ARRL Field Organization and is run by the local District Emergency Coordinator appointed by your ARRL Section Manager. SKYWARN is affiliated with the National Weather Service (NWS) and they run training programs where hams learn about weather and how to report it. There is also RACES (Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service) which is usually coordinated with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). And to further confuse you, the local ham in charge of ARES may also be a member of RACES and possibly schedule the SKYWARN training!

With all these choices, there is truly something for everyone in the alphabet soup of Amateur Radio public service and emergency communications! More information about the MARS program is available at **www.navymars.org**, and there are links for Army and Air Force MARS.

Each service has unique requirements, but all have a minimum age, class of license, equipment capable of going on MARS frequencies (2.0-30 MHz), minimum hours of participation and so on.

AWARD WINNERS

Congratulations to first place winners in the YLRL YL-OM contest last February: J43YL (SV3AGQ) Sitsa Tigaraki of Greece who came in first place SSB and Mary Popella, N3YL, of Tidioute, Pennsylvania who won first place CW. The top scorers are:

SSB

J43YL (SV3AGQ)	59,944 points (cup)
K0EPE	50,058
WA1ZZ	49,362
J37RO (K4UPS)	33,240
K5EY	27,104
CW	
N3YL	16,896 points (cup)
WA9YPY	1,701
DF5ZV	712
DJ6US	561
KE4YBS	544
	Q5 T ~

QRP POWER

ATLANTICON 2001

At the end of March, all eyes in the QRP community were focused on Atlanticon. The third annual QRP convention was held March 30, 31 and April 1, 2001, in Timonium, Maryland. George Heron, N2APB, and the New Jersey QRP Club put forth a Herculean effort to make this, the largest gathering of QRPers on the East Coast, a world-class event.

About 135 QRPers gathered at the Holiday Inn Select—Baltimore near the Timonium fairgrounds on Friday afternoon. A no-host dinner followed at about 5 PM at a local restaurant. The QRP Hospitality Hall was open for business by 7 PM. QRPers gathered to renew friendships, meet fellow QRPers, check out the latest QRP goodies for sale by vendors and engage in a QRP "Show 'n tell."

Saturday morning the stage was set for a series of forums. Atlanticon attracts some of the biggest names in the hobby as presenters. This year was no exception. Tony Fishpool, G4WIF and Graham Firth, G3MFJ, journeyed all the way from the UK to attend this year's event. Their lively and entertaining presentation on "Test Equipment (that doesn't cost a mint)" was timely and well received. The sudden upsurge of interest in PSK-31 is the biggest event in ham radio since the introduction of packet. *QST*'s Editor, Steve Ford, WB8IMY, presented an "Introduction to PSK-31" and how it has impacted the ham radio hobby. Chuck Adams, K7QO, entertained us with "Manhattan Building—Islands of Copper and Skyscrapers." His "hands-on" presentation detailed the history and current trends and techniques in home-brew construction. Joe Everhart's, N2CX, topic, "A Microvolt Signal Generator" show-



The Whitman Sampler Collection of John Cawthorne, KE3S, the 2nd place winner in the Open Competition of the building contest.



Marcus and Christine Gwillim, harmonics of Dave, KB2TQX, receive their Honorable Mention prizes for their Atlanticon Warbler Kit construction.





Chuck Adams, K7QO, and Jim Kortge, K8IQY, judge the entries (left and above).

Rich Arland, K7SZ 🔶 25 Amherst Ave, Wilkes Barre, PA 18702 🔶 k7sz@arrl.org

cased Joe's talents in designing and building simple test gear that is very useful in the construction and troubleshooting of home-brew equipment. In addition to being the MC, I spoke on the topic of operating QRP portable in the bush. The genius of Jim Kortge, K8IQY, was evident in his presentation, "The Genesis of the 4017 Transverter." Jim outlined the design process for his latest bicycle mobile dual-band rig. Next, Ron Polityka, WB3AAL, gave us insight into "Appalachian Trail Operating," with details on the Eastern Pennsylvania QRP Club's Appalachian Trail Awards Program. Finally, Dave Benson, NN1G, kept us focused on the PSK-31 topic with his presentation, "Taking the PSK-xx to Other Bands."

A special presentation was made by George Heron, N2APB to Dave Benson, NN1G, of Small Wonder Labs, for the "Most Outstanding Contribution to QRP." The plaque reads: "For innovative and pioneering design of simple, lowcost PSK-31 transceivers for the Amateur Radio community. Your dedication to the technology and contribution to the New Jersey QRP Club has been instrumental in bringing the PSK-31 communications mode to thousands of hams worldwide."

Saturday evening at the Hospitality Hall featured the judging of the building contest by Chuck, K7QO and Jim, K8IQY. I would not have wanted to trade places with either of these gentlemen, as the entries were outstanding examples of home-brew construction and the competition was intense. Winners of the Open Category building competition were: Larry Przyborowski, K3PEG, First Place, for his dazzling Manhattan-style construction of the 4017 Transverter. John Cawthorne, KE3S, Second Place, for his Whitman mint-tin sampler collection of circuits, and John Stratton, AA3SL (a high school student), Third Place, for his construction of a NorCal "BLT" Tuner kit. Who says we're not attracting young hams into our hobby?

Atlanticon attendees were presented



The "Warbling Contest." All these QRPers have their audio warbler kits fired up and are trying to get a good copy on the computer screen. The winner, John Cawthorne, KE3S, is the QRPer with the ear protectors on—it was a very noisy event!

with a PSK-31 tone generating kit prior to the event. This kit was the basis for this year's building competition. After the judging phase, competitors were assembled and the PSK-31 "audio warblers" were fired up in an attempt to show how the audio tones, with an embedded serial number, could be decoded with simple software on a laptop computer. After 15 minutes of "warbling," we were all ready for a break!

Beacon Contest winners were determined by a combined score of "construction quality" and "operating effectiveness." And the winners were: John Cawthorne, KE3S in First Place, and Mike Korejwo, Second Place. Honorable Mentions went to Christine (KB2TQX-A) and her brother, Marcus (KB2TQX-B) Gwillim, the harmonics of Dave Gwillim, KB2TQX. Both Christine and Marcus built a version of the Atlanticon PSK Beacon kit and they worked!

The evening concluded with a "pickin' 'n grinnin'" session featuring several well-known QRPers playing their banjos and guitars in an impromptu mini-country music festival. What a great time!

My thanks to George, N2APB, and the entire NJ QRP Club, who were instrumental in making Atlanticon 2001 an overwhelming success. The schedule was hectic but no one really noticed. All the attendees were caught up in the moment and the exchange of ideas was well worth the price of admission. If you missed it, there's always next year: Atlanticon 2002 is already in the planning phase. I hope to see you there.

VHF/UHF CENTURY CLUB AWARDS

Bill Moore, NC1L Century Club Manager

The ARRL VUCC numbered certificate is awarded to amateurs who submit written confirmations for contacts with the minimum number of Maidenhead grid-square locators (indicated in *italics*) for each band listing. The numbers preceding the call signs indicate total grid squares claimed. The numbers following the call signs indicate the claimed endorsement levels. The totals shown are for credits given from February 10 to April 9, 2001.

The VUCC application form, field sheets and complete list of VHF Awards Managers can be found on the Web at www.arrl.org/awards/vucc/. Please send an SASE if you cannot download the forms online. If you have questions relating to VUCC, send an e-mail to vucc@arrl.org.

50	MHz	1296 N 25	IHz
1110 1111	KU4WD W4UFO	K3AX W5RCI	100 50
1112	YV1DIG	2.3 G	Hz
1114 1115 1116 1117	K6HEW YV4YC KF6GYM	64 K1TEO W5RCI	K1YV 20 15
W2BZY NQ2O	300 200	3.4 G	Hz
NJ2F K3AX	350 475	K1TEO	10
W3EP N3FA W5BCI	700 150 385	10 GI 5	Ηz
W5CTV N8II	200 250	108 WA1ECF	K1TEO 10
N8AIA KI8G W8PAT	300 375 125	Satell	ite
WM9M	125	99 100	W6ZQ K5UIC
144	4 MHz 100	101 K 102 N	E4AZN V5ADC
592 593	KØPW WA4HFN	K5OE N5AFV K9HF	450 125 225
222	2 MHz		
W5RCI	100		
432	2 MHz 50		
289 290 W5RCI	NQ2O WA4HFN 200		Q5 T ~
	Q5 T ~	June 2001	103



Let's see a show of hands. How many have operated PSK31 QRP?

SILENT KEYS

It is with deep regret that we record the passing of these amateurs.

WA1IFN, Louis Constantine, East Freetown, MA W1JOL, John P. Miller, Sarasota, FL N1LSD, Roger A. Le Blanc, Lewiston, ME KA1LZY, Hubert C. Cossett, Milford, CT W1RAP, Gerard J. Rowen, North Andover, MA W1YHQ, Robert E. Collins, Eastham, MA ex-WA1YRW, Virginia B. Porter, Ottumwa, IA N1ZZM, Thomas J. Lehmann, Hanson, MA VE2AGF, Thomas M. Lott, San Mateo, CA KC2DUX, William J. Schlosser, Olean, NY WA2GGZ, William B. Fink, Saratoga Springs, NY W2MIG, T. E. Berzin, Elizabeth, NJ *KA2Q, Russell D. Smith, Diamond Point, NY K2RAP, Joseph Di Filippi, New Monmouth, NJ *KA2RCF, James L. Holmes, Holland Patent, NY W2WSJ, Patrick M. Carretta, Verona, NJ WB2ZOC, Gerald A. Martin, Caledonia, NY W3GEF, Richard E. Hunt, Silver Spring, MD W3GKU, John G. Obusek, Wilmington, DE W3HTB, Melvin J. Keydash, Ocean City, MD WB3IQP, Connie L. Schools, Baltimore, MD KA3VCO, Joseph J. Bosak, Baltimore, MD W3ZGW, Michael P. Roman, Northampton, PA W4AH, T. C. Wood, Charlotte, NC N4BFB, Ralph B. Ware, Fairhope, AL W4BKP, Charles J. Menk, Waynesboro, VA KU4C, Fred G. Ladd, Clearwater, FL KI4DX, Omar E. Herndon, Macon, GA W4EFR, Emmett F. Roberts, Pell City, AL WD4ESP, John A. Colson, Charleston, SC KO4FJ, Aubrey J. Douglas, Browder, KY K4GM, Edgar D. Wipperman, Covington, KY WA4GNA, David Richardson, Thomasville, AL K4IWN, David H. Arens, Gardner, MA N4IZ, Roy L. Balentine, Anniston, AL KD4KNM, Mary T. Fernandez, Port St Lucie, FL WB4LJU, James E. Scofield, Russellville, AL WD4MOL, William R. Murrel, Fairhope, AL WB4OER, Theo G. Vanlandingham, Collierville, TN

NAPBF, Richard Vahan, Miami, FL WA4PGS, Robert J. Kates, Pinellas Park, FL K4QKH, Archibald D. Owen, Charlottesville, VA KE4SAA, Richard W. Kropat, Bushnell, FL WB4SLL, Frederick J. Palmer, Webster, FL KA4SWR, Larry Peterson, Birmingham, AL WA4TYN, Charles W. Hoffman, Knoxville, TN K4VRE, John M. Clark, Rutledge, TN K4VRE, Francis W. Augustine, Orangeburg, SC K4WWQ, Harmon T. Sharp, Memphis, TN KM5BF, H. W. Marshall, Las Cruces, NM NB5B, Fred C. Minor, Harrie, TX *WB5CYL, Charles J. Avery, Albuquerque, NM WA5EXS, Keith Worrell, Greenwood, MS K5HOK, Albert E. Brawley, Sun City Center, FL *KA5IMT, Johnnie W. Strickland, Moselle, MS W5KQG, Frances Bruemmer, San Antonio, TX KC5KSR, Patricia Smith, Grants, NM KM5MP, Melvin L. Moffitt, Farmington, NM KB5UGY, John G. Garbarino, Las Vegas, NM KA5ZHS, Lanny R. Mills, Port Lavaca, TX N5ZW. Charles J. Grove, Las Cruces, NM WA6AFS, Chester H. Beymer, Fresno, CA WH6AF, Edmund O. Breatchel, Keaau, HI KB6DSC, Betty B. Hogue, San Diego, CA K6OJ, E. J. Real, Venice, CA KC6PHD, Donald R. Smith, Phoenix, AZ KE6QKQ, David A. Wood, Lower Lake, CA W6QOS, Frederic J. Bertrand, Madera, CA AC6TH, Robert A. Hartner, Clearlake Oaks, CA W6TPO, Michael R. Evans, Rosemead, CA KC6TXP, Paul Scanlon, Puyallup, WA W6WET, Ralph N. Van Natta, Riverside, CA KC6WYX, Jack R. Carter, Rancho Palos Verdes, CA

K6YT, Fred F. Canham, Los Altos, CA AA7BR, August T. Karlson, Battle Ground, WA KL7EGM, Donald J. Rollins, Shalimar, FL KC7IE, Robert Mackie, Spokane, WA W7JMT, George W. Cook, Scottsdale, AZ W7JMW, Andrew V. Smith, Bellevue, WA KF7KI, Robert E. Wenburg, Gig Harbor, WA W7THB, Carl R. Suter, Hemet, CA K8BIU, Joseph Maziarz, Avon, OH W8DU, Edmond T. Mc Kenzie, Flushing, MI WB8FER, Albert H. Morris, Ocala, FL KB8MCS, Donald D. Kerr, Mingo Junction, OH W8NMR, Nicholas M. Glaug, Amelia, OH WD8PID, Clifford B. Miller, N Olmsted, OH W8PWH, Angelo J. Ronci, Campbell, OH *W88RGI, David H. Hoebake, Willard, OH WB8SCB, Robert A. Redmond, Cottonwood, AZ KB8UDR, Earl Erickson, Plymouth, MI *KB8VN, Ted R. Moneypenny, Canal Winchester, OH WA9ADC, Francis J. Andrews, Washington, IL KC9CO, Arnold Hokanson, Chicago, IL

WB9DFZ, Robert R. Tlachac, Nekoosa, WI WB9DFZ, Robert R. Tlachac, Nekoosa, WI N9DMC, Harold A. Seltenright, Butler, IN W9DOO, Staber W. Reese, Madison, WI N9DVA, John E. Johnson, Elkhart, IN KA9DZT, Kenneth C. Le Gros, Butler, WI K9EJC, Donald J. Korous, Sun City, AZ KJ9G, Woodrow O. Booher, New Castle, IN WB9JEL, Kalevi T. Maenpaa, Dundee, IL N9JOP, Charli W. Haltom, Crawfordsville, IN W9JXZ, Daniel C. Borneman, Mapleton, IL W9KKN, Dean F. Bunger, Rochester, IL W9KRK, Edward O. Engebretsen, West Monroe, NY

W9KUR, Frank E. Zerwekh, Peoria, IL W9MZ, William M. Mc Clintock, Orleans, IN WA9OAY, William H. Kimble, Watertown, WI W9QOQ, Robert L. King, Baraboo, WI K9RUD, Robert G. Smith, Goodland, IN *W9WM, William S. Moore, Ligonier, IN KA9ZPX, Donald H. Moldenhauer, Pardeeville, WI

W9ZYR, Robert C. Gharis, Logansport, IN KA0ATT, Basil R. Rowland, Menahga, MN KC0CIZ, Vern R. Lee, St Paul Park, MN K0CNV, Joe W. White, Arvada, CO W0EJD, Bernard D. Miller, Spring Lake, MI KC0FHB, Gary L. Kaldun, Inver Grove Heights, MN

W0HXV, Roy Hall, Minneapolis, MN W0JY, Norval B. Davis, Littleton, CO *KB0KD, David W. Bennett, Saint James, MO KB0KYX, Donald E. Dailey, Great Bend, KS N0ODL, Frederick Houseman, Cottage Grove, MN W0QJY, George J. Skiadas, Crystal City, MO WA0SIB, John E. Reichle, Manhattan, KS WB0TAN, James L. Fuhlhage, Eureka, KS W0TKV, Harold G. Smallfield, Elkton, SD VE3DDR, Den Ratcliffe, Midland, ON, Canada VE3KUL, Dennis Gough, Windsor, ON, Canada VE3TB, Douglas G. Hall, Guelph, ON, Canada SP6XA, Tadeusz Matusiak, Wroclaw, Poland SM6ANW, Sven Eklof, Molnlycke, Sweden EA4AV, Javier Ledesma, Madrid, Spain

*Life Member, ARRL

‡Call sign has been re-issued through the vanity call sign program.

Note: Silent Key reports must confirm the death by one of the following means: a letter or note from a family member, a copy of a newspaper obituary notice, a copy of the death certificate, or a letter from the family lawyer or the executor. Please be sure to include the amateur's name, address and call sign. Allow several months for the listing to appear in this column.

Many hams remember a Silent Key with a memorial contribution to the ARRL Foundation. If you wish to make a contribution in a friend or relative's memory, you can designate it for an existing youth scholarship, the Jesse A. Bieberman Meritorious Membership Fund, the Victor C. Clark Youth Incentive Program Fund, or the General Fund. Contributions to the Foundation are tax-deductible to the extent permitted under current tax law. Our address is: The ARRL Foundation Inc, 225 Main St, Newington, CT 06111.

Kathy Capodicasa, N1GZO 🔶 Silent Key Administrator

NEW PRODUCTS

INTRODUCTION TO MICROCONTROLLER PROGRAMMING USING BASCOM

Microcontrollers have taken command of a wide variety of consumer electronic devices and systems, but homebrewers and experimenters are often intimidated by the challenges encountered when attempting to program these tiny computers to do their bidding.

Jurij Mikeln, S52CQ, has authored a small book, *Introduction to Microcontroller Programming Using* BASCOM, which should be of great value to those who wish to add the power of processing to their own designs. The publication is primarily aimed towards developing a basic understanding of microprocessor programming for industrial automation and control, but the suitability of these devices for applications in ham projects is obvious. Many examples of simple control and data display tasks and detailed explanations of the programming steps used to achieve them are given.

BASCOM is a programming language that was first introduced in 1995. It is similar in many ways to BASIC. The software itself can be downloaded from pages linked to the author's company Web site.

BASCOM runs under Windows 3.11, 95 or NT and can be used to program a wide variety of microprocessors. A BASCOM Test Board, perfect for developing and testing your programming skills, and a tremendous selection of more advanced microcontroller boards is also available.

Introduction to Microcontroller Programming Using BASCOM is soft cover, spiral bound, 8×6-inches and has 128 pages.

Price, \$10. For additional information contact AX Elektronika d. o. o., PP 5127, 1001 Ljubljana, Slovenija; tel +01-5491-400; fax +01-5285-688; stik@svet-el.si; www.svet-el.si/english.



75, 50 AND 25 YEARS AGO

June 1926

◊ Clyde Darr, 8ZZ, uses his cover art to show an old-timer teaching a prospective new ham the Morse code. The editorial, "The problem of Deregulation," decries the need for better radio laws than the existing radio act of 1912. K. B. Warner assures the membership that the League is studying the situation to decide on its course of action in lobby-

situation to decide on its <u>Jown</u> 25¢ course of action in lobbying Congress for well-thought radio legislation. Technical Editor Robert Kruse writes about "Polarized Transmission," setting down the results of an interview with Dr. E. F. W. Alexanderson. J. T. McCormick does a parody of the League's motto in "Of, By and For the Beginner," writing a halfserious and half-humorous story of himself as a new ham—for the benefit of other new hams. "High Adventure in the Northland" tells more about the radio gear used in the current Wilkins Expedition. More good information on crystal control is presented by John Wells and E. D. Tillyer, in "A Multi-Stage Crystal-Controlled Transmitter." Apparently the editor had some leftover material from the April issue, and publishes it this month in the article, "The Taurenwerfer Beam," by Morris Taurenwerfer, tell-

ing of things developed during his work in China. Killian Lansingh describes "A.R.R.L. Standard Frequency Station 1XM," the experimental station of the MIT Radio Society. More news of ham stations coming on the air from points all over the globe are reported in the column, "International Amateur Radio." The lower-case rendering of the letters of the "intermediates" (indicating the country of the ham station) of station call signs produces a snag. Rhodesia uses a zero, but



there is no lower-case zero—the call sign is listed as "o (zero) 1SR"! Also in that column, *all eight* hams who have earned the WAC award are listed.

June 1951

♦ The cover cartoon by Philip "Gil" Gildersleeve, W1CJD, shows the Podunk Hollow Radio Club getting organized for Field Day, with *everything* planned for. We'll have to wait for next month's cover to see if their planning was adequate. The editorial discusses military maneuvers planned for August in the

Al Brogdon, W1AB 🔶



Carolinas, and the military's necessity to use their HF communications gear inside the amateur bands. The military, FCC, and ARRL have been working together to minimize the disruption of normal ham operation, but both hams and the military will experience mutual interference.

R. K. Moore, W2SNY, discusses "Aurora and Magnetic Storms" and their effects of radio communication. George Grammer, W1DF, presents "Practical D.S.R.C. Transmitter Design" (doublesideband, reduced-carrier). "The Dallas Plan for TVI," by J. F. Skelton, W5MA, and E. M. Shook, W5IT, tells how the Dallas amateur community worked with the problems of television interference, and the good results that they had. Don Mix, W1TS, presents Part II of "The Novice One-Tuber," which describes the power supply, and how to tune and use the rig. In their ad in this issue, Niagara Radio Supply offers a kit of parts to build the Novice One-Tuber and its power supply for \$15.95—complete with J-38 key, precut wood for the chassis, solder, antenna wire, and one Novice-frequency 80-meter crystal. [This columnist bought one of those kits when he was licensed as Novice WN4UWA in January 1952.—WIAB]

Also in this issue, Ed Tilton, W1HDQ, describes "A Low-Drain 2-Meter Mobile Transmitter" that can be powered by a 200-volt, 100-mA supply.

June 1976

♦ The cover photo shows a scene from the Olympic Games, where Amateur Radio once again helped out. The editorial, "Onward and Upward," urges US hams to follow the example of European hams in "adopting" various of the VHF-and-above ham bands and pushing for more usage of them.



Jim Fisk, W1DTY, describes "Helical-Resonator Techniques" for VHF and UHF. Margaret Koerner, WB0BEM, helps review material for prospective Novices in "Your Radio Signal—Short May It Wave." A novel minibeam is described by Cole Collinge, W0YNF, in "Linear Loaded 20-Meter Beam." In Part 1 of "His Eminence—the Receiver," Doug DeMaw, W1CER, explains the importance of dynamic range in the receiver, and builds a 160-meter receiver to demonstrate his ideas. Wes Hayward, W7ZOI, adds to Doug's efforts with "CER-verters," describing high-performance HF converters for the W1CER receiver.

Linda Cleveland, WB4CTR, tells a ham love story from her own experience, in "Odyssey." Elmo Knoch, K5YWL, describes a wrist-worn speaker and pocket Morse key that can open new horizons for deaf-blind individuals, in "Joint-Effort Communications Development." Bob Halprin, WA1WEM, tells how hams helped in earthquake-ravaged Guatemala, in "Terremoto—Ayuda!"

	W	1 A	W	Sc	he	du	le				
PACIFIC	MTN	CENT	EAST	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI			
6 AM	7 AM	8 AM	9 AM		FAST CODE	SLOW CODE	FAST CODE	SLOW CODE			
7 AM- 1 PM	8 AM- 2 PM	9 AM- 3 PM	10 AM- 4 PM	V (12 P	VISITING OPERATOR TIME (12 PM - 1 PM CLOSED FOR LUNCH)						
1 PM	2 PM	3 PM	4 PM	FAST CODE	SLOW CODE	FAST CODE	SLOW CODE	FAST CODE			
2 PM	3 PM	4 PM	5 PM	CODE BULLETIN							
3 PM	4 PM	5 PM	6 PM	TELEPRINTER BULLETIN							
4 PM	5 PM	6 PM	7 PM	SLOW CODE	FAST CODE	SLOW CODE	FAST CODE	SLOW CODE			
5 PM	6 PM	7 PM	8 PM	CODE BULLETIN							
6 PM	7 PM	8 PM	9 PM	TELEPRINTER BULLETIN							
6 ⁴⁵ PM	7 ⁴⁵ PM	8 ⁴⁵ PM	9 ⁴⁵ PM	VOICE BULLETIN							
7 PM	8 PM	9 PM	10 PM	FAST CODE	SLOW CODE	FAST CODE	SLOW CODE	FAST CODE			
8 PM	9 PM	10 PM	11 PM	CODE BULLETIN							

W1AW's schedule is at the same local time throughout the year. The schedule according to your local time will change if your local time does not have seasonal adjustments that are made at the same time as North American time changes between standard time and daylight time. From the first Sunday in April to the last Sunday in October, UTC = Eastern Time + 4 hours. For the rest of the year, UTC = Eastern Time + 5 hours.

Contributing Editor Morse code transmissions:

Frequencies are 1.818, 3.5815, 7.0475, 14.0475, 18.0975, 21.0675, 28.0675 and 147.555 MHz.

Slow Code = practice sent at 5, $7^{1/2}$, 10, 13 and 15 wpm.

Fast Code = practice sent at 35, 30, 25, 20, 15, 13 and 10 wpm.

Code practice text is from the pages of *QST*. The source is given at the beginning of each practice session and alternate speeds within each session. For example, "Text is from July 1992 *QST*, pages 9 and 81," indicates that the plain text is from the article on page 9 and mixed number/letter groups are from page 81.

Code bulletins are sent at 18 wpm.

W1AW qualifying runs are sent on the same frequencies as the Morse code transmissions. West Coast qualifying runs are transmitted on approximately 3.590 MHz by K6YR. See "Contest Corral" in this issue. At the beginning of each code practice session, the schedule for the next qualifying run is presented. Underline one minute of the highest speed you copied, certify that your copy was made without aid, and send it to ARRL for grading. Please include your name, call sign (if any) and complete mailing address. Send a 9×12 -inch SASE for a certificate, or a business-size SASE for an endorsement.

Teleprinter transmissions:

Frequencies are 3.625, 7.095, 14.095, 18.1025, 21.095, 28.095 and 147.555 MHz. Bulletins are sent at 45.45-baud Baudot and 100-baud AMTOR, FEC Mode B. 110-baud ASCII will be sent only as time allows.

On Tuesdays and Fridays at 6:30 PM Eastern Time, Keplerian elements for many amateur satellites are sent on the regular teleprinter frequencies.

Voice transmissions:

Frequencies are 1.855, 3.99, 7.29, 14.29, 18.16, 21.39, 28.59 and 147.555 MHz.

Miscellanea:

On Fridays, UTC, a DX bulletin replaces the regular bulletins.

W1AW is open to visitors from 10 AM until noon and from 1 PM until 3:45 PM on Monday through Friday. FCC licensed amateurs may operate the station during that time. Be sure to bring your current FCC amateur license or a photocopy.

In a communication emergency, monitor W1AW for special bulletins as follows: voice on the hour, teleprinter at 15 minutes past the hour, and CW on the half hour.

Headquarters and W1AW are closed on New Year's Day, President's Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving and the following Friday, and Christmas Day.

COMING CONVENTIONS

ATLANTIC DIVISION CONVENTION

June 1-3, Rochester (Henrietta), NY

The Atlantic Division Convention (67th annual Rochester Hamfest and Computer Show), sponsored by the Rochester ARA, will be held at the Monroe County Fairgrounds, Rte 15A and Calkins Rd in Henrietta, NY. Outdoor flea market runs continuously for the entire weekend beginning Friday at 6 AM; indoor exhibits open Friday noon to 5:30 PM, Saturday 8:30 AM to 5:30 PM, Sunday 8:30 AM to 1:30 PM. Features include outdoor flea market with 1200 vendors, 150 indoor commercial exhibitors with up-to-date radio and communications equipment, complete computer systems (components, software, shareware), awards banquet (Friday, 6:30 PM at the Marriott Thruway Hotel), full day and a half of programs (Friday and Saturday at the Dome Center), VE sessions (Friday afternoon at the hamfest site, Monroe County Fairgrounds, 2695 E Henrietta Rd; walk-ins accepted). Talk-in on 146.88. Admission is \$7 in advance, \$9 at the door, under 12 free. Outdoor flea market tailgate 10-ft × 20-ft spaces are \$10 each. Contact Harold Smith, K2HC, 300 White Spruce Blvd, Rochester, NY 14623; 716-424-7184; fax 716-424-7130; info@ rochesterhamfest.org; www.rochesterhamfest .org

MIDWEST/DAKOTA DIVISION CONVENTION

June 15-16, South Sioux City, NE

The Midwest/Dakota Division Convention (Hamboree 2001), sponsored by the 3900 Club, will be held at the Siouxland Convention Center, 510 E 5th St, directly S of the Marina Inn parking lot; I-29 N and S, US Hwy 20 E and W. Doors are open for setup Thursday 6-9 PM, Friday 8 AM to noon; public Friday noon to 4 PM, Saturday 8 AM to 4 PM. Features include huge flea market, dealers, exhibitors, reserved tailgate stalls (parking area in front of convention center, \$25 per day), 25th Anniversary festivities, Live Microwave Van demonstration, VE sessions, forums and seminars, QCWA luncheon meeting (Saturday), QRP programs, DXCC card checking, left foot keying contest, buffet dinner (Friday eve, \$10), banquet (Saturday eve, \$15), free parking, refreshments. Talk-in on 146.91. Admission is \$6 in advance, \$7 at the door, under 13 free. Tables are \$10 and \$15. Make checks payable to "Hamboree 2001" and send with SASE No 10 to Tom Brosamle, WB0YNX, Box 2332, Sioux City, IA 51106; 712-252-4107; tands@pionet.net; www.3900club.com

SAN FRANCISCO SECTION CONVENTION

June 23-24, Ferndale, CA

The San Francisco Section Convention, co-spon-

May 26-27 Wyoming State, Casper*

June 1-3 Northwestern Division, Seaside, OR*

Georgia Section, Marietta/Atlanta*

June 8-10 West Gulf Division, Arlington, TX*

June 9 Eastern Pennsylvania Section, Bloomsburg*

July 12-14 10-10 International, Worcester, MA

July 13-15

June 2

Rocky Mountain Division, Bryce Canyon, UT *See May QST for details.

July 20-22

July 26-29

July 27-28

August 3-4

August 4-5

August 5

Montana State, East Glacier

Pacific Northwest DX, Everett, WA

Oklahoma State, Oklahoma City

Eastern Washington Section, Spokane

Western New York Section, Williamsville

South Texas Section, Austin

Central States VHF Conference, Fort Worth, TX

sored by the Humboldt ARC, Redwood ARC, Farwest Repeater Assn, and Southern Humboldt ARC, will be held at the Humboldt County Fairgrounds, 1250 5th Ave; from US 101 take the Fernbridge/Ferndale Exit, Eureka is 20 miles N of Fernbridge; from Fernbridge cross the historic bridge over the Eel River, drive 5 miles to Ferndale. Doors are open Saturday 9 AM to 5 PM, Sunday 9 AM to 3 PM. Features include swapmeet, commercial dealers, exhibitors, vendors, ARRL forum, VE sessions, foxhunt, banquet (Saturday, 7 PM in Turf Room; keynote speaker ARRL Pacific Division Director Jim Maxwell, W6CF). Talk-in on 146.85, 147.09 (103.5 Hz). Admission is \$3 in advance, \$4 at the door; \$2.50 (seniors), \$5 (family). Tables are \$15 (without electricity), \$20 (with electricity), \$25 (with phone jack). Con-tact Marci Campbell, KE6IAU, 1633 Mike Ln, Eureka, CA 95501; 707-442-3866; marcidon@ www.humboldt-arc.org/harc/ quik.com; conv2001.html

CENTRAL DIVISION CONVENTION

July 7, Indianapolis, IN

The Central Division Convention, sponsored by the Indianapolis Hamfest Association, will be held at the Marion County Fairgrounds, 7300 E Troy Ave; at the I-74 and Southeastern Ave exits off I-465. Doors are open 7 AM to 3 PM. Features include ham radio, electronics, computers, and communications equipment flea market; commercial exhibitors; vendors; educational forums; ARRL forum; foxhunt (noon); VE sessions; overnight camping. Talk-in on 146.76. Admission is \$5 in advance (special deal 10 tickets for \$40), \$7 at the door, under 13 free. Contact Rick Ogan, N9LRR, 5329 Lester, Indianapolis, IN 46208; 317-257-4050; oganr@in.net; www.indyhamfest.com

Attention Hamfest and Convention Sponsors:

ARRL HQ maintains a date register of scheduled events that may assist you in picking a suitable date for your event. You're encouraged to register your event with HQ as far in advance as your planning permits. Hamfest and convention approval procedures for ARRL sanction are separate and distinct from the date register. Registering dates with ARRL HQ doesn't constitute League sanction, nor does it guarantee there will not be a conflict with another established event in the same area.

We at ARRL HQ are not able to approve dates for sanctioned hamfests and conventions. For hamfests, this must be done by your division director. For conventions, approval must be made by your director and by the executive committée. Application forms can be obtained by writing to or calling the ARRL convention program manager, tel 860-594-0262. Note: Sponsors of large gatherings should check with League HQ for an advisory on possible date conflicts before contracting for meeting space. Dates may be recorded at ARRL HQ for up to two years in advance.

HAMFEST CALENDAR

Attention: The deadline for receipt of items for this column is the 1st of the second month preceding publication date. For example, your information must arrive at HQ by June 1 to be listed in the August issue. Hamfest information is accurate as of our deadline; contact sponsor for possible late changes. For those who send in items for Hamfest Calendar and Coming Conventions: Postal regulations prohibit mention in QST of prizes or any kind of games of chance such as raffles or bingo.

(Abbreviations: Spr = Sponsor, TI = Talk-in frequency, Adm = Admission.)

*Alabama (Russellville)—Jun 16; set up Friday 7-9 PM, Saturday 7-9 AM; public 9 AM to 3 PM. Spr: Franklin County ARC. Russellville Recreation Center, 201 Ash Ave; from US Hwy 43 turn W on Underwood Rd, continue 3 blocks, turn right on Ash Ave, Center is ¹/₄ mile on left. Hamfest/Computer Show, flea market, dealers, VE sessions, refreshments. TI: 147.16. Adm: \$2. Tables: \$6. Christopher Arthur, NV4B, 606 Underwood Rd, Russellville, AL 35654; 256-332-2889; nv4b@mindspring.com; www.qsl.net/fcarc.

[†]ARRL Hamfest

California (Ferndale)-Jun 23-24, San Francisco Section Convention. See "Coming Conventions."

[†]Colorado (Monument)—Jun 2, 8 AM to 2 PM. Spr: Pikes Peak RA Assn. Lewis Palmer High School, 1300 E Higby; I-25 N, Exit 158 (Baptist Rd), right (E) on Baptist Rd for 50 ft, then N to Struthers Rd to Higby Rd, turn right (E) to school. Programs, operating stations, VE sessions. TI: 146.97 (100 Hz), 146.52. Adm: \$5, under 18 free. Tables: \$10 (includes one free admission). Robert Ryals, KI0GF, 3390 Blodgett Dr, Colorado Springs, CO 80919; 719-265-9950;

rryals@pcisys.net; www.qsl.net/ppraa.

Convention Program Manager	
	Convention Program Manager
[†]**Connecticut (Goshen)—Jul 7;** set up 6 AM (drive into building); public 8 AM to 1 PM. *Spr:* Southern Berkshire ARC. Goshen Fairgrounds, Rte 63, ¹/₂ mile S of Rte 4 traffic circle. Vendors (bring your own tables at \$5 per table space), tailgating (\$5 per vehicle, includes 1 admission), VE sessions (9:30 AM, walk-ins accepted), free parking, refreshments. *TI*: 147.285. *Adm*: \$3, under 12 free with adult. Tables: \$10 (first 12-ft table, \$5 each additional, power \$2 in advance, bring your own chairs). Lee Collins, K1LEE, 5 White Hollow Rd, Lakeville, CT 06039; 860-435-0051; **lee**@ **leecollins.com**.

[†]**Idaho (Rathdrum)—Jun 9.** Spr: Kootenai ARS. Lions Club, Hwy 53. Computer/Electronic Flea Market, VE sessions (11 AM, all classes), RV parking (no hookups), refreshments. *TI*: 146.98. Robert Pittsley, KC7RNT, 208-667-4915; kc7rnt @icehouse.net or jmonroe@dmi.net.

*Illinois (Peotone)—Jul 8; set up Saturday 6-8 PM, Sunday 6 AM; public 8 AM to 3 PM. Spr: Kankakee Area Radio Society. Will County Fairgrounds; I-57 to Exit 327 E. Air-conditioned building, vendors, electronics, computers, handicapped accessible, overnight parking (\$10 with electricity), 35 acres of free parking, refreshments. *TI*: 146.94. Adm: advance \$5 (double stub), door \$6 (single stub), un er 12 free. Tables: \$10 (reserve). Send SASE and check made payable to KARS to Chip Moore, K9IOC, 289 S Euclid Ave, Bradley, IL 60915; 815-933-1323; karsfest@yahoo.com; www.w9az.com.

[†]Indiana (Crown Point)—Jun 17; set up 6 AM; public 8 AM to noon. Spr: Lake County ARC. Lake County Fairgrounds, Industrial Arts Building, 889 S Court St; I-65 to IN Rte 231, W to Court St, S to Fairgrounds. Hamfest/Computer Show, commercial vendors, indoor flea market, VE sessions (walk-ins), refreshments. TI: 147.0, 146.52. Adm: \$5. Tables: \$6. Lee Raue, WD9GQO, 6401 Kentucky PI, Merrillville, IN 46410; 219-980-8030; leeraue@ msn.com; www.icongrp.com/~kb9mnq/lcarc/ hamfest.htm.

Indiana (Indianapolis)—Jul 7, Central Division Convention. See "Coming Conventions."

[†]**Maryland (Frederick)—Jun 17,** 8 AM. Spr: Frederick ARC. Frederick County Fairgrounds, 797 E Patrick St; I-70, Exit 55 (South St), follow signs to Fairgrounds. Vendors, VE sessions. Tl: 146.64, 146.52, 147.06. Adm: \$5. Tables: advance \$10 (6-ft); door \$15. Carolyn Moroney, N3VOK, 13597 Old Annapolis Ct, Mt Airy, MD 21771; 301-831-5060; n3vok@erols.com; www.qsl.net/k3erm.

Massachusetts (Cambridge)—Jun 17. Nick Altenbernd, KA1MQX, 617-253-3776.

[†]Michigan (Midland)—Jun 16; set up 6:30 AM; public 8 AM to 1 PM. Spr: Midland ARC. Gerstacker Fair Center on Midland County Fairgrounds, 6905 Eastman Ave; US-10 to Eastman Rd Exit, N to Airport Rd, W to Fairgrounds entrance. New and used amateur radio, electronics, and computer equipment; trunk sales; VE sessions; Friday night camping (\$10); free parking; refreshments. TI: 147.0. Adm: \$4. Tables: advance \$6, door \$8. Send SASE to MARC Hamfest, Box 1049, Midland, MI 48641-1049; Eldon Hall, N8STF, 517-643-5101; marc-swap@juno.com; www.qsl.net/w8kea/.

[†]**Michigan (Monroe)—Jun 17;** set up 6 AM; public 7:30 AM to 1 PM. *Spr:* Monroe County Radio Communications Assn. Monroe County Fairgrounds, 2 miles W of Monroe on M-50, at Raisinville Rd. Trunk sales (\$6, 8-ft space; plus admission), indoor vendors, computers and equipment, distributors, VE sessions, overnight camping (\$15, electricity included), free parking, handicapped parking, refreshments. *TI:* 146.72. *Adm:* advance \$6 (with 2 stubs), door \$6 (with 1 stub). Tables: \$15 (8-ft, with 1 ticket); additional tables \$10 each; electricity available in buildings, bring cords. Fred VanDaele, KA8EBI, 4 Carl Dr, Monroe, MI 48162-9319; 734-242-9487 after 5 PM; ka8ebi@arrl.net; www.mcrca.org.

[†]**Michigan (Petoskey)—Jul 7,** 8 AM to noon. Spr: Straits Area ARC. Central Elementary School, 410 State St, downtown; US 31/131 to Petoskey, W on Mitchell, S on Howard, go 2 blocks to school. Swap and Shop, commercial displays, VE sessions (1 PM, American Red Cross Building; Floyd Davis, KG8CS, 231-526-5503), refreshments. *TI*: 146.68. *Adm:* \$4. Tables: \$5 (splits OK). Tom Sorrick, W8IZS, Box 416, Pellston, MI 49769; 231-539-8459; or Cliff Rosebohm, KC8NVI, 231-526-5645; peewee@freeway.net.

[†]**Missouri (Houston)—Jun 16,** 8 AM to 3 PM. Spr. Ozark Mountain Repeater Group. Texas County Fairgrounds; from Springfield go E on Hwy 60 to Cabool, then N on Hwy 63 to Houston, then 1 mile N of Houston. *TI*: 146.85. Adm: \$3. Tables: inside \$5 each, outside space \$5. Blanche White, N0FLR, 628 Cleveland Rd, Houston, MO 65483; 417-967-3000.

Nebraska (South Sioux City)—Jun 15-16, Midwest/Dakota Division Convention. See "Coming Conventions."

[†]New Jersey (Dunellen)—Jun 16, 7 AM to 2 PM. Spr: Raritan Valley Radio Assn. Columbia Park, near intersection of Rtes 529 and 28. Tl: 146.625 (141.3 Hz), 442.25, 146.52. Adm: buyers \$5, sellers \$10. Doug Benner, W2NJH, 1020 Laurel Trail, Martinsville, NJ 08836; 732-469-9009; wb2njh@ aol.com; www.w2qw.com.

[†]New Jersey (Hackensack)—Jun 2; set up 6 AM; public 8 AM to 2 PM. *Spr:* Bergen ARA. Bergen County Vocational School, 200 Hackensack Ave; Rte 4 W to Hackensack Ave, go S to School parking lot. Vendors (\$10 per space, includes 1 admission, no reservations required; reservations required for limited number of spaces with electrical power at \$20 per space), VE sessions (8-10 AM, Novice thru Extra), DXCC card checking, lots of parking, refreshments. *TI:* 146.79, 146.52. *Adm:* \$5, wives and children free. Jim Joyce, K2ZO, 286 Ridgewood Blvd N, Washington Township, NJ 07676; 201-664-6725; jjjoyce@cybernex.net or hamfest@bara .org; www.bara.org.

[†]New York (Cortland)—Jun 16. Spr: Skyline ARC. Cortland County Fairgrounds; 1-81 to Exit 12, follow signs to Rte 281 S; Rte 281 S to Fisher Ave, turn left onto Fisher Ave, right onto Fairgrounds Dr. VE sessions. *TI*: 147.18. Adm: advance \$4, door \$5, under 12 free. Andrew Slaugh, KB2LUV, Box 5241, Cortland, NY 13045; 607-753-0597; kb2luv@arrl.net.

New York (Rochester/Henrietta)—Jun 1-3, Atlantic Division Convention. See "Coming Conventions."

[†]**Ohio (Bowling Green)—Jul 8,** 8 AM to 1 PM. Spr: Wood County ARC. Wood County Fairgrounds, Poe Rd and State Rte 64; I-75 to Exit 181, go W through downtown Bowling Green, follow Rte 64 to Poe Rd, turn right to Fairgrounds entrance. Ham-A-Rama/ Computer Show, trunk sales (\$5 per 10-ft space), VE sessions (9 AM sharp), free parking, handicapped parking and accessibility, refreshments. *TI*: 147.18, 444.475 (77 Hz). *Adm*: Free. Tables: \$5 (reserved tables by full prepayment only by Jul 2). Bob Boughton, N1RB, Box 534, Bowling Green, OH 43402; 419-354-1811; hamfest@wcarc.bgsu.edu; wcarc.bgsu.edu/flyer.html.

[†]**Ohio** (**Milford**)—Jun 16. Spr: Milford ARC. Live Oaks Vocational School, Buckwheat Rd; I-275 to Rte 28, right on Buckwheat Rd. Commercial vendors, tailgating, VE sessions, refreshments. *TI*: 147.345. Adm: \$5. Tables: \$5. Chris Reinfelder, KB8SNH, 3691 Charter Oak, Amelia, OH 45102; 513-753-5066; kb8snh@cs.com.

[†]**Pennsylvania (Bressler)—Jul 4;** set up Tuesday 6-9 PM, Wednesday 6 AM; public 8 AM. Spr: Harrisburg RAC. Emerick Cibort Park; 1-76 or 1-83 to 1-283, Exit 1 (PA Rte 441), follow signs to hamfest. Flea market, commercial dealers, tailgating (\$5 per space), VE sessions (nearby at 9 AM; free), overnight camping, refreshments. *TI*: 146.76. Adm: \$5 (nonham spouses and children free); or bring a carload of people for \$10. Tables: \$12 each (before Jun 1), \$15 each (on or after Jun 1). Pete deVolpi, K3PD, 408 Hillside Ave, New Cumberland, PA 17070-3036; 717-705-1370 (weekdays) or 717-938-8249 (eves 6-9 PM and weekends); k3pd@arrl.net or w3uu@aol.com; members.aol.com/w3uu/.

*Pennsylvania (Pittsburgh)—Jul 8, 8 AM to 2 PM. Spr: North Hills ARC. Northland Public Library, 300 Cumberland Rd; Rte 19 to Cumberland Rd. Vendors, tailgating (first space free, additional spaces \$5 each). Tables: \$15. TI: 147.09. Adm: Free. Tables: \$15. Milton Moratis, W3XX, 681 Olive St, Pittsburgh, PA 15237; 412-364-0399;

mmoratis@juno.com; nharc.pgh.pa.us.

[†]**Pennsylvania (Wilkes-Barre)—Jul 1;** set up 6 AM; public 8 AM to 3 PM. *Spr:* Murgas ARC. Luzerne County Fairgrounds; from I-81 take Exit 47B to Rte 309 N to Rte 415 to Rte 118 W. Hamfest/Computer Flea Market, dealers, equipment, computer hardware and software, tailgating (1 free space with admission), VE sessions (570-779-2981; **jcaffrey@microserve.net**). *TI:* 146.61, 146.52. *Adm:* advance \$4, door \$5. Tables: \$14 (8 ft, indoors, with electricity; Frank, N3WPG, 570-824-7579; or George, K3ZK, 570-735-7794). Make check or money order payable to Murgas ARC and send to Frank Karcheski, N3WPG, 332 Madison St, Wilkes-Barre, PA 18705; 570-824-7579; **n3wpg@juno.com**.

Quebec (Sorel-Tracy)—May 26-27. Jacques Hamel, VE2DJQ, 450-743-0221.

[†]**Tennessee (Nashville)—Jun 16;** set up Friday noon to 11 PM (overnight security provided), Saturday 5-7 AM; public 8 AM to 5 PM. Spr: Nashville ARC. Factory Stores of America Shopping Area, 2434 Music Valley Dr, Suite 920, opposite Opryland Hotel complex; 1-65 N to Briley Pkwy, take Briley Pkwy E to McGavock Pike, Exit 12, turn W to second traffic light, turn right at light and follow signs. Hamfest/Computer Show, vendors, High Speed CW and Left Foot CW contests, 2-Meter Transmitter Hunt, parking for self-contained RVs (Two Rivers Campground, 1¹/4 miles from hamfest), plenty of paved parking areas, refreshments. *TI*: 145.47. Adm: \$6, under 12 free. Tables: \$15 (reserve early). Murray Jones, K4ANH, 1044 Forest Harbor Dr, Hendersonville, TN 37075; 615-824-7216; mj80917@aol.com.

[†]Wisconsin (Oak Creek)—Jul 7, 6 AM to 2 PM. Spr: South Milwaukee ARC. American Legion Post 434, 9327 S Shepard Ave; from I-94 to Ryan Rd (Highway 100), E on Ryan to Shepard Ave, go N on Shepard Ave approximately 1 mile. Swapfest, limited overnight camping available, free parking, refreshments. *TI*: 146.52. *Adm*: \$5. Verne Teske, W9RYA, c/o South Milwaukee ARC, Box 102, South Milwaukee, WI 53172-0102; 414-762-3235; kastelic@excepc.com.

Attention All Hamfest Committees!

Get official ARRL sanction for your event and receive special benefits such as free prizes, handouts, and other support.

It's easy to become sanctioned. Contact the Convention and Hamfest Branch at ARRL Headquarters, 225 Main St, Newington, CT 06111. Or send e-mail to glannone@arrl.org.

STRAYS

INTERNET ELMER GROUP

◊ A new e-mail list has formed on Yahoo that is dedicated to recently licensed amateurs. The HAM-ELMER group welcomes everyone with a genuine interest in ham radio. Old timers answer questions and give advice. You can join by sending an e-mail to HAM-ELMERsubscribe@yahoogroups.com.

QST Congratulates...

◊ Tim Spaulding, KA0YAA, who recently graduated near the top of his class from the US Air Force Academy with a BS degree in Physics with a minor in Math. He was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant in the Air Force the same day. Tim is the recipient of a Harry S. Truman Scholarship. Next Stravs

CONTEST CORRAL

W1AW Qualifying Runs are 10 PM EDT, Thursday, June 7, and 7 PM EDT, Friday, June 22. The K6YR West Coast Qualifying Run will be at 9 PM PDT on Wednesday, June 6. Check the W1AW schedule for details.

June

2

QRP TAC Contest, The EPA QRP Club, 1800-2359Z June 2. CW, QRP. 80 40 20 15 10, Exchange Call, RST, Name and TAC (Telephone Area Code) or DX area code. DX Countries may use their Prefix. Pennsylvania stations will send an X after the prefix. There are 5 categories: QRP-5 W or less; QRPp—less than 1 W; Tactical—portable using temporary antennas; Homebrew-using a kit built from scratch; Newbie—if this is the first contest you have ever entered. You may enter up to 4 possible combination of categories. Score 5pts/per QSO 10pts/ per QSO with Pennsylvania stations. 500 points with each contact with N3EPA. Work stations on each band. Score equals QSO points x TACs plus 1000 pts for every category entered. Awards. Send logs by July 8 to PA QRP Club c/o Ron Polityka, 1155 Robeson St, 2nd Floor, Reading, PA 19604-2151; n3epa@fast.net; www. n3epa.org/Pages/TAC-Contest.htm.

9-11

ARRL June VHF QSO Party. See May *QST* page 114.

TOEC WW Grid Contest, sponsored by the Top of Europe Contesters. SSB 1200Z June 9, 1998 to 1200Z June 10. CW 1200Z August 26, 1998 to 1200Z August 27. Work any station once per band, 160 80 40 20 15 10 meters. Mobiles may be worked again if in another grid field (EM, FN, etc). Exchange signal report + grid field. Classes: Single operator (no packet); All band; Single band; Low power (100 W, all band only); Multioperator, allband only; Single transmitter (10-minute band change rule applies); Multitransmitter; Mobile Single operator (All band only-may contact stations once per grid field operated from and must show grid fields operated from in log. /M and /MM stations permitted). Scoring: Fixed-station QSOs with other continents = 3 points; QSOs with your continent (and country) = 1 point. All mobile QSOs (and contacts with mobiles) = 3 points. Multipliers: Each grid field worked per band. Multiply QSO points x grid fields for total score. Send entries with a signed summary sheet to TOEC, Box 178, SE-83122 Ostersund, Sweden. All submissions must be e-mailed or postmarked within 30 days of the contest. **TOEC.contest@pobox.com**; www.qsl.net/toec/

Digital Contest, sponsored by Australian National Amateur Radio Teleprinter Society. All digital modes, 0000Z June 9 to 2359Z June 10 (48 hours), 80 40 20 15 10 meters. Single Op one transmitter, Multioperator one transmitter and SWL. Single op and SWL may only operate 30 hours. Exchange RST, CQ zone and time (UTC), Multipliers are each ARRL DXCC entity. Each call district of VK (1-8), JA< VE, and W count as separate countries on each band. Each continent counts only *once* as an additional multiplier. Contacts with one's own country or call area counts for QSO points but not for multiplier credit. Final score is total QSO points x total multipliers x number of continents worked. Awards. Send logs by Sept 1 to Contest Manager, VK2BQS, Jim Swan, PO Box 93, Toongabbie, NSW 2146, Australia; ctdavies@one.net.au.

16-17

Kid's Day Operating Event, sponsored by the Boring ARC, from 1800-2400Z Jun 16. See the article on page 48.

SMIRK QSO Party, sponsored by the Six Meter

George Fremin III, K5TR

International Radio Klub, from 0000 UTC Jun 16 until 2400 UTC Jun 17. 6 meters only. All phone contacts within the lower 48 states and Canada must be made above 50.150 MHz; only DX QSOs may be made between 50.100 and 50.150 MHz. Exchange SMIRK number and grid square. Score 2 pts/QSO w/SMIRK member and 1 pt/QSO w/ nonmember. Awards. Send entries by August 1 to Pat Rose, W5OZI, PO Box 393, Junction, TX 76849.

All-Asian DX Contest, CW, sponsored by the Japan Amateur Radio League, from 0000Z Jun 16 until 2400Z Jun 17 (phone contest will be Sep 1-2). 160 80 40 20 15 10 meters. Single op; single/multiband; multiop multiband. Work Asian stations only. No crossband QSOs. Single ops may have only one transmitted signal at any time. Multiops may have a maximum of one signal per band. Send RS(T) and a two-digit number denoting the operator's age. Operators not wishing to disclose age may send 00. Score 1 pt/QSO w/Asian stations on 7 through 28 MHz, 2 pts on 3.5 MHz and 3 pts on 1.8 MHz. Final score is QSO pts x different Asian prefixes (WPX rules) worked per band. Awards. Mail logs to arrive by Sep 30 (Nov 30 for phone) to JARL, All Asian DX Contest, 170-8073, Japan. E-mail CW logs to: aacw@jarl.or.jp and phone logs to: aaph@jarl.or.jp.For more information see www.jarl.or.jp/English/4_Library/ A-4-3_Contests/AADX.htm.

23-24

Field Day. See May QST page 112.



SPECIAL EVENTS

Patuxent River, MD: NAS Patuxent River Military Recreation Station, K3NAL, 1300Z May 26 to 2300Z May 27, celebrating two days of military and recreational aircraft demonstrations at Air-Expo. 28.450 21.350 14.275 7.275. Certificate. K3EZ, 41389 Richneck Court, Mechanicsville, MD 20659.

Tupelo, MS: Tupelo Amateur Radio Club, KK5K, 1200Z **June 1** to 2200Z **June 3**, to honor Elvis Presley. 80 40 20 15 meters. Certificate. Wayne Cox, 116 Rd 1708, Saltillo, MS 38866.

Richfield, PA: Susquehanna Valley Amateur Radio Cub, W3VPJ, 1400Z June 2 to 2300Z June 3, operating from the Bison Farm II during their Spring Bison Festival. Certificate. Chris Snyder, NG3F c/o SVARC, PO Box 73, Shamokin Dam, PA 17876.

Pierre, SD: Pierre Amateur Radio Club, WOPIR, 1500Z **June 2** to 1500Z **June 3**, commemorating the Lewis and Clark Expedition from La Framboise Island. 14.245 28.350. Certificate. Tim Gatje, AA0LY, 3660 Bond Pl, Pierre, SD 57501.

Tylertown, MS: Southwest Mississippi ARC, WB5ASP, 1600-2200Z June 2, during the Walthall County Dairy Festival. 7.270 14.270 21.370 28.470. QSL. Homer L. Richardson, 1545 Friendship Lane NW, Brookhaven, MS 39601.

Glasgow, KY: Mammoth Cave Amateur Radio Club, KY4X, 1500-2200Z **June 2**, during the International Highland Games. 28.400 14.250 146.940. Certificate. Mammoth Cave Amateur Radio Club, 213 Trappers Trail, Glasgow, KY 42141.

Laurel, DE: Sussex Amateur Radio Association, N3N, 1500-2100Z June 2, celebrating the 50th anniversary of the Delaware State Park System. 14.260 7.250 28.450. Certificate. Tom McDougall, 18572 Whaleys Corner Rd, Georgetown, DE 19947.

Olathe, KS: Johnson County ARES, KS0JC, 1800Z June 2 to 2200Z June 3, honoring Morse code teacher Marshal Ensor, W9BSP. 28.400 18.150 14.250 10.125. Certificate. Dan Reed, 29545 West 152nd Terrace, Gardner, KS 66030.

Mississauga, ON: Mississauga Amateur Radio Club, VE3MIS, 1400Z-2000Z June 2 and June 3, during the 29th Streetsville Founders Bread & Honey Festival. 7.230 14.240 28.340. Certificate. MARC, c/o Michael Brickell, 2801 Bucklepost Crescent, Mississauga, ON L5N 1X6, Canada.

Titusville, FL: Valiant Air Command Museum, KV4BU, 1200Z **June 2** to 2100Z **June 3**, operating from the *Tico Belle*, a C-47 aircraft used in the D-day invasion. 14.272 21.333 28.333 50.135. QSL. Dennis Sparks WB4NBE, PO Box 37, Alcoa, TN 37701.

Poughkeepsie, NY: Poughkeepsie ARC, Mt Beacon ARC, and the QSY Society, K2B, 0400Z **June 2** to 2200Z **June 3**, during the Dutchess County Balloon Fest 2001. 3.725 7.230 14.325 28.325. Certificate. Adam Nowik Jr, 1 Lawrence Rd, Poughkeepsie, NY 12601.

Wethersfield, CT: Central Connecticut ARC, W1W, 1400Z June 2 to 2200Z June 3, during the Wethersfield Weekend Festival. 14.240 21.360 14.040 21.040. QSL. Walter M. Styslo, 35 Greenfield St, Wethersfield, CT 06109.

Baltimore, MD: Historical Electronics Museum ARC, W3GR, 1400Z June 2 to 2100Z June 3, commemorating the role of radio in the D-Day invasion of Europe. 7.115 14.250 21.245 28.440. Certificate. HEMARC W3GR, PO Box 746, MS 4015, Baltimore, MD 21203.

Hutchinson, KS: RCKARA, W0C, 1500Z June

2 to 0300Z June 3, promoting Amateur Radio at the Cosmosphere and Space Center. 14.250 21.350 28.400. QSL. RCKARA, PO Box 273, Haven, KS 67543.

Carbondale, IL: SIU Amateur Radio Club, KA9BSA, 1400-0000Z **June 3**, for National Trails Day on the River-to-River Trail. 7.273 14.273 21.250 28.375. QSL. Clarence Maise, KK9M, 106 South Brook Lane, Carbondale, IL 62901.

Grosse Ile, MI: Motor City Radio Club, W8MRM, 1400Z **June 2** to 2200Z **June 3**, during the annual Spring Island Festival from USIA island MI005R. 7.244 14.244 21.375 28.375. Certificate. MCRC Island Fest, PO Box 337, Wyandotte, MI 48192.

Omaha, NE: Heartland DX Association, N4B, 0000Z **June 2** to 2400Z **June 17**, during the College World Series. 28.450 21.350 18.150 14.280. QSL. Todd LeMense, KK0DX, 3603 South 89th St, Omaha, NE 68124.

Atkinson, NH: Atkinson Amateur Radio Association, K1D, 0400Z June 2 to 0359Z June 17, to promote Kid's Day. 14.270 21.380 28.350 3.895. QSL. Peter Schipelliti, 7 Dearborn Ridge Rd, Atkinson, NH 03811.

Washington, DC: FBIARA, K3FBI, 1400-1800Z June 5, operating from the FBI's Unity Festival. 7.280 14.280. Certificate. FBIARA, 27 Fox Run Lane, Fredericksburg, VA 22405.

Baton Rouge, LA: USS *Kidd* Amateur Radio Club, W5KID, 1500-2300Z June 6, commemorating D-Day. 14.060 14.240 21.340 28.440. QSL. W5KID, 305 River Rd, Baton Rouge, LA 70802.

Bedford, VA: Old Dominion Chapter #202– QCWA, WW2DDM, 1700Z June 6 to 2400Z June 10, commemorating the dedication of the National D-Day Memorial in Bedford, Virginia. 7.250 14.240 21.330 50.222. Certificate. Charlie Beckwith, K4BSF, 563 Buzzard Rock Lane, Rocky Mount, VA 24151-4844.

Ann Arbor, MI: ARROW Communications Association, W8PGW, 2100-2300Z June 8. operating from the annual Northside Elementary School ice cream social. 7.225 21.300 146.96. Certificate. Ralph Katz, KB8ZOY, 605 Skydale Dr, Ann Arbor, MI 48105-1138.

Ashland, VA: Central Virginia Contest Club, W4L, 2100Z June 8 to 1100Z June 9, during the American Cancer Society "Relay for Life." 7.270 14.270 21.370 28.370. QSL. Ronnie Bolton, 12491 Ashcake Rd, Ashland, VA 23005.

Peterboro, NY: Madison-Oneida ARC, W2MO, 1400-2000Z **June 9**, during the 9th annual Civil War reenactment weekend. 7.275 14.275 14.045. Certificate. MOARC, PO Box 241, Verona, NY 13487.

Vermilion, OH: United States Power Squadrons Amateur Radio Net, N3HOW/8, 1400Z June 9 to 2200Z June 10, during National Safe Boating Week at the Inland Seas Maritime Museum. 7.267 14.267 21.367 28.367. Certificate. Donald Stark, 65 Stark Spur, Eighty-Four, PA 15330.

Laurel Bloomery, TN: JCARC-Johnson County Amateur Radio Club, KF4RBR, 1400-2000Z June 9, during the 9th annual Trout Rodeo and Free Fishing Day. 7.265 14.265. Certificate. John Hillsman, 614 Walnut St, Mountain City, TN 37683.

Charlton, MA: Melha Radio Club, W1GLM, 1400-2000Z **June 10**, during the Grand Masters Fair at the Masonic Home. 7.250 14.240 21.312 28.470. Don Johnson, W1UPH, 24 Allen Ct, Hampden, MA 01036.

Minden, NE: Hastings Amateur Radio Club, W0WWV, 1400-1700Z June 10, to celebrate the

48th anniversary of Pioneer Village. 3.950 7.250 14.250 28.350. QSL. Ron Blecha, 221 N Garber Ave, Minden, NE 68959.

Brooklyn, NY: Kings County Repeater Association, WA2ZWP, 1200-2000Z **June 10**, commemorating the 176th anniversary of Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn. 14.243 21.343 28.343. QSL. KCRA, PO Box 180312, Brooklyn, NY 11218.

San Francisco, CA: Boring ARC, K6D, 2100Z June 10 to 2400Z June 16, for Kid's Day Awareness Week. 28.330 14.330 146.565 7.230. Certificate. Neil Fullagar, K6NCX, 401 Maitland Dr, Alameda, CA 94502.

Bell Buckle, TN: Radio Amateur Transmitting Society, W4PQP, 1300-2100Z June 16, during the RC Cola & Moon Pie Festival. 7.240 14.240 28.340. Certificate. K4AAL, 1065 Barnes Rd, Antioch, TN 37013.

Cincinnati, OH: Queen City Emergency Net, W8Q, 1300Z **June 16** to 0100Z **June 17**, celebrating the club's 60th anniversary. 7.240 14.240 21.240 28.420. QSL. Queen City Emergency Net, 720 Sycamore St, Cincinnati, OH 45202.

Lawrenceville, GA: Gwinnett Amateur Radio Society, W4A, 1600Z June 16 to 2300Z June 17, for the Society's 25th anniversary and Amateur Radio Appreciation Week. 28.540 21.400 14.240 7.240. Certificate. Ade Wirth, W4ADE, 550 Running Fawn Dr, Suwanee, GA 30024.

Grantsville, WV: Calhoun Amateur Radio Club, WD81RN, 1400-1900Z June 17, during the 5th annual Appalachian Bike Race. 7.247 14.299 28.373 50.130. QSL. Paul S Mollohan, 69 Valley Dr, Elkview, WV 25071.

Waco, TX: Texas State Guard, AF5J, 0800Z **June 23** to 0800Z **June 24**, honoring the beginning of the Texas war of independence. 3.863 7.230 14.228 28.426. Certificate. James Harris, 4004 N 24th St, Waco, TX 76708.

Salem, OR: Mid-Valley ARES, W7O, 1900Z June 23 to 1900Z June 24 during International Field Day. 3.800 7.200 21.300 14.200. QSL. Robert Boswell, W7LOU, 15662 Oakdale Rd, Dallas, OR 97338.

DeSmet, SD: Huron Amateur Radio Club and Lake Area Radio Klub, W0NOZ, 1600Z **June 30** to 0200Z **July 2**, for the 30th anniversary celebration of the Little House on the Prairie Pageant. 7.265 14.265 21.365 28.465. Certificate. Huron ARC, PO Box 205, Huron, SD 57350.

Garland, TX: Garland ARC, W5G, 2100Z **June 29** to 0400Z **July 2**, during the City of Garland's Star Spangled 4th Celebration. 7.274 14.274 28.474. Certificate. W5G c/o GARC, 1027B W Austin St, Garland, TX 75040.

Smiths Falls, ON: DX Hounds, VB3RC, 1600Z June 29 to 2200Z July 2, celebrating 175 years of the Rideau Canal in Ontario, Canada. 14.258 7.258 21.258 28.328. Certificate. Robert J Calver, 419 Bates Rd, RR#3, Jasper, ON K0G 1G0, Canada.

Los Alamos, NM: Los Alamos Amateur Radio Club, W5PDO, 1800-2200Z June 30, operating from Fenton Hill Observatory for the Earthwatch Institute's Student Challenge Awards Program. 14.250 21.350 28.450. Certificate. Don Casperson, AA5PA, 984 Nambe Loop, Los Alamos, NM 87544.

Climax, MI: Southwest Michigan Amateur Radio Team, K8KZO, 1400-1900Z June 30, celebrating the invention of the wheat harvester and thresher (1836). 7.252 14.252 21.352 28.352. Certificate. SMART, c/o Village of Climax, PO Box 145, Climax, MI 49034.

By Dan Henderson, N1ND Contest Branch Manager

2000 ARRL Sweepstakes Results, CW

Just for the sum of the television, it won't be too long before you run into the "celebrity of the day" on the Food Network – Emeril Lagasse. Who wouldn't love some of the great dishes that this "hot chef" offers up. From country ham and red-eye gravy to smoked salmon and Irish stew, if you have a favorite, Emeril probably has a recipe. With a lot of great ingredients and a whole lot of "Bam!" he specializes in kicking it up a notch.

You find similarities in some of the great competitors in the annual ARRL November CW Sweepstakes. The top guys always have a strategy of "recipes" to take their contest results up another notch. A basic *stock* of equipment, a good *helping* of planning, a *dash* of knowledge, a *pinch* of propagation, and a couple of *tablespoons* of luck, and just like Emeril, they are able to come up with awardwinning efforts.

People may attribute the success of the top contesters to some secret ingredient, but in the long run it is how you put the whole package together that makes the difference. Knowing when to make a band change or continue a successful run is just like knowing how long to preheat the oven or knowing when to stop whipping the batter. If there is a secret ingredient, perhaps it is experience. In Sweepstakes, the outcome depends on the difference in just a few QSOs or a single multiplier. This year, perhaps more than ever, this adage held true.

A total of 1236 competitive logs and 13 checklogs were received for the 2000 CW Sweepstakes—an increase of 6.6% from 1999. Achieving a Clean Sweep was a bit more challenging, with the addition of the West Central Florida section raising the total sections needed to 80. Even so, a total of 209 sweeps were reported this year, as opposed to only 72 in 1999 (when the week before SS a major hurricane passed through the Caribbean and limited activity).

One surprising development was the fact that Single Operator QRP entries outnumbered the Single Operator High Power entries 215 to 213. Single Opera-

tor Low Power remains the most popular category with 656 entries. The Single Operator Unlimited class accounted for 89 entries, while 54 Multioperator logs and nine School entries round out the field. Including the participants at multioperator stations, the logs indicate a total of almost 1400 amateurs involved in the contest.

Scott, W4PA, edged out Mike, K5NZ, in the Single Operator QRP category. Scott missed out on one multiplier but ended up with 18 more QSOs to win the category by 1126 points—138,566 to 137,440. Scott's score is a new mark for the Delta Division. New Division records in the category were also set by N9CIQ (Central), N0UR (Dakota), W8RU (Great Lakes) K7RI (N0AX, op) (Northwestern), and N6MU (Pacific).

In the second closest finish this year, Don, N4ZZ (ex-K4WX), edged Ken, K6LA, by four QSOs to win the Single Operator Low Power category. Don's final score of 185,120 does not quite set a new overall mark but Ken's score of 184,480 does set a new Southwestern Division record. Also setting a new category Division mark was N0AT (Dakota).

Rich, KE3Q, once again took top honors in the Single Operator High Power category from WP3R with his score of 242,720 breaking the overall category record. The WP3R score also stands as the Southeastern Division record. Tree, N6TR, using the W5WMU call and station took second place honors. Joining Rich in setting new Division records were AG9A operating at N0NI (Midwest) and N4AF (Roanoke). One interesting note: only 11 QSOs separated the seventh through tenth place overall finishers.

Dennis, K7BV, won in the Single Operator Unlimited category with the widest margin of victory in any of the categories, bettering Bob, W4MYA, by a score of 199,200 to 168,800. Dennis' score is a new Overall and Pacific Division record, while Bob set a new Roanoke Division mark. Division record setters in this relatively new category also include K9MOT (K9PW, op) (Central), K5MC (Delta), AA2FB (Hudson), WA0SXV (Midwest), K1NU (New England), W7OM (Northwestern), N2NL (Southeastern), and K5HP (West Gulf).

Nine entries were received for the School Club category, with the University of Arkansas' club station W5YM, operated by Kevin, N5DX, winning the second annual Mark Smith, KD4JLC, Memorial award presented to the top scoring School Club College or University entry.

Single Operator (QRP	Single Operator High	Power	Multioperator		
W4PA (at K4JNY)	138,566	WP3R (KE3Q, op)	242.720	N6VR	206,080	
K5NZ	137,440	W5WMU (N6TR, op)	223,680	W1AW	206,080	
KG5U	131,456	N0NI (AG9A, op)	221,120	K7UP	195,680	
N9CIQ	130,080	W0SD (WD0T, op)	219,360	W6UE	191,520	
N6MU	127,520	N5RZ	217,120	KL7Y	190,560	
K7RI (N0AX, op)	116,688	K1TO	215,040	W6YX	190,400	
K3TEJ	108,800	W4AN (K4BAI, op)	210,560	K8CC	190,240	
NOUR	108,576	N2NT (N2NC, op)	210,240	N6KI	175,680	
NOSS	105,386	N5KO (at W5KFT)	209,920	AB0S	171,588	
N7IR	105,228	K6LL	208,800	K5MDX	169,120	
Single Operator L	ow Power	Single Operator Unlin	mited	School Club (All Classifications)		
N4ZZ	185,120	K7BV	199.200	W5YM (N5DX, op)	168,480	
K6LA	184,480	W4MYA	168,800	N9UC (WO9S, op)	124,320	
NP2B	179,040	N6ZS	162,400	WA5BU	105,280	
K7BG	176,800	AA2FB	160,844	W7UQ (KL9A, op)	94,402	
WP2Z (NU0Q, op)	176,000	K6RIM	149,920	W7ASU (KC7EFP, op)	45,954	
NOAT	175,520	K9MOT (K9PW, op)	146,240	K2CC (KC2BGM, op)	27,872	
K5WA	173,440	K5HP	138,996	K1PSC (AE1T, op)	18,460	
VE4VV	168,960	K9NR	137,904	NA4P	11,988	
K0OB	168,640	KT0R	133,760	W5AC	2,838	
K4XU	167,360	K5MC	132,480			

A championship tie had never occurred in the 65 previous ARRL Sweepstakes. That changed in 2000, and it was a coast-to-coast feat to boot. Finishing in a dead heat in the Multioperator category were the operators at N6VR and W1AW. Both ended up with 1288 QSOs, all 80 Multipliers and a score of 206,080. Both stations also set new Division marks (Southwestern and New England), though falling short of the overall record. Joining them in setting a new Division record was the crew at KL7Y, who established a new Northwestern Division mark.

The Affiliated Club Competition is shaping up to an exciting climax. Will one of the traditional Sweepstakes powers dish up yet another victory or will some upstart dark horse cook up a surprise? Results for this year's club shootout will be reported with the Phone Sweepstakes results next month.

Plaque winners for the CW portion of Sweepstakes are included with this article. Unsponsored plaques may be purchased by contacting the ARRL Contest Branch. The cost is \$60 each.

Seasonings change and experimentation in the kitchen occurs. Why not try some experimentation in your shack while planning for the 2001 running of the ARRL November CW Sweepstakes, scheduled for November 3-4? Make certain you don't fricassee a receiver or overcook an amplifier as you get ready. Who knows? With the right recipe you might blend up a great entrée for all to see.

SOAPBOX

K2 at 1 W with wire. Had to get on to outnumber the QRO guys (AA2VK)... It was good to hear some of the other University stations on the air. I was no competition, but I did manage to continue sharpening my CW skills (AA8UP)... This was my first ever sweep in nearly a decade of attempts! Thanks for a fun contest (AA9RR)... Only used 80 meters, got last few states for 5BWAS (AE0Q)... Lots of QRPers out there this yearworked 70 of them for 11.5% of my total (AE7EE)...Super conditions made a QRP Clean Sweep possible! (AF5Z)... Highlight was working WP2Z on 15 with 250 mW. Lowlight was grabbing the wrong end of the soldering iron just before the start of the contest. (AG0T)... Will I ever get a CW Sweep? Ugh! Spent 3 hours at the end looking for the last 10 mults. Only snagged 3 more (K0IL)... By the way, who the heck is Cabrillo? (K0TPY)... A Sweepstakes to remember! How often do you get to work two NWT/YT stations, and Palmyra Island for your PAC multiplier? (K1NU)... It was a great deal of fun representing the college during Sweepstakes (AE1T op at K1PSC)... Clean sweep for the first time in over 50 years of SS Contests. W4KFC said, "The Secret of winning contests is: Be young." I'm not young but had fun anyway. (K3CQ)... Lots of fun as usual. Just could not find that MAR multiplier (K3WU)... Our newborn son came home Saturday afternoon around 2 PM, so I spent more time in the house than in the shack. Missed VO1...heard VO1MP early on, but never again! (K4FB)... My best SS effort ever, even though I did miss YT and NL. (K4IE)... Highlight was KH8/N5OLS calling us! (K4IX/3)... Why don't we make Sunday afternoon a mandatory off time? (K4OGG)... This was my first sweep on CW. Didn't plan on it, but when I got down to only 2 left, I started looking! (K4WI)... My personal best. SS CW is still #1 (K5KA)... Thanks to N5TW for the use of his awesome station and for working with me to re-engineer for SO2R. Planned my time around an approaching storm, and wrapped up at 0130Z just in time. Sorry to those I QRMed Sunday afternoon. I discovered one of my rigs started transmitting 25 kHz off! (K5PI)... Always take the time to explain SS exchange when asked. Think of your two or three QSOs lost as an investment in the future (K5VG)... Nice to get back to this contest after missing last year-it's one of my favorites. Propagation seemed very good this year with lots of stations to work until very late in the afternoon Sunday (K5WO)... Nice to have such short skip on the high bands. Operating quality was very good this year. More people should join the fun! (K5ZD)... 76 sections on QRP. 'Twas better than last year on high power! (K6HRT)... One 20 year-old transceiver, one broken 58 year-old arm (K6KYJ)... Easily the best SS CW in the last 5 years. Having 10 and 15 wide open spread everyone out and even low power stations like mine could CQ with ease (K6PUD)... VE2 (QC) must have left for the weekend. 79 Sections! Like playing horse shoes (K7JJ)... Thanks to Tom, K7RI, for the use of his fine station and to the family cat, Oliver, for constant and wondering companionship throughout (N0AX)... Conditions were excellent, we just ran out of people to work. Very exciting to complete the sweep by 0715Z the first night (K8CC)... I ran in the QRP "Running of the Bulls" and called CQ for most of the 16 hours that I could muster around family needs-great fun to have people find my weaker signal and be rewarded with North Dakota! Let's do it again (K9IUA)... 73 to our friend K9YA who became an SK November 10. Bob, this one was for you [from many SMC logs-Ed].

Northeast Region (New England, Hudson and Atlantic Divisions; Maritime and Quebec Sections)		Southeast Regi (Delta, Roanoke a Southeastern Div	on nd isions)	Central Region (Central and Green Divisions, Ontar	Central Region (Central and Great Lakes Divisions, Ontario Section)		ו Rocky st Gulf ba and ctions)	West Coast Region (Pacific, Northwestern and Southwestern Divisions, Alberta, British Columbia and NWT/Yukon Sections)		
K3TEJ KM3V N2JT N1RL K1RC	108,800 Q 99,520 Q 85,120 Q 81,744 Q 78,694 Q	W4PA (at K4JNY) K9AY N4ROA NA4CW N4IR	138,566 C 103,200 C 95,480 C 86,580 C 82,536 C	N9CIQ W8RU N8ET WA8RJF WA8RCN	130,080 Q 102,700 Q 95,004 Q 77,000 Q 64,600 Q	K5NZ KG5U N0UR N0SS K5WO	137,440 Q 131,456 Q 108,576 Q 105,386 Q 101,948 Q	N6MU K7RI (N0AX, op) N7IR N3ZZ K7QO	127,520 C 116,688 C 105,228 C 90,480 C 87,048 C	
K3WU WE1USA W2TZ K1VUT N2GA	161,002 A 160,320 A 158,400 A 156,800 A 156,800 A	N4ZZ W5XX W4OC NA4K K4NO	185,120 A 163,680 A 158,560 A 156,960 A 152,480 A	VA3UZ K9TM N9CK K9IG WX9U	166,400 A 158,400 A 156,000 A 153,440 A 145,760 A	N0AT K5WA VE4VV K0OB N0NR	175,520 A 173,440 A 168,960 A 168,640 A 165,920 A	K6LA K7BG K4XU WO7Y N7OU	184,480 A 176,800 A 167,360 A 163,846 A 161,616 A	
N2NT (N2NC, op) K5ZD K3MM WC1M K1AM	210,240 B 200,480 B 190,548 B 178,400 B 177,592 B	WP3R (KE3Q, op) W5WMU (N6TR, op) W4AN (K4BAI, op) N4AF W4MR (AA4NC, op)	242,720 B 223,680 B 210,560 B 198,240 B 197,280 B	N9RV N4GN W9RE K9NW (at N8NR) KE9I	202,400 B 189,920 B 184,480 B 177,440 B 171,840 B	N0NI (AG9A, op) W0SD (WD0T, op) N5RZ N5KO (at W5KFT) WX0B (K5GA, op)	221,120 B 219,360 B 217,120 B 209,920 B 201,280 B	K6LL W6EEN (N6RT, op) VA7RR K6KM (N6TV, op) W6AX (N6IG, op)	208,800 B 206,400 B 201,600 B 200,160 B 199,680 B	
AA2FB K1NU K3WW K1HI K3SV	160,844 U 125,920 U 122,880 U 83,622 U 79,680 U	W4MYA K5MC N2NL W4NF W8ZA	168,800 U 132,480 U 129,120 U 121,440 U 121,028 U	K9MOT (K9PW, op) K9NR WG9L AA8U K9CW	146,240 U 137,904 U 130,880 U 82,560 U 48,640 U	K5HP KT0R WA0SXV K8EI N5ZC	138,996 U 133,760 U 119,040 U 84,700 U 50,320 U	K7BV N6ZS K6RIM K6III W6OAT	199,200 U 162,400 U 149,920 U 127,360 U 122,240 U	
W1AW K1TTT K2TW WR3L K4IX Q = Single Operato	206,080 M 159,040 M 158,720 M 149,120 M 136,320 M or QRP; A = S	K5MDX K4TS W4ZYT W4WA W4ATC ingle Operator Low Po	169,120 M 106,080 M 95,680 M 80,800 M 108 M pwer; B = Sir	K8CC KW9A K8JM W8EDU K8EE gle Operator High Po	190,240 M 151,520 M 149,120 M 147,520 M 80,364 M wer; U = Single	K7UP AB0S W7CT N5YA W5TM Operator Unlimited; N	195,680 M 171,746 M 168,800 M 161,120 M 150,540 M / = Multiopera	N6VR W6UE KL7Y W6YX N6KI tor	206,080 M 191,520 M 190,560 M 190,400 M 175,680 M	

2000 CW Sweepstakes Plaqu	2000 CW Sweepstakes Plaques								
Category	Winner	Sponsor	Category New England	Winner	Sponsor				
Overall Single Operator High Power CW Single Operator Low Power CW Single Operator QRP CW Single Operator Unlimited CW	WP3R (KE3Q, op) N4ZZ W4PA (at K4JNY) K7BV	N5KO and W0UA ARRL Contest Branch	Single Operator High Power CW Single Operator Low Power CW Single Operator QRP CW Single Operator Unlimited CW Multioperator CW	K5ZD WE1USA N1RL K1NU K1TTT*	QRP Club of New England				
Multioperator CW School Club College Division CW Atlantic	tie: N6VR and W1AW W5YM (N5DX, op)	Mark Smith KD4JLC Memorial	Northwestern Single Operator High Power CW Single Operator Low Power CW Single Operator QRP CW Single Operator Unlimited CW	N4SL K7BG K7RI (N0AX, op) W7OM					
Single Operator High Power CW Single Operator Low Power CW	K3MM K3WU	North Coast Contesters	Multioperator CW	KL7Y					
Single Operator Unlimited CW Multioperator CW	K3TEJ K3WW WR3L	North Coast Contesters	Single Operator High Power CW Single Operator Low Power CW	K6KM (N6TV, op) W6QD N6MU	Robert A. Wilson, N6TV				
Central Single Operator High Power CW	N9RV	In Memory of Richard Harper, W9BW by SMC	Single Operator Unlimited CW Multioperator CW	N6ZS* W6YX					
Single Operator Low Power CW	N9CK	In Memory of Mike Corke, N9AEJ by SMC	Roanoke Single Operator High Power CW	N4AF					
Single Operator QRP CW Single Operator Unlimited CW	N9CIQ K9MOT (K9PW, op)	W9QOX Memorial In Memory of Robert Hevtow, K9YA by SMC	Single Operator Low Power CW Single Operator QRP CW Single Operator Unlimited CW	W4OC N4ROA W4MYA					
Multioperator CW	KW9A	Don Haney, W9WW	Multioperator CW	K4TS	Tidewater Morse Code Society				
Dakota Single Operator High Power CW Single Operator Low Power CW Single Operator QRP CW Single Unlimited CW Multioperator CW	W0SD (WD0T, op) N0AT N0UR KT0R	Minnesota Wireless Assn Minnesota Wireless Assn KOTO Minnesota Wireless Assn Minnesota Wireless Assn	Rocky Mountain Single Operator High Power CW Single Operator Low Power CW Single Operator QRP CW Single Operator Unlimited CW Multioperator CW	W0ZP N0NR K0FRP K8EI K7UP					
Delta Single Operator High Power CW Single Operator Low Power CW Single Operator QRP CW Single Unlimited CW Multioperator CW	W5WMU (N6TR, oj N4ZZ N4IR K5MC K5MDX	o)	Southeastern Single Operator High Power CW Single Operator Low Power CW Single Operator QRP CW Single Operator Unlimited CW Multioperator CW	K1TO* NP2B K9AY N2NL W4WA	Bill Harding, K4AHK				
Great Lakes Single Operator High Power CW Single Operator Low Power CW Single Operator QRP CW Single Operator Unlimited CW Multioperator CW	N4GN K9TM W8RU AA8U K8CC	North Coast Contesters Mad River Radio Club	Southwestern Single Operator High Power CW Single Operator Low Power CW Single Operator QRP CW	K6LL K6LA N7IR	Larry Serra, N6NC Ray and Donna Day, N6HE & N6HTH				
Hudson			Single Operator Unlimited CW Multioperator CW	K6ZH W6UE*					
Single Operator High Power CW Single Operator Low Power CW Single Operator QRP CW Single Operator Unlimited CW Multioperator CW	N2NT (N2NC, op) N2GA N2JT AA2FB K2TW	Stuart Silverstein, K3UEI, Memorial	West Gulf Single Operator High Power CW Single Operator Low Power CW Single Operator QRP CW Single Operator Unlimited CW Multioperator CW	N5RZ K5WA K5NZ K5HP N5YA					
Midwest			Canada						
Single Operator Low Power CW Single Operator Low Power CW Single Operator QRP CW Single Operator Unlimited CW Multioperator CW	NUNI (AG9A, op) KOVBU NOSS WAOSXV ABOS	Kirk Pengelly, N0KK	Single Operator High Power CW Single Operator Low Power CW Single Operator QRP CW Single Operator Unlimited CW Multioperator CW	VA7RR VA3UZ* VA3SB No Winner VE2/W2YC	Don Haney, W9WW				
*Division plaque awarded to second	d-place finisher beca	use the first-place Division winn	er also won an "Overall" plaque cate	aory					

Scores

CW scores are listed in descending order by entry category. Line scores list call sign, score QSOs, multipliers, hours, class (B = High Power, A = Low Power, Q = QRP, U = Single Unlimited, M = Multioperator, S = School Club).

CW 1 Connecticut W1WEF 172,536 1092 79 24 B K1WB 149,920 937 80 24 B W1EQ 132,912 852 78 24 A K1UQE 44,020 310 71 10 A NX10 24,696 196 63 7 A K1R0 24,696 196 63 7 A W1INF (NT1N,0p) NT1N 98 7 7 1 A W1QK 58,216 383 76 14 Q W1RF 19,374 109 43 16 Q W1RF 15,836 107 74 8 U N1MM 14,022 123 57 4 U N1MM 14,022 123 57 4 U N1MS (1,1,1,2,1,2,1,2,1,2,1,2,1,2,1,2,1,2,1,2	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	New Hampshire WC1M 178,400 1115 80 24 B WE1USA 160,320 1002 80 23 A KG1V 74,328 489 76 18 A KC1F 65,804 409 78 8 A KC1F 65,804 409 78 8 A K1TF 34,190 265 65 5 A NN1R (K1RO, op) 283 65 5 A A11CA 47,400 116 75 17 A K1TR 36,502 255 63 5 A K1TR 36,222 53 6 10 Q W1DAD 612 18 17 2 Q W1DAD 612 18 17 2 Q K1HE 36,622 543 77 12 U M111 15,372 12 63 6 U <th>AA1SU 72,808 479 76 14 A KMIZ 9,752 92 53 11 Q WJ1Z (+AB1T) 95,784 614 78 20 M Western Massachusetts KSZD 200,480 1253 80 24 B KZ1M 118,080 738 80 21 A W1TO 64,148 406 79 13 A NIRL 81,744 524 78 22 Q W1CSM 22,308 169 66 6 Q K1TTT (+ W1MJ, K1WD) 159,040 994 80 24 M 2 Eastern New York N2POS 23,312 188 62 10 B K2UF 126,240 789 80 23 A WA2BAH 52,050 47 75 24 A W22KM 41,406 309 67 13 A W22K 12,672 10 15 80 24 A W22K 15,872 128 62 10 B K2UF 126,240 789 80 23 A W22KM 41,406 309 67 13 A W22K 15,872 128 62 10 B K2UF 126,240 789 80 23 A W22K 15,872 128 62 3 A W22K 15,872 128 62 3 A W22K 13,130 101 65 13 A W22K 13,130 101 65 13 A W22K 13,130 101 65 13 A W22K 13,262 361 71 19 Q</th> <th>Northern New Jersey N2NT (N2NC, op) 210,240 1314 80 24 B K2APF 10,890 99 55 11 B N2ZW 63,910 415 77 22 A NA2AA 60,528 388 78 11 A W2LRO 42,192 293 72 13 A K2WA 33,580 230 73 13 A K2WA 33,580 230 73 13 A K2WA 18,924 166 57 12 A W2YR 18,924 166 57 12 A W2YWC 17,514 139 63 11 A N2CC 17,100 150 57 10 A W2ZK 14,100 457 56 A W2YWC 17,514 139 63 11 A N2CC 17,100 150 57 10 A W2ZK 14,100 475 56 A W2YWC 17,514 139 63 11 A N2CC 17,100 150 57 10 A W2ZK 14,100 47 56 64 A W2TI 4,628 69 34 4 A N2LT 85,120 532 80 220 N2HO 23,226 132 44 80 40 N2LC 67,760 438 80 9U W2LE 79,040 494 80 14 U N2ED 69,760 438 80 9U W2LE 79,040 494 80 14 U N2ED 69,760 438 80 9U W2LE 79,040 494 80 14 U N2ED 69,760 438 80 9U W2LE 79,040 494 80 14 U N2ED 69,760 438 77 10 U N2KJM 33,552 233 72 7U W2NO 30,450 233 75 11 U AB2DE 12,600 90 70 11 U N2KIM (+W2GD) K52W (+W2GD)</th>	AA1SU 72,808 479 76 14 A KMIZ 9,752 92 53 11 Q WJ1Z (+AB1T) 95,784 614 78 20 M Western Massachusetts KSZD 200,480 1253 80 24 B KZ1M 118,080 738 80 21 A W1TO 64,148 406 79 13 A NIRL 81,744 524 78 22 Q W1CSM 22,308 169 66 6 Q K1TTT (+ W1MJ, K1WD) 159,040 994 80 24 M 2 Eastern New York N2POS 23,312 188 62 10 B K2UF 126,240 789 80 23 A WA2BAH 52,050 47 75 24 A W22KM 41,406 309 67 13 A W22K 12,672 10 15 80 24 A W22K 15,872 128 62 10 B K2UF 126,240 789 80 23 A W22KM 41,406 309 67 13 A W22K 15,872 128 62 10 B K2UF 126,240 789 80 23 A W22K 15,872 128 62 3 A W22K 15,872 128 62 3 A W22K 13,130 101 65 13 A W22K 13,130 101 65 13 A W22K 13,130 101 65 13 A W22K 13,262 361 71 19 Q	Northern New Jersey N2NT (N2NC, op) 210,240 1314 80 24 B K2APF 10,890 99 55 11 B N2ZW 63,910 415 77 22 A NA2AA 60,528 388 78 11 A W2LRO 42,192 293 72 13 A K2WA 33,580 230 73 13 A K2WA 33,580 230 73 13 A K2WA 18,924 166 57 12 A W2YR 18,924 166 57 12 A W2YWC 17,514 139 63 11 A N2CC 17,100 150 57 10 A W2ZK 14,100 457 56 A W2YWC 17,514 139 63 11 A N2CC 17,100 150 57 10 A W2ZK 14,100 475 56 A W2YWC 17,514 139 63 11 A N2CC 17,100 150 57 10 A W2ZK 14,100 47 56 64 A W2TI 4,628 69 34 4 A N2LT 85,120 532 80 220 N2HO 23,226 132 44 80 40 N2LC 67,760 438 80 9U W2LE 79,040 494 80 14 U N2ED 69,760 438 80 9U W2LE 79,040 494 80 14 U N2ED 69,760 438 80 9U W2LE 79,040 494 80 14 U N2ED 69,760 438 80 9U W2LE 79,040 494 80 14 U N2ED 69,760 438 77 10 U N2KJM 33,552 233 72 7U W2NO 30,450 233 75 11 U AB2DE 12,600 90 70 11 U N2KIM (+W2GD) K52W (+W2GD)
W1AF (K3UOC, op)	K1PQS 113,256 726 78 24 A KX1E 97,968 628 78 23 A	W1RFQ 510 17 15 1 A	NW2D 912 19 24 7 A	K2TW (+W2GD)
132,132 847 78 22 B K5MA 129,760 811 80 17 B K1LU 129,636 831 78 23 B WZ1K 87,318 567 77 23 B K1SEC 29,440 230 64 7 B	NY1S 97,644 618 79 21 A K1JB 51,538 353 73 6 A W1M 920 23 20 4 A N1MHB 680 20 17 2 A	Vermont W1ECH 147,520 922 80 23 A W1SA 101,120 632 80 13 A K1KD 95,472 612 78 22 A K1LI 82,634 523 79 24 A	K2DW 51,262 361 /1 19 Q N2IX 2,268 42 27 4 Q K2SX 98,080 613 80 12 U K2UG (KY2J, W2XL, WA2JQK, ops) 132,720 840 79 24 M	KF2EW (+KC2GDT) 5,040 70 36 8 M

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Northern New York NT2W 60,192 418 72 13 A W2IB 31,682 217 73 20 A N4TW 21,252 161 66 6 A NUSIN 10,248 84 61 15 A NZUSN 10,248 84 61 16 6 NZUXT 77,100 514 75 23 Q NZINZ 18,178 149 61 18 Q K2NNY (K2CS, op) 15,560 138 60 12 Q K2CC (KC2BGM, op) 27,872 208 67 10 S	K3KU 66,150 441 75 17 A W3UT 62,850 419 75 18 A K3TM 53,856 630 72 23 A W3DAD 52,592 346 76 10 A W3KX 50,008 329 76 12 A W3CP 46,224 321 72 13 A N3UN 38,448 267 72 17 A N3UN 24,552 186 66 6 N3DS 20,708 167 62 12 A W3DXU 19,840 155 64 6 A W3ERU 19,220 155 62 7 A	KB4N 26,586 211 63 8 A WB4IHI 20,020 154 65 8 A KN4Y 11,036 89 62 9 A NO4S 58,350 389 75 14 Q Puerto Rico WP3R (KE3Q, op) 242,720 1517 80 24 B South Carolina W40C 158,560 991 80 21 A	W5HUQ 18,960 158 60 6 B KM5G 142,240 898 80 24 A WA5BDU 38,852 349 79 17 A KJSWX 36,150 241 75 12 A WOLK 16,500 150 55 8 Q KJSIW 9,212 96 47 7 Q KSIB 2,024 44 23 7 Q W5YM (NSDX, op) 1058,480 1053 80 24 S Louisiana K 168,480 1053 80 24 S	WA6O (at K6ZM) 156,160 976 80 24 B WBBSY 93,600 585 80 22 B WGRJ 10,856 118 46 3 B N6UUG 5,418 63 43 7 B WG6KF 108,704 688 79 24 A M6PN 103,488 672 77 20 A KF6FRIP 95,018 617 77 23 A KF65 88,006 557 79 15 A K7GT 71,136 456 78 14 A K6SRZ 48,438 351 69 10 A
NYC-Long Island KD KD2RD 148,046 937 79 24 N2GC 143,200 895 80 22 B N2GA 156,800 980 80 24 A KA2D 43,890 285 77 16 A W2KTF 28,806 126 75 13 A WA2PJI 23,280 155 75 13 A WA2MAV 11,112 144 49 6 A WA2WAV 13,144 124 53 24 A	W3ZJ 18,620 133 70 9 A K3TW 9,450 105 45 3 A KM3V 99,520 622 80 18 Q K3AJ 71,760 460 78 17 Q W3P 68,328 460 78 17 Q K3GHH 18,602 229 69 13 Q K4JSI 16,074 141 57 14 Q N3WK 4,028 53 84 4 Q K3DI 104,160 651 80 22 U I N3WK 4,028 53 84 4 Q I K3DI 104,160 651 80 22 U I N3GK 66,612 427 78 10 U	WABOUH 52,650 351 /5 13 A WBPC 39,856 273 73 17 A AF40X 20,532 177 58 5 A N4CCOP 8,084 94 43 24 A N4EE 2 1 1 A Southern Florida K K 176 78 82 B M4TR 40,848 276 74 22 B MAD4TR 40,848 263 62 23 B AE45W 37,350 249 75 8 A M4OV 23,392 172 68 13 A	W5WMU (N6TR, op) 223,680 1398 80 24 B AA5AU 122,720 767 80 19 A WA5JWU 32,760 210 78 12 A KG5R 47,742 327 73 14 Q N5IB 29,304 222 26 17 Q WD5CBL 10,100 101 50 17 Q K5MC 132,480 828 80 23 U Mississippi W5XX 163,680 1023 80 24 A N5UE 60,672 384 79 24 A	K6XV 37,488 284 66 6 A K6SV 31,360 224 70 9 A K6LDX 30,016 224 70 9 A WB6AAJ 9,696 101 48 24 A WAQYOM 920 23 20 3 A NEWG 15,288 147 52 13 O AD6JY 2,482 38 32 11 O W6RGG 11,360 696 80 21 U K6AUC 93,016 604 77 19 U W6OSP (+AD6E) 11 140 44 MO
WW2LG 7.200 80 43 6 A W2HLI 51.652 349 74 20 Q WB5GWB 9.604 98 49 4 Q AA2VK 242 11 11 2 Q M2CM 32,376 213 76 14 U W2FF 9,752 92 53 12 U Southern New Jersey N2O 45,780 327 7 5 B W22Q (K2QM, op) 240 24 24 24 24 24	WX3B 62,45b 422 74 10 0 VM3HUV 5,208 62 42 6 U WR3L (+X3FT,WR3Z, KA3TUL) 149,120 932 80 24 M Western Pennsylvania WA3SES 142,428 913 78 24 A WA3HAE 166,480 853 80 23 A N3IXR 109,810 695 79 21 A AD8J 43,956 297 74 10 A A3ML 35,770 245 73 15 A W3IA 28,140 210 67 16 A A	KN4.JN 18.270 145 63 10 A WD4.JR 12.204 113 54 5 A WA4RHB 10.804 74 73 9 A N4CU 4.872 56 42 7 A NA4CW 86.580 555 78 21 Q W4FMS 88.216 281 68 22 Q NM2A 8.000 100 40 7 Q N2NL 129.120 807 80 21 U Tennessee W4CAT (K1KY, op) 178.382 1129 79 23 B	KBSIXI 16:688 149 56 5 A KSMDX (WQGL, WSUE, NSPA, ops) 169,120 1057 80 23 M New Mexico N No X	I29,60 811 80 24 M Los Angeles K6LA 184,480 1153 80 24 A W6KC 112,160 701 80 21 A N6GL 57,252 367 78 21 A W3SE 52,360 340 77 17 A N7KFL 50,768 334 76 14 A K6ZCL 24,156 183 66 18 A WO6M 15,616 128 61 8 A K6NT 12,744 118 54 7 W46BODE 11,554 109 53 6 A
23,320 220 53 8 B NN2Y 4,864 64 38 14 B W2MMD 82,002 519 79 19 A KD2P 53,820 345 78 14 A WA2VQV 46,800 300 78 16 A NJ2DX 18,480 154 60 10 A K2MK 18,480 154 60 10 A W5KI 13,216 118 56 3 A K2MK 18,600 150 62 7 Q N2CQ 17,556 154 57 6 Q N2CQ 17,556 154 57 6 Q	NB4J 25,200 180 70 7 N3YEA 10,845 13 48 11 A K3JHT 10,845 13 48 11 A W3BEO 74,568 478 78 20 Q K3CR (KB3AFT, op) 11,016 108 51 2 Q 4 Alabama K4NQ 152,480 953 80 21 A	KOEJ 155/380 971 80 24 B K4LTA 144/254 913 79 24 B K4ARO 93/760 586 80 12 B K4ARO 93/760 586 80 12 B K4ARO 93/760 586 80 12 B NA4K 156/960 981 80 24 A WSWI 143/360 896 80 21 A M4DW 133/352 844 79 24 A W4ZI 131/456 832 79 21 A W040 124,640 779 80 23 A W040 124,640 779 80 23 A	NDR/L 20:22 13 13 6 Q K7D4 6,750 75 45 6 Q K7D4 195,680 1223 80 24 M North Texas 201,280 1258 80 24 M NSDB (K5GA, op) 201,280 1258 80 24 B NSFPC 113,286 717 79 17 B NSFQ 112,282 709 79 22 B NSSM 105,612 677 78 13 B	W6HU 30,806 211 73 10 Q W6RCL 13,794 121 57 6 Q NK6A 8,928 93 48 7 Q N6XJG 32 4 4 3 Q N5BF 76,156 482 79 20 U W6SW 44,700 298 75 15 U W6LE (KA6SAR,N6VI,W4EF,W6GFV, ops) 191,520 1197 80 24 M N6XTT 10,416 93 56 13 M Orange
N2CU 167.200 1045 80 24 B K2FU 129.052 838 77 22 B W6XR 127.040 794 80 19 B N2MF 73.872 513 72 10 B N2MG 56.800 392 75 8 B W2FU 27.872 208 67 5 B W2FU 27.872 208 67 5 B W2FU 21.820 165 64 9 B V2TZ 158.400 904 82.4 A W2FX 158.400 990 80 24 A W2FX 131.360 821 80 24 A W2FX 158.400 99.856 632 79 20 A W2FX 158.400 99.856 632 79 20 A W2FX 69.678 452 77 13 A	ICC4TEC 105,028 682 77 23 A WANTI 103,806 657 79 22 A K4WI 84,160 526 80 19 A WXALTI 103,806 526 80 19 A WXAL 23,712 152 78 22 A WSDLM 17,464 148 59 6 A WUTI 13,568 128 53 6 A WAUTI 13,568 128 53 6 A WAUTI 13,568 128 53 6 A WADEC 61,800 412 75 19 Q Georgia WAAN (K4BAI, op) 210,560 1316 80 24 B W4BTZ 117,920 737 80 22 B 8	$\begin{array}{ccccc} K4BEV & 54,750 & 365 & 75 & 22 \ A \\ K4BX & 53,960 & 355 & 76 & 20 \ A \\ W4PAD & 52,744 & 347 & 76 & 22 \ A \\ W4DAN & 32,964 & 246 & 67 & 13 \ A \\ W4TPU & 27,462 & 199 & 69 & 9 \ A \\ K4YZ & 24,160 & 151 & 80 & 19 \ A \\ N4POV & 19,404 & 154 & 63 & 14 \ A \\ W4YGE & 19,276 & 153 & 63 & 20 \ A \\ W4RK & 18,480 & 140 & 66 & 9 \ A \\ W4RI & 14,160 & 120 & 59 & 10 \ A \\ W4RI & 15,560 & 45 & 7 \ A \\ W4AHLV & 1,080 & 30 & 18 & 6 \ A \end{array}$	N5KM 16,640 104 80 7 B WOSW 144,996 912 79 21 A WSMYA 104,880 690 76 15 A WD5K 102,720 642 80 17 A NN5T 84,214 533 79 18 A K5C0X 72,996 462 79 15 A KE5C 65,832 422 78 21 A W8FN 59,200 400 74 9 A W5RYV 28,676 214 A 71 A K5A K5FA 22,848 168 68 9 A WASHMS 18,000 150 60 10 A N5JB 17,360 140 62 3 A	W6EEN (N6RT, op) 206,400 1200 80 24 B K6NR 45,144 297 76 8 B N6ER 31,460 242 65 4 B N6HC 161,120 1007 80 24 A AA6PW 145,392 932 78 24 A M6BM 93,444 599 78 21 A WA60GO 24,308 206 59 24 A WA60GT 23,308 126 52 17 A W6NT 13,000 125 52 17 A W67L 11,880 108 55 4 A W67LV 11,880 103 55 10 A
WA2EYA 57:572 389 74 15 A W2EZ 56:100 374 75 21 A NZXT 33:440 220 76 20 A K2CF 22:656 192 59 15 A KF2JC 11:610 135 43 12 A AE2T 68:376 444 77 15 <q< td=""> Q W2EB 42:104 277 76<21<q< td=""> Q K2CV 17:940 138 65 10<q< td=""> N2DM 12:852 119 54 14 Q N2DM 12:852 199 54 14 Q N2WK 46:320 302 80 14 U N2WK 44 73 9 U W2RW (+WBRKAO) 9 U W2RW 49 302 80 14 U N2WK 40 N2WK 14 Q W2RW 40 W2RW 40 W2RW 14 W W2RW</q<></q<></q<>	K4AAA (W4AN, op) B1,120 520 78 8 K4OGG 150,416 952 79 24 NBLM 85,880 565 76 20 M4DU 71,258 451 79 12 AE4Y 60,768 422 72 13 K4SB 51,324 329 78 12 A NJ&J 31,548 239 78 12 A W4SAS 360 15 12 2 A K9AY 103,200 645 80 23 Q W4QU 40,464 281 72 24 2	WAPA (at K4JNY) 138,566 877 79 24 Q N4IR 82,536 543 76 18 Q Virgin Islands NP28 179,040 1119 80 24 A WP2Z (NU0Q, op) 176,000 1100 80 24 A KP2KOID 152,470 965 79 24 A KP2D (KP2N,NP2E,NP2W,NP2DJ, ops) 33,552 233 72 2 M Virginia X X X X X X X	W5KAU 14,364 126 57 9 A K5CEM 11,286 99 57 11 A K5WO 101,948 662 77 24 Q W48ZBT 52,950 353 75 19 Q W5RYA 32,200 230 70 15 Q MM5M 23,392 172 68 6 Q VMJJU 14,178 139 51 10 Q WDSICQ 12,272 103 62 5 Q K4NR 12,772 103 62 5 Q KCSNT 5,934 69 43 13 Q NR3E 4,026 61 33 4 Q VSGN 12,896 124 52 3 U	KG6C 6,080 76 40 8 A K6HRT 60,800 400 76 19 Q K6CTW 11,550 105 55 7 Q W6HT 6,864 88 39 4 U Pacific KH6ND/KH5149,468 946 79 20 B KH6ND/KH5149,466 639 77 19 A KH6/KS1F 98,406 639 77 19 A KH6/KS1F 2,806 639 11 8 A KH6/KS1F 28,406 64 38 6 A KH6/KS1F 28,606 13 11 8 Q KH6/K 286 13 11 8 Q Sacramento Valley Valley Valley Valley
60,528 388 78 9 M K2YF (K2EK), op) 42,976 272 79 16 M W2SEX (K2YW, K2ZR, WB2AIV, W2TPC, KB2VVD, KC2ALA, KC2FNG, KB2UZM, ops) 24,648 158 78 16 M K2FA (KA2KQP, N2AWT, W2HQ, ops) 11,024 104 53 9 M	WADU 25,024 184 B8 9 0 K4GSX 18.468 162.57 18 0 AF4PP 16,080 134 60 10 0 WAAQL (N4QX, op) 15,616 128 61 11 0 0 WW4A 11,192 116 60 4 0 WW4A 44,481,K4IDX,AA4GA,ops) 80,800 505 80 13 M McIntucky 189,920 1187 80 24 B K4IU 189,920 1187 80 24 B K4IU 33,448 267 72 11 B 444 12,070 62 6	K4TX 108,888 698 78 24 B KT3Y 84,512 556 76 10 B W4RX 81,432 522 78 15 B W4BQF 75,320 538 70 12 B W3YY 74,690 485 77 14 B M4MM 71,840 449 80 23 B M4PD 46,860 330 71 14 B AE41X 28,290 205 69 16 B NG5WU 12,324 78 79 6 B K7SV 106,880 668 80 17 A K7SV 106,880 668 73 16 A	NSAE (RIGURI) 1007 80 23 M WA5BU (K5LH,N5VHO, ops) 105,280 658 80 24 S Oklahoma K5KA 175,040 1094 80 23 B NSNA 142,400 890 80 18 B KSYAA 136,828 866 79 18 B KSFU 62,928 414 76 24 A NSXE 54,188 366 74 24 A NSXE 24,188 366 79 13 70 24 A	K6KM (N6TV, op) K020,160 1251 80 24 B W6AX (N6IG, op) 199,860 1248 80 24 B K6TA 199,860 1248 80 24 B W6EU 106,414 91 77 13 B W6EU 106,414 256 76 21 B W6D 134,880 843 80 23 A W6D 134,880 843 50 23 A W6HKR 78,780 505 78 20 A W6NKR 70,472 444 79 23 A
Detaware W3PP 145,600 910 80 19 B NY3C 17,544 129 68 8 A N9GG 7,920 86 45 3 A NSMX 28,350 225 63 6 Q NSKW 36,112 244 74 17 U K4X (+KT4P) 136,320 852 80 23 M Eastern Pennsylvania AA33T 91,104 584 78 14 B	K41E 116,735 768 76 24 K14E 115,024 728 79 22 A K14BIG 115,024 728 79 22 A M4UL 70,152 477 71 18 A AA2QS 66,528 432 77 18 A M4LRG 36,190 235 77 13 A KO4OL 28,388 197 72 11 A KC4AGN 14,904 108 69 11 A W4DES 8,176 73 56 13 A K4AVX 10,600 100 53 6 Q AG4CZ 10,584 98 54 7 Q	K4ZW 64,160 401 80 12 A KK4R 48,488 319 76 10 A W4VG 48,180 325 74 13 A K4JK 40,256 266 68 16 A K4JK 40,256 266 68 16 A K4DQ 31,590 243 65 6 A K4FPF 28,182 183 77 8 A K4UVT 27,492 174 79 12 A K4MX 25,916 209 62 4 A AA4KD 21,710 167 65 12 A A3MA 19,800 150 66 7 A AL/THW 14,946 141 53 4 A	NSOT 360 15 12 24 À WASRAT (NSOT, op) 50 5 5 24 À KSDP 19.600 175 56 7 Q KSAR 14.490 115 63 10 Q KSHP 138.996 891 78 24 U WSTM (+W5AO) 150.540 965 78 24 M South Texas NSKO (at WSKFT) 299.920 1312 80 24 B	NAGE 46.580 548 70 72 KJGCA 25.200 200 63 7 A KGBCA 25.200 200 63 7 A KGBCA 25.200 200 63 7 A KGBCA 25.200 200 63 7 A KGBC 22.444 181 62 15 A NGFR 14.268 123 58 7 A WGRKC 10.000 100 50 4 A WO3B 42.912 298 72 23 Q N62S 162.400 1015 80 24 U K6SG 83.108 526 79 15 U KM6NC (+K6RC) 40 K6NO (+K6RC) 40 40 40 40 40 40
K3WU 161,002 1019 79 24 A KC3M 125,440 784 80 20 A WF3M 72,816 492 74 12 A N2EY 62,678 407 77 15 A WJ3KM 51,680 340 76 10 A AG3G 26,582 326 69 10 A AG3G 26,582 366 91 0 A M3AP 25,682 326 69 10 A AG3G 26,383 189 71 11 A W3AP 20,964 172 61 7 A W3SD 20,068 173 58 4 A N3FA 17,908 121 74 8 A N9AX 9,868 103 48 6 A	North Carolina NAAF 198,240 1239 80 23 B W4MR (AA4NC, op) 1233 80 24 B N4CW 197,280 1233 80 24 B N4CW 197,280 1233 80 24 B K4MA 144,452 938 77 24 B K2AVA 78,624 504 78 11 B K34XG 28,600 20 65 11 B WAAGI 2,268 54 21 2 B W2OS (at KI7WX) 150,720 942 80 24 A WJ9B 132,444 849 78 24 A K4QPL 130,034 823 79 24 A	WADC 14,616 116 63 64 M4ST 10,272 107 48 4 WD4ELJ 9,720 90 54 6 K3MT 8,428 86 49 4 N3TG 1,240 31 20 1 M4ROA 95,480 620 77 24 Q M4ROA 95,480 620 77 24 Q M4ROA 95,480 6320 77 24 Q M4ROA 95,480 6320 77 24 Q M4ROA 95,480 6320 77 24 Q M4RDA 95,480 6320 77 24 Q AF3T 52,950 353 75 12 Q K4UK 39,664 286 74 17 Q K4UK 13,0565 128 51 7 Q W4MU 6,970 86 41 9	KSPI 177,750 1125 79 24 B AD5Q 174,880 1033 80 24 B W5ASP 151,200 945 80 20 B W5AQ 138,092 874 79 20 B W5XD 95,608 629 76 13 B K5WA 173,440 1064 80 23 A N5TU 144,640 904 80 24 A NEIX 32,220 500 79 16 A N2LA 82,868 530 78 24 A AU4F 81,928 530 76 16 A AU4F 81,928 530 75 19 A NO5W 65,804 426 77 20 A AU4F 59,280 396 76 12 A	W6UT (+K66V) 144,886 917 79 24 M San Diego W6MWW 96,854 613 79 20 B K7JJ 63,756 414 77 15 B K6NOF 53,144 364 73 12 B AA6EE 45,552 321 71 12 A AK6R 5,926 321 71 12 A AB6NE 3,468 51 34 1 A M7CW 56,210 250 73 10 Q W6JVA 36,500 250 73 10 Q
NE3H 6,560 80 41 2 A W3SSS 1,656 36 23 4 A K3TEJ 108,800 680 80 24 Q WB3AAL 36,820 263 70 17 Q WA2GBF 16,124 139 58 16 Q KW3U 9,844 107 46 9 Q K3WW 122,880 768 80 15 U W3SV 79,680 498 80 14 U W3FV 58,756 397 74 9 U W3GBR) 44,800 280 80 20 M	N2NFG 127,580 840 76 24 A N4YDU 121,502 769 79 22 A N4MD 108,420 695 78 22 A W4DX 93,024 612 76 19 A NW6S 91,482 579 79 16 A AD4IE 49,096 323 76 14 A K212 27,144 174 78 11 A KS4S 8,096 92 44 3 A KANC 1,600 32 25 4 A N2WG 41,040 285 72 21 Q K04PY 39,760 284 70 11 Q AE4EC 37,520 268 70 23 Q	NTFM 480 200 220 12 140 WAMYA 166,800 1055 80 24 U WANF 121,440 759 80 19 U WAHJ 13,552 232 68 11 U WHAI 26,460 189 70 11 U WATS (NFAMK,KGMH,KISE, ops) 106,080 663 80 20 M West Central Florida K1TO 215,040 1344 80 24 B N4AO 173,120 1082 80 24 B V4OJ 152,000 950 80 19 B K4LQ 109,178 691 79 22 B WICW 60.000 400 75 14 B	WASSNL 31,204 330 21 73 13 A NSAF 45,552 312 73 13 A KSEJL 34,992 243 72 10 A KSEZIL 34,992 243 72 10 A KSDZ 137,440 859 80 24 Q KSDZ 137,440 859 80 24 Q AFSZ 88,160 551 80 21 Q NSIW 14,630 133 55 24 Q NOSB 11,400 114 50 13 Q WSEB 6,600 75 44 10 Q KSCWF 12,800 80 80 24 U ADSA (+AB5EB) 00 24 U 15 14 60	K62H 104,800 655 80 18 U N6KI (+K6AM,N6CY) 175,680 1098 80 24 M San Francisco K6CTA 136,480 853 80 22 B K6ATA 136,480 853 80 22 B K6ATA 136,480 853 80 22 B K6ATA 136,490 853 80 22 B K6ANP 80,388 522 77 13 B N6ZFO 106,260 607 72 2 A AA6DX 45,978 291 79 16 A WW6D 43,168 304 71 9 A KBUM 39,156 251 78 9 A K6UM 39,468 283 68 18 A ADSNUM 39,456 251 78 9 A
mat yianta-bc K3MM 190,548 1206 79 24 B K3MA 190,548 1206 79 24 B K3SA 160,800 1005 80 23 B K2PLF 156,948 1006 79 24 B W3HVQ 113,190 725 78 13 B W3AZ 65,208 418 78 18 B W3AZ 65,208 418 78 18 B W3AZ 65,208 448 78 18 B W3AZ 65,208 448 78 18 B W3AZ 69,205 622 80 72 2 A W3GE 99,520 622 80 22 A NC3Y 92,880 645 72 22 A NG3 92,880 645 72 22 A NG4 93 74 A	NATAD 108,480 6/8 80 14 U NT4D 29,394 213 69 7 U WAZYT (+W4SD,KC4V2K,W6RJL), AF4CD,N8CH,KU4EC) 95,680 598 80 24 W4ATC (WW4M,KF4RDN,ops) 108 9 6 1 M NA4P 11,988 111 54 7 S Northern Florida W9IOP (W3TMZ, op) 30,888 234 66 5 B NU4Y 96,538 611 79 14 A	W1YL 2,700 50 27 2 B K4WCF (WD4AHZ, op) 131,840 824 80 24 A K5KG 86,702 563 77 16 A W4MVZ (K8XF, op) 45,072 313 72 17 A K1SSH 40,754 287 71 10 A K4FB 40,500 270 75 14 Q M4PK 6,480 72 45 6 Q V4STX 836 22 19 3 Q	1-3.332 3:24 1.9 22 NSU (13TNN,W5JL,P,K55LBN,KT5I, WM5R, ops) 39.900 285 70 22 M W5AC (KD5GNG,KD5JBS,W1AGG, AG5U, ops) 33 6 S West Texas NSRZ 217,120 1357 80 24 B N5D0 41,180 290 71 5 A N5D0 41,180 290 74 5 A N5ZC 50,320 340 74 8 U	NGUNT 0,032 100 41 17 A WGJTi 101,868 653 78 24 Q K6RIM 104,892 937 80 24 Q San Joaquin Valley WC6H 154,366 977 79 24 B KS6H 105,440 659 80 23 B WGUDX 17,640 47 60 7 B K6CSL 48,450 323 75 22 A NT6K 39,396 204 67 16 A WA6YEE 38,016 264 72 14 A NK6VD 29,536 208 71 24 A
NG3K 81,158 527 77 18 A N1WR 66,834 423 79 11 A	NF4A 75,816 486 78 13 A W2EJG 32,412 219 74 16 A K4LDR 26,792 197 68 7 A	Arkansas W5ON 72,964 493 74 14 B	East Bay N6RO 193,280 1208 80 24 B	NoRMU K6MI 127,520 25,090 797 193 80 22 Q NGEE 25,090 193 65 13 Q IO9,652 684 79 16 U KA6BIM 66,612 427 78 22 U T- June 2001 113

Santa Bar	180,800	1130	80	24 B	K7DM 6,164 W7IZ 1,518 K7LOW 63.680	67 33	46 23 80	6 A 1 A 16 O	W8AJ (K8MR,	op) 40,256 38,624	296 6 272 7	84B	W9SN 17,666 N9QX 17,228 K9IG 153,440	121 146 959	73 59 80	5 B 12 B 24 A	W0PI 9 W3FAF 8 K3WT 7	9,528 0,560 9 310	638 530 515	78 2	24 A 11 A 14 A
WA6FGV K6SB (W6G	48,944 69,616 L, op)	458	76	14 B 14 A	K7EL 17,664 N7VS 13,200 N7COB 3,604	138 120	64 55 34	13 Q 10 Q 7 Q	K8LN K9TM 1 W8CAB 1	3,162 58,400 38,560	51 3 990 8 866 8	1 3 B 0 24 A 0 23 A	KJ9C 140,160 W9AU 102,336 WT9U 87 764	876 656 593	80 78 74	24 A 19 A 14 A	KOMPH 5 WOOR 5 W.IOM 4	8,350 7,232 7 376	389 392 329	75 2 73 7 72 2	24 A 10 A 24 A
N6WS KQ6NO	11,424 1,092	112 26	79 51 21	6 Q 4 Q	KK7GG 288	12	12	1 Q	KV8Q 1 NI3S 1	21,028	766 7 712 7	9 24 A 8 24 A	K9WX 77,824 K9BG 74,844	512 486	76 77	24 A 11 A	KOTG 3 ACOW 3	9,032	287 249	68 2 69 2	24 A 24 A
W6TK N6VR (+AC6	67,860 6T,KR6X,N 206,080	435 I6DX,A 1288	78 D6C) 80	11 U 24 M	W7UT 143,148 K07X 137,776 N7IE 60,829	906 872	79 79 74	20 B 16 B	K8EL 1 K8FH 1 N8BJQ	03,200 01,100 88,000	645 8 674 7 550 8	5 21 A 0 14 A	N4TZ 62,320 W9BS 50,688	437 410 352	74 76 72	13 A 19 A	KUKGS 3 KOJA 3 WBOUKI 2	0,618 0,150 7,900	225 225	67 2 62	24 A 24 A 11 A
Santa Cla AE6Y	ra Valley 179,200	/ 1120	80	24 B	W7GT 44,640 W7HS 35,850	310	72 75	12 A 18 A	N8AA W8PN K8CI	79,040 68,222 60,676	494 8 443 7 394 7	0 10 A 7 18 A 7 10 A	NX9B 50,100 W9SMC (KE9R, op) 48,240	334 335	75 72	22 A 16 A	K0IHG 2 K0JE 2 K0QC 2	5,252 4,640 0,904	214 176 156	59 70 2 67 2	4 A 24 A 24 A
N6XI K6XX AJ6V	174,400 167,322 158,720	1090 1059 992	80 79 80	24 B 24 B 24 B	KE/NS 23,520 W8EQA 9,984 KI7KA 5,418	168 96 63	70 52 43	9 A 5 A 9 A	W8IDM N8CPA KF8UN	60,150 54,362 45,648	401 7 353 7 317 7	5 13 A 7 20 A 2 24 A	KC9TV 26,400 WA0JTL 25,530 K9VV 19,456	200 185 152	66 69 64	6 A 24 A 2 A	NOHJZ 1 WAOWWW 12,4 KONY 1	8,354 480120 1.232	161 52 104	57 2 24 54 2	24 A A 24 A
W0YK W6CYX W6NI	157,760 153,734 133,600	986 973 835	80 79 80	24 B 20 B 16 B	K6EIL 82,688 K8EI 84,700 W7CT (+NC7W)	544 550	76 77	22 Q 17 U	AA8UP W8DHG	40,004 37,152 35 728	274 7 258 7 232 7	3 8 A 2 9 A 7 12 A	K9RU 11,070 KF9UP 9,600	123 100	45 48 40	5 A 10 A	WB0TRA NOUR 10	2,646	49 696	27 2 78 2	24 A 24 Q
N6ZB K6GT	122,608 118,974	776 753	79 79 79	23 B 21 B	168,800 Western Washin	1055 Igton	80	24 M	KC8HYI K8RJW	28,798 20,224	187 7 158 6	7 16 A 4 9 A	KC9FC 4,240 W9CM 2,784	53 58	40 24 72	9 A 3 A	AA0ZZ 5 KORC 4	7,652	406 341	71 2	24 Q 24 Q
K6AW (at W	110,504 (6NL) 103,026	669	76	14 B	N4SL 155,064 N7ETC 104,052 K6KB 38,080	994 667 272	78 78 70	24 B 19 B 5 B	W8XS W8FAX	8,428 6,240	98 4 80 3	3 10 A 9 4 A	WN9O 32,026 W9FHA 23,780	239 205	67 58	10 Q 7 Q	NF9K 1 KR0HN	2,194 5,792 200	141 10	73 56 10	7 Q 3 Q
NU6S W6ISQ AA6W	98,434 79,680 77,924	623 498 506	79 80 77	17 B 14 B 15 B	N7DOE 12,096 W7RM (KK7GW, op)	112	54	9 B	AF8C N8ET WA8RJF	3,384 95,004 77,000	47 3 609 7 500 7	6 4 A 8 22 Q 7 18 Q	WA9SLM 11,500 W9IU 25,056 WB9ZEZ (+KB9KEG)	115 174	50 72	11 Q 14 U	KTOR 13 WR0DK WG0M	3,760 9,384 7,154	836 68 73	80 2 69 2 49 2	24 U 24 U 24 U
W6XB K6IF K6MIG	64,950 50,320 34,950	433 340 233	75 74 75	10 B 8 B 18 B	K7QQ 152,160 N7LOX 146,640	951	80 78	23 A 21 A 24 A	WA8RCN W8VE N8IE	64,600 41,538 31,416	425 7 301 6 204 7	6 15 Q 9 14 Q 7 18 Q	2,204 Wisconsin	38	29	24 M	Missouri K0OU 16	1,440 1	1009	80 2	24 B
W6CF N6NF KX7M	11,074 124,956 91,048	113 801 599	49 78 76	1 B 19 A 21 A	AE7EE 93,852 AB7RW 77,376	884 594 496	79 78	24 A 24 A 19 A	WB8ZWW K8ZT KF8.IW	13,200 12,096 8,320	120 5 112 5 104 4	5 10 Q 4 7 Q 0 10 O	WI9WI 155,788 W8LQ 141,760 KA9FOX 64,532	986 886 442	79 80 73	24 B 24 B 7 B	K0DEQ 13 W0TT 1 WA0OTV	1,976 4,456 3,162	846 139 51	78 · 52 2 31	17 B 24 B 2 B
N6YD W6CT	39,824 29,680	262 212	76 70	15 A 13 A	W7QN 75,544 KN7T 49,280 W7IJ 37,204	497 352 262	76 70 71	16 A 8 A 12 A	W8XU K4LT	3,250 31,840	65 2 199 8	5 6 Q 0 6 U	WE9V 52,272 NF9V 32,568 WD9GWH 20,184	363 236 174	72 69 58	8 B 5 B 9 B	KOGN 9 WAOIYY 8 N9HDE 4	2,588 5,800 5,500	586 550 325	79 2 78 2 70 ·	24 A 24 A 13 A
W9MAK W6PRI	17,400	150 162	58 53	4 A 24 A	KB7N 32,428 NA7R 29,784 W7POE 24,824	242 219 214	67 68 58	10 A 18 A 8 A	K8EE (+KC8I0	47,520 20)	922 8	0 24 M	N9CK 156,000 N9UA 114,036	975 731	80 78	23 A 18 A 21 A	KOTPY 4 NOAJ 3 KOCA 3	2,300	282 254	75 2	24 A 24 A
N6IV N3ZZ	576 90,480	126 18 580	52 16 78	4 A 23 Q	W7BYK 15,120 KD7LJ 14,352 KD7GTI 13,780	140 138	54 52 65	8 A 9 A 11 A	West Virgin	80,364 1ia	543 7	4 18 M	W9LO 97,636 N9AU 90,896	634 598	77 76	24 A 20 A	WB0IUN 2 KS0M 2	9,808	207 202	72 2	24 A 24 A
W6IO W4NJK K6III	74,892 11,024 127,360	474 106 796	79 52 80	19 Q 8 Q 23 U	W6SGJ/7 12,078 K7RI (N0AX, op)	99	61	6 A	K8KFJ K5IID 1	22,848 09,920	204 5 687 8	6 6 B 0 20 A	N9XX 75,900 W9WUU 71,918	541 506 467	73 75 77	12 A 19 A	NOSS 10 WA0SXV 11	4,536 5,386 9,040	667 744	79 2 80 2	24 Q 24 U
W6OAT K6PUD AK6L	122,240 56,672 38,250	764 368 255	80 77 75	21 U 18 U 18 U	KX7L 45,582 W7/JR1NKN	321	71	13 Q	KG8GW WA8WV	80,264 43,070 16,530	508 7 295 7 145 5	9 15 A 3 8 A 7 3 A	K9LGU 45,436 W9XT 36,210 W9KHH 26,334	307 255 209	74 71 63	11 A 5 A 12 A	NMOX 4 Nebraska	5,296	298	76 2	24 0
K6EP N6ST W6YX (N7M	32,708 29,808 H W6LD N	221 216	74 69	18 U 13 U	N7RVD 21,120 W7EAI 2,688	197 192 42	67 55 32	24 Q 10 Q 4 Q	W8OP W8DL W8ZA 1	16,520 66,682 21,028	140 5 433 7 766 7	9 7 A 7 24 Q 9 23 U	W9FBC 17,700 WA9GON 13,824 KB9KEG 4,340	150 108 62	59 64 35	9 A 8 A 5 A	KOIL 3 ABOFX 3	4,386 9,900 0,020	441 285 190	73 70 2 79 2	18 A 24 A 24 A
N6IJ (+AE0	190,400 M,AA6EG)	1190	80	24 M	W7OM 107,124 N7PP (NN7L, W7BU 53,600	678 N, ops) 400	79 67	16 U 14 M	•				KB9UKE 4,128 N9CIQ 130,080 WA1UJUJ 59,782	48 813 421	43 80 71	24 A 24 Q 17 O	KONC 2 KODG (+W0DB 14	5,134) 1,600	177 885	71 · 80 2	11 A 24 M
7 Alaska	143,680	898	80	22 11	Wyoming W7TSM 89,550	597	75	24 A	9 Illinois K9XD (K9PG.	(ao			AE9K 42,000 AF9J 20,178	300 171	70 59	15 Q 10 Q	WY0L (+N9JF) 13	1,930	835	79 2	24 M
KL7WP KL7FAP	32,430 1,150	235 25	69 23	12 A 4 A	W7CA 9,898	101	49	3 A	K9DX 1	69,760 1 69,376 1 48,678	061 8 072 7 941 7	0 24 B 9 24 B 9 24 B	W09F 20,020 W9ISC 6,020 AA9RR 45,662	70 289	43 79	11 Q 15 U	North Dakot WB0O 16 K0VX 1	a 3,372 1 4.850	1034	79 2 55 2	24 B 24 A
KL7GN KL7AC KL7Y (+WA2	17,516 3,600 2GO)	151 60	58 30	10 Q 4 Q	8 Michigan				KI9A 1 K9UQN	33,280 53,534	833 8 377 7	0 23 B 1 12 B	0				K9IUA 3 AG0T	6,660 1,296	282 27	65 24 2	15 Q 24 Q
Arizona	190,560	1191	80	24 M	N8EA 144,000 WD8S 90,012 K8BZ 89,920	900 577 562	80 78 80	21 B 24 A 17 A	KS9W KG9N	18,240 17,818	160 5 151 5	7 4 B 9 3 B	Colorado W0ZP 154,998	981	79	24 B	South Dakot WOSD (WDOT, 21	ta op) 9360 1	1371	80 3	24 B
K6LL N7FO W7ZR	208,800 151,996 147,378	1305 962 957	80 79 77	24 B 18 B 20 B	K8RDJ 86,250 K8SB 75,682 W8UE 67,010	575 479	75 79 77	22 A 17 A	N9CO 1 K9UIY 1	45,760 39,040 33,760	911 8 869 8 836 8	0 24 A 0 24 A 0 24 A	KF0QS 70,420 KJ0G 46,644 KF0LA 14,440	503 299 95	70 78 76	13 B 24 B 24 B	KE0Z 9	7,432	641	76 2	24 Q
W7ZMD W7YS NN7A	95,628 91,680 63,990	613 573 405	78 80 79	19 A 19 A 17 A	NU8Z 66,528 K8GT 59,752	432	77 77 77	12 A 20 A	KG9X 1 AA9D K9CS	29,718 79,000 77,064	821 7 500 7 494 7	9 22 A 9 17 A 8 13 A	NONR 165,920 W0ZA 81,504 W0ETT 80,216	1037 566 542	80 72 74	24 A 24 A 24 A					
K7XN KC7V N3AILI	63,294 54,750 37,088	411 375 244	77 73 76	19 A 7 A 18 A	K8MW 49,096 N8IA 46,664	323 307	76 76	13 A 12 A	K9QVB K9YA K9KM	74,024 72,450 68.096	487 7 483 7 448 7	6 11 A 5 17 A 6 11 A	N4VI 61,740 W0LQ 54,670 W0AZ 43,112	441 385 317	70 71 68	12 A 16 A 24 A	Maritime VE9FX 1	8,088	133	68 [.]	16 B
N7MAL W2HTX	24,440 20,700	188	65 69	5 A 7 A	K8IH 45,900 K8KU 45,732 KC8FXR 42,140	306 309 301	75 74 70	12 A 14 A 13 A	N9TK K9GY W9SZ	65,440 58,752 44 304	409 8 408 7 312 7	0 11 A 2 14 A	K0MF 36,960 AE0Q 32,382 K0LMD 30,820	280 257 230	66 63 67	5 A 24 A 24 A	Newfoundla VO1MP 6	nd-Lab	orado 395	r 78 ·	11 A
KJ7WY N7IR	13,680 105,228	120 666	57 79	4 A 24 Q	W8EGI 38,640 WA8YPY 38,324 N8MG 38,038	276 286 247	70 67 77	13 A 15 A 15 A	AA9NF W9EBY	44,198 41,550	287 7 277 7	7 14 A 5 16 A	KAON 27,440 WA0ZTI 15,544	196 134	70 58	24 A 24 A	VO1GO 4 Quebec	0,612	286	71 .	14 A
W1XT K7RE	87,048 69,454 68,550	558 451 457	78 77 75	24 Q 18 Q 22 Q	WB8GUS 32,944 KB8PGW 32,232 NX8K 25.600	232 237 200	71 68 64	17 A 15 A 17 A	WD9CIR WV9T	40,150 36,294 36,168	263 6 274 6	9 12 A 6 6 A	KOUK 1,972 KOFRP 93,980	34 635	29 74	24 A 24 Q	VE2AWR 9 VE2FFE 2 VE2/W2YC (+V	5,942 2,050 VA2NPD	623 175)	77 2 63	20 A 9 A
AC7A N7JXS NQ7X	29,380 24,552 24,552	226 198 186	65 62 66	13 Q 10 Q 10 Q	KC8GMT 25,530 N8VEN 24,310 K8AE 23,056	185 187 183	69 65 63	16 A 20 A 16 A	N9BOR K9ZA WA9AQN	34,816 32,830 31,960	256 6 245 6 235 6	8 20 A 7 24 A 8 8 A	AB0GO 47,888 K0CV 40,800	492 328 300	78 73 68	24 Q 24 Q 12 Q	Ontario 5	4,954	387	71 '	17 M
K7ON N7UJJ W7ASU (KC	100,562 38,482 (7EFP, op)	653 271	77 71	15 U 18 U	KC8KAM 22,784 WA8FRD 21,090	178	64 57	13 A 14 A 12 A	N9NA N9LGP K9PL	29,520 27,040 26,536	205 7 208 6 214 6	2 24 A 5 7 A 2 24 A	N0TK 25,610 WU0L 15,812 K0CO 8,036	197 134 82	65 59 49	11 Q 24 Q 24 Q	VE3EJ 4 VA3UZ 16 VE3GFN 8	8,972 6,400 1 6,488	318 1040 569	77 80 2 76 ·	5 B 24 A 17 A
Eastern W	45,954 Vashingt	333 on	69	13 S	W8KZM 18,522 W8EKR 18,300	147 150	63 61	14 A 9 A	N9MSG W9LNQ KX9DX	26,112 25,920 24,426	204 6 180 7 207 5	4 12 A 2 6 A 9 14 A	KI0II 5,850 WV7T (+N0QJS) 10,812	65 106	45 51	24 Q 14 M	VE3IAY 8 VA3TEE 6 VE3BZ 6	6,240 9,046 5,512	539 437 431	80 2 79 - 76 -	22 A 16 A 14 A
W9LT WS7V W7WMO	113,400 36,570 30,464	756 265 238	75 69 64	24 A 18 A 9 A	N8CBA 17,400 N8XMS 15,080 N8NX 14,000	145 130 125	58 56	10 A 4 A	AA9F KU9Z K9AHH	24,288 22,360 19,836	176 6 172 6 174 5	99A 59A 712A	lowa NONI (AG9A, op)				VE3STT 6 VE3MQW 5 VE3EE 4	1,292 6,004	398 359 329	77 78 2	16 A 22 A
W7GB KC7WUE	8,800 840 9,200	100 21	44 20	2 A 3 A	K8SIA 13,860 W8DBH 6,726 W8WVU 4,160	126 5 5 65	55 57 32	3 A 11 A 1 A	WA9Z W9QFV	18,522 18,178 15,276	147 6 149 6	3 15 A 1 10 A	221,120 WB0B 55,624 NE0P 55,132	1382 409 358	80 68 77	24 B 13 A 24 A	VE3JTP 3 VE3IRF 2	1,356 9,040	234 220	67 · 66	10 A 8 A
W5ZL	24	4	3	1 Q	W8HNI/M 3,780 AA8UU 2,640 KT8X 1.224	0 70 0 44 - 34	27 30 18	6 A 6 A 1 A	AA9LS K9HS	14,148	131 5 140 4	4 12 A 9 20 A	AA0AI 22,484 AD0H 11,880	154 110	73 54 50	24 A 5 A 4 A	VA3VR 2 VA3TE 1 VA3SB 5	3,450 3,970 7,038	127 361	55 · 79 ·	15 A 18 Q
K7QD K0TO W07X	126,150 93,000	841 620	75 75 70	16 B 24 B	N8FYL 714 W8RU 102,700 K8CV 31.050	21 650 225	17 79 69	5 A 24 Q 8 Q	K9MS N9KHR	11,856 9,306	120 5 114 5 99 4	2 7 A 7 8 A	KE0FT 1,134 N0AC 95,116 W0PWE 15,476	27 602	21 79	24 A 24 Q	VE3KZ 3 VE3WZ 1 VE3FFK	4,204 6,324	218 134 102	72 53 31	8 Q 6 Q 8 Q
W7ZRC KK7A	152,460 11,660	990 106	77 55	22 A 3 A	N8KV 11,900 WB8RCR 8,648	119 94	50 46	9 Q 8 Q	N9LCR W9AX WB9EEE	8,148 7,200 7,144	97 4 75 4 76 4	2 13 A 8 24 A 7 3 A	WB0IUQ 288 K0INR 29,016	12 186	12 78	7 Q 24 U	VE3ZT Manitoba	18	3	3	1 Q
AB7YB (+ K	62,400 I7RO) 59,130	416	75 73	14 Q 20 M	WA8WPI 8,096 AB8DF 504	92	44 44 14	12 Q 3 Q	W9OF KD9XP KB9CRY	4,800 1,152 1,092	80 3 24 2 26 2	0 3 A 4 6 A 1 3 A	Kansas KOVBU 102,560	641	80	24 A	VE4VV 16 VE4MG 1	8,960 1 2,954	1056 127	80 2 51 2	24 A 24 A
W7UQ (KL9.	A, op) 94,402	613	77	12 S	AA80 82,560 ND5S 43,766 AA8TC 16,950	277	79 75	11 U 11 U	N9BT WK9O K9ZO	1,080 32 58,560	27 2 4 366 8	0 3 A 4 1 A 0 11 O	W0NXS 76,800 W0EB 53,144 KG0UA 43,512	364 294	73 74	24 A 24 A 24 A	VE5CPU 2 VE5SF 14	2,920 4,254	191 913	60 79 2	11 B 23 A
KS7T K7BG	111,750 176,800	745 1105	75 80	22 B 24 A	N8JM 8,330 K8CC (+W8MJ,WX3 190,240	M) 1189	49 80	7 U 24 M	WB9HFK AA9KH NW9S	22,048 12,614 10 368	212 5 119 5 108 4	2 15 Q 3 8 Q 8 4 Q	K0HY 41,580 W0UY 40,600 KB0GUS 21,976	297 290 164	70 70 67	24 A 24 A 24 A	VE5ZX 12 VE5MX 6 VE5AAD 4	7,664 8,704 3,560	808 452 330	79 2 76 66	24 A 6 A 9 A
AC7GM K7JM AB7CE	9,870 9,292 13,452	105 101 118	47 46 57	13 A 8 A 12 Q	K8JM (+K8MM,K8DI 149,120 KC8CNN (WB8EEJ,	0) 932 N8XTM,	80	24 M	KA9NZI WB9MII	7,954 3,570	97 4 51 3	1 11 Q 5 2 Q	N0NB 10,920 WB0YJT 26,880 AB0S (+K0WA, K0BJ,	105 210 W0CE	52 64 M)	24 A 24 Q	Alberta VE6EX 9	5,338	653	73 ·	18 A
K7ABV Nevada	38,088	276	69	6 Ū	WB8WJV, op) 13,392	124	54	12 M	K9NR 1	46,240 37,904	914 8 884 7	0 24 U 8 24 U	171,746 KA0BHO (KCOIUY,KC KA0BAT ops)	1087 0IUW,	7 9	24 M	VE6TN VE6JY	5,712 156	68 13	42 6	7 A 1 Q
K7NV N7ON K5RC	188,640 37,288 4,992	1179 236 64	80 79 39	24 B 15 A 1 A	Uhio K9NW (at N8NR)	1109	80	24 B	WG9L 1 K9CW AD4OS	30,880 48,640 18,084	818 8 304 8 137 6	u 22 U 0 10 U 6 19 U	Minnesota	111	49	16 M	VA7RR 20 VE7CC 15	mbia 1,600 1 7,440	1260 984	80 2 80 2	24 B 24 A
K6GNX WD7Y K6CNF	36 10,500 6 348	6 105 69	3 50 46	24 A 12 Q 10 Q	K8ND 168,800 K8DX 155,040 KU8E 124,890	1055	80 80	24 B 23 B 16 P	KW9A (K9JE,I 1 KE9MOT (KY0	K9MMS,K 51,520 DQ, K9PP	9LU, op: 947 8 W, ops)	s) 0 24 M	K0HB 158,560 K0AD 156,936 K0CAT 119,194	991 1006 749	80 78 79	24 B 24 B 24 P	VE7XF 12 VE7YU 9 VE7XB 6	0,480 9,484 3,840	753 646 420	80 2 77 2 76	22 A 23 A 11 A
K7BV Oregon	199,200	1245	80	24 Ŭ	W8AV 114,708 W8GN 93,280	726	79 80	24 B 16 B	W9DA (KB9K	80,068 TC,W9YO 66,300	541 7 , ops) 425 7	4 23 M 8 16 M	WA0MHJ 92,554 N0XB 63,072	601 432	77 73	24 B 24 B	VE6BIR/7 4 VA7MM	2,192 3,498	293 53	72 2 33	24 Q 6 Q
W7HWR K4XU N7OU	18,304 167,360	176 1046 1026	52 80 79	5 B 23 A 24 A	AC8E (+K8MR) 44,548	308 301	73 74	4 B 5 B	N9UC (WO9S	, op) 24,320	777 8	0 18 S	NOAT 175,520 KOOB 168,640	92 1097 1054	49 80 80	24 B 24 A 24 A	Northwest T VY0/W2RA 2	erritor 0,300	ies 175	58	9 A
W7GG K7PJT	78,588	531 401	74 76	9 A 20 A	кенм (K8RM, op) 43,026 K8MAD (K8MR, op)	303	71	4 B	Indiana N9RV 2 W9RF 1	02,400 1	265 8	0 24 B	NAUN 164,952 WA2MNO 128,232 K0PC 126,204	1044 822 809	79 78 78	24 A 24 A 24 A	Checklog K3SWZ, K3TX,	KB1T, K	(C8UR	, KE3	MX,
N/NS K7FU	53,808 39,480	354 282	76 70	14 A 10 A	42,624	296	72	3 B	KE9I 1 K8JP 1	71,840 1 49,280	074 8 933 8	0 24 B 0 23 B	W0UC 122,240 W0ZQ 107,800	764 700	80 77	24 A 24 A	W4KYW, W7G	S, W7LR		Q	5 T 2

SECTION NEWS

The ARRL Field Organization Forum

Field Organization Abbreviations

ACC	Affiliated Club Coordinator
ARES	Amateur Radio Emergency Service
ASM	Assistant Section Manager
BM	Bulletin Manager
BPL	Brass Pounders League
DEC	District Emergency Coordinator
DXFR	DX Field Representative
EC	Emergency Coordinator
LGL	Local Government Liaison
NCS	Net Control Station
NM	Net Manager
NTS	National Traffic System
OBS	Official Bulletin Station
OES	Official Emergency Station
ORS	Official Relay Station
00	Official Observer
000	Official Observer Coordinator
PBBS	Packet Bulletin Board Station
PIC	Public Information Coordinator
PIO	Public Information Officer
PSHR	Public Service Honor Roll
SGL	State Government Liaison
SEC	Section Emergency Coordinator
SM	Section Manager
STM	Section Traffic Manager
TCC	Transcontinental Corps
ТА	Technical Advisor
TC	Technical Coordinator
TS	Technical Specialist
VC	Volunteer Counsel
VCE	Volunteer Consulting Engineer
VE	Volunteer Examiner

ATLANTIC DIVISION

DELAWARE: SM, Randall Carlson, WB0JJX—"Amateur Radio just isn't the same anymore. Back when I first got my license...". If you hang around the ARRL booth at a hamfest, you are bound to hear those words at least once during the day. Well I for one am glad that not all things are the same as they were. One only has to look at the ads and articles in a recent *QST* to realize that we now have some really cool toys and new modes to play with that just were not available "...back when". Don't get me wrong, we need to remember where we came from and traditions are important. But it's also important to dream about the possibilities of the future. But isn't that what Amateur Radio has always been about, using the knowledge of the past to push forward to better things in the future. Maybe things today are not quite so different as "back when" after all. So how about it? Look to the future! Get involved with something new even if it's something "old". Traffic (March) DTN QNI 186 QTC 39 in 22 sess. DEPN QNI 41 QCT 5 in 5 sess. K3JL 37 N3HMQ 7. 73 Randall.

Construction of the staff and the staff and

a larger amount of paperwork in a much smaller amount of time. Hence, the computer has become indispensable. You will notice that nothing of my spelling ability was mentioned. Tic: N3YSI 423, N3EFW 249, W3IPX 240, W3HK 172, K2BCL 128, W3UAQ 106, N3SW 101, W3NNL 84, K3TX 66, W3JKX 47, W3TW 32, K3ARF 19, AD3X 19, KB3CE 17, N3IRN 16, KA3LVP 13, N3AS 10, KB3DCT 10, KB3CVO 7, N8JSO 5, KB3BBR 5, W3BNR 4, KB3CKD 4, W3ROQ 1, N3ZKE 1. Net Reports: EPA 260, EPAEPTN 174, PTTN 95, SEPPTN 14, PFN 14, D3ARES 5, LCARES 2, MCOES 2.

Reports: EPA 260, EPAEPTN 174, PTTN 95, SEPPTN 14, PFN 14, D3ARES 5, LCARES 2, MCOES 2. **MARYLAND/DC:** SM, Bill Howard, WB3V, 410-551-6775 wb3v@arrl.org — MDC Section Web homepage http:// users.eroix.com/wb3v/mdc. ANAR EC N3QXW reports 42 members, 4 net sessions of the ANAR ARES Net which meets on 147.805 with liaison to NCAC, MEPN, and BTN. On 3 February W3VVN, N3UXD, N3WOF, N3SEP, KO4A and N3QXW assisted the Boy Scouts of America's Klondike Derby in ANAR with routine communications. ANAR OES reports: N3QXW, NU3D, and W3VVN. FRED EC N8AAY reports 10 members, 4 net sessions of the FREDERRICK COUNTY ARES NET meeting on 147.06 with liaison to MEPN. A joint ARES/RACES registration form is being mailed to all 765 licensed Fredrick County hams. Up coming Public Service Events include the Multiple Sclerosis Walk to be held on April 22, a March of Dimes Walk on 29 April, and the Mountain Club of Maryland-Hike ACROSS Maryland on May 5. CHAR EC W3TOM reports 20 members, 4 net sessions of the Charles County Amateur Radio Emergency Service Net which meets on 145.390 MHz, with a PL 186.2 Hz, and with liaison to the MEPN, 1 drill, 1 meeting. In conjunction with the February RACES COMEX, a Section-Wide HF net was conducted on 3920 kHz with W3VK as NCS. Health & Welfare-Local Stations (HWLOC's) from each jurisdiction were asked to send a piece of traffic to WA1QAA through their HF liaison stations. Seven pieces of traffic were handled on this net. The following stations, representing the counties indicated, participated: N3ZOC, ANAR; WASTOY, ANAR; N3WKE, BALT; N3ZNU, DALT; WA3WRT, BALT; W3GYG, MHAR; N3WKE, BALT; W3ZNU, NCS, CARR; KASFL, CARR; W3GCL, HOWA; K3GK, HOWA; WA3YOO, MONT; K3YGG, NIH/Bethesda; KD3JA, PRGE; W3YO, PRGE; W5BTC, STMA; W3CWC, WASH; and WA4GGH, WICO. With the nets: Net/NM/QND/QTC/QNI; MSN/KC3Y/31/50/315, MDD/WJ3K/62/20/647, MDD top brass AA3SB AA3GV 151, K3JL 150. Tfic: KK3F 1102, AA3GV 9, W3YVQ 199, WB4FDT 80, KC3Y 52, N3DE4 94, K3G 484, N3WKE 48, N3WK 39, W3CB 36,

NORTHERN NEW YORK: SM, Thomas A. Dick, KF2GChttp://www.northet.org/nnyham&http://www.geocilies.com/ nnyara. Email: kf2gc@artl.org. ASMs: KD2AJ, WZ2T, W52KLD, N2ZMS, WA2RLW. ACC: W22T. BM: KA2JXI OCC: N2MX. PIC: N2SZK. SEC: WN2F. STN: N2ZGN. TC: N2JKG. The NNYARA - Lake Placid Hamfest Committee met at the Red Cross Building in Saranac Lake, NY on March 24th, 2001 at 11 AM - 1:00 PM. First, I want to thank all those in attendance at this very important follow up meeting. Those in attendance were, Roland Patnode-W22RP, Thomas Dick-KF2GC, Alvah Haggett-KB2LML, Ted Champagne-N4TW, Walter Brady-N2YMY, Hugh Brown-W2IB, Claude Premo-WB2YDT, Neil Rancour-KC2GOA, Bernie Jakobetz-KC2ALG, John Duquette-N2RUL and , Paul Moriarity-KC2FDK. NNY-Clubs represented were SLVRA , NCARC, DOERS, OARC, OVARC, TLARC, CVARC, MVARC, PSARC, and NNYCC. The meeting began at 11:00 AM and we discussed, topics on enlisting corporate sponsors, Special Event Station "NY2Y" and the call in station. Bernie is going to work on the art work and certificate that will be available. Moreover rafiles may need to be held to defray costs. We would like to have the tickets ready for our clubs at the next meeting which will be held May 5th. This next meeting will be a combined NNYARA general Section Meeting and Hamfest Committee report and advisement. Our Hamfest 2001 "early bird tickets" will be \$3.00, \$4.00 at the gate, \$5.00 for vendors and children under 16 admitted free. Our section is preparing for Field Day 2001 and our clubs will doing various PR with the area to encourage a record turn out of Field Day this June. Lef's make this the best Field Day ever! www.geocities.com/nnyara.73, Thomas Dick, KF2GC.

Dick, KF2GC.
SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY: SM, Jean Priestley KA2YKN (@K2AA) e-mail ka2ykn@voicenet.com. ASM: W2BE K2WB W2OB N2OO N2YAJ N2XYZ. SEC: KC2GID. STM: K2UL. ACC: KB2ADL. SGL: W2CAM. OOC: K2PSC. TC: W2EKB. TS: W2PAU. WB2MNF AA2BN KD4HZW WB3UJB WA2NBL N2QNX N2XFM. We welcome Joe Cramer, N2XYZ, as ASM for public relations for the Battleship New Jersey. As you read this, most communication systems on the New Jersey will be put back together (again). BNJARS is newly formed with 15 charter members. The Battleship (the other woman) is bringing SNJ clubs and hams together with a potential to unite North and South (NJ) Cape May County ARC mourns the lost of Silent Keys Tom Petruzzi, WA2OZG, and Walter Gabriel, W2HRF. DVRC has received N2HQX as a memorial call for the club. Emie, N2HQX, was a founding father of DVRC. NTS: QNI-NJM117 WA2OPY NJN (E) 209 AG2R NJN (L) 176 AG2R NJPN 228 W2CC NJSN 170 K2PB JSARS 376 K2ATQ SJTN 74 KB2RTZ SJVN 304 WB2UVB. SAR: WA2CUW 222, K2UL 177, AA2SV 84, KB2RTZ 81, WB2UVB 43, K2UL-4 37, N2VQA 27, WJ2F 21, W2AZ 21, KB2VYZ 11, KB2YJD 6, W2MC 6, KA2CQX 4, N2WFN 4, N2ZMI 3, WA2NDA 2, KB2VSR KB2YBM KC2ETU. PSHR: WB2UVB 174, K2UL 170, KB2RTZ 160, A2SV 124, WA2CUW 103, KA2CQX 94, N2VQA 94, KA2YKN 59, KB2YJD 53, N2WFN 52, N2HQL 19. **WESTERN NEW YORK**: SM, Scotl Bauer, W2LC—Congratulations to the Chemung County ARES "Man of the Year" award winners: Barry, N2EUS, and David, KC2FNZ, who created a portable tower and repeater system for use during communications emergencies. The system consists of 2 Kenwood radios, a repeater maker, a 60 foot crank-up tower, and a trailer for transportation. Now that's impressive; nice job guys! New officers for Chenango Valley ARA; pres Bob WA2TDO, VP Joe KA2ZFM, Sect Fred K2FRD, Treas Chuck KC2RXO. Welcome new Official Bulletin Station (OBS) N2RHL. Welcome new Emergency Coordinator (EC) for Oswego County Tom W2TQF. Almost 100 percent DEC and EC reporting in March, nice job to all! WNY Hamfests: June 1,2,3 Rochester Hamfest, ARRL Atlatic Division Convention, at Monroe County Fairgrounds, Route 15A and Calkins Rd; June 16, Cortland Hamfest, Skyline ARC, at Cortland County Fair grounds. July 15, Batavia Hamfest, Genesee Radio Amateurs; July 21, Utica Hamfest, Utica ARC. March Net Summaries: Net MM Sees ONI OSP Net MM Sees ONI OSP

Net	NM	Sess	QNI	QSP	Net	NM	Sess	QNI	QSP
BRVSN	N2OYQ	31	122	1	CHN	W2EAG	31	166	81
CNYTN	WA2PUL	J 31	351	78	EBN	WB2IJZ	22	477	0
ESS	WI2G	31	446	126	NYPHONE	N2LTC	31	346	352
NYPON	N2YJZ	31	478	152	NYS/E	WB2QIX	31	354	194
NYS/L	W2YGW	31	297	207	NYS/M	KA2GJV	31	207	50
NYSCN	W2MTA	4	17	0	NYSPTEN	WB3CU	F 31	380	47
OARC	N2KPR	4	45	5	OCTEN/E	KA2ZNZ	31	1621	252
OCTEN/L	KA2ZNZ	21	728	220	STAR	N2NCB	31	287	18
STTHN	KC2AWA	A 8	58	4	TIGARDS	W2MTA	4	30	4
WDN/E	N2JRS	31	471	104	WDN/L	W2GUT	31	441	116

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WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA: SM, John Rodgers, N3MSE. ASM: N3MYZ. SEC: N3SRJ. ASM-ARES: WB3KGT. ASM-Packet: KE3ED. OOC: W32PI. PIC: W3CG. STM: N3WAV. TC: WR4W. DEC-SO: KD3OH. DEC-N1: N3OCR. DEC-N2: KA3UVC. DEC-S1: KA3HUK. DEC-S2: N3BZW. DEC-Rapid Response: N3HJY. DEC-OES: K3TB. This month, I would like to recognize and thank the many men and women that take part in the National Traffic System here in Western Pennsylvania. These dedicated individuals volunteer countless hours of time to handle the messages into, out of, and through our section. Just a look at the numbers presented here will indicate their dedication. Thank you from all of us. The following nets have reported their activities for the past year.

11010 11010 10			ino paor jo
WPAPTN	QNI 6035	QTC 1164	Sess 366
WPACWTN	QNI 1988	QTC 1149	Sess 366
NWPA2MTN	QNI 1029	1 QTC 450	Sess 40
WPA2MTN	QNI 1753	QTC 301	Sess 349
EAMBN	QNI 2958	QTC198	Sess 251

The individuals that have met the qualifications for the Public Service Honor Roll are as follows. N3WAV 1386, WA3HJC 1272, W3OKN 1145 and N3KB 596. These individuals have filed monthly station activity reports: W3NGO 1019, W3OKN 882, N3ON 801, WA3HJC 740, WA3ONT 703, N3WAV 520, N3KB 417, W3GJ 305, KC3NY 235, WA3UNX 201, N3IBT 130, W3QOS 117, AA3ML 110, N3PBD 96, N3HBB 72, WB3ING 42, N3RDV 22, KA3COM 10, AD4XV 4, AA3TH 2.Anyone interested in more information on traffic handling may contact the section traffic manager N2WAV or myself. 73 de John Rodgers, N3MSE, WPA-SM, n3mse@arrl.org

CENTRAL DIVISION

ILLINOIS: SM, Bruce Boston, KD9UL—SEC: W9QBH. ACC: N9KP, STM: K9CNP. PIC: N9EWA. OOC: KB9FBI. DEC-Central: N9FNP. DEC: S/W KB9AIL. Long-time ARRL volunteer and section cabinet member Edward Doubek, N9RF, became a Silent Key on March 17. Ed served as the section's Technical Coordinator for many years, and was well respected for his vast knowledge and experience. His understanding of RFI was tremendously valuable to the ARRL and the Illinois Section. He will be missed. The Sangamon Valley RC plans to donate a book on Amateur Radio to Springfield's Lincoln Library. The club is also looking into the possibility of offering a radio course through the community college. A recent edition of the North Shore RC newsletter featured several pages of DX QSL cards received by their members. *Radioactivities*, the newsletter of the Argonne ARC, contained an interesting article on the first LF QSO with Europe. The Rockford ARA has named former IL Section Manager, Shari Harlan, N9SH, the RARA Ham of the Year. She had previously received the avard in 1981. Lake County RACES has been working on plans to organize a CPR class for its membership. They also provided assistance for the MS Walkathon. In May, they held a three-week license class that met twice per week. The group holds a net each Monday evening at 8 PM, and a regular club meeting on the first Monday at 7:30 PM in the Lake County EOC in Libertyville. Central DEC N9FNP reports that several

Continued on page 122.

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ARRL 225 Main St Newington, CT 06111-1494 fax 860-594-0298; rboucher@arrl.org. No telephone calls, please. ARRL is an Equal Opportunity Employer. club and activities, noteably ARRL affiliated clubs. A note to spotters, visit the Metro SKYWARN Web page at http:// www.skywarn.ampr.org. The SKYWARN Central home page also hosts a link to EZboard SKYWARN Chat which Lara Rodriguez, WXOGRL, has created. For other informative tidbits related to Amateur Radio in Minnesota, check in to the ARRL Section Phone Net held daily. Oscar Sanden, K4EH, is relocating from Grand Marais to New Hampshire. Oscar was our Cook Co ARES EC and will be missed. We look forward to hearing Oscar on the air from the east! Reminder, TwinsLAN tallgate is being held Sat June 2 again at STP Tech College.

Net	Freq	Time	QNI/QTC/Sess	Mgr			
MSPN/E	3860	5:30 P	647/202/31	W0WVO			
MSPN/N	3860	12 P	400/65/31	WA0TFC			
MSSN	3710	6 P	N/A	vacant			
MSN/1	3605	6:30 P	223/71/21	K0WPK			
MSN/2	3605	9:50 P	N/A	K0PIZ			
PAW	3925	9A-5P	2898/125/94	KA0IZA			
Tfc: WO0A, WA0TFC, KB0OHI, KB0AII, K0PIZ, K0WI							

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WA0YSL, NOJP. **NORTH DAKOTA**: SM, Kent Olson, KA0LDG – New Section web site designed specifically for ND hams. Check it out at: http://home.earthlink.net/~qtipf16/. Mark your calendar for these upcoming events: Combined Dakota and Midwest Division Convention to be held this year on June 15-16 in South Sioux City Neb., Field Day June 23-24, and Peace Gardens Hamfest July 13-15. The Superlink connection is back up into Dickinson. Thanks to those who made this possible. Congratulations and thanks to Dwayne Allen, KB7JVO, for becoming a new TS and Steve Carbno, KCOJCT, for becoming a new PIO for the Section. Two new Amateur Radio Spectrum Acts HR 817 and S 549, have been introduced into Congress. Please write Senators Conrad and Dorgan, and Representative Pomeroy and ask them for their support. Feb. Tic: HF NM KEOXT reports Goose River Net, 8:30 AM Sunday 4/57/0; WX Net 8:30 AM Mon to Sat 49/943/14; Data Net 6:30 PM daily 28/712/16. Mar Tic: NORDJ 2. HF Goose River Net, 4/49/0; WX Net 50/1001/8; Data Net 28/719/20.

SOUTH DAKOTA: SM, Roland Cory, WOYMB—South Dakota had 1568 hams at the end of last year to rank 48th of 50 states with only more than North Dakota and Delaware. We have 248 Extra Class, 250 Advanced Class, 372 General, 177 Tech Plus, 418 Tech Class, and 103 Novice Class based on the 2000 census figures. South Dakota has more hams per capita than 20% of the US. The Dakota Chapter 102 special event station in Feb resulted in 281 contacts and request for 66 certificates. The Buatket lin 281 contacts and request for club. New officers at Sioux Empire Club at Sioux Falls are pres Will Gravning, KEOZ, vp Ray Gustatson, WBOHHM, sec Rich Ballieu , WJOS. They are looking into having a special twent station on the USS Battleship Memorial in Sioux Falls this summer and also getting a new radio for their club station. The South Dakota Novice net meets on 3700 at 7 PM Central Time. Give it a try. Total traffic reported for March was 399.

DELTA DIVISION

ARKANSAS: SM, Bob Ideker, WB5VUH—Hard to believe first half of yr is coming up. So many activities going on within our section. Hope you're participating. With FD around the corner, lets be reminded of a few things associated with it. First, and foremost, please be careful and exercise safety! Our goal: no one hurt. Next, have fun. Volunteer to help set-up and take-down site. Make it a group effort. Being hot time of year, drink lots of fluids and don't overload or overheat your bodily systems. Share your knowledge. Excellent event that will bring club members together to share future memories. That's the most fun. Section will ask for Amateur Radio Week to be declared with Ark Governor. Proclamations to be mailed out to participating clubs. Take lots of pictures and submit to local newspaper along with advertising where you'll be set up. I will be traveling & hope to make your site. Make lots of contacts & finally, have lots of good food cookouts. Section Leadership staff coming together soon for retreat to discuss objectives and goals. Sign up on e-mail distribution list through www.qth.net and look for "All-Arkansas" from pull down screen. Subscribe and get emails regarding activities on-go-ing in our section. Stay active and hope you will volunteer for activities within your clubs. Tfor 97% representation. QNI: 86BOC 93, K7ZQR 61, ADSAM 28,W5RXU 25, KASMGL 8, ADSBV 4. Great job.

LOUISIANA: SM, Mickey Cox, K5MC —ACC: KM5YL. OOC: WB5CXJ, PIC: K5IQ. SEC: AC5TM. STM: KG5GE. LCW NM: W4DLZ. LTN NM: WB5ZED. Congratulations and good luck to KD5BPW as the new EC for St. Bernard Parish. Weather experts are predicting 2001 to be another intense year for storm activity. With possible hurricanes in the southern half and fornadoes particularly in the northern part of our section, LA amateurs should be prepared to provide emergency communications if called upon. If you're not already a member of your local ARES group, please contact AC5TM for information on how you can play a role in enhancing the public service record of our hobby. Hats off to WB5CXJ and all of our OOs for the great job they do in helping us keep our stations and operating practices in order. Thank yous are due to both the LA Council of Amateur Radio Clubs and the Southwest LA Amateur Repeater Club for donating \$200 each for WARC 2003. Perhaps our other clubs can match these generous donations. Recently, I've learned that our state has the lowest percentage 016 (BPL), K5IQZ 124, K5MC 64, K5DPG 35, KM5YL 27, KG5GE 18, N0KWA 9. PSHR: WB5ZED 238, K5IQZ 132, K5DPG 128, KG5GE 107, K5MC 101, KM5YL 93. Net Reports: sessions/QNI/QTC. LTN: 31/362/100. LCW: 31/ 183/41.

MISSISSIPPI: SM, Malcolm Keown, W5XX—Section Web Site: www.arrlmiss.org—Web Master: K5IBM at k5ibm@arrl .net. DEC: KD5CKP, KD5EWB, K5IMT, WB5OCD, W5OXA,

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AB5WF, N5ZNT. EC: NN5AF, KD5CKP, KB5COX, W5DJW, KB5DZJ, KD5FUO, WD5IMP, KD5KXJ, N5MZ, N5MQ, WB5OCD, W5PES, KB5RQK, WA5TEF, KC5TVL, KM5WX, KSXC, KB5ZEA, N5ZNT. The Jackson NWS issued a Test Tornado Warning for Northeast Louisiana at 10:31 on March 7th as part of Tornado and Severe Weather Awareness Week. KB5RQF reports that the Bluff City ARC Emergency Net (which services part of NELa) was operational in two minutes after the message was received. Good Jobl KB5HAV, as an NCS of the Maritime Mobile Service Net, helped to coordinate the rescue of the wounded captain of a private sailing vessel after being attacked by pirates off the coast of Venezuela. Well Done, Bobby! W5OXA reports that the West Jackson County ARC made a contribution to the ARRL Mississipp Scholarship Fund in memory of NSXGI. A similar gesture would be a worthwhile consideration for any club or individual in Mississippi wishing to support the Scholarship Fund. The Meridian ARC set up an information table promoting ham radio as part of Community Day at Bonita Lakes Mail. Don't forget the Pascagoula hamfest, June 1-2. Contact NNSAF for more details. Regret to report the passing of KCSYXP of Vicksburg. OO Rpt: KSXO. PIO Rpt: WSKWB. DEC/EC Rpt: NNSAF, KD5EWB, NSNO, WB5OCD, W5OXA, KB5RQK, KCSTYL, B5WF, N5AO, WBSOCD, W5OXA, KB5RQK, KCSTYL, AB5WF, Net Reports: sessions/ON/QTC. MSPN 31/3704/ 73, MTN 31/129/80, MSN 31/1510/11, PBRA 31/776/2, Jack son Co ARES/RACES/29/454/5, MSSN 22/119/4, West Coast MS ARES 13/281/6, JARCEN 5/88/0, Bluff City ARC 5/142/0, Attala Co ARES 5/60/3, MLEN 5/88/0, Bluff City ARC 5/142/0, Attala Co ARES 5/60/3, MLEN 5/88/0, Bluff City ARC 5/142/0, Attala Co ARES 3/20/0, Central MS Skywarn Linking Net: 1/48/0, PSHR ESW 142, KSV 130, W5X 291, KJSYY 82, Tic; KESW 464, KSVV 145, KJSYY 33, W5LEW 28, W5X2 11.

KBSW 142, KJSYY 33, WSLEW 28, WSXX 11. TENNESSEE: SM, O. D. Keaton, WA4GLS—ACC: WA4GLS. ASM: WB4DYJ. PIC: KE4CES. SEC: WD4JJ. STM: WA4HKU. TC: KB4LJV. Both the Kerbela and Tullahoma hamfests were successful, thanks to the hard work of both groups. Due to the great need for Amateur Radio in the aftermath of the Indian earthquake, CARC will donate radio equipment to Baroda ARC for its use in that emergency. RCARS is gearing up to assist in the Cherokee Trails Performance Rally later this month. BMRC/KARC 2001 officers: KE4GUT-pres; KF4RLG-BMRC up; KC4VSN-KARC up; KA4TNN-BMRC sec/treas; N7LY-KARC sec/treas; KF4YAY-activities mgr; KG4DTW-F.D. captain; KG4DTX-editor; KE4SYP-comm dir and assistant S Co EC and repeater tech; KC4LKG- chaplain; N4NRI-S Co EC; KE4IFP- H. Co EC; K4LN-repeater trustee; WB4JKB-tech con; AC4QX-NM. MARC News gives very good instructions on the operation of an emergency net. Thanks, Tom, KM4ES. The March issue of SPARKS contains a good article on the handling of QSL cards for credit for the ARRL programs. If you are unable to pick up a copy of SPARKS and need QSL information, get in touch with Terry Cox, KB4KA, who is one of TN's QSL card checkers. Phone 901-854-4191 or e-mail tacox@concentric.net. Thanks to the RACK members who assisted the Knoxville Track Club's Smoky Mountain Half Marathon and 5K races. DRN 5 report: sess 62, QTC 747, TN rep 73% by KE4GYR and W40GG. Net sess/QTC/ 749, TMPN 31/55/2788; TEMPN 22/45/880; TEPN 27/79/ 3882; TSCWN 28/29/190. Tfc: N4PU 145, KE4GYR 92, W4SQE 70, WA4HKU 31, W4SYE 28, WB4DY 27, K14V 12, K4QQ 6, WA4GLS 6, WD4JJ 5, W4HZD 4, WA4GZZ 3.

GREAT LAKES DIVISION

KENTUCKY: SM, John D. Meyers, N4GNL—The Section Cabinet will only be posted every other month as to try and bring as much news to the section as possible. If you club, ARES group is looking for a good project consider Field Day. What a way to introduce new hams to the world of radio. Congratulations to Jake McHendrix, WD4PBF, of Florence, Ky, on 23 years of service as an EC. Silent Keys this month; W4UX, John A. (Bill) Bryant, and WB4LJU, Jim Scofield. All clubs in Ky and/or their PlOs are requested to update your information with Steve McCallum, W2ZBY, at w22by@juno .com. This information is needed in order to make sure the local news media can be made aware of the happenings in your area. Activity for March 2001 in the KY Section. KSN 256/31/K04OL; KTN 1/1146/ 33/31/K4LID; KTN 2/1145/ 56/31/K4VKS. KYN 309/ 38/31/K4AVX, KEN 104/22/5/ KA4MAP; WTPEN 48/ 2/4/K04OL; 1ARES 51/4/9/KE4JFS; 7DARN 66/8/ 4/WDBJAW; 13ARES 39/0/5/N4COR; K4MSU/ 45/2/4/ K4JFD. Tfc: K04OL 45, KE4JFS 39, K4AVX 26, WB4DN 3. MICHIGAN: SM. Dick Mondro, W8FQT (w8fq@arrl.org)—

NUSEN VERSION 25, WB4ZDU 3.
MICHIGAN: SM, Dick Mondro, WBFQT (wBfqt@arrl.org)— ASM: Roger Edwards, WB8WUV (wb8wj@arrl.net), ASM: John Freeman, N8ZE (n8ze@arrl.net). STM: James Wades, WB8SIW (wb8siw@arrl.net). ACC: Sandra Mondro, KG8HM (kg8hm@arrl.net). OCC: Donald Sefcik, N8NJE (n8nje@arrl.net), NC/SNE: David Colangelo, KB8RJI (dcolangelo@ ameritech.net) SGL: Ed Hude, WA8QJE (edhude@juno com). TC: Dave Smith (DSmith@smithassoc.com). Youth Activities: Steve Lendzion, KC8MCQ (kc8mcq@arrl.net). BM: Thomas Durfee, Jr.,WI8W (wi8w@arrl.net). Activities: Steve Lendzion, KC8MCQ (kc8mcq@arrl.net). BM: Thomas Durfee, Jr.,WI8W (wi8w@arrl.net). BM: Thomas Durfee, Jr.,WI8W (wi6w@arrl.net). Congratulations to the new officers of the Genesee County Radio Club Pres. Ron Dutro, KF8VG; Treas. Verle Winningham, K8VW; Sec. John Kroll, K&LJG; Dir. Louie Hardy, WB8HJW; Trustee: Carl Miller, KF8Y. Are you ready for Field Day 2001? Let's not forget to publicize the local events with newspaper articles and an information table to let the public know what we do for our communities and to exhibit our capabilities. Invite some local school or youth groups or scouts to come out and learn aboutradio communications. Let them talk to someone across the country or in a foreign country. What a great way to kindle an interest in our hobby. By now our severe weather season is well under way. If you have not attended a training session this year, try to familiarize yourself with the proper net procedures. Have you made plans yet for our Annual Michigan ARPSC Family Outin Activities. July 5-8. Reservations are required via kc8mcq@arrl.net, Taffic reports for March 2001: K8GA 438, KB8ZYY 276, N8FPN 246, N8EIZ 242, W8FTN 240, WX8Y 129, K8LJQ 115, W8RNQ 110, W8RF 98, WB8SIW 90, AA8SN 70, WI8K 65, K8AE 63, K3UWO 59, K8ZJU 43, WA8DHB 36, N8EXY 35, K8UPE 31, N8UN 30, KA8DDQ 26, KI8GF 17, W8YU 16, KSAMR 15, K8JN 14, KN8LD 11, N8TDE 7, N8EXS 2, N8JAT 2. Deadline 5th of the month. Please support the following Section Nets:

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LMR 400 "ULTRA-FLEX" STRD BC CNTR FOIL + BRAID 3.1dB @ 450 MHz TPE JKT	35' \$49. ⁶⁵ 25' \$43. ⁶⁵ 15' \$35. ⁷⁵ 10' \$28. ⁸⁵ 6' \$18. ⁹⁵ 3' \$17. ⁹⁵ 1' \$16. ⁹⁵ Assemblies now available at all AES locations
LDF4-50A Andrew 1/2" Heliax® 1.51 db/1530 watts @450 MHz 450 MHz 2.38/FT 2.33/FT 2.33/FT 2.25/FT	With USA made Silver/Tetion®/Gold Pin PL259 to male "N"
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RG213/U STRD BC MIL-SPEC NC/DB/UV JACKET 1.2 dB/2500WATTS @ 30MHz	Assemblies now available at all AES locations
RG8/U STRD BC FOAM 95% BRAID UV RESISTANT JKT 0.9dB/1350WATTS @ 30MHz	RG142/U 50 OHM COAX ASSEMBLIES Double Silver Braid Shields, High Power Teflon® Dielectric & Jacket
RG58A/U STRD CENTER 95% TC BRD UV RESISTANT JKT 2.6dB/350 WATTS @ 30MHz	PL259 ea end: 1ft \$10.55 ea, 3ft \$13.55 ea, 6ft \$18.55 ea, 9ft \$22.55 ea, 12ft \$27.55
RG223/U SOLID SC 2 95% BRD NC/DB/UV JKT 2.0 dB/600 WATTS @ 30 MHz	ea, foit \$37.º ea ● N male ea end. fit \$14.º ea, oit \$19.º ea, oit \$22.º ea ● 3 ft jumpers \$20. [®] ea: RA BNC male-"N" male, RA BNC male-"N" female,
RG142/U SOLID SCCS 2-95% SILVER BRAIDS Teflor® JKT 8.2dB/1100WATTS @ 400MHz25FT/UP 1.75/FT.	SMA, male-BNC female, SMA female-"N" female, HA SMA male-"N" female, SMA female-"N" male, SMA Male-"N" male.
	HT SOLUTION ASSEMBLIES
RG11/U STRD BC (VP-66%) 95% BRAID NC/DB/UV JKT 1.3dB/1000WATTS	I nese jumpers will nelp improve the performance and life of your Hand Held Transceiver.
RG6/U CATV FOAM 18GA CW FOIL + 60% ALUM BRAID	RG58A/U Group: 1ft R.A. SMA Male-SO239 (UHF Female) \$16. ^{se} ea • 1ft R.A. SMA Male-"N" Female
	S15. ⁹⁵ ea • 1ft R.A. SMA Male-BNC Female \$15. ⁹⁵ ea • 3ft R.A. SMA Male-PL259 \$13. ⁹⁵ ea. RG58/U Group:
	3ft R.A. BNC Male-SO239 (UHF Female) \$15. ^{se} ea 3ft R.A. BNC Male-PL259 \$14. ^{se} ea, RG8X Mini Group: 6ft PL259-BNC Male \$10. ^{se} ea.
5971 8/COND (2/18 6/22) BLK UV RES JKT. Recommended up to 125ft	All connector terminations are soldered, Hi-Pot [®] tested @ 5kv for one minute, continuity
1618 8/COND (2/16 6/18) BLK UV RES JKT. Recommended up to 200tt	be used as a boot.
1216 8/COND (2/12 6/16) BLK UV RES JKT. Recommended up to 500ft	PL259 "N" Male
1806 18GA STRD 6/COND PVC JACKET Recommended for Yaesu Rotors25/FT .23/FT .21/FT	CONNECTORS
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Net	QNI	QTC	Sess	NM	Freq	Time	Day
MACS	237	65	31	W8RNQ	3.953	11 PM	Daily (1 PM Sun.)
MITN	483	403	31	N8FPN	3.952	7 PM	Daily
UPN	1277	43	35	AA8SN	3.921	5 PM	Daily (Noon Sun.)
GLETN	504	107	31	WB8ICN	3.932	8:30 PM	Daily
SEMTN	313	109	31	WI8K	145.330	10:15 PM	Daily
WSSBN	760	53	31	K8CPW	3.935	7 PM	Daily
MI-ARPS	C 84	4	4	W8FQT	7.232	5 PM	Sunday (Alt. 3.932)
VHF	334	8	8	KB8ZYY	Var.	Var.	

VHF 334 8 8 KB27Y Var. Var. **OHIO:** SM, Joe Phillips, K8QOE, Faifield, (to contact me, see page 12)— In March, the Ohio Section lost its Technical Co-ordinator, Mike Brown, W8DJY (sk), Middletown. A lifelong ham and also a physics professor at Miami University, Mike loved demonstrating electronic theories with simple, house-hold products most notably confirmed in 1999's demonstra-tion of the Faraday pail (electromagnetic theory) at the Ohio Section Conference. We will miss him. Ohio's biggest public service event is the Great Ohio Bicycle Adventure (GOBA) 7th to the 23rd This year it will cover the central and south-Section Conference. We will miss film. Ohio's bliggest public service event is the Great Ohio Bicycle Adventure (GOBA) 17th to the 23rd. This year it will cover the central and south-east part of Ohio. Contact SGL Jeff Ferriell, K8ZDA, for de-tails. And don't forget Field Day Weekend is the 23rd-24th. Where it is possible, it is wise to have the public watching. Invite the local media: invite persons living near your Field Day site. Yes, sharpening our emergency skills is topic number one, but public acceptance of our work comes right after that. Which leads us to last March 28th, when our SKYWARN pro-grams completed an Ohio Tornado Safety Drill. The National Weather Service activated its alert system across the entire state, not only us but the commercial radio and TV stations. Over 1000 amateur radio operators in the Ohio Section manned their radios, the 6-meter backbone operations was set up with the NWS offices so that reports could be sent in from the districts if the need arose. SEC Larry Rain, WDB/HP, Mansfield, was extremely pleased with the manner amateus throughout Ohio proved their readiness. Newsletter editors the 10th annual Ohio Section Newsletter Contest is on. Con-tact Scott Yonally, N8SY, Mansfield, the PIC for the rules and your entry. OHIO SECTION CONGRATS TO (A) Jerry Wheeler, KG8RN, Alliance, (B) Lela McClaren, KB8/PD, Salem, and (C) Colleen Roth, N8TNV, Lucas County; who all won Ham of the Year from their respective clubs. Especially colleen, a sightless ham who every day is on active duty at ARES net time in the Toledo area. OHIO JUNE HAMFESTS; Goodyear ARC, Akron (10) and Milford ARC, Cincinnati (16) de K8QOE. Now for the March traffic reports: *Net QNI QTC QTR Sess Time Freq NM*

Net	QNI	QTC	QTR	Sess	Time	Freq	NM
BN (E) 159	71	293	31	1845	3.577	WD8KFN
BN (L)				2200	3.577	NY8V
OSN	140	56	509	31	1810	3.708	WB8KQJ
OSSB	N				1030, 1615, 1845	3.9725	KF8DO
OH Se	ection /	ARES			1700 Sn	3.875	WD8IHP

Tfc: N8IO 559, K8PJ 423, N8OD 338, WN8SIO 338, WD8KFN TIC: NBIO 539, KBP 3423, NBOD 338, WINSIO 338, WDBKIN 295, WB8KVM 254, KD8H2 623, NBBZ 209, NS8C 143, WBSTX 142, NBTNY 128, WA8SSI 117, KC8HJL 99, NBDD 94, NBYWX 80, K80UA 68, N8CW 62, KC4IYD 61, KD9K 58, N8IBR 56, K8QIP 54, KX8B 51, W3PBX 47, KC8HTP 46, N8IBR 56, K8QIP 54, KX8B 51, W3PBX 47, KC8HTP 46, N8IBR 56, K8JMP 46, W8RPS 44, NS8C 42, KC8JKE 38, N8RRB 34, KI8O 22, WB8IOW 13, KB8SBK 11, N8RAK 6, W8JTJ 2, KB8TIA 1.

HUDSON DIVISION

EASTERN NEW YORK: SM, Pete Cecere, N2YJZ— STM: Jim Peterson, K2CSS. SEC: Ken Akasofu, KL7JCQ. ACC: Shirley Dahlgren, N2SKP. SGL: Herb Sweet, K2GBH. PIC: John Farina, WA2QCY. BM: Ed Rubin, N2JBA. OOC: Hal Post, AK2E. TC: Rudy Dehn, W2JVF. ASM: Tom Raffaelli, WB2NHC. ASM: Bob Chamberlain, N2KBC. ASM: Andrew Schmidt, N2FTR. ASM: Richard Sandell, WK6R. ASM: Phil Bradway, KB2HQ. Net Reports (March 2001) Check-ins (QNI)/Taffic handled (QTC+CSP): AES 60/6 CDN 316/123 CGESN 42/6 ESS 446/252 HVN 670/241 SDN 480/176 NYPHONE 346/710 NYPON 478/308 NYS/E 297/423 NYS/M 207/104 NYS/L 354/398 NYSPTEN 380/94. Field Day is al-most here. Are you ready? Visit the ARRL, Division and ENY Section Web pages today, there is a LOT of info there. Join in most here. Are you ready? Visit the ARRL, Division and ENY Section Web pages today, there is a LOT of info there. Join in on an emergency/traffic net. It's not too early to plan for our SET event. A very special thanks to Rob, KR2L, for all his efforts and service as SM, good luck Rob. I'm looking for your thoughts and suggestions. Feel free to contact me at n2yi2@ arrl.org. Again, thanks to all for the good wishes. 73 de N2YJZ. PSHR: N2YJZ 189, N2UBA 161, WB2ZCM 142, KC2DAA 136,W2AKT 125, WA2YBM 116, W2JHO 98, KB2YUR91. Tfc: N2JBA 103,N2YJZ 96, KC2DAA 60, W2AKT 47, N2TWN 46, WB2ZCM 39, W2JHO 22, WA2YBM 12, KC2BUW 1. KC2BUW 1

K2AVV 12, N2AWI 11 WA2BSS 11, KB2YUR 6, KL7JCQ 1, KC2BUW 1.
NEW YORK CITY / LONG ISLAND: SM, George Tranos, N2GA. ASM: KA2D, N1XL, K2YEW, W2FX, KB2SCS. SEC: KA2D. ACC: N2MUN. PIC-East: N2RBU. PIC-West: K2DO. TC: K2LJH. BM: W2IW. OOC: N1XL. STM: WA2YOW. SGL: open. The NY State PRB-1 bill (Assembly Bill A-1565A & Senate Bill S-2893A) is making headway through the legislature. We need your help and support now! Please write a letter or send an e-mail to your Assemblyman and State Senator asking them to support or cosponsor this bill. More info and sample letters are on both the NLI and Hudson Division Web sites. Field Day is THIS month - June 23 & 24. The NLI Staff will be accompanying me on a tour of club Field Day sites again this year. Please contact me and let me know your club's plans! Are you ready? Plan now, get the new FD2001 rules, invite your public officials and send out your press releases. Plan for a demonstration of digital modes for those extra points. The monthly NLI Section e-happenings newsletter has been a success and is being e-mailed to all ARRL members in the section who have subscribed to Division / Section bulletins. If you have not received this newsletter, go to the ARRL Web site (www.arrl.org) and update your profile. Check the box that indicates you want Division / Section bulletins. Previous newsletter subscribed on the NLI site. Please e-mail me with your club's information, and I will get it in the newsletter June Events: HOSARC Hamfest at Briarcliffe College in Bethpage is Sunday, June 10. KCRA special event stations for 176th Anniversary of Fort Hamilton is Sunday, June 10-WA2ZWP will be QRV on 14.243, 21.343, is Sunday, June 10 - WA2ZWP will be QRV on 14.243, 21.343

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28.383. Shelter Island 10k run is June 9 - Contact Don Fisher, N2QHV, at 631-765-2757. Tour-de-cure Bikathon is June 10 - Contact Bill Scheibel, N2NFI, at 631-929-0126. EC/AECs, the public service calendar is full of activity. Remember to submit your manpower reports after the event. The event is not over until the report is filed. Volunteer Exam session, club listings, upcoming events and more are available on the NLI Web site - www.arthudson.org/nli. Report all changes to N2GA before the 12th of the month. Ttc: WB2GTG 443, N2AKZ 200, W2RJL 102, KB2KLH 45, WA2YOW 31, KA2YDW 22, KC2FWD 22, WA2VZK 13, KA2UEC 8, KA2D 6, N2TEE 2.

MIDWEST DIVISION

IOWA: SM, Jim Lasley, NOJL—ASM: NOLDD—SEC: NAOR. ACC: NOIJP @ KEOBX. BM: KOIIR @ WOCXX. SGL: KOKD. STM: KBORUU. I know this takes space... but I do have e-mail and... "Why is the sky blue? Of course for an oscillating electric dipole, the radiated energy is proportional to the square of the charge acceleration, and since the polarization of air is directly proportional to the applied electric field, then the charge acceleration density is proportional to the second time derivative of the electric field, which is obviously proportional to the square of the frequency for an incident EM wave of a given energy density. Thus the dispersed energy is proportional to the fourth power of the frequency and EM waves in the 375 nm range are scattered by the atmosphere 16 limes as much as EM waves in the 750nm range." As Buzz would aNE'Skywarn is now incorporated. Next step is 501 (c) 31 Looks like DX has been good. Hello Summer, hello noise. Time for FD. Let's go work 'em. Let me know where. 73. Newsletters were received from OARC, GCARC, DARC, SCARC/CARC, TSARC, CVARC, EIDXA, DMRAA, FMARC, SAS, ICARC, NIARC. Traffic: KBORUU 179, WOSS 177, NOJL 33, WBOB 16.

33, WB0B 15.
KANSAS: SM, Orlan Cook, W0OYH, ASM/ACC/OCC: Robert Summers, K0BXF. SEC: Joseph Plankinton, WD0DMV. STM: Ron Cowan KB0DTI. PIC: Scott Slocum, KC0DYA. Please welcome Mike Afton, KOPY, as our new Net Manager of our NTS QKS Kansas CW tfc net. Also welcome new Emergency Coordinator, Scott Mentzer, KB0WPY, of Dist 3 Zone 40 Sherman Co. Kevin Reich, KB0YGL, has resigned as DEC of Dist 2 and John is filling out the application for the position? Congratulations are in order to Preston, W0WWR, who has made BPL 3 consecutive times in a row to earn his medallion. I wish to take this space to give recognition to our ARRL KS Net managers Louie, WB0YWZ, of the KS Phone net and KS Sideband net. Jay, AB5PA, of the Central States Tfc Net. Nike, KOPY, of our QKS CW tfc net 3610 kHz 7 & 10 PM dy. Ron of our QKS-SS slow speed CW tfc net. See KAR newsletter for more on nets. Feb. Kansas Nets: sessions/QNI/137. KSBN 28/1184/118 KPN 20/315/26 KMWN 28/993/639 CSTN 24/1888/ 108 QKS 54/262/131 QKS-SS 10/34/7 SEC 68/825/19 QNS KB0AMY N0BTH KB0BXF KC0CFL KC0CIG WD0DDG WD0DVM AA0IQ N0LJK W0PBV W0WWR, NB0Z, WB0ZNY, W0SS/Mgr. EBS AA0HJ received 0 W14N Walletins48, Personal 2 NTS. KS the W0WWR 818, W0OYH 52, KB0ODT 37, NB0Z 14, W0FCL 12, OBS-WA0DTR 15 and Iots of room 4 UR report.

0 WhAW Bulletins48, Personal 2 N1S. KS tto: WOWWR 818, WOOTH 52, KBOOT 37, NBOZ 14, WOFCL 12, OBS-WA0DTH 15 and lots of room 4 UR report.
 MISSOURI: SM, Dale Bagley, K0KY— I am looking forward to visiting with the Amateur Radio operators attending the North Central MO Hamfest in Macon, MO on June 9th, and at the Ozark Mountain Repeater Club's Hamfest in Houston, MO on June 16th. Cliff Ahrens, K0CA, the MO Section DXCC Card Checker will be at the NCMO Hamfest for those needing to get or upgrade their DXCC award. Robert Gill, KC0GHY, Kennett Middle School Radio Club sponsor, lead his students on a field trip to Larry Anthony, WBOVAM's QTH to learn more about Amateur Radio. In Gidion, MO, School Radio Club sponsor, lead his students on a field trip to Larry Anthony, WBOVAM's QTH to learn more about Amateur Radio. In Gidion, MO, School Radio Club sponsor, lead his students on a field trip to Larry Anthony, WBOVAM's QTH to learn more about Amateur Radio. In Gidion, MO, School Radio Club sponsor, Near Checker and Learning the Morse Code. Thanks to these fine teachers and all the others through out the MO Section, a new generation will be introduced to the wonderful world of Amateur Radio. Hannibal MO ARC has been officially renewed as a Special Services Club according to the Affiliated Club Coordinator Keith Haye, WE0G. There are a number of benefits to a club the being an SSC and it would be a good idea for more clubs to seek that horor. Many Section Radio Clubs are producing a Web based version of their monthly newsletter. Because of the rising cost of malling and publications this is the only way some clubs have to reduce expense. One of the best Club Newsletter 1 receive via e-mail is produced for the st. Charles ARC by Craig Bennett, NOIM and Lois Bennett, KCOESK. Their use of photographs and format for the newsletter is outstanding. I will be sotlighting several other outstanding newsletters in upcoming Section News reports. Thanks to ABC printers, owmed by Paul Poteet, ABOC and Jackie

WA0YJX 26, KE0KS 14. **NEBRASKA**: SM, Bill McCollum, KE0XQ—ASM: W0KVM, NOMT, WYOF, WB0ULH & WB0YWO. It is with deep regret to inform you that Paul, KC0SX, and Jewell, WB0JIE, have become Silent Keys. Paul was a member of the AKSARBEN ARC. Jewell and his wife were killed in a head on auto crash. Jewell was active on several Nebraska Nets. It was good seeing many of you at the Nebraska State Convention. I am pleased to announce that there are two recipients of the "Nebraska Ham of the Year" award - John "Mac" McKinney (W0AP) of Dannebrog and Gerry Bennett (W0WKP) of Roca. These gentlemen have been licensed for many years and have made many contributions to our hobby. Congratulations, Mac and GerryI 1 am pleased to announce that Dick, W0HXL has been appointed Net Manager of the AKSARBEN ARC Informal Net. Net Reports: MID NE ARES: QNI 313, QTC 2 & 31 sessions. NE Storm Net: QNI 1042, QTC 10 & 31 sessions.



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NE 40 Meter Net: QNI 539, QTC 6 & 30 sessions. Lincoln/ Logan ARES: QNI 21, QTC 2 & 3 sessions. Trc: KOPTK 121, KE0XQ 20, WY0F 8, WA0ZCN 7, KA0DBK 6, W0UJI 6, WA0ZCM 4, W0BMT 3, W0EXK 2, WB0ART 2, PSHR: KA0DBK 139.

NEW ENGLAND DIVISION

NEW ENGLAND DIVISION
 CONNECTICUT: SM, Betsey Doane, K1EIC—BM: KD1YV.
 OOC: WIGC. PIC: W1FXQ. SC: WA1D. SGL: K1AH. STM: K1HEJ. TC: W1FAU. Well, 1 missed the Southington Hamfest and missed you all because my Florida trip (where it was supposed to be warm) left me with a bad cold at about that time. Will look for you at the next hamfest. It saddens me very much to report that Phil, W1KSC, is a Silent Key. Phil was terrific-always at a hamfest, always keeping up with what's new and just a marvelously enthused op. He was also active in QCWA. We'll sure miss him. Congrats to everyone involved in the Trinity Science Fair Exhibit with special thanks to W1FXQ, W1AGP and K3UFG. Lots of young people learned about our hobby! Recruiting is already beginning for next year's event. Don't forget The Big E in September-Al, N1JWF, and Walt, KA1DFH, will be team captains this year. Amazingly, Field Day is just around the corner. Joe, N1KHB, is compiling a list of FD sites which we can make available that weekend because my nephew is getting married. Gosh, I silently gasped when I learned that that wedding was really FD weekend It was nice to visit FARA members last month; they're running a General license class and looking forward to various events including operating at The Dogwood Festival and Field Day. The Wireless Ops of Winsted and CQ Clubs had speakers from local Red Cross at their annual banquet and are enthused about training with Red Cross and training for emergency comms in the Torrington/Winsted area. Ed, K1UQE, reports that ECARA had a very successful hamfest in March-best everl Cu on the air-73. Net sess/ONI/QTC/NM: ECTN 31/298/198/WA4QXT; NVTN 29/151/33/KB1CTC; WESCON 31/274/72/KA1GWE; CPN 30/240/108/N1D1C; CN 22/74/46/N1AEH; BOMN 27/280/353/NM1K; CT NTSD 1455 total/V1WGC. Tric: NM1K 2976, KA1VED 593, WA4QXT 382, KA1GWE 197.

KAIGWE 197. EASTERN MASSACHUSETTS: SM, Phil Temples, K9HI— ASMs: WAIECF, NIGTB, WAIIDA, NIUGA, AA1MO, ACC: NIDHW, BM: NIIST, OOC: KILJN, PIC: NIPBA, SGL: K3HI. STM: NZ1D, TC: NIUEC. (SEC: open) e-mail list: ema-arrl@qth.net, Web: http://www.qsl.net/ema-arrl. AA1MO has been appointed as a new ASM. WF1F was featured on Boston's WHDH-TV news discussing MIR. Sturdy Memorial Hospital ARC members garnered press coverage on "Cosmonautics Day" by attempting to contact the Int'l Space Station from N. Attleboro High School. Two newspapers and Channel 6 covered the event. W1QWT spoke at a recent South Shore RA license class about the Amateur Auxiliary program. Speaking of speaking, ACC N1DHW has been making the rounds at many clubs in the section. Congrats to the Framingham ARA and Norwood ARC for renewal of, and new approval for Special Service Club status, respectively. Marconi RC members operated from their home stations for new approval for Special Service Club status, respectively. Marconi RC members operated from their home stations for the recent the Int'I Marconi Day event. Patriot DX Assn. has experienced renewed activity of late. Spring is here, and with it the return of many walkathons and public service events. If you're new and wish to volunteer, check out http://purl.org/ hamradio/publicservice/nediv. Boston ARC's recent tech class produced seven new hams. From SGL K3HI: "Please write your state legislators and ask that S. 1217 (and/or other similar bills being considered) be amended to explicitly men-tion that the new anti-cellular laws are not meant to apply the Amateur Radio service: "K 11WU yooke about Phase 3D at a recent Algonquin ARC meeting. N1CPE reports that recent improvements have been made to the Wellesley ARS 2m and 440 MHz repeaters. Norwood ARC is making plans to conduct a 2 m Morse code practice net. EMA ARL Web site of the contin: The Cape Ann ARA has a redesigned, professionala 2 m Morse code practice net. EMA ARRL Web site of the month: The Cape Ann ARA has a redesigned, professional-looking site at http://www.qsl.net/w1glo. MA VOAD and its member organizations were active during the recent flooding in EMA. KB1CSB was among those who volunteered to make phone calls to affected citizens. Kudos to W1EC and W1DL: ARRL members for 50- and 60 years, respectively! Falmouth ARA's flea fest will be held shortly. Pentucket RA will conduct a fox hunt in Maudley State Park in Newburyport. This SM has visited several clubs in recent weeks, including the HP/Agilent ARC, the Minuteman RA, and the Cape Ann ARA. 73, K9HI. Tfc: W1GMF 2409, KB1AJ 1987, N1LKJ 849, KW1U 780, KY1B 625, W2EAG 443, NZTD 241, KD1LE 213, N1AJJ 134, WA1FNM 104, K1HTN 96, K1SEC 75, WA1LPM 63, N1IST 56, K8SH 53, K1BZD 49, KB1EB 40, NCTX 32, N1TDF 12, N1TPU 10, N1ZFF 7, NK1L 1. N1TPU 10, N1ZFF 7, NK1L 1.

bb, RBSH 53, KIBZD 49, KBTEB 40, NOTX 32, NTTDP 12, NTTPU 10, N12FF 77, NK1L 1.
MAINE: SM, Bill Woodhead, N1KAT—ASMS: WA1YNZ, KA1TKS, STM: N1JBD. BM: W1JTH. SGL: W1AO. ACC KA1RFD. OOC: N1H7V. PIC: KD1OW. SEC: N1KGS. Asst. Dirs: W1KX, KA1TKS, K1NIT. Web Site: N1WFO. The Can-Am Crown Dog Sled Races held in March in Ft. Kent were very successful, due to the help of the following amateurs: N1UYA, N1PMS, KB1EBE, WA1YNZ, KA1COX, KC1SE, KA10OW, N1HSQ, N8VJM, N1OMC, N1CGV, KW1C, WA12QH, N1FCW, KA1VTW, N1JHT, KB1EBG, N1KGS, N1ZLA, N1ZHQ, N1ZBX, N1JHD, N7GLR, N1CHF, and with the addition of VE1PIN, this was truly an international event. Congratulations and thanks to all for a job well done. So much for Global Warming - the 18+" of snow that greeted the attendees of the ARRL Maine State Convention in Lewiston was not a welcome sight. However, the Andy ARC was able to dig itself out enough to try it again another year. 250 hearty Hams travel the weather to support Amateur Radio. My sincere thanks to: K01OW, K1GUP, N1RY, AL2Q, W1ME, N1NAF, N1RWY, N1WTQ, and K1TWF for making this year's convention a very memorable experience. 73, Bill, N1KAT. Tfc: W1KX 181, N1JBD 55, W1QU 49, W1BLT 43, W1JX 35, KA2ZKM 33, W1JH 27, KA1RFD 24.

33, WIJH 27, NATHED 24. NEW HAMPSHIRE: SM, AI Shuman, N1FIK (n1fik@arrl. .org)—NH Web site (www.nhradio.org). As I write this column in early April, the snow is finally melting. Special thanks to all the ARES & SKYWARN members who responded to the many activations this past season. Interested in being a better com-municator? Sign up for the online Amateur Radio Emergency Communications Course. ARECC is a new training tool of-fered by the League. Having completed the course this month,

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I can attest that it is well worth it. Sad to report the passing of Harry Smith, K1JNJ, known here and in RI. Harry was a good friend and will be greatly missed. The N H Section Manager's Award has been redesigned. This colorful and classy award will be given to members of Amateur Radio community who have served with distiction on behalf of the public good. This award may be viewed on the NH Website. If you know of someone who is deserving of recognition, please contact me. The license plate bill failed to pass by the NH House Transportation Committee by a vote of 18-2. Go to the New Hampshire Website to find out how they voted and remember! 73-AI, N1FIK, 487-3333. Net NM/Sess/ONI/QTC: GSFM N1RCO 31/232/46, GSPN WBIGXM 31/147/87; VTNH WAIJVV 31/130/107. Tfc: W1PEX 1472, WA1JVV 119, W1ALE 92, N1NH 75, WB1GXM 32, K1STV 21, N1CPX 19. RHODE ISLAND: SM, Armand Lambert, K1FLD— A recent

75, WBIGAM 32, NISTV 21, NICPA 19.
RHODE ISLAND: SM, Armand Lambert, K1FLD— A recent meeting of the BVARC featured an impressive presentation by Bob Seega, the VP for Narragansett Electric Co on the reasons for the power problems with California and how we on the East coast differ to resolve problems.// Meanwhile the PVARC and OSARG team up to provide outstanding radio coverage for the Burrillville cance race held on St Patrick's day this year. Kudos to Ken, KB1AWV, and Judy, KC1RI, and all the volunteers that teamed up to make the event possible / / Tri-city radio club reports ordering PSK-31 transceiver kits featured in *QST* to join in on this popular mode sweeping Amateur Radio world wide and the software is free for the down loading available on the ARRL home page. Just type psk31 into the search engine and browse the many articles./ Riley Hollingsworth recently praised the Amateur Auxiliary and the OOs for their dedicated service to our favorite hobby/ service.// This month brings Field Day, a chance to have fun while operating under emergency conditions. Often times magical things happen to radio operators during this captivating weekend, so join your favorite club and operate. This year, yours truly will be out of the area and Bob, W1YRC, the ASM for RI will be touring the club F0 sites. Give Bob a big welcome. He is anxious to meet all of you. 73 till next time, Armand, K1ELD.

WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS: SM, William C. Voedisch, W1UD, w1u@arrI.org—ASM: NIMAP. ASM (digital): KD1SM. STM: W1SJV. SEC: K1VSG. OOC: WT1W. Ed, W1W, entertained and informed the MTRA group on techniques used in the LF and ELF bands. We are anticipating the allocation of two frequencies in that band (136 and/or 176 KH2). He brought recording of his monitoring the 70 Hz frequency. Some of the sounds were astounding and bewildering until Ed explained what they were and what produced them. MARA's meeting was devoted to Field Day preparations. Mt. Wachusett will be the site again this year. They have recruited a City of Leominster official to visit the site. Considering that the mountain is closed to vehicle traffic, it should be an interesting experience getting to the top. They plan to operate QRP throughout the weekend. Other clubs have formulated similar plans. NOBARC has a Newcomer's Net at 7:30 PM Monday night and a Near Net for club discussion at 8:00 PM on Sunday night. Join, it should be interesting. Tfc: K1TMA 215, N1WAS 175, N1IBS 27, KD1SM 8, W1BMK 6, W1UD 307. 73 until next month.

NORTHWESTERN DIVISION

ALASKA: SM, Kent Petty, KL5T – Alaska PRB-1 Bill passed Senate and introduced in House. Anchorage Amateur Radio Club completed purchase of motor home. Volunteers needed to engineer and reconfigure for communications command post. State Girl Scout encampment upcoming at Palmer Fairgrounds June 14-17. Many activities planned for over 2,400 expected campers. Teresa Nunes (KLOWW) and Gerianne Thorsness (WLTRY) coordinating and need assistance. HF nets: Sniper's Net 3920 1800 AST, Bush Net 7093 2000 AST, Mottley Group 3933 2100 AST, and Alaska Pacific Net 14292 M-F 0830 AST. ALL HAMS – Please report communication drills and exercises, emergency communication activations, and public service Activity Report) form at: http://www.qsl .net/aresalaska/isd157/public_service.html. FaSTERN WaSHINGTON: SM Kule Punb KATCSP- On

.net/aresalaska/isd157/public_service.html. EASTERN WASHINGTON: SM, Kyle Pugh, KA7CSP— On April 21, STM Don, W7GB, and others will be part of a CW demo along with the Spokane Morse Telegraph Club in Ritzville in conjunction with a historic SPS 700 steam locomotive pulling a special train round trip from Portland to Spokane. Originated messages from Ritzville will go to the National Traffic System. There's a local repeater in Moses Lake now on 146.70, PL of 100 Hz. Field Day is this month, please get involved with your local groups. See you at the Wenatchee Hamfest on June 9-10 at the Dryden Gun Club. Also the KARS hamfest in Rathdrum, D, is June 9. In Memoriam: George Schee, W7ULL, of Spokane, and Elmer Merle, AB7LC, of Kettle Falls, became Silent Keys. 7 out of 10 OO stations reported monitoring activity for March. 73/KA7CSP. Net Activity: WSN: QNI 942; tfc 193; Noontime Net: QNI 9220, tfc 407; WARTS: QNI 3611, tfc 85. Tfc: W7GB 181, K7GXZ 119.

WTGB 138, K7GXZ 149.
 IDAHO: SM, M.P. Elliott, K7BOI – OOC: W7ZU. SEC: AA7VR.
 STM: W7GHT. Idaho has a PRB-1 law. HB232a breezed through the House and Senate. Governor Dirk Kempthorne has signed the bill into law (effective 07.01.01). Thanks to Rep. Max Black and Sen. Grant Ipsen, and Rep. Margaret Henbest, KB7WWT. The biggest thanks goes to John Cline, K7BDS, and the crew at IBDS. This was John's idea and he gathered the forces to make it happen. Must report that after years as OOC, Bob Swain, N7GHV, has resigned due to health. Bob did a great job and will be missed. Bob's replacement is long-time OO Bob Haggerty. W7ZU. Thanks for steping up Bob 173 - Mike, K7BOI. Tic: W7GHT 120, WB7VYH 56, W6ZOH 12. PSHR: W7GHT 120, WB7VYH 84. Nets: FARM-31/ 2939/35/W7WJH; NWTN 31/1250/52/210/W6ZOH. http://id_arrl.homestead.com/mainpage.html.
 MONTANA: SM, Darrell Thomas, N7KOR—There was considerable activity during the month of March in the Montana

MONTANA: SM, Darrell Thomas, N7KOR—There was considerable activity during the month of March in the Montana Section with Amateur Radio clubs meeting with emergency service agencies in preparation for what may be another major fire season. The Hellgate Amateur Radio Club in Missoula and the Flathead Valley Amateur Radio Club in Kalispell both renewed and updated their ARES programs. The Great Falls Area Amateur Radio Club has been contacted by the County



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QST Technical Editor

The ARRL Publications Group is seeking a full-time *QST* Technical Editor. The position is located at ARRL Headquarters in Newington, Connecticut.

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Net/QNI/QTC/ NM MSN 143/0 W7OW, MTN 2307/54 N7AIK. PSHR: N7AIK 121. OREGON: SM, Bill Sawders, K7ZM—ASM: KK7CW. SEC: WB7NML. STM: W7IZ. SGL: N7QQU. OOC: NB7J. ACC: K7SQ. It's convention time, againl SEAPAC takes place June 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, in Seaside, of course. Featuring one of the northwest's largest flea markets, SEAPAC will host hundreds of Amateur Radio operators from throughout the pacific northwest and west coast. The Saturday night banquet also promises to feature a great dinner as well as a premier program. Don't be left out. You can still register by calling Will Sheffield, N7THL, at 503-642-7314. Another great surprise guest from ARRL headquarters in Newington will be present. Let's give him a great northwest welcome! The Lincoln County Fair, July 19-22. This is a great opportunity to show people what Amateur Radio is all about, and how much fun we have! Hopefully, this super idea will spread to other communities to help increase our numbers. Good going LCARC ! The Umpqua Valley Amateur Radio is holding regularly scheduled "tok hunts". In the "old days" we used to hold these on 80 meters...and you still can. But, with the popularity of 2 meters, it is much easier to use direction finding loops, yagis, and quad antennas. Another great idea for your club from the folks in Roseburg! Needless to say, this is the month for Field Day, June 23-24. Don't forget to get a message to your Section Manager during the event. NTDRP 198, W7IZ 155, N7YSS 114, KC7ZZB 87, W7VSE 50, KC7SRL 43, K7NLM 31, KC7SGM 30, KK1A 2. **WESTERN WASHINGTON**: SM, Harry Lewis, W7JWJ—Kudos to Marina Zuetell. N7LSS. and DEC for Medical Services

WTVSE 50, KC7SRL 43, K7NLM 31, KC7SGM 30, KK1A 2.
WETSERN WASHINGTON: SM, Harry Lewis, W7JWJ—Kudos to Marina Zuetell, N7LSS, and DEC for Medical Services and the team that put together another successful weekend at Communications Academy at the old Sand Point Naval Base. Congratulations are also in order to Jerry, W7TVA, with a traffic count of 854 which qualifies him for BPL. Here are the reports from other traffic handlers: N7AJ 41, W7LG 109, K7MQF 171, W7NWP 36, W7QM 321, KA7TTY K uno one, KJ7SI 24, N7YSS 114 and W7ZIW 80. Please welcome a new Technical Specialist for the Western Washington Section, Scott Douglas, W7XC. Accumulated reports gleaned by SEC N7NVP indicate that the Whatcom Co Races/ARES members used the RACES/ARES ComVan to provide search communication for Deputy Sheriffs, 4x4 Group, Coast Guard and 2 private helicopters. The 2 day even, looking for 2 kayakers, was coordinated by RO John Rogstad, KB7PKL, with the assistance of KC7CAA, W7EKM, W7DAR, KD7CAA, KB7OHG, KC7OAS, and KC7JJH. District one DEC John Rollman, KJ7SI has recruited Ken Koster, N7IPB, to be the Skagii Co EC. Also Laura Boles, KD7TKP, replacing her as EC for San Juan County. Our thanks to Laura. Ed Brown, W7VNT, Shared his neighborhood prepareness training at the Clallam Co ARES meeting and Al Dawson, W7YLV, conducted training on the increasingly difficult task of changing frequency and tone on ones HT. Clark Co presented a certificate to Jack Ellis, K7SUQ, for his excellent work as Net Manager and AEC these past years. The Clark Co group also took part in a SAR exercise with 15 participants, and an additional 5 members in the standby mode. 73.

PACIFIC DIVISION

EAST BAY: SM, Andy Oppel, N6AJO—ASMs: NJ6T, KE6QJV. SEC: KE6NVU. DECs: KE6QJV/Alameda County, K66DJR/Contra Costa County, WA7IND/Napa County, K6HEW/Solano County, N6UOW/Training, W6CPO/Technical Services, K06TM/Section Plans and Administration. OOC: KD6FFN. STM: W6DOB. ACC: NI6T. EB Web Page: http://www.pdarrl.org/ebsec/. Webmaster is KB6MP. SARS welcomed new member WB6HAZ. EBARC expects 10 new Technicians in May from its current class. They have a very active education program. CCCC also has a Technician class running. ORCA RACES plans to participate in the April 18 county-wide exercise. VVRC welcomed new members N6AJR and KG6DZC. HRC has been opening their club shack the 1st Saturday of each month, and of course, band conditions have been cooperating. March tic: W6DOB 673, KE6QR 14. PSHR: W6DOB. PHL: W6DOB. Trc nets: NCN1/3630/7 PM; NCN2-SLOW SESSION/3705/9 PM; NCN-VHF/145.21/7:30 PM; RN6/3655/7:45 PM & 9:30 PM; PAN/3651/7052/8:30 PM.

NEVADA: SM, Jan Welsh, NK7N—ASM: W6OLD. SEC: NN7B. NV Assemblyman Bob Beers, WB7EHN, sponsorship of AB61 generated MANV E-mails, mail and phone calls to our assembly people. I thank you all for your support, which kept it alive. Sections on existing CCRs were removed but amended bill is going to full assembly. W6OLD is the person who has kept most of NV informed. April 16 is the final assembly day and hopefully we'll have succeeded in part. May 12 is Reno's Spring Ham Swap day, at KNPB Channel 5 in Reno courtesy Reno Area Metro Simplex ARC KK7ih@nvrams.org for info. July 28 is the Sierra Nevada ARS hamfest at IGT, 9295 Prototype Dr., Reno. K7hh@@art.net for info. It was good to seeing S NV 'hams' as I worked Baker to Vegas relay race this past weekend, hope they show up Field Day at Clark County Govt center in downtown Las Vegas. Affil Club Coord Meilissa Flanagan's address:2851 Esaw St Minden, NV 89423, e-mail melissa@libelle.com. Thanks N7CPP for transcript of AB61. My e-mail is nk7n@aol.com address 59 Constitution Ave, Henderson, NV 89015. 73, Jan, NK7N. Tfc: W7VPK 98, N7CPP 19, W7TC 12, NV7YL 5, W7YDX 4, K7NHP 1.

PACIFIC: SM, Ron Phillips, AH6HN— Ron Pitts (Maui ARC) reports the club Web site is closer to reality. The big issue is reincorporating the club to satisfy our bank and the State of Hawaii. Several years have passed since the proper papers have been filed, so some catch-up is necessary. WH6KO, WH6CWD and AH6GR have volunteered to be the committee that oversees the establishment of a non-RACES statewide repeater network being setup by Rick Ching, tentatively set for 146.34-94. This will be an open repeater. Greg, WB6FZH, Koolau ARC announced he will be leaving as the editor of the newsletter and the Web page. Many thanks for your past contribution and good luck. The KARC news data is available on the Web. Dean, KH6B, reports the Hilo ARC and HI QRP Club meets daily at Jack in the Box. Also, please welcome



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AMERICAN RADIO RELAY LEAGUE CHIEF DEVELOPMENT OFFICER

The American Radio Relay League (ARRL) was founded in 1914 and is the largest membership association for Amateur Radio Operators in the world with 165,000 members. The ARRL seeks an experienced fundraising professional to serve as their Chief Development Officer. The CDO will report to the Chief Executive Officer, David Sumner.

The CDO will create fundraising strategies, implement and solidify structure and provide experienced leadership and vision in support of program development, advocacy and ongoing operations. S/he will involve and educate the organization's CEO, Board of Directors, staff and volunteers as well as the Foundation Board in attaining philanthropic support for ARRL. Emphasis will be placed on strategic planning, annual fund activities, planned giving, major gifts and corporate relations. Candidates must have <u>at</u> <u>least</u> 5-10 years of professional fundraising experience. This is a unique opportunity to build a development program, to make a crucial difference to the ARRL community and to strengthen its position well into the 21st century

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> Belinda Benincasa at <u>bbenincasa@astbryant.com</u> or

Stefanie Borsari at sborsari@astbryant.com

C/O AST/BRYANT One Atlantic Street Stamford, CT 06901 aboard Dean as the new ASM for the section. Dean has agreed to assume the responsibility to interface with ARRL on all issues concerning the section. Thanks, Dean, for your help. Dale, AH7D, reports the stats for the Emergency ARC (Diamond Head Rpt 146.88 and 444.5) for Mar 2001, are Number of check-ins: 186; Total net time: 325 minutes. Lee Wical, KH6BZF, reports that the Honolulu Chapter #206 of QCWA met for their March monthly meeting. The Koolau ARC met at Kaneohe's Hoomalahia park and KARC continues to spearhead the up coming "Hawaii State Amateur Radio Convention" on Sturday, Oct 13 at Pearl Harbor's Rainbow Park. Walt, AH6OZ, is this year's convention chairman and president of the Koolau ARC. Kevin Bogan, AH6QO, is the convention's vice chairman and president of the Emergency ARC. BIARC will soon have a 2 meter repeater. Mahalo & 73. SACRAMENTO VALLEY, SM, Jerry Boyd, K6BZ—June and July are good months for me to visit clubs as I am not teaching school during the summer. Any clubs in the Section needing a "guest speaker" during this period please contact me. I would be honored to make a brief presentation on current Section activities. Good article in a recent GEARS Newsletter regarding "JPole" antennas. It was nice to see so many fellow DX'ers at Visalia this year. It is a good time to say thanks particularly to those who visit rare and exotic DX entities so that us DX addicts can benefit from their journeys. Field Day is just around the corner. Remember there are some new rules in effect this year, is good time to say thanks particularly thanks to those who have submitted applications for field appointments. I guess people read this column after all since the applications followed several announcements regarding the need for some new appointees. The EI Dorado County Amateur Radio Club newsletter discussed a trip to the Virginia City, NV Radio Museum. Sounds like an interesting place to visit The League's EMCOMM continuing education course remains very popular with multiple classes filling up

SAN FRANCISCO: SM, Len Gwinn, WA6KLK—ASM: KH6GJV. SEC: KE6EAO. San Francisco Section Convention to be held June 22-24 in Ferndale, Humboldt County. RV sites will be available at the fairgrounds location. The SAREX/ ARISS telebridge station at the Santa Rosa Junior College assisted the Reibli Elementary School in Santa Rosa make the first school contact to the ISS for the second crew. A record 26 questions were asked and answered of Astronaut Susan Helms. The Reibli teacher who applied for the contact for her class was Kristie Weber, KD6LSZ. The SRJC telebridge operators and school mentors were Tim Bosma, W6ISS, Herb Sullivan, K6QXB, and Bill Hillendahi, KH6GJV. The Empire Amateur Radio Society in Santa Rosa just graduated another Technician class in late March. There were 15 students with half of the class being youngsters, the youngest heginer, K6ZWB. The youngest graduate, Darin Wick, participated in the Reibli School contact with the ISS on 3/27 and got the second to last question in to Astronaut Susan Helms. The class members will be taking the exam in April. Humboldt County recently acquired eight new hams thru classes also. San Francisco Radio Club was active during the Seattle earthquake. Much good information was learned in the Seattle activation. Contact them about seeing these wonderful ships of WW II. See you all in Ferndale!

SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY: SM, Donald Costello, W7WN--Hello all. Skywarn was put to the test on Saturday April 7. 1 was attending a Boy Scout fair in Atwater. The skies were filled with dark fast moving clouds and Kent LeBarts, K6IN, called in a funnel cloud noted near the Dos Palos area at about 11:00 in the morning. He called for the NWS weather net, which was on standby due to the weather, and reported the funnel cloud. I returned home with the 147.03 Turlock ARC repeater programmed into my HT and proceeded to put up a new egg beater antenna I have recently purchase from Mike Staal, K6MYC, at M2 antennas in Fresno. The WX was getting much worse so, I climbed down the tower. A couple of my neighbors were looking off to the west of Hwy 99. There it was, yet another funnel cloud in the late afternoon. I called this one into the NWS net and was instructed to keep watch. The funnel cloud lasted for some time elongating and then thinning out and finally, fortunately, dissipated. Meantime Richard Burns, KE6RGB, drove up just as the NWS was asking for mobile spotters to follow the two merging cells to the National Weather service was able to garner ground information to coordinate with their radar. Good work fellows. Scott Borgioli, KE6ITF, is the radio officer at NWS and has been doing a great job of keeping spotters notified of standby alerts and general operation of the Skywarn program. If you would be interested in training to be a spotter, contact Scott at ke6itf@yahoo.com.

SANTA CLARA VALLEY: SM, Glenn Thomas, WB6W— Field Day is fast approaching. A source of 100 FD bonus points is the SM message. The details are in the FD rules in May QST. After FD, I will list the calls and club names from all of the messages I actually receive in this column. Watch for it in August QST. The Foothill College Electronics Flea market will be meeting again on the 2nd Saturday of each month. Yours truly spoke at the Cupertino ARES meeting on transmitter hunting. CARES meets at 7:30 PM the first Thursday of each month at Cupertino City Hall, 10300 Torre Avenue. The Santa Cruz County ARC had 'show & tell" night at their March meeting. Visit their Web site at www.k6bj.org for more info. The West Valley ARA newsletter (The Heterodyne) has a new editor, Glen, KC3FH. Thanks to outgoing editors Chuck AD6CL and Eleen, KF6SPE, for the wonderful job they did as editors over the last two years. WVARA meets on the 3rd Wednesday of each month at 7:30 PM in the Marlo Park Accetation Conter, 700 Alma Street, Menlo Park. The Lockheed-Martin ARC has a club net every Wednesday night at 8 PM local on the linked club repeaters, WA6GFY (224.28- 100 Hz, 443.775+ 100 Hz, 1283.7- and 145.62 Simplex). For more



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info contact WB6PVU/Terry, tnak@pacbell.net. The Garlic Valley ARC meets on the LAST Saturday of each month, at the Little House Restaurant in Gilroy on Monterey Avenue. The meeting follows breakfast at 8 AM. For information, contact Tony Armendariz, AD6ID, 408-683-2025. - See you next month! 73 de Glenn, WB6W. Tfc: W6PRI. 2.

ROANOKE DIVISION

NORTH CAROLINA: SM, John Covington, W4CC—SEC: KE4JHJ, STM: N0SU. BM: KD4YTU. TC: K4ITL. PIC: KN4AQ. OOC: W4ZRA. SGL: AB4W. ACC: http://www.ncarrl.org. 1 have enjoyed meeting with many hams across our state at the 17 or so hamfests we have each year. I can't always make every single one of them, but I make as many as I can. If your club is sponsoring a hamfest, I encourage you to seek ARRL sanctioning. This is free and an easy process which will give you a detailed listing in QST and on ARRL's Web site, some door prizes and some ARRL literature for your hamfest at endees. Apply as soon ask you know the date and location of your hamfest. I'll make sure that I, or some other League official, attends your show. Field Day will be here very soon. If you publicize your event or conduct it in a public place, make sure your group has someone designated to handle questions from the press or the public. If possible, this should be that person's only job during the event. Field Day is a great opportunity to educate others about what we do, and let's make the best impression we can. Just letting folks walk by while we are preoccupied calling CQ FD won't be enough to get their interest. We offer something unique – we can make worldwide friendships, explore science and technology, and be of service to our community, all at the same time. Whether it's at Field Day or any other event where Amateur Radio isible, the impression we leave with the public can greatly impact us down the road, in both the legislature and in our neighborhoods. Think about it. Sad to report some Silent KF4WZY, Gail W4GGC. March Traffic: W4EAT 676 (BPL), AB4E 419, NC4ML 36, M4XEDN 34, W4CC 34, AE4HJ 21, V4ASRD 20, NT4K 11, KC4PGN 9, NBUTY 7, KB8VCZ 6, KE4YMA 6, KT4CD 6, N4NTO 4, KG4MBQ 2.

SOUTH CAROLINA: SM, Patricia M. Hensley, N4ROS — The month of June begins summer vacation for students. It can also be the opportunity for developing a new interest for students: a mateur radio. Young people learn best when they are actively involved in a project, and now is the best time to plan for this type of hands-on training. Each of your diverse interests (packet, DX, VHF, ORP, PSK31, etc.) can be shared with a youngster which will contribute to stimulating a desire to learn more about the hobby. Learning is curtailed by isolation, but it is developed by participation in an atmosphere of interaction and inquiry. Your mentoring should not only include experiments and investigations but also exploration in an expanded world. This may encompass listening to stories, meeting other amateurs, learning about new places and deless to say, an invitation to Field Day this month certainly meets all of the above criteria. Also, another Kid's Day on-theair will be conducted shortly and details can be obtained in this issue. Students require this type of guidance if they are going to become a part of amateur radio and its future. Note: Please listen to the SC ARES/RACES and SCSSB nets for updates on the June pre-hurricane seminar. Tfc: AFAQI 145, KA4LRM 89, K4BG/KA4UIV 44, KG4FQG 27, WD4BUH 20, K3LM 15. PSHR: KG4FQG 147, K4BG 136, AF4QZ 128, KA4LRM 126, KA4UIV 130.

KALLM 15. PSHH: KG4FQG 147, K4BG 136, AF4QZ 128, KA4LRM 126, KA4UIV 130.
VIRGINIA: SM, Lynn Gahagan, AF4CD—ASM: KC4ASF. SEC, OOC: KR4UQ. STM: W4CAC. ASM/A: KE4NBX. ASM/B: W4TLM. ASM/D: KF4LGV. PIC: W2MG.
Weilt, with summer just around the corner, that means Field Day isn't far away. Get active with your group or club and help prepare the last minute plans for this fun outing. Invite the neighbors or perhaps some old friends along to your Field Day sit this year. You may just recruit some new blood into our great hobby! There are plans being made now for another Virginia ARES/RACES training session to be held at the McBryde Hall auditorium at the Virginia Tech. Campus in Blacksburg. This is the same location that was used in the '99 session and seats 560 so that should accommodate the auditerized or D13 DEC and crew are hosting this event. Confirmation on the auditorium reservation has been received. The event will take place on Saturday July 28. For more information contact W4PAJ. I have recently made the following appointments to our Field organization. WD5DBC, Howard Cunningham Jr. has taken the EQ position for Fairfax Co. in District 2 and after several months of supporting the various Va. NTS nets KV4AN, Steven Krumm, receives the ORS appointment. Steve is located in District 8. Thank you both for volunteering your time and supporting the Va. Section activites. The Old Dominion Chapter #202 QCWA and other area clubs will operate the Special Call Event Sign WW2DDM (W) or 0 (D)-(D)ay (M)emorial commemorating the dedication of the National D-Day Memorial in Bedford, Va. Look for operations during 1700-2400Z June 6 to June 10. 7.050, 7.250, 14.050, 14.240, 21.050, 21.330, 28.050, 28.350, 50.222, and 144.222. For additional information see thread sative in this mode? There is a program designed to promote the use of Morse in operation alive and well It's the "International Morse Preservation Society" - better known as the FIST SCW club. The club has three straightforward goals: Further

WEST VIRGINIA: SM, O.N. (Olie) Rinehart, WD8V— STM: KC8CON. SEC: W8XF. ASEC: KA8ZOO. SGL: K8BS. TC: K8LG. OOC: N8OYY. ACC: WD8MKS. APRSC: W8XF. PIC: N8TMW. Two weeks vacation to Florida and the Bahamas, and too tired to do a report this month. HI HI. All joking aside,



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not really anything new to report. Busy with hamfests. If I have not seen you by the end of the season, feel free to contact me and I'll arrange a visit to your club. 73. "SEE YOU ALL AT THE MILL" Tfc: KA8WNO 339, W8YS 195, WD8DHC 168, KC8OUN 67, W8WWF 77, WW8D 61, N8BP 10, N8HMA 9, KC8OUN 6, N8FXH 10, N8BP 11. PSHR W8YS 199, KC8CON 143, WD8DHC 128, KA8WNO 118, WW8D 111. WVFN 1206/ 183/1002 KC8CON; WVMDN 866/16/500 WW8D. WVN E 94/ 73/225 W8WWF; WVN L 102/83/317 W8WWF; ARES/RACES 76/1/96 76/1/96

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ROCKY MOUNTAIN DIVISION COLORADD: SM, Tim Armagost, WBOTUB—ASM: Jeff Ryan, NOWPA. SEC: Mike Morgan, N5LPZ. STM: Mike Stansberry, KOTER. ACC: Ron Deutsch, NKOP. PIC: Erik Dyce, WOERX. OOC: Karen Schultz, KA0CDN & Glenn Schultz, W01JR. SGL: Mark Baker, KG0PA. TC: Bob Armstrong, AEOB. BM: Jerry Cassidy, NOMYY. The Colorado Council of Amateur Radio Clubs (CCARC) held its semi-annual meeting on April 7 in Bailey. The hosts were Padre, WOWPD and the Park County Radio Club, and they put on quite a spread. Thanks to them for their hospitality. The CCARC delegates re-elected Glen Cascino, WN0EHE as vice-chairman, and Mike Wisch, WB0LGC as treasurer for a two-year term each. Congrats to them, and thanks for volunteering to serve. See the Web page at www.ccarc.net for news and information. I hate to admit it, but it was my first time in Bailey. The drive back to the Springs took me through the Buffalo Creek area where nearly 12,000 acres of forest suffered a wildland fire in 1996. Even amidst the still charred landscape, you can see the beauty of this part acres of torest suffered a williand fire in 1996. Even amidst the still charred landscape, you can see the beauty of this part of our state. The same day held a 'garage sale' swapfest sponsored by the Longmont Amateur Radio Club. I didn't make it, but our SM, Tim, reports it appeared to be very suc-cessful with a good turn-out. The National Traffic System (NTS) TCC/Cycle 4 has a new director. Jerry VerDuft, ADDA has been elected, succeeding Don Calbick, WTGB. Congrats sand A- uwith this or each directed content on and date has been elected, succeeding bon Calobck, w /GB. Congrats Jerryl As I write this in early April, a replacement is needed for the NTS position Jerry vacated: TWN/Cycle 4 Net Manager. Contact Rob K6YR, if interested in the job. 73, de N0WPA. NTS tfc: K0TER 110,AD0A 105, W0ZZS 61. CAWN: W0WPD 715, K0HBZ 461, K4ARM 457, W0LVI 444, WB0TT 410, WB0VET 403, AA0ZR 322, N0NMP 320, W0G6P 290, AB0PG 271, W0NCD 259, KI0ND 251, WD0CKP 194, N0DKK 154.

NEW MEXICO: SM, Joe T. Knight, W5PDY— New Mexico Roadrunner Net handled 109 msgs with 1459 checkins. New Mexico Breakfast Club handled 236 msgs with 1078 checkins. Mexico Breakfast Club handled 236 msgs with 1078 checkins. Yucca Net handled 29 msgs with 698 checkins. Caravan Club Net handled 3 msgs with 50 checkins. SCAT Net handled 14 msgs with 628 checkins. Four Corners Net handled 25 msgs with 350 checkins. Four Corners Net handled 25 msgs with 350 checkins. GARS Net handled 9 msgs with 46 checkins. Rusty's Net handled 75 msgs with 763 checkins. Valencia County Net handled 15 msgs with 25 checkins. Valencia County Net handled 15 msgs with 26 checkins. Curthanks to KSOQ for an excellent presentation on PSK-31 & RTTY at the ABQ DX ASSC mtg. running about 35 watts. He sparked a renewed interest in digital radio by working a Russian station with a mag mount antenna from the root of his truck, while in the restaurant during the meeting with a 599 sig. pt. The Valencia County during the meeting with a 599 sig. rpt. The Valencia County ARC is receiving lots of good PR from their excellent newsletter with NMSRC as editor. The Flagstaff AZ (Ft Tuthill) Convention will be held July 27-29. The NM ARRL State Hamfest has lots of exciting July 27-29. The NW ARHS Istate Harmest has loss of exciting July 27-29. The NW ARHS Istate Harmest has loss has planned a nice Hamfest for Saturday, Sept 1st. Sixty New Hams from last month are exercising the airwaves. The Ruidoso ARES/RACES group have performed well during the Ruidoso Fires. Sorry to report the passing of W5UKA & KJ5UW. They will certainly be missed. Check out the NM Section Web Page at "gel.net/nmsac". Tnx to N5ART for his fine efforts. Vy best73, W5PDY

Destra, WSPDT. UTAH: SM, Mel Parkes, AC7CP—We had a great RACES Workshop, April 14, and I would like to express my apprecia-tion to Brent Thomas, AC7CP, Bob Craven, N7GTE, and Patrice Thomas for all their hard work organizing this special event. Maralin Hoff; Jim Rudnicki, NZ7T; Matt Moody, WD7N; Jeff Pitman; Hall Blankinship, KC7RAF; John Mabey, W7CWK; Jeff Ballif, KB/VSJ: and Doug Nielson, N7PPW all gave excellent presentations at the workshop. Thanks to each for the preparation and work to make this a very successful event. Get with your club or favorite group and enjov ARRL tor the preparation and work to make this a very successful event. Get with your club or favorite group and enjoy ARRL Field Day, make a commitment this year to participate even if you operate as a single station from your home. Don't wait too long, 7 June is the last day to get your early registration in for the Utah Hamfest, register early to take advantage of the pre-registration and make your accommodation reservations now so you are not disappointed. Plan now to attend Utah Hamfest 2000 July 13-15 at Ruby's Inn. For hamfest info and hotel or campsite reservations also see the Web site at http://www.utahhamfest.org, 73 de Mel, AC7CP.

WYOMING: SM, Bob Williams, N7LKH—The summer sched-ule is beginning to fill up. The Wyoming State Hamfest, May 25-26, will be going on in Casper, just about the time this issue is delivered. The Glacier-Waterton International Hamfest will be held July 20-22, the Willow Park campout in the Big Horns from August 16-18, and the Yellow Pines/High Plains Roundup from August 16-18, and the Yellow Pines/High Plains Roundup over the weekend of the 8th and 9th of September. We have been requested to provide communications support for two bicycling events this summer: the Ride Around Wyoming, June 17-22, and the Tour de Wyoming, July 22-27. The Ride Around Wyoming will be a "hub and spoke" ride, based in Cody. The Tour de Wyoming, sponsored by the Governor's Council on Physical Fitness, will be a loop ride this year, beginning and ending in Gillette. Overnight stops will be in Wright, Newcastle, Sundance (2 nights), and Moorcroft. Repeater coverage is pretty thin out that way, and there arent' many hams in the area, so we need volunteers. Communicators are invited to camp with the group (usually at schools), and it's a chance to have fun while performing a public service. Finally, we regret the passing of Robert B. Dryer, KE6ZBM, of Laramie, and extend our condolences to his family.

SOUTHEASTERN DIVISION

ALABAMA: SM, Bill Cleveland KR4TZ — ASMs: W4XI WB4GM KB4KOY, SEC: W4NTI, STM: AC4CS, BM: KA4ZXL, OOC: WB4GM, SGL: KU4PY, ACC: KV4CX, TC: W4OZK, PIC: KA4MGE. With the start of Hurricans Season and Field Day, June is Emergency Communication month in the Alabama Section. Please prepare your station for emergency

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operation by stocking up on batteries, NTS traffic forms, and other emergency supplies. Crank up your generator and make sure its in running condition. Become active in your local ARES group, and help your ARES Emergency Coordinator develop a plan on what needs to be done during a local emergency. You can test your group's preparedness by operating during Field Day on June 23-24. Don't forget to use Field Day to educate the general public on Amateur Radio's role during an emergency. June also means the beginning of Hurricanes Season. We were blessed by having no major hurricanes hit Alabama last year. I hope our luck remains the same this year, but just in case we all need to prepare ourselves for the possibility of a hurricane this year. Don't let the lack of hurricanes tempt you into not remaining prepared! Hurricanes affect the entire Alabama Section, so regardless where you live please plant to take action. The number of check-ins into the Alabama Emergency Net (AEN) is growing! The AEN operates every Tuesday night after the Alabama Traffic Net Mike (around 7:30 PM) on 3965 kHz, and is the official emergency net of the Alabama Section. All area emergency operations will operate on 75 meters at 3965 kHz, or if band conditions warrant 40 meters at 7243 kHz. (Both frequencies are +/- 5 kHz). God Bless & 73, Bill Cleveland, KR4TZ.

Diess 476, DieVelain, VH12. GEORGIA: SM: Sandy, Donahue, W4RU—ASM/South Ga: Marshall Thigpen, W4IS, ASM/Legal: Jim Altman, W4UCK, Asst SM/IT: Mike Boatright, K04WX, SEC: Lowry Pouse, KM4Z. STM: Jim Hanna, AF4NS. SGL: Charles Griffin, WB4UVW. BM: Eddie Kosobucki, K4NJL. ACC: Susan Swiderski, AF4FO. OOC: Mike Swiderski, K4HBI. TC: Fred Runkle, K4KAZ. PIC: Matt Cook, KG4CAA. Web site www.csl.net/arti-ga. Congrats to mega-Dxer Bob Allphin, K4UEE, who has been inducted into the CQ Magazine DX Hall of Fame. The Atlanta Hamfest is June 2 and ARRL HQ is sending Brennan Price, Ga Tech grad and ARRL employee who will be checking DX cards at the hamfest and talking about regulatory and interference problems at a forum. The hamfest is at Jim Miller Park in Cobb County and talk in is on the 146.22/82 repeater. Ga Section condolences go to the family of Blant Addison, WAANVU, Toccoa, who became an SK on March 25. Albany ARC is resurrecting their hamfest/ taligate on June 9. The Lanierland Hamfest in the very cool Ga. Mountains Center is July 11. The ACC, OOC and I went to the Paulding ARC in late March and gave an ARRL presentation. My staff and I are always open to a club program that loccasionally title "The Gospel According to the ARRL". Clubs in Atlanta or a reasonable distance from Atlanta can have us for nothing. Let me know. 73, Sandy. Tic Feb: AF4NS 257, WB4GGS 238, W4WXA 204, KG4FXG 165, KE4R 141, K1FP 109, K4WKT 88, K4BEH 70, WU4C 68, KE4HHE 40, W4AET 35, AF4PX 27, K4ZC 15, K4BAI 3.

RTHERN FLORIDA: SM, Rudy Hubbard, WA4PUP. ACC: 4B. BM: N4GUU. OOC: KD4NLV. PIC: KF4HFC. SEC: 4NDA. SGL: KC4N. STM: WX4H. TC: KO4TT. PACKET: 3MU. George Thurston III, W4MLE, became a SK on March 2001. His funeral was March 24th. George was issued the Extra Class License to someone not working for the FCC. lier in his Amateur Radio days, he wrote the first Radio during and a strategy and the second se second sec course writing the operating manual was a natural for orge, as he has published several books. He also repre-ted or worked for various newspaper as investigative re-ter. To give him proper recognition and credit for his newster. To give him proper recognition and credit for his news-per reporting would require many pages. Therefore, I will you for this CW "fist." In fact, it is reported he did not have nicrophone until about 1990, when appointed as DEC for Capital District. In 1984, I was appointed as SEC for the thern Florida Section, and needed a DEC for the Capital litrict. John Hills, KC4N, recommended George, but hastily narked George did not own a mic. Of course, when George appointed DEC, it was with the requirement he would have nic to meet nets involved in emeroency conditions. Getting c to meet nets involved in emergency conditions. Getting ic was probably one of the most dreaded things for him. r my election as Section Manager, George was a natural he SEC position. His expertise, enthusiasm, professionaland dogged determination, the Emergency Communica-Plan and Operations began to take on a new meaning. His otion to recruiting the best-qualified volunteers for the DEC EC position could not have been better. He always lisdo to ideas, as he wanted the best solution for improving given situation, and that the Northern Florida Section be ond to none. Due to his efforts, the Section has received cond to none. Due to his efforts, the Section has received nopliments as having one of the best Emergency Plans and erations in the Nation. We have lost a dear friend. de (4PUP. Tfc: WX4H 2239, KE4DNO 522, AG4DL 348, NR2F 5, K8KV 164, KE4PRB 153, KD4GDB 147, K4DMH 130, 4PU 130, K1JPG 120, KB2EV 111, N9MH 104, KD4EZO AF4GF 65, N4JAQ 61, KF4WU 59, WB2FGL 59, WD4H0 WA1VOP 39, K4JTD 37, AB4PG 33, W5MEN 29, WB1M KB4DCR 25, W4KIX 24, KM4WC 14, KC4HEN 12, KJ4NS WV41141 KD4VIII 10, W4AEYLIO, WPOGULE WT74I E6 WX4J 11, KD4VJL 10, WA4EYU 9, WB9GIU 6, WD4ILF 5 ERTO RICO: SM, Víctor Madera, KP4PQ -- Están de ceme los "Contesters", buenas condiciones de pagación y más competencia. Puerto Rico se sigue uchando en las bandas durante concursos. Felicitamos a 2BH, KP3A, WP3A y KP4LNY por sus participaciones en cursos recientes. La FRA celebró un hamfest en Naguabo. ximamente otro en San Germán con concurso de CW y DX en HF. Ya hay anunciados dos Field Days, uno en Bacardi (PRARL) y el otro en Plaza del Caribe en Ponce (FRA). La Cruz Roja del área oeste celebrará un Congreso de Comunicaciones de Emergencia en Mayaqüez. Felicitamos a NP3CV por la organización de dicha actividad. Los exámenes en toda la isla que auspicia el PRARL y el ARRL/VEC han sido un éxito. Se han roto todos los records de asistencia. En sido un éxito. Se han roto todos los records de asistencia. En Puerto Rico se ofrecen sesiones acreditadas por el ARRL/ VEC y W4VEC/VEC. El PRARL esta organizando clases de telegrafia en el aire. Más noticias próximamente. Las clases preparatorias para "Technician" están programadas para comenzar la segunda semana de julio en la UPR en Rio Piedras. Siguen los preparativos para el curso de "Amateur Auxiliary". Tenemos un pequeño retraso de eloido a inconvenientes en la preparación de material en la imprenta. La fecha y lugar se anunciará próximamente. Interesados comuniquense con el Section Manager por correo regular, teléfono o vía email a kp4pq@arrl.org. teléfono o vía email a kp4pg@arrl.org

SOUTHERN FLORIDA: SM, Phyllisan West, KA4FZI — SEC: W4SS. STM: KJ4N. ACC: W44AW. PIC: W4STB. OOC: K4GP. BM: KC4ZHF. SGL: KC4N. DEC/KASM: N4LEM, W9SHT, AA4BN, KD4GR, WB2WPA. Web Page: http:// www.sflarrl.org. Thanks to the Collier, Dade, Ft Myers, Indian River, Orlando, South Brevard, Vero Beach Clubs, and ECS for the newsletters and activity information. For JOTA this year, we have a brave volunteer, Sal Ippolito, N4YQU, taking on the task of coordinating activities in SFL. If you know scout troops or radio clubs that would be interested in taking part, please send all pertinent information to Sal. E-mail: N4YQU@artI.ent or US Mail: 1521 NW 9th St. Boca Raton, FL 33486. Amateurs from the Titusville ARC, Brevard ARC, and North Brevard joined forces to aid in the Red Cross 100mile bike tour as well as separate 33 and 66 mile tours. They manned 6 aid stations and 4 rovers. It was 13-year-old KG4MCUF first public service event. Next is the Cancer Society Relay covering an 18 hour all-nighter. The new SBARC callsign is now officially K4SBA. Broward hams are planning TD and SET activities with KD4GR. Indian River supported the Multiple Sclerosis Walk on Cocca Beach with 11 hams and are gearing up for the Cancer Society Run-for Life this month. Lee Co. continues refurbishing the ambulance (SRU-2) as a second response unit with 800 MHz trunked, VHF/UHF including CAP, Coast Guard and fire units, and 11 Meters. Martin Co. ARES repeater antennas were relocated from the dot to the new Martin County tower. The Osceola ARES emergency response team continues to grow. Okeechobee is sending reps to the Hurricane Conference as they renew their tieins to the EOC. Palm Beach Co. ARES is adding classes on CPR and Net Etiquette to their usual hurricane prep activities. W48ZU 49, KT4XK 40, WA4CSQ 36, WB4PAM 35, W64VF 30, K64CHW 27, AF4NR 14, K4ENA 12, W4WR 11, K64GZL 10, K40VC 7, KN4JN 7, W3J16. 73, Phyliisan West, KA4FZI.

VIRGIN ISLANDS: SM, John Ellis, NP2B, St. Croix, ASM: Drew, NP2E, St Thomas. ASM: Mal, NP2L, St John, Sect. Internet Mqr (SIM): Jeanette, NP2C, St Croix, SEC: Duane, NP2CY, St Thomas. PIC: Lou KV4JC, St Croix, ACC: Debbie, NP2DJ, St Thomas, NM Bob, VP2VI/W0DX Tortola. Very sorry to report the passing of a good friend, Pastor Eric Gaskin, NP2CV on March 12. The St Croix Club is to meet on the second Saturday of each quarter at 1:30 in the afternoon at the Deep End Bar at Tamarind Reef Hotel at Green Cay Marina. Lunch for those interested starts at about noon. St Croix triathalon to take place on May 6, this is now a prequalifier for the Ironman in Hawaii. Longer than ever before, hams who have already signed up include Merv W9UKK, Bob KP2CG, Chuck WP2AAA, Lou KV4JC, Jeanette NP2C, Hilroy NP2IT, Ivan NP2LI, Jim NP2LK, Bill NP2EF, Cleo Officials with a quick and direct communications link where and when they need it most. St. Thomas Club meets each Tuesday at Hook, Line and Sinker in Frenchtown (near the Seaplane Shutte) for lunch. Local repeaters St. John 146.63, St. Thomas 146.81 & St. Croix 147.25. Section Web site http:/ /www.viaccess.net/-jellis and e-mail to section manager at np2b@atthehelm.com or np2b@arrl.org. 73 all, John, NP2B.

WEST CENTRAL FLORIDA: SM, Dave Armbrust, AE4MR, ae4mr@arrl.org, http://www.wcfarl.org— ASM: NA4AR ASM-Web: NAPK. ASM-Legai: K4LAW. SEC: KD4E. TC: KT4WX. BM: KE4WU. STM: AB4XK. SGL: KC4N. ACC: AC4MK. PIC: AB2V. Field Day is June 23-24. ASM NA4AR and myself will be visiting field day sites through out the section. This year there will be a Section Manager's Field Day trophy awarded. Be sure to help out and help your club win this trophy. TS N9AWP reports the Charlotte 421.250 MHz ATV repeater is now complete with an input of 434 MHz and ERP of 500 watts on sync tip. Sarasota ERC was active all 10 days of the Sarasota Fair and was running ATV. SSTV. APRS and other conventional modes including CW. Gary Hammel, AF4UD, was seriously injured in an auto accident and is looking at a long recovery. Gary is very much in our thoughts and prayers. The section's K4WCF repeaters have added 146.760 MHz in Pasco County to the 145.430 MHz and 442.950 MHz repeaters. All use a 100 Hz tone. SEC KD4E reports an increase of 8 ARES members for a new total of 411, 35 Nets, 16 Ops, 6 public service events and 623 total hours for March. March: Net report is available on the section's Web page. PSHR: K4SCL 153, K4BR 142, AD4IH 141, AB4XK 138, WA4UN 123, KT4PM 120, KF4KSN 110, KT4TD 103, AE4MR 95, KF4OPT 86, WB2LEZ 78. Tfc: K4SCL 271, AB4XK 240, AD4IH 164, KT4PM 66, K4RBR 37, KF4KSN 36, W4AUN 23, KT4TD 21, AA4WJ 9, AE4MR 6, KF4OPT 5, WB2LEZ 3.73, Dave AE4MR.

SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION

ARIZONA: SM, Clifford Hauser, KD6XH—It is time for Field Day. Yes, this is the month when we show the word that we can communicate during any emergency situation. When you set up your Field Day operation, invite the public and make sure the local news media is also informed and invited to participate during this event. This is also a great way to show young people what Amateur Radio is all about. The Fort Tuthill hamfest, scheduled for 27-29 July, will cost you a dollar (\$1.00) entrance fee for the weekend. This move was necessary due to the increase cost of the grounds and rule change by the Coconino Co Board of Supervisors. Also, the county camp ground in the back of the fairgrounds has removed the outside pay showers. This will only effect the people who dry camp using tents. If you have not made any room reservations, do so quickly as the motels fill up because this is the tourist season. ARCA has set aside several rooms at the trained on Thursday and Friday morning, but Saturday was very nice with sunshine and weather in the low 60's. If you are in to emergency ont way and Priday morning, but Saturday was very nice with sunshine and weather in the low 60's. If you are in to emergency net every Sunday morning at 0800 on 3990 kHz and PIIMA County has an emergency communications preparedness net at 0454 on 3995 kHz every Sunday. Other counties also have this type of communications prepared.

MFJ Speech Intelligibility **Enhancer**TM gave me back my Ham Radio hobby



"As I got older, my high frequency hearing loss was destroying my ham radio for me . . ."

-- Martin F. Jue, K5FLU President and Founder MFJ Enterprises, Inc. I know I'm not the only



ham who can't understand all the speech in a QSO caused by high frequency hearing loss. I developed a solution that I want to share with my fellow hams.

I almost gave up my ham radio hobby

I have been a passionate ham radio operator for over 40 years ever since I was a teenager. I loved every minute of it. Still do, but I almost had to give it up.

As I grew older (I'm 56 now) I found myself asking "What did you say?" so often it got downright embarrassing. I can hear pretty good most of the time. I just can't always understand what people are saying and my left ear is weaker than my right ear.

It got to where I was having trouble carrying on QSOs. I could hear, but I just couldn't quite make out all the words.

My hearing problem almost put a stop to my lifelong hobby.

There was no way I was going to give up ham radio . . .

Research showed me what to do

I searched the literature and spoke to hearing and speech experts.

According to their research on the intelligibility of speech in hearing English words:

1. The frequencies important for speech intelligibility are the consonant sounds from 500 to 4000 Hz. They contribute 83% of word intelligibility.

Frequencies from 500 to 1000 Hz contributes 35% of word intelligibility and 35% of sound energy.

Frequencies from 1000 to 4000 Hz contributes 48% of intelligibility but has only 4% of sound energy!

2. In contrast, frequencies from 125

to 500 Hz contributes 55% of sound energy but only 4% to word intelligibility.

In other words, nearly half the speech intelligibility is contained in 1000 to 4000 Hz frequency range with only 4% of the speech sound energy.

On the other hand, the low frequencies 125 to 500 Hz have most of the speech energy but contribute very little to intelligibility.

How I improved my ability to hear and understand QSOs

The research showed me what to do. First, drastically increase the speech energy above 500 Hz where 83% of intelligibility is concentrated.

Second, drastically reduce the speech energy below 500 Hz that contributes only 4% of intelligibility.

Amateur radio communications limit audio to about 300 to 2700 Hz.

I split the audio band into four overlapping octave ranges centered at 300, 600, 1200, 2400 Hz.

I could boost or cut each range by nearly 20 db to give me full control. This let me maximize speech intelligibility for most kinds of frequency loss.

My left ear is weaker than my right ear so I split the output audio into left and right channels with separate $2^{1/2}$ watt amplifiers. A balance control lets me equalize the perceived loudness to each ear. Now both ears help in improving speech intelligibility!

I couldn't believe my ears!

I built one and hooked it to my rig. I boosted the high frequencies, cut the low frequencies, set the volume

and adjusted the balanced control so I could hear each side equally loud. I couldn't believe my ears! Speech

that I could hear but barely understand before was now highly understandable. I got my ham radio back!

With this concept, you'll understand QSOs better and enjoy ragchewing and contesting more, even if you don't have high frequency hearing loss.

It helped me so much I wanted to share this with my fellow hams

I developed this into an accessory that any ham can use.

95

I made it immune to RFI, added a front panel phone jack, on/off speaker switch, two selectable transceiver inputs, a bypass switch for in/out comparison and built it into 10Wx21/2Hx6D inch aluminum enclosure. Needs 12 VDC.

Other Uses

Replace your rig's audio section for superb audio. Eliminate hum, buzzes, poor frequency response, low audio power.

Works with SSB, FM, AM, CW -any voice mode. Use any rig -- ham, marine, aircraft, CB. Use for PA systems, internet phone, radio talk shows.

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MFJ-392, \$19.95. Matching high performance communication headphones.

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Coax and Cable Prices <100'/100'+ RG-8X+ 95%, Type IIA, non-contaminating 26¢/22¢ RG-213+ Top quality, 97% shield, IIA jacket 45¢/38¢ International 9096 flexible 9913-type Highest quality 65¢/59¢ International 9086, the best solid 9913-type 56¢/51¢	For 16 years, The RADIO WORKS has brought you the best made, best performing wire antenna No warmed over handbook designs - just performance engineered antenna system SuperLoop 80, 122' long, 80 -10 m. If you want the best, this is it! \$11 CAROLINA WINDOM 160, 265', 160 - 10 m. Big Sig on 160, Killer Sig on 80 \$13
RG-8X Premium, 95%, black 14¢ RG-213 95%, Mil-Type 5¢	CAROLINA WINDOM 80, 132' long, 80 - 10 m If you hear one, you'll want one! \$5 CAROLINA WINDOM 40, 66' long, 40 - 10 m. It helped set two 40 meter records. \$5 CAROLINA WINDOM 40 Plus, 18' vertical radiator, increase, 40-15 performance, \$10
R1 Rotator 8 cond. (2 x #18, 6 x #22) SALE 26¢/20¢ R2 Rotator 8 cond. (2 x #16, 6 x #18) SALE 47¢/35¢ #14 Hard-drawn, 7x22, all copper, bare 8¢	CAROLINA WINDOM 160 Special, 160 - 10m, 132' long. All bands 160 - 10 \$12 G5RV Plus, 80 - 10 m, 102' High Power Current Balun, heavy-duty Ladder-line \$59.5
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For really tough RFI problems, the T-4G is the utilimate fix by shunting stray RF on your coax directly to ground. Stray RF and feed line radiation doesn't have a chance. It solved all my RF feedback problems in my second floor shack. (W4THU) Don't be misled by \$100 imitations. Our Line Isolators are still unequaled.	B4-2K 4:1 2 KW Voltage-type 80-10 m \$39,95 The KADIO WOKK B4-2KX 4:1 2 KW+ Current-type 160-10 m \$49,95 The KADIO WOKK NEW! B1-5K+5 KW Current-type 160-6 m \$35.95 Order Hotline (800) 280-832' Here's the new Super Line Isolator Lineup FAX (757) 483-1873
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Reactance(X) or Magnitude(Z) and Phase(degrees) ... Coax cable loss(dB) ... Coax cable length and Distance to fault ... Return Loss ... Reflection Coefficient ... Inductance ... Capacitance . . . Battery Voltage. LCD digital readout . . . covers 1.8-170 MHz . . . built-in frequency counter . . . side-by-side meters . . . Ni-Cad charger circuit . . . battery saver . . . low battery warning ... smooth reduction drive tuning ... and much more!

The world's most popular SWR analyzer just got incredibly better and gives you more value than ever!

MFJ-259B gives you a complete picture of your antenna's performance. You can read antenna SWR and Complex Impedance from 1.8 to 170 MHz.

You can read Complex Impedance as series resistance and reactance (R+jX)or as magnitude (Z) and phase (degrees).

You can determine velocity factor, coax cable loss in dB, length of coax and

distance to a short or open in feet. You can read SWR, return loss and reflection coefficient at any frequency simultaneously at a single glance. You can also read inductance in uH

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Super easy to use! Just set the bandswitch and tune the dial -- just like your transceiver. SWR and Complex Impedance are displayed instantly!

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Find your antenna's true resonant frequency. Trim dipoles and verticals.

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Perfectly tune critical HF mobile anten-nas in seconds for super DX -- without sub-jecting your transceiver to high SWR.

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and approximate Q of traps, stubs, transmission lines, RF chokes, tuned circuits and baluns.

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MFJ SWR Analyzers[™] work so good, many antenna manufacturers use them in their lab and on the production line -- saving thousands of dollars in instrumentation costs Used worldwide by professionals everywhere.

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MFJ-249B, \$229.95. Like MFJ-259B, but reads SWR, true impedance magnitude and frequency only on LCD. No meters.

detect feedline faults, track down hidden transmitters, tune transmitters and filters. Plug in scope to analyze modulation wave forms, measure audio distortion, noise and instantaneous peak deviation. Covers 143.5 to 148.5 MHz. Headphone jack, battery check function. Uses 9V battery. $4x2^{1/2}x6^{3/4}$ in.

MFJ-209, \$139.95. Like MFJ-249B but reads SWR only on meter and has no LCD or frequency counter.

MFJ-219B, \$99.95. UHF SWR Analyzer™ covers 420-450 MHz. Jack for external frequency counter. 71/2x21/2 N21/4 inches. Use two 9 volt batteries or 110 VAC with MFJ-1312B, \$12.95. Free "N" to SO-239 adapter.

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Made of special foam-filled fabric, the MFJ-29C cushions blows, deflects scrapes, and protects knobs,

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Has clear protective window for frequency display and cutouts for knobs and connectors so you can use your MFJ SWR Analyzer™ without taking it out of your case. Look for

the MFJ logo for genuine authenticity! MFJ-99, \$54.85. Accessory Package for MFJ-299/B/249/B/209. Includes *genuine* MFJ-29C carrying case, MFJ-66 dip meter adapter, MFJ-1315 110 VAC adapter. *Save \$5!*



Tunable Measurement FilterTM MFJ-731, **\$89.95**. Exclusive MFJ tunable RF filter allows accurate SWR and impedance measurements 1.8 to 30 MHz in presence of strong RF fields. Has virtually no effect on measure-ments. Works with all SWR Analyzers.

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become prepared to provide communications during any emergency. The Arizona web site is alive and doing well. Tom Fagan, WB7NXH, has developed this web site for the Arizona section and is always providing new material and updating it every day. The address is www.qsl.net/arrlaz/. The 2001 ARRL SW Convention will be in Riverside at the Holiday Inn. Start reserving this time slot and make the necessary arrangements before you forget. I just finished making my reservations at the hotel and sent in the convention necessary paperwork. Call, write, or e-mail me if you need help or questions answered. 73, Clifford Hauser, KD6XH. Net: ATEN 947 QNI, 47 QTC, 31 sess. Tfc: W7EP 64.

LOS ANGELES: SM, Phineas J. Icenbice, Jr., W6BF –ARRL, Section information for Los Angeles, is on our Web site: www.qsl.net/arlsw/lax. TRY ITI You might like it! We have a "speakers list" and other good info just for you, including email and / or telephone numbers. Michael Regan, KK6WO, is our Web Master. Michael has provided a link to the LAACARC, the Repeater Coordinators and many other ARRL Web sites. – Our super active ASM, Al Hart, W6UBM, has been busy helping the kids that are interested in Ham radio. Al takes old tube equipment to his able and talented "Telco" buddies, for refurbishing and distribution. We have received donations from some very generous local Hams and we wougul like to relay our deepest appreciation from these young recipients. We think that this is a great program to get our younger generation involved with Amateur Radio. Bill Leslie, WA6POK, our Club Coordinator has ARRL tapes available. This is a free loan program. These videotapes are great for clubs to use as teaching aids and short programs. wa6pok@arri.net. If you are interested in ARRL news or comments about the latest activities in this Division, tune in on Sunday mornings at 8 AM on 3.965 MHz and talk to our Director or any of the Section Managers. Love your neighbor, you may need help some time. 73, de Phineas, W6BF

 ORANGE:SM, Joe Brown, W6UBQ, 909-687-8394— ASM: Riv Co. Brett, 790-346-9291. ASM Orange Co. Art, W6XD, 714-556-4396. ASM: SB County, Jeff KD6NXD, 909-886-3453. The Inland Empire Council of Amateur Radio Organizations presents 2001 ARRL SW Division Convention, Riverside Convention Center and the Holiday Inn. Visit the Web site. www.gl.net/arrl-2001swdc/. From the Circle City. Save energy, take a nap, monitor 2 meters with a crystal set. The Board of Directors voted to dedicate this year's Field Day to Angel, W62PR. He became a SK. He helped build this club. He was truly an Amateur Radio Elmer. Huntington Beach answers the call following the Feb 28 Seattle earthquake. HB RACES offered their services to city employees who were trying to contact family member in the Northwest RACES is an integral part of the beach city's emergency communications plan. "Ham" radio operators, with their worldwide connections that are available when all systems fail, are good to keep in mind. This comment from the CERT Newsletter: TASMA News Chairmar's message. Following my election, I embarked on a search to find willing qualified members and a chairman for the Tech Committee. If you want to be part of TASMA, Get involved. Contact Bob Dengler at 909-396-0991 or Jim Fortney, 805-491-3916. WPSS Newsletter and pres Linsay KD6EB welcomes pres Jerry WA6ZZK, VP & NM Dick, KF6EW, and treas Ron K6SFB. The Inland Empire ARC reports new Officers of 2001: pres Joe KG6GCQ. VP Mike WB6MJQ, Sec. Sue KG6FEN, Liz WD9CKM Treas. From the Section Manager. All info on SMs is listed on page 12 of QST. NTS report. Tic:W6JPH 196, K6IUI 182, KC6SKK 154, W6QZ 68, K6CTW 66. W6QZ NTS BBS QTC 249. PSHR: W6QZ 159, W6JPH 114, KC6SKK 94, K6IUI 90. CN/V NM W6JPH reports 23 sess, QNI 134 QTC 62, Avg Net time12 mins. 73, Joe Brown, W6UBQ.

SAN DIEGO: SM, Tuck Miller, NZ6T—619-475-7333; Field Day, always the last full weekend of June, falls on June 23-24. If you have never worked Field Day, you have no idea what you are missing. It is not supposed to be a contest, but rather an exercise in emergency preparedness. On a sad note, for over 30 years, ARES has been meeting at the Normal Heights Methodist Church. On April 14, the last meeting was held at that location. The men of the church had been providing a pancake breakfast for a very modest price for all these years. Unfortunately, the cook has passed on, and a couple of other folks have recently been confined to wheel chairs. Thus, providing a breakfast for our group is no longer an option. We are extremely grateful that the church has been our host for these many years. By the time you read this, we will have decided on a new location. Congratulations goes out to Pat Bunsold, WA6MHZ, former San Diego Section Manager for obtaining the rank of Lecturing Knight for the El Cajon Elks Lodge 1812. Pat became active with the Elks organization about 2 years ago and immediately got involved. Speaking of Lodge 1812, they recently became part of the San Diego Amateur Radio Council. Congrats Elks!! Not too early to think about the SWD convention coming up in Riverside in September. Go to the Southwestern Division home page at www.vgl.net/arrisw and follow the links to the Southwestern Division convention homepage. Sign up for the members only Web site for the League, and get a weekly newsletter from the SM. Traffic: KT6A 1079, KD6YJB 246, KF6YVQ 36, KO6BU 6, WA6IIK 1. BPL KT6A 1079. PSHR: KT6A 140 KD6YJB 25, KO6BU 29.

SANTA BARBARA: SM, Robert Griffin, K6YR (k6yr@arrl.org or k6yr@arrl.net)—SEC: Jack Hunter, KD6HHG (kd6hhg@ arrl.net). STM: Ed Shaw, KF6SHU (kf6hu@arrl.net). SGL: Paul Lonnquist, NS6V (paul@dock.net). ACC: Michael Atmore, KE6DKU (ke6dku@aol.com). OOC: Howard Coleman, N6VDV (N6VDV@arrl.net). PIC: Jeff Reinhardt, AA6JR. (jreinh@ix.netcom.com). TC: Warren Glenn, KM6RZ. (wglennz@ix.netcom.com). TS: Warren Glenn, KM6RZ. (wglennz@ix.netcom.com). TS: Warren Glenn, KM6RZ, (wglennz@ix.netcom.com). TS: Warren Glenn, KM6RZ, (bpalmers@fix.net) & for Internet, Jack Bankson, AD6AD (ad6ad@arrl.net). & DECs: Santa Barb-Dave Lamb, WA6BRW (wa6brw@arrl.net); & LO-Bill Peirce, KE6FKS (ke6fks@arrl.net) & Ven-Dave Gilmore, AA6VH (aa6vh@ arrl.net). ARRL HQ is looking for volunteer Level 1 Amateur Radio Emergency Communications Course Certification Instructors & Certification Examiners for in-person courses. Contact: Dan Miller, K3UFG@arrl.org. Make plans to attend the 2001 SW Division Convention coming up on Sept 7-9 in Riverside, CA. Contact: w6ybs@arrl.net. FREE instant Sec-

148 **Q5**∓∠

MFJ-989C Legal Limit Antenna Tuner MFJ uses super heavy duty components to make the world's finest legal limit tuner

MFJ uses super heavy duty components -- roller inductor, variable capacitors, antenna switch and balun -- to build the world's most popular high power antenna tuner.

The rugged world famous MFJ-989C handles 3 KW PEP SSB amplifier input power (1500 Watts PEP SSB output power). Covers 1.8 to 30 MHz, including MARS and WARC bands.

MFJ's AirCore™ roller inductor, new gear-driven turns counter and weighted spinner knob gives you exact inductance control for absolute minimum SWR.

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shortwave -- nearly any antenna. Use coax, random wire or balanced lines.

You get everything you've ever wanted in a high power, full featured antenna tuner -- widest matching range, lighted Cross-

95 Needle SWR/Wattmeter, massive transmitting variable capacitors. ceramic antenna switch, built-in dummy load, TrueCurrent™ Balun, scratch-proof Lexan front panel -- all in a sleek compact cabinet (103/4Wx41/2Hx15D in).



MFJ AirCore[™] Roller Inductor gives high-Q, low loss, high efficiency and high power handling. MFJ's exclusive Self-

Resonance KillerTM keeps damaging self-resonances away from your operating frequency.

Large, self-cleaning wiping contact gives good low-resistance connection. Solid 1/4 inch brass shaft, self-align bearings give smooth non-binding rotation. MFJ No Matter WhatTM Warranty

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MFJ-986 Two knob Differential-T™



MFJ-986 *Two* knob tuning (differential \$32995 capacitor and AirCore™ roller inductor) makes tuning foolproof and easier than ever. Gives minimum SWR at only one setting. Handles 3 KW PEP SSB amplifier input power (1.5 KW output). Gear-driven turns counter, lighted peak/average Cross-Needle SWR/Wattmeter, antenna switch, balun. 1.8 to 30 MHz. 103/4Wx41/2Hx15 in. MFJ-962D compact Tuner for Amps



A few more dollars steps you MFJ-962D 5269⁹⁵ up to a KW tuner for an amp later. Handles 1.5 KW PEP SSB amplifier input power (800W output). Ideal for Ameritron's AL-811H! AirCore™ roller inductor, geardriven turns counter, pk/avg lighted Cross-Needle SWR/Wattmeter, antenna switch, balun, Lexan front, 1.8-30MHz. 103/4x41/2x107/8 in. MFJ-969 300W Roller Inductor Tuner



MFI-969 Superb AirCore™ Roller \$199⁹⁵ Inductor tuning. Covers 6 Meters thru 160 Meters! 300 Watts PEP SSB. Active true peak reading lighted Cross-Needle SWR Wattmeter, QRM-Free PreTune™, antenna switch, dummy load, 4:1 balun, Lexan front panel. 31/2Hx101/2Wx91/2D inches.

MFJ-949E deluxe 300 Watt Tuner

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inductor, 1000 Volt tuning capacitors, full size peak/average lighted Cross-Needle SWR/ Wattmeter, 8 position antenna switch, dummy load, QRM-Free PreTune™, scratch proof Lexan front panel. 31/2Hx105/8Wx7D inches. MFJ-948, \$129.95. Economy version of MFJ-949E, less dummy load, Lexan front panel.

MFJ-941E super value Tuner

The most for vour money! Handles 300 Watts PEP, covers 1.8-30



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Extends your mobile antenna bandwidth so you don't have to stop.

MFI-901B

\$7995

MEI-945F go outside and adjust your anten-\$119 95 na. Tiny 8x2x6 in. Lighted Cross-Needle SWR/Wattmeter. Lamp and bypass switches. Covers 1.8-30 MHz and 6 Meters. 300 Watts PEP. MFJ-20, \$4.95, mobile mount.

MFJ-971 portable/QRP Tuner Tunes coax, balanced lines, random wire 1.8-30 MHz. Cross-Needle Meter. SWR, 30/300 or 6 Watt ORP 9995 ranges. Matches popular MFJ

transceivers. Tiny 6x61/2x21/2 inches. MFJ-901B smallest Versa Tuner

MFJ's smallest (5x2x6 in.) and most affordable wide range 200 Watt PEP Versa tuner. Covers 1.8 to 30 MHz. Great for matching solid state rigs to linear amps.



MFJ-16010 random wire Tuner

Operate all bands anywhere 00 with MFJ's reversible L-network. Turns random wire into powerful MFJ-16010 transmitting antenna. 1.8-30 MHz. \$4095 200 Watts PEP. Tiny 2x3x4 in.



MFJ-906 has lighted Cross-Needle SWR/ 010 wattmeter, bypass switch. MFJ-9 Handles 100 W FM, 200W SSB. \$7095 MFJ-903, \$49.95, Like MFJ-906, less SWR/Wattmeter, bypass switch.



MFJ-921 covers 2 Meters/220 MHz. MFJ-924 covers 440 MHz. SWR/Wattmeter. 8x21/2x3 MFI-921 inches. Simple 2-knob tuning \$69⁹⁵ for mobile or base

MFJ-922 144/440 MHz Tuner

Ultra tiny 4x2¹/₂x1¹/₄ inch tuner covers VHF 136-175 MHz and UHF 420-460 MHz. SWR/ Wattmeter reads 60/150 Watts. MFJ-931 artificial RF Ground \$79⁹⁵



Creates artificial RF ground. Also electrically places a far away RF ground directly at your rig by tuning out reactance of connecting wire. Eliminates RF hot spots, RF feedback, TVI/RFI, weak sig-



nals caused by poor RF grounding. MFJ-934, \$169.95, Artificial ground/300 Watt Tuner/Cross-Needle SWR/Wattmeter.



http://www.mfjenterprises.com 1 Year No Matter What^{Mt} warranty 30 day money back guarantee (less s/h) on orders from MFJ





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3/8" Bead with cage \$2.50 ea 10+ \$2 100+ \$1.50 1/2" Bead no cage \$5.50 ea 6+ \$5 100+ \$4.00

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500,000 Vacuum Tubes On Hand



811A - JAN - Mil-Spec. Made by Cetron (RCA Design) for use in any 811A amplifier, horizontally or vertically. Collins, Ameritron, etc. **\$25 each** Matched set of 4 \$105

GE 6146W Replaces 6146, 6146A, 6146B. \$14ea \$29 pair 12BY7A-JAN (GE)... \$9 6CL6-JAN (GE)... \$5

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The dismantling of some towers should be done with the use of a crane in order to minimize the possibility of member, guy, anchor or base failures. Used towers are not as inexpensive as you may think if you are injured or killed

Get professional, experienced help and read your Rohn catalog or other tower manufacturers' catalogs before erecting or dismantling any tower. A consultation with your local professional tower erector would be very inexpensive insurance.

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WEST GULF DIVISION

NORTH TEXAS: SM, Larry Melby, KA5TXL—By the time you have read this HAMCOM will have passed. Hope you were able to have made this and stopped by for a visit at the League booth. Congratulations to the folks out at the Irving ARC on the renewal of the Special Service Club designation. Those folks are quite active out there. Speaking of being active, I would thank David, NSDHG, and the folks up in the Wichita Falls area for their work in ARES last year. Just in Skywam activities alone, they donated over 1000 man-hours to their local community. I would like to thank the following folks who are staying on with the section staff: ASM, TC: Don, KBSYAM. SEC: Bill, K5MWC. ACC, OOC: John WN5PFI. STM, BM: Carolyn, KC5OZT. SGL: Tom, N5GAR.

Carolyn, KCSO2T. SGL: Tom, N5GAR. **OKLAHOMA**: SM, Charlie Calhoun, K5TTT—ASMs: N6CL, W6CL, W5ZTN. SEC: KA7GLA. ACC: KB5BOB. PIC: N7XYO. OOC: WB9VMY. SGL: W5NZS. STM: K5KXL. It's that time of year. Field Day is almost here. Be sure and read the rules as there are some changes that may affect you and your scoring this year. I haven't heard from many of you so I don't know what my plans are yet. Stay tuned to the section list server for updates on Field Day activities. I will be posting information on all the sites I hear about there. To subscribe send an email to maiordono@dth pat with SURSCBIEF ABRL-OK in the In the sites I hear about thee. To subscribe send an email to majordomo@qth.net with SUBSCRIBE ARRL-OK in the BODY of your message. I will be changing ISPs, so the loca-tion of the section Web site will also be changing. I'll an-nounce the new location in next month's column. So far we have had no real severe wx, but the spotters have been out a few times. Mark, N7XYO, reported some minor damage to his home in Mounds recently. The Owasso club is trying to get active again, for information on meeting times and events check out their Website http://www.gsl.net/oarc. I sure en-joyed seeing everyone at the Mooreland hamfest hosted by the Tri State Amateur Radio Group. The Tulsa Repeater Or-ganization participated in the 2nd annual National Sympo-sium on Mitigating Severe Weather Impacts, sponsored by the University of Oklahoma's International Center for Natural Hazards and Disaster Research. They had a booth dedicated to displaying the importance of Ham Radio in disaster relief and received an excellent response. That's it for now, 73 and received an excellent response. That's it for now. 73, Charlie. Tfc: KF5A 527, KK5GY 400, WA5OUV 385, WB5NKD 217, WB5NKC 205, KE5JE 189, K5KXL 116, KM5VA 106, KI5LQ 80, WA5IMO 59, W5REC 28, N5FM 3.

KI5LQ 80, WASIMO 59, W5REC 28, N5FM 3. **SOUTH TEXAS**: SM, Ray Taylor, N5NAV—ASMs: KS5V, N5WSW, W5GKH, K5DG, NSLYG, WA5UZB, KK5CA, K5EJL, W5ZX, WA5TUM, KB5AWM, WA5JYK, KSPFE, K5PNV, and K5SBU. STM: W5GKH, SEC: W5ZX. ACC: N5WSW. TC: KJ5YN. BM: W5KLV. OOC: AK5Z. SGL: K5PNV. June has a lot happening. First and foremost, it's time for Ham Com 2001 in Artington, Texas. This is a great time to meet your ARRL officials. Kay Craigie, Wayne Mills, and Steve Ewald will be there from Hq. Jim Haynie, Coy Day, David Woolweaver will be there. Be sure and stop by the ARRL booth, and you will still have time to renew your membership or sign up for member-ship for the first time at the reduced rate, before the price goes up July 1. The best deal is the five year plan. Jim Haynie has have time to renew your membership or sign up for member-ship for the first time at the reduced rate, before the price goes up July 1. The best deal is the five year plan. Jim Haynie has some interesting things in his key note speech. I would recom-mend for all those that can to attend the ARRL's Amateur Radio Emergency Communications Course. You will be able to buy the very latest or the very oldest ham gear. You just may find something you can't live without. I hope to see you all at Ham Com 2001. The next big event is Field Day 2001. This should be one of the best. I hope a lot of the groups will set up in parks, malls, schools grounds, and fair grounds. Places that will attract the interest of the public. Just a suggestion, you might send messages to their friends. Take the messages to one of the nets. Be sure to make it 25 words or less. Use the ARRL short form numbered system. Let them know that it is a free service provided by Ham Radio System. This will give your group training in traffic handling, it may come in handy some day. July 14 is the Texas City Hamfest, more on that next month. Several of the clubs are sending me their newsletter by e-mail instead of regular mail. I thank you and I much prefer the e-mail newsletter, it stores easily and I can refer to it easily. Have a good month. Tric: WSSEG 2061, WSTUK 156, WSKLV 156, KASKLU 140, NSOUJ 130, WSZX 84, WSGKH79, NSNAV 70, KOYNW 68, WSZIN 42, KDSGM 19.

WEST TEXAS: SM, Clay Emert, K5TRW— I regret to inform you that due to heart problems, I will not be a candidate for the S M position which will be listed for next month. On the advice of my doctor, I am not able to leave town for a while and if I cannot travel then I cannot do the job of Section Manager. I feel that I cannot take the position if I cannot do the job, and that I would let the Section and all of you down. I will be available to assist the new manager whoever that may be in every way that I am able but at this writing that does not appear to be a great deal. I offer my thanks to all who took the time to assist me. Best 73 - Clay, K5TRW



MFJ Switching **Power Supplies**

Power your HF transceiver, 2 meter/440 MHz mobile/base and accessories with these new 25 or 45 Amp MFJ MightyLite[™] Switching Power Supplies! No RF hash . . . Super lightweight . . . Super small . . . Volt/Amp Meters . . . MFJ-4225MV

MFJ's new adjustable voltage switching power supplies do it all! Power your HF or 2M/440 MHz radio and accessories.

MFJ's MightyLites™ are so light and small you can carry them in the palm of your hand! Take them with you anywhere.

No more picking up and hauling around heavy, bulky supplies that can give you a painful backache, pulled muscle or hernia.

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These babies are clean . . . Your buddies won't hear any RF hash on your signal! None in your receiver either!

Some competing switching power supplies generate objectionable RF hash in your transmitted and received signal.

These super clean MFJ MightyLites™ meet all FCC Class B regulations.

Low Ripple . . . Highly Regulated

Less than 35 mV peak-to-peak ripple under 25 or 45 amp full load. Load regulation is better than 1.5% under full load. **Fully Protected**

You won't burn up our power supplies!

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They are fully protected with Over Voltage and Over Current protection circuits. Worldwide Versatility

MFJ MightyLites™ can be used anywhere in the world! They have switchable AC input voltage and work from 85 to 135 VAC or 170 to 260 VAC. Replaceable fuse.

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Front-panel control lets you vary output from 9 to 15 Volts DC.

Front-panel has easy access five-way binding posts for heavy duty use and cigarette lighter socket for mobile accessories. MFJ-4245MV has two sets of quick-connects on the rear for accessories.

Brightly illuminated 3 inch meters let you monitor load voltage and current. A whisper quiet internal fan efficiently



cools your power supply for long life. Two models to choose from . . . MFJ-4225MV, \$149.95. 25 Amps maximum or 22 Amps continuous. Weighs 3.7 pounds. Measures 5³/₄Wx4¹/₂Hx6D in. MFJ-4245MV, \$199.95. 45 Amps

No RF Hash!

maximum or 40 Amps continuous. Weighs 5.5 pounds. Measures 71/2Wx43/4Hx9D in.



RF Hash! Five-way binding posts for high current. Quick connects for accessories. Over voltage/cur-rent protection. 110 or 220 VAC operation. Meets FCC Class B regs. 3.5 lbs. 51/2Wx21/2Hx101/4D in.

MFJ 35/30 Amp Adjustable Regulated DC Power Supply

Massive 19.2 pound transformer . . . No RF hash . . . Adjustable 1 to 14 VDC . . .





ering HF or 2 Meter/440 MHz transceiver/accessories.

A massive 19.2 pound transformer makes this power supply super heavy duty! It delivers 35 amps maximum and 30 amps continuous without even flexing its muscles. Plugs into any 110 VAC wall outlet.

It's highly regulated with load regula-

tection, fold back short circuit protection

You get front panel adjustable voltage from 1 to 14 VDC with a convenient detent set at 13.8 VDC. A pair of front-panel meters let you monitor voltage and current.

Three sets of output terminals include a pair of heavy duty five-way binding posts for HF/VHF radios, two pairs of quick-connects for accessories and a covered cigarette lighter socket for mobile accessories.

A front-panel fuse holder makes fuse replacement easy. Whisper quiet fan speed increases as load current increases -- keeps components cool. 91/2Wx6Hx93/4D inches.

tion better than 1%. Ripple voltage is less than 30 mV. No RF hash -- it's super clean! Fully protected -- has over voltage pro-

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plus s&h MFJ High Current Multiple DC Power Outlets Power two HF/VHF transceivers and six or more accessories from your 12 VDC power supply





MFJ's most versatile and highest current Deluxe Multiple DC Power Outlet. Lets you power two HF and/or VHF transceivers MFJ-1118 and six or more accessories from your transceiver's main 12 VDC supply.

Two pairs of super heavy duty 30 amp 5-way binding posts connect your transceivers. Each pair is fused and RF bypassed. Handles 35 Amps total.Six pairs of heavy duty, RF 3 195 bypassed 5-way binding posts

let you power your accessories. They handle 15 Amps total, are plus s&h protected by a master fuse and have an ON/OFF switch with "ON" LED indicator.

super heavy duty eight gauge colorcoded cable with ring tongue terminals. Binding posts are spaced for standard dual banana plugs. Heavy duty aluminum construction. 121/2x23/4x21/2 in. MFJ-1116, \$49.95. Similar to MFJ-

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1116. No on/off switch, LED, meter, fuse. NEW! MFJ-1117, \$54.95. For powering four HF /VHF radios (two at 35 Amps

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10 Bands -- 1 MFJ Antenna! Full size performance . . . No ground or radials Operate 10 bands: 75/80, 40, 30, 20, 17, 15, 12, 10, 6 and 2 Meters with one antenna Separate full size radiators ... End loading ... Elevated top feed ... Low Radiation Angle . . . Very wide bandwidth . . . Highest performance no ground vertical ever . . .

Operate 10 bands -- 75/80, 40, 30, 20, 17, 15, 12, 10, 6 and 2 Meters with this MFJ-1798 vertical antenna and get full size performance with no ground or radials!

Full size performance gives high efficiency for more power radiated. Results? Stronger signals and more Q-5 QSOs.

Full size performance also gives you exceptionally wide bandwidths so you can use more of your hard earned frequencies.

Full size performance is achieved using separate full size radiators for 2-20 Meters and highly efficient end loading for 30, 40, 75/80 Meters.

Get very low radiation angle for exciting DX, automatic bandswitching, omni-directional coverage, low SWR. Handles 1500 Watts PEP SSB.

MFJ's unique Elevated Top Feed™ elevates the feedpoint all the way to the top of the antenna. It puts the maximum radiation point high up in the clear where it does the most good -- your signal gets out even if you're ground mounted.

It's easy to tune because adjusting one band has minimum effect on the resonant frequencies of other bands.

Self-supporting and just 20 feet tall, the MFJ-1798 mounts easily from ground level to tower top -- small lots, backyards, apartments, condos, roofs, tower mounts. Separate Full Size Radiators

Separate full size quarter wave radiators are used on 20, 17, 15, 12, 10 and 2 Meters. On 6 Meters, the 17 Meter radiator becomes a 3/4 wave radiator.

The active radiator works as a stub to decouple everything

MFJ's Super High-Q Loop[™] Antennas



MFJ's tiny 36 inch diameter loop antenna lets you operate 10 through 30 MHz continuously -- including the WARC bands! Ideal for limited

space -- apartments, small lots, motor

379⁹⁵ homes, attics, or mobile homes. Enjoy both DX and local Ship Code F contacts mounted vertically. Get both low angle radiation for excellent DX and high angle radiation for local, close-in contacts. Handles 150 watts.

Super easy-to-use! Only MFJ's super remote control has Auto Band Selection™. It auto-tunes to desired band, then beeps to let you know. No control cable is needed.

Fast/slow tune buttons and built-in two range Cross-Needle SWR/Wattmeter lets you quickly tune to your exact frequency.

All welded construction, no mechanical joints, welded butterfly capacitor with no rotating contacts, large 1.050 inch diameter round radiator -- not a lossy thin flat-strip -- gives you highest possible efficiency.

Each plate in MFJ's tuning capacitor is welded for low loss and polished to prevent MFJ-1778, Ship Code A dipole. Use as inverted high voltage arcing, welded to the radiator, has nylon bearing, anti-backlash mechanism, limit switches, continuous no-step DC motor -- gives smooth precision tuning.

Heavy duty thick ABS plastic housing

has ultraviolet inhibitor protection. NEW! MFJ-1788, \$429.95. Same as

MFJ-1798

Ship Code F

MFJ-1786 but covers 40 Meters-15 Meters continuous. Includes super remote control. MFJ-1782, \$339.95. Like MFJ-1786

but control has only fast/slow tune buttons. MFJ-1780, \$249.95. Box Fan Portable Loop is about the same size (2x2 foot) as a box fan, complete with handle. Covers 14-

30 MHz. Control has fast/slow tunes. MFJ Portable Antenna

MFJ-1621 \$8995 Ship



MFJ-1621 lets you Code operate in most any A electrically free area -apartment, campsite, hotel, the beach, etc.

DXCC, WAZ, WAC, WAS have been won with MFJ-1621! Work 40, 30, 20, 17, 15, 12 and 10 Meters with a telescopic whip that extends to 54 inches. Mounted on a sturdy 6x3x6 inch cabinet. Built-in antenna tuner, field strength meter, and 50 feet of RG-58 coax cable. Handles 200 Watts. MFJ's G5RV Antenna



Covers all bands, 160-10 Meters with anten-\$3995 na tuner. 102 feet long. shorter than 80 Meter

vee or sloper to be more compact. Use on 160 Meters as Marconi with tuner and ground. Handles full legal limit power. Add coax feedline and some rope or other nonconductor and you're on the air!

beyond it. In phase antenna current flows in all parallel radiators.

This forms a very large equivalent radiator and gives you incredible bandwidths.

Radiator stubs provide automatic bandswitching -absolutely no loss due to loading coils or traps. End Loading

On 30, 40, 75/80 Meters, end loading -- the most efficient form of loading -- gives you highly efficient performance, excellent bandwidth, low angle radiation and automatic bandswitching.

MFJ's unique Frequency Adaptive L-Network™ provides automatic impedance matching for lowest SWR on these low bands.

Tuning to your favorite part of these bands is simple and is done at the bottom of the antenna.

No Ground or Radials Needed

You don't need a ground or radials because an effective counterpoise that's 12 feet across gives you excellent ground isolation.

You can mount it from ground level to roof top and get awesome performance.

No Feedline Radiation to Waste Power

The feedline is decoupled and isolated from the antenna with MFJ's exclusive $AirCore^{TM}$ high power current balun. It's wound with $Teflon^{R}$ coax and can't saturate, no matter how high your power.

Built to Last

Incredibly strong solid fiberglass rod and large diameter 6061 T-6 aircraft strength aluminum tubing is in the main structure. Efficient high-Q coils are wound on tough low loss fiberglass

forms using highly weather resistant Teflon^R covered wire.

MFJ halfwave vertical

6 bands: 40, 20, 15, 10, 6, 2 Meters . . . No radials or ground needed

Only 12 feet MFJ-1796 high and has a tiny \$20995 24 inch footprint! Ship Code F Mount anywhere --ground level to tower top -apartments, small lots, trailers. Perfect for vacations, field day, DXpedition, camping.

Efficient end-loading, no lossy traps. Entire length is always radiating. Full size halfwave on 2/6 Meters. High power air-wound choke balun eliminates feedline radiation. Adjusting 1 band has minimum effect on others.

MFJ-1792, \$169.95. Full size 1/4 wave radiator for 40 Meters. 33 feet, handles 1500 Watts PEP. Requires guying and radials.

MFJ-1793, \$189.95. Like MFJ-1792 but has full size 20 Meter 1/4 wave also.



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MFJ tunable Super DSP filter Only MFJ gives you tunable and programmable "brick wall" DSP Filters

MFJ's tunable super DSP filter automatically eliminates heterodynes, reduces noise and interference simultaneously on SSB, AM,CW, packet, AMTOR, PACTOR, RTTY, SSTV, WeFAX, FAX, weak signal VHF, EME, satellite.

You get MFJ's *tunable* FIR linear phasse filters that minimize ringing, prevent data errors and have "brick wall" filter response with up to 57 dB attenuation 75 Hz away.

Only MFJ gives you 5 tunable DSP filters. You can tune each lowpass, highpass, notch, and bandpass filter including optimized SSB and CW filters. You can vary the bandwidth to pinpoint and eliminate interference.

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MFJ's *automatic notch* filter searches for and eliminates *multiple* heterodynes.

You also get MFJ's advanced *adaptive noise reduction*. It silences background noise and QRN so much that SSB signals sound like FM.

The *automatic* notch and *adaptive* noise reduction can be used with *all* relevant tunable pre-set filters.

Automatic gain control (AGC) keeps audio level constant during signal fade. Tunable bandpass filters

Narrow band signals like CW and RTTY

jump out of QRM when you switch in MFJ's exclusive *tunable* FIR bandpass filters. You can tune the center frequency from 300

to 3400 Hz, and vary the bandwidth from 30 Hz to 2100 Hz -- from super-tight CW filters to wide razor-sharp Data filters.

You can use two tunable filters together. For example, tune one to mark, one to space and set bandwidth tight for a super sharp RTTY filter.

Tunable highpass/lowpass filters

You can tune the lower cutoff frequency 200 to 2200 Hz and the upper cutoff frequency 1400



to 3400 Hz. This lets you create custom filters for voice, data and other modes.

Signals just 75 Hz away literally disappear -they are reduced 57 dB!

Automatic notch filter

MFJ's automatic notch filter searches for and eliminates multiple heterodynes in milliseconds. It's so fast, that even *interfering* CW and RTTY signals can also be eliminated.

You can *selectively* remove unwanted tones using the two *manually tunable* notch filters -an MFJ exclusive. Knock out unwanted CW stations while you're on CW.

Adaptive Noise Reduction

Noise reduction works in all filter modes and on all random noise -- white noise, static, impulse, ignition noise, power line noise, hiss.

The LMS algorithm gives you up to 20 dB of noise reduction. Noise reduction is adjustable to prevent signal distortion.

15 pre-set filters -- factory set or you custom program

You can select from 15 *pre-set* filters. Use for SSB, AM, CW, packet, AMTOR, PACTOR, RTTY, SSTV, WeFAX, FAX or any mode.

If you don't like our pre-set filters, you can program your own -- an MFJ exclusive! Save center frequency/bandwidth, lowpass/highpass cutoffs, auto/manual notch, noise reduction -all filter settings -- in 10 programmable filters.

Plus more . . .

A push-button bypasses your filter -- lets you hear the *entire* unfiltered signal. 2¹/₂ Watt amplifier, volume control, input level control, speaker jack, PTT sense line, line level output. 9¹/₂x2¹/₂x6 inches.

Plugs between your transceiver or receiver and external speaker or headphones. use 12 VDC or 110 VAC with MFJ-1315, \$14.95. Cable Pack, MFJ-5184, \$7.95, includes receiver cable, DC cable, 2 open-end TNC cables.

New Features

MFJ's exclusive *tunable Spotting Tone*[™] -- accurately tunes even the narrowest CW filter.

MFJ's exclusive *Adaptive Tuning*[™] -- tuning rate automatically becomes finer as you narrow bandwidth -- makes narrow filters easy-to-use.

MFJ's exclusive *FilterTalk*[™] -- sends precise filter settings in Morse code.

Has automatic notch with variable aggressiveness, new quieter 2¹/₂ Watt audio amplifier, new speaker switch keeps phones always active.

Manual and automatic notch can be used together. Noise reduction, automatic notch and custom filter you saved in memory is selected.

You get an accurate easy-to-use input level indicator, improved manual notch in the CW mode, adjustable line level output, more Mark-Space frequencies and baud rates for data filters and automatic bypass during transmit for monitoring CW sidetone, voice or data by sensing the PTT line.

Firmware Upgrade

For MFJ-784, order MFJ-55, \$29.95. Gives you most features of the MFJ-784B.

60 dB Null wipes out noise and interference





Wipe out noise and interference *before* it gets into your receiver with a 60 dB null!

Eliminate all types of noise -- severe power line noise from arcing transformers and insulators, fluorescent lamps, light dimmers, touch

Add DSP to any Multimode



MFJ-781 Add "brick wall" DSP **129°5** filtering to any TNC or multi-mode data controller.

Copy signals buried in noise and QRM. Under severe QRM, DSP greatly improves copy of Packet, AMTOR, PACTOR, GTOR, Clover, RTTY, SSTV, WeFAX, FAX, CW -- nearly any digital mode. Automatic gain control, On/Off Bypass switch. Plugs between transceiver and multi-mode. Uses 10-16 VDC or 110 VAC with MFJ-1312B, \$14.95. 4¹/₂x2¹/₂x5 inches. controlled lamps, computers, TV birdies, lightning crashes from distant thunderstorms, electric drills, motors, industrial processes . . .

It's more effective than a noise blanker because interference much stronger than your desired signal can be completely removed without affecting your signal.

It works on *all modes* -- SSB, AM, CW, FM -- and frequences from BCB to lower VHF.

You can null out strong QRM on top of weak rare DX and then work him! You can null out a strong local ham or AM broadcast station to prevent your receiver from overloading.

Use the MFJ-1026 as an *adjustable phasing network*. You can combine two antennas to give you various directional patterns. You can

DSP for your MFJ-1278/B

Plug a MFJ-780 "brick wall" DSP filter into your MFJ-



1278/B multi-mode and you won't believe your eyes when you see solid copy from signals completely buried in QRM! MFJ-1278/B automatically selects the correct DSP filter for Packet, AMTOR, Pactor, RTTY, ASCII, FAX, Color SSTV, Navtex or CW. Plug in a MFJ-780 and copy signals that other multi-modes can't. Some soldering needed. null out a strong interfering signal or peak a weak signal at a push of a button.

Easy-to-use! Plugs between transmitting antenna and transceiver. To null, adjust amplitude and phase controls for minimum S-meter reading or lowest noise. To peak, push reverse button. Use built-in active antenna or an external one. MFJ's exclusive *Constant Amplitude Phase Control*[™] makes nulling easy.

RF sense T/R switch automatically bypasses your transceiver when you transmit. Adjustable delay time. Uses 12 VDC or 110 VAC with MFJ-1312B, \$14.95. 6¹/₂x1¹/₂x6¹/₄ inches.

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MFJ-1025, \$159.95. Like MFJ-1026 less built-in active antenna, use external antenna.



MF.J... the world leader in ham radio accessories!



Tech-Talk by Ten-Tec

Station Grounding

by Allan Kaplan, W1AEL

Many problems relate to the lack of RF ground, as contrasted with a safety ground connection. We recommend bonding all equipment chassis together with short wide metal braid or strap. Make these connections from chassis ground lug to chassis ground lug and connect the last piece in the chain to a good earth ground. This lead needs to be as short as possible. Lengths near 1/4 wavelength on any band used are particularly troublesome when the far end is connected to earth.

The impedance-inverting property of a quarter-wavelength line complicates RF grounding matters for a multi-band HF installation. An ideal lead length to an effective earth ground would be short relative to a quarterwavelength on 10 meters but a quarter-wavelength on 10 meters is only 8.5 feet! A half wavelength on ten meters, 17 feet, may be a feasible length for some stations, and it reproduces its terminating impedance, so it can make a good connection to an effective earth ground. On 20 meters though, the 17-foot length is now a quarter-wave impedance inverter that will try to isolate the transmitter chassis from ground. The recommendation is to add a well-insulated 17-foot counterpoise attached to the chassis at one end and unconnected at the other end. There are now two quarter-wave lines attached to the chassis on 20-meters. The grounded wire presents high impedance to the equipment, but the ungrounded one short-circuits it by presenting low impedance at 20 meters where it is a quarter-wave inverter. On lower frequencies, both wires are shorter than quarter wavelength and should not be troublesome.

Because the counterpoise wires act as tuned circuits, and because their environment will affect the tuning, this approach is not guaranteed trouble-free on all bands, but it is worth a try if your station has "hot-chassis" or "RF feedback" problems.

Allan Kaplan, W1AEL, joined Ten-Tec as an RF engineer after retiring as Senior Staff Engineer at Raytheon, Falls Church, VA., where he designed high-performance receivers. He holds a MSECE degree from the University of Massachusetts.



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Wind Load (with mast adapter)	10 sq. ft.	7.5 sq. ft.	5.0 sq. ft.	1.5 sq. ft.
Turning Power (in pounds)	1000	800	600	350
Brake Power (in pounds)	9000	5000	800	450
Brake Construction	Electric wedge	Electric wedge	Disc brake	Disc brake
Bearing Assembly/How many	Tripl race/138	Dual Race/96	Dual race/48	Dual race/12
Mounting Hardware	Clamp plate	Clamp plate	Clamp plate	Clamp plate
Control Cable Conductors	8	8	8	5
Shipping Weight (pounds)	28	24	22	14
Effective Moment (in tower)	3400 ft/lbs.	2800 ft/lbs.	1200 ft/lbs.	300 ft/lbs.



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PB-33xh NIMH pk.	6.0v	2100mAh	\$39.95
PB-34xh 5w NIMH	pk. 9.6V	1100mAh	\$39.95
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BI-10 6-Cell	AA Batte	ry Case	\$12.95
BT-10 6-Cell For KENWOOD TH- PB-13x orig. stze pkN	AA Batte 78A / 48 / 2 MH 7.2V	ary Case 8/27 etc: 1300mAh	\$12.95 \$34.95
PB-13x org. size pk-N PB-13xh NiMH pk.	AA Batte 78A/48/22 MH 7.2v 7.2v	ary Case 3/27 etc: 1300mAh 1650mAh	\$12.95 \$34.95 \$39.95 \$39.95
BT-10 6-Cell For KENWOOD 7H- PB-13x orig size pk-N PB-13xh NIMH pk. BC-15A KENWO For KENWOOD 7H-	AA Batte 78A / 48 / 2 MH 7.2V 7.2V OD brand 77, 75, 55,	ry Case 8/27 etc: 1300mAh 1650mAh Fast Charger 46, 45, 26, 25	\$12.95 \$34.95 \$39.95 \$39.95
B1-10 6-Cell For KENWOOD TH- PB-13x ong stop k-M PB-13xh NIMH pk. BC-15A KENWOO For KENWOOD TH- PB-6x (NIMH: originals)	AA Batte 78A / 48 / 2 78A / 48 / 2 78A / 48 / 2 778 / 7 700 brand 777 75, 55, 200 7.2V 7.2V 7.2V	ry Case 3/27 etc: 1300mAh 1650mAh Fast Charger 46, 45, 26, 25 1200mAh 215 / 225 / 315	\$12.95 \$34.95 \$39.95 \$39.95 sto: \$34.95
B1-10 5-Cell ForkENWOODTH- PB-13x ndg stopk-A PB-13xh NIMH pk. BC-15A KENWO For KENWOOT PB-6x NIMH of KENWOOT PB-2h NIMH pk.	AA Batte 78/48/2 7.2v 7.2v 00D brand 77,75,55, 200 7.2v 0.7.2v 0.7.2v 0.7.2v 0.7.2v 0.7.2v 0.7.2v 0.84v	ry Case 8/27 etc: 1300mAh 1650mAh Fast Charger 46, 45, 26, 25 1200mAh 215/225/315 1200mAh	\$12.95 \$34.95 \$39.95 \$39.95 ac: \$34.95 elo: \$39.95
B1-10 6-Cell For KENWOOD 7H- PB-13x big stopk-N PB-13xh NIMH pk. BC-15A KENWOO For KENWOOD 7H- PB-6x (NIMH originals NEW for KENWOOI PB-2h NIMH pk. NEW for KENWOOI PB-255 NIMH pk.	AA Batte 784/48/22 7.2V 7.2V 00D brand 77,75,55, 200 7.2V 0 77-255 8.4V 0 77-2500 8.4V	ry Case 8/27 etc: 1300mAh 1650mAh Fast Charger 46, 45, 26, 25 1200mAh 125/225/315 1200mAh 2600: EXCLU 1200mAh	\$12.95 \$34.95 \$39.95 \$39.95 \$34.95 \$34.95 \$39.95 \$IVEI \$39.95
B1-10 6-Cell For KENWOOD 7H- PB-13x dag atopk-N PB-13xh NIMH pk. BC-15A KENWOO For KENWOOD 7H- PB-6x NIMH cognatia NEW for KENWOOI PB-25 NIMH pk. PB-25S NIMH pk. Packs for ALINCO 0 EEDB 20-	AA Batte 78A / 48 / 20 78A / 48 / 20 77. 72 v 0 OD brand 77. 75. 55, 200 7.2 v 0 TH-205 / 8.4 v 0 TR-2500 8.4 v 0 JR-2500 / 50 8.4 v 0 JJ-580 / 580	ry Case 8/27 etc: 1300mAh 1650mAh Fast Charger 46, 45, 26, 25 1200mAh 25602: EXCLU 1200mAh 77/582/180/ 15002: At	\$12.95 \$34.95 \$39.95 \$39.95 stc.: \$34.95 etc.: \$39.95 SIVE I \$39.95 2807 etc.: \$28.05
B1-10 6-Cell For KENWOOD 71- PB-13x ortg attopk-A PB-13x h NIMH pk. BC-15A KENWOO For KENWOOD 71- PB-25 NIMH pk. PB-25 NIMH pk. Packs for ALINCO 1 EBP-20x NIMH pk.	AA Batte 78A / 48 / 2 78A / 48 / 2 7.2v 7.2v 0 OD brand 77, 75, 55, 8.4v 0 TR-2050 8.4v 0 TR-2500 8.4v 0 J-590 / 584 tpk: 7.2v 4.4v 0 J-590 / 584	ry Case 8/27 etc: 1300mAh 1650mAh Fast Charger 1200mAh 215/225/315 1200mAh 2600: EXCLU 1200mAh 1500mAh 1500mAh	\$12.95 \$34.95 \$39.95 \$39.95 \$0. \$34.95 \$10. \$39.95 \$1VE I \$39.95 \$207 etc. \$28.95 \$36.95
B1-10 6-Cell For KENWOOD 77- PB-13x day atop k- PB-13x h NIMH pk. BC-15A KENWOOD 77- PB-10 NIMH pk. For KENWOOD 77- PB-20x NIMH pk. Packs for KENWOOD PB-20x NIMH pk. Packs for ALINCO 1 EBP-20x NIMH pk. EBP-20x NIMH pk.	AA Batte 78/48/2 78/48/2 77/75,55 77/75,55 77/75,55 77/75,55 77/75,55 77/20 77/20 77/20 77/20 77/20 77/20 77/20 77/20 77/20 77/20 77/20 77/20 72/0	ry Case 8/27 etc: 1300mAh 1650mAh Fast Charger 46, 45, 26, 25 1200mAh 215/225/315 1200mAh 22600: EXCLU 1200mAh 1500mAh 1500mAh A case	\$12.95 \$34.95 \$39.95 \$39.95 50: \$34.95 elo: \$39.95 SIVEI \$39.95 2807 etc: \$28.95 \$36.95 \$14.95
B1-10 6-Cell For KENWOOD 7H- PB-13x dig stop k-N PB-13xh NIMH pk. BC-15A KENWOOD 7H- PB-5X NIMH pk. NEW for KENWOOD PB-25X NIMH pk. PB-25X NIMH pk. PB-25X NIMH pk. PB-25X NIMH pk. PB-22X NIMH pk. PB-22X NIMH pk. PB-22X NIMH pk. PB-22X NIMH pk. CNB-22X NIMH pk. CNB-151X NIMH	AA Batte 78/48/2 78/48/2 77/75/55 77/75/55 77/75/55 77/75/55 77/75/55 77/2 77/20 77/20 77/20 77/20 77/20 77/20 72	Ary Case 8/ 27 etc: 1300mAh 1650mAh 1650mAh Fast Charger 46, 45, 26, 25 1200mAh 2500: EXCLU 1200mAh 1500mAh 1500mAh Case 558; ADIH722 1500mAh	\$12.95 \$34.95 \$39.95 \$39.95 \$39.95 \$34.95 \$34.95 \$39.95 \$39.95 \$39.95 \$2807 etc.: \$28.95 \$36.95 \$14.95 \$36.95 \$14.95 \$14.95
B1-10 6-Cell For KENWOOD 7H- PB-13x dag atopk-N PB-13x h NMH pk. BC-15A KENWOO For KENWOOD 7H- PB-6x NMH pk. NEW for KENWOOI PB-25s NMH pk. PB-25s NMH pk. PB-25s NMH pk. PB-25s NMH pk. PB-25s NMH pk. PB-25s NMH pk. PB-25s NMH pk. PB-22nh BW NMM EDH-11 65 For STANDARD 622 CNB-151X NMH For YAESU F150R	AA Batte 78./48/2 77.2v 7.2v 00D brand 77.75,55, 200 7.2v 0 77.2v 0 72.2v 0 72.2v	ry Case 8/27 etc: 1300mAh 1650mAh 1650mAh 1650mAh 215/225/315 1200mAh 275/225/315 1200mAh 7582/180/ 1500mAh 1500mAh Case 558; ADIHT-2 1500mAh R/108 etc:	\$12.95 \$34.95 \$39.95 \$39.95 \$34.95 \$34.95 \$34.95 \$39.95 \$1VET \$39.95 \$39.95 \$39.95 \$39.95 \$34.95 \$34.95 \$14.95 \$14.95 \$14.95 \$14.95
B1-10 6-Cell For KENWOOD TH- PB-13x dag atopk-N PB-13x h NIMH pk. BC-15A KENWOO For KENWOOD TH- PB-6x NIMH- domana NEW for KENWOOT PB-2b NIMH pk. PB-2b NIMH pk. PB-2b NIMH pk. PB-2b NIMH pk. PB-20x NIMH ator EBP-20x NIMH ator EBP-20x NIMH ator EBP-20x NIMH ator EBP-20x NIMH ator EDH-11 C For STANDARD C22 CNB-151x NIMH FOR VALSUFT-SOR FNB-41xh NIMH a	AA Batte 78./48/2 72.v 72.v 72.v 74.v 75.55, 75.72.v 77.75,55, 77.72.v 77.75,55, 70.72.v 77.72.v 75.72.v 7	ry Case 8/27 etc: 1300mAh 1650mAh Fast Charger 46,45,26,25 1200mAh 215/225/315 1200mAh 2500: EXCLU 1200mAh 1500mAh 1500mAh Case 558; ADI HT-2 1500mAh R/100mAh 2100mAh 2100mAh	\$12.95 \$34.95 \$39.95 \$39.95 \$34.95 etc: \$34.95 etc: \$39.95 SIVEI \$39.95 SIVEI \$39.95 \$14.95 \$15
B1-10 6-Cell For KENWOOD TH- PB-13x day also pk- PB-13x him him hys. BC-15A KENWOOD For KENWOOD TH- PB-6x Nimet, organise NEW for KENWOOD PB-25x Nimet pk. PB-25x Nimet pk. PB-25x Nimet pk. PB-25x Nimet pk. PB-25x Nimet pk. EBP-20x Nimet pk. FNB-41xh Nimet pk. FNB-41xh Nimet pk. FNB-47xh Nimet pk. FNB-47x	AA Batte 78./48/2 78./48/2 77.7 72.v 77.2v 00D brand 77.75,55, 00,7.2v 07.2v 07.2v 07.2v 07.2v 07.2v 07.2v 07.2v 07.2v 07.2v 07.2v 07.2v 07.2v 0.05.528,0 0,528,00 0,528,00 0,528,00 0,528,00 0,528,00 0,528,00 0	ry Case 8/27 etc: 1300mAh 1650mAh Fast Charger 46, 45, 25, 25, 25 1200mAh 2500; EXCLU 1200mAh 1500mAh 1500mAh 1500mAh 2508; ADI HT-2 1500mAh <i>R / 10R</i> etc.: 1100mAh 2100mAh	\$12.95 \$34.95 \$39.95 \$39.95 \$39.95 \$34.95 \$10: \$39.95 \$17.7 \$39.95 \$207 etc: \$28.95 \$14.95 \$14.95 \$14.95 \$14.95 \$14.95 \$45.95 \$45.95 \$45.95
B1-10 6-Cell For KENWOOD TH- PB-13x dig stopk-A PB-13x high stopk-A PB-13x high stopk-A PB-13x high stopk For KENWOOD TH- PB-6x (NMH of KENWOOD PB-2h NIMH pk. PB-2h NIMH pk. PB-25 NIMH pk. PACK 50 ALINCO D FNB-41xh NIMH pk. FNB-47xh NIMH pk. FNB-47xh NIMH pk. FNB-33xh NIMH pk. FNB-38 SW NIMH pk. PNB-38 SW NIMH pk.	AA Batte 73/48/2 73/48/2 73/48/2 73/48/2 73/48/2 74/48/2 77/5,55 75/2 77/5,55 72/2 77/5,75 72/2 77/5,75 72/2 77/5,75 72/2 77/5,75 72/2 77/5,75 7.2 72/2 77/5,75 7.2 72/2 77/5,75 7.2 72/2 77/5,75 7.2 7.2 7.2 7.2 7.2 7.2 7.2 7.2	ry Case 8/27 etc: 1300mAh 1650mAh 1650mAh 1650mAh 245, 42, 52, 52 1200mAh 245, 42, 25, 25 1200mAh 2600: EXCLU 1200mAh 1500mAh 1500mAh 558; ADIH72 1500mAh 7/100mAh 2100mAh 2000mAh 2000mAh 2000mAh 2000mAh 2000mAh	\$12.95 \$34.95 \$39.95 \$39.95 \$39.95 \$34.95 etc.; \$39.95 \$1VEI \$39.95 \$2807 etc.; \$28.95 \$36.95 \$14.95 \$36.95 \$14.95 \$45.95 \$45.95 \$45.95 \$39.95 \$39.95 \$39.95
B1-10 6-Cell For KENWOOD TH- PB-13x dag atopk-N PB-13x h Nimmer BC-15A KENWOOD TH- PB-13x h Nimmer PB-13x h Nimmer NEW for KENWOOD TH- PB-15x Nimmer PB-25x Nimmer EBP-20x Nimmer EBP-20x Nimmer EBP-20x Nimmer EBP-20x Nimmer EBP-20x Nimmer FNB-41xh Nimmer FNB-41xh Nimmer FNB-41xh Nimmer FNB-47xh Nimmer FNB-47xh Nimmer FNB-33xh Nimmer FNB-34xh Restrikter FNB-34xh Res	AA Batte 78/48/2 78/48/2 78/48/2 77/5 72v 72v 77/5 75,55, 20) 7.2v 77/205/1 8.4v 7.2v 7.	ry Case 8/ 27 etc: 1300mAh 1650mAh 1650mAh 1650mAh Fast Charger 46, 45, 26, 25 1200mAh 215/ 225/ 315 1200mAh 1200mAh 1200mAh 1500mAh 21500mAh 21500mAh 2100mAh 2000mAh	\$12.95 \$34.95 \$39.95 \$39.95 \$39.95 \$34.95 \$34.95 \$39.95 \$1VEI \$28.95 \$14.95 \$15.95 \$14.95 \$15.95
B1-10 6-Cell For KENWOOD TH- PB-13x dag attopk-N PB-13x h INM Pk. BC-15A KENWOO For KENWOOT TH- PB-6x INM-t organis NEW for KENWOOT PB-2b NIMH pk. Packs for ALINCO D EBP-20x NIMH pk. Packs for ALINCO D EBP-20x NIMH pk. Packs for ALINCO D EBP-20x NIMH pk. FNB-41xh NIMH pk. FNB-41xh NIMH pk. FNB-41xh NIMH pk. FNB-43xh NIMH pk. FNB-33xh NIMH pk. FNB-33xh NIMH pk. FNB-35x NIMH pk. FNB-25x NIMH pk. FNB-25x NIMH pk.	AA Batte 78./48/2 WH 7.2v 7.2v 00D brand 77.75,55, 007.2v 07.72	ry Case 8/27 dtc: 1300mAh 1650mAh Fast Charger 46, 45, 26, 25 1200mAh 215/225/315 1200mAh 2500: EXCLU 1200mAh 1500mAh 1500mAh 2100mAh 2100mAh 2100mAh 2100mAh 100mAh 100mAh 1100mAh 1100mAh	\$12.95 \$34.95 \$39.95 \$39.95 \$34.95 \$34.95 \$34.95 \$39.95 \$39.95 \$39.95 \$14.95 \$14.95 \$14.95 \$14.95 \$45.95 \$45.95 \$39.95 \$39.95 \$39.95 \$39.95 \$39.95
B1-10 6-Cell For KENWOOD TH- PB-13x ortg. stopper- PB-13x hild the stopped stopped PB-13x hild the stopped stopped For KENWOOD TH- PB-25x NMH pk. NEW for KENWOOT PB-25x NMH pk. PB-25x NMH pk. PB-25x NMH pk. PB-25x NMH pk. PB-25x NMH pk. FNB-33xh NMH pr FNB-33xh NMH pr FNB-25x NMH pr FNB-25x NMH pr FNB-27x sy FI FNB-27x sy NMH pr FNB-27x sy NM	AA Batte 78./48/2 WH 7.2v 7.2v DD brand 77.75,55, 20.7.2v 0.77-205/. 8.4v 0.78-2500 0.84v 0.78-2500 0.84v 0.78-2500 0.84v 0.78-2500 0.84v 0.78-2500 0.84v 0.78-2500 0.84v 0.78-2500 0.84v 0.78-2500 0.84v 0.96v 0.416 0.96v 0.4150 0.79v 0.84v 0.84v 0.96v 0.416 0.72v 0.84v 0.	ry Case 8/27 etc: 1300mAh 1650mAh Fast Charger 46,45,26,25 1200mAh 215/225/315 1200mAh 25600 EXCLU 1200mAh 1500mAh 1500mAh 1500mAh 21500mAh 21000mAh 2100mAh	\$12.95 \$34.95 \$39.95 \$39.95 \$34.95 \$34.95 \$34.95 \$34.95 \$39.95 \$39.95 \$14.95 \$14.95 \$14.95 \$14.95 \$14.95 \$14.95 \$14.95 \$45.95 \$45.95 \$39.95 \$30.95 \$30.95 \$30.95
B1-10 6-Cell For KENWOOD 7H- PB-13x dig stopk-A PB-13x dig stopk-A PB-13x hiMH pk. BC-15A KENWOOD 7H- PB-25X NIMH pk. PB-25X NIMH pk. PB-25X NIMH pk. PB-25X NIMH pk. PB-25X NIMH pk. PB-25X NIMH pk. PB-21N NIMH pk. Packs for ALINCO 1 EBP-20X NAMH stop EBP-20X NAMH stop FNB-41Xh NIMH p FNB-38 SW NIMH FNB-38 SW NIMH FNB-38 SW NIMH FNB-38 SW NIMH FNB-25X NIMH pk FNB-27X SW NAMH FNB-27X SW NAMH pk FNB-27X SW NAMH	AA Batte 73A / 48 / 2 73A / 48 / 2 73A / 48 / 2 73A / 48 / 2 73A / 72 74 74 74 74 75, 55 74 74 75, 55 74 74 74 75, 55 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74	ry Case 8/27 etc: 1300mAh 1650mAh 1650mAh 1650mAh 26, 45, 26, 25 1200mAh 2500: EXCLU 1200mAh 1200mAh 1200mAh 1500mAh 1500mAh 258; ADIH72 1500mAh 7100mAh 2000mAh 700mAh 2000mAh 100mAh 2000mAh 1000mAh 1000mAh 1000mAh 1100mAh 1100mAh 1000mAh 1000mAh	\$12.95 \$34.95 \$39.95 \$39.95 \$39.95 \$39.95 \$34.95 \$14.95 \$14.95 \$2807 etc.: \$28.95 \$36.95 \$14.95 \$45.95 \$45.95 \$39.95 \$30.95 \$
B1-10 6-Cell For KENWOOD TH- PB-13x dig stopk-A PB-13x dig stopk-A PB-13x h NIMH pk. BC-15A KENWOOD TH- PB-6x (NIM-Congrades NEW for KENWOOD PB-2h NIMH pk. PB-2h NIMH pk. PB-25x NIMH pk. PB-25x NIMH pk. PB-25x NIMH pk. PB-25x NIMH pk. PB-25x NIMH pk. FNB-47xh NIMH F FNB-47xh NIMH F FNB-33 sto NIMH pk. FNB-33 sto NIMH pk. FNB-35 xm NIMH FOR YAESU FT-5300 FNB-25x NIMH pk. FNB-25x NIMH pk. FNB-27x SW NIMH FOR YAESU FT-5300 FNB-25x NIMH pk. FNB-27x SW NIMH pk. FNB-27x S	AA Batte 73A/48/2 73A/48/2 74A 77A 72V 72V 745,55, 72V 74-205/1 74	ry Case 8/ 27 etc: 1300mAh 1650mAh 1650mAh 1650mAh 1650mAh 215/ 225/ 315 1200mAh 215/ 225/ 315 1200mAh 1500mAh 1500mAh 1500mAh 2559; A01HT-2 1500mAh 2100mAh 2100mAh 2100mAh 2000mAh 100mAh 100mAh 21	\$12.95 \$34.95 \$39.95 \$39.95 \$39.95 \$34.95 \$34.95 \$39.95 \$39.95 \$39.95 \$2807 etc.: \$28.95 \$14.95 \$45.95 \$39.95
B1-10 6-Cell For KENWOOD TH- PB-13x dag attopk-N PB-13x dag attopk-N PB-13x h INIM pk. BC-15A KENWOOT For KENWOOT TH- PB-6x INIM- pk. NEW for KENWOOT PB-25x INIM- pk. NEW for KENWOOT PB-25x NIMH pk. Packs for ALINCO D EBP-20x NIMH pk. FNB-41xh NIMH pk. FNB-41xh NIMH pk. FNB-33xh NIMH pk. FNB-33xh NIMH pk. FNB-35x NIMH pk. FNB-27x SW NIMH For VAESU FT-3507 FNB-27x SW NIMH FOR VAESU FT-3517 FNB-27x SW NIMH FOR VAESU FT-3510 FNB-17x NIMH pk. FNB-17x NIMH pk. FBA-10 6	AA Batte 73A / 48 / 2 73A / 48 / 2 74 77 / 2 72 v 72 v 74 / 2 77 / 5, 55, 72 v 74 / 2 74 / 2 75 /	Ary Case 8/27 dtc: 1300mAh 1650mAh Fast Charger 46,45,26,25 1200mAh 215/225/315 1200mAh 2500: EXCLU 1200mAh 1500mAh 1500mAh 1500mAh 2100mAh 2	\$12.95 \$34.95 \$39.95 \$39.95 \$34.95 \$34.95 \$34.95 \$34.95 \$39.95 \$39.95 \$39.95 \$14.95 \$45.95 \$45.95 \$39.95 \$30.95
B1-10 6-Cell For KENWOOD TH- PB-13x org, stopper, PB-13x org, stopper, PB-13x h NIMH pk. BC-15A KENWOOT For KENWOOT PB-2h NIMH pk. NEW for KENWOOT PB-2h NIMH pk. PB-2h NIMH pk. PB-25 NIMH pk. PB-25 NIMH pk. PB-25 NIMH pk. PB-25 NIMH pk. PB-21 h SW NIMH FOR YAESU F1-537 FNB-312 h NIMH pk. FNB-41xh NIMH pk. FNB-41xh NIMH pk. FNB-33 th NIMH pk. FNB-38 tw NIMH pk. FNB-25x NIMH pk. FNB-27x tw NIMH FOR YAESU F1-537 FNB-27x tw NIMH pk. FNB-27x tw NIMH pk. FNB-27x tw NIMH pk. FNB-17x N	AA Batte 78./48/2 WH 7.2v 7.2v DD brand 77.75,55, 20.7.2v 0.6v 0.6v 0.7.2v 0	ry Case 8/27 dtc: 1300mAh 1650mAh Fast Charger 46,45,26,25 1200mAh 215/225/315 1200mAh 2560: EXCLU 1200mAh 7562/180/ 1500mAh 1500mAh 1500mAh 2100mAh	\$12.95 \$34.95 \$39.95 \$39.95 \$39.95 \$34.95 5101 \$39.95 51021 \$39.95 51021 \$28.95 \$14.95 514.95 \$45.95 \$45.95 \$39.95 \$39.95 \$39.95 \$39.95 \$39.95 \$28.95 \$39.95 \$28.95 \$39.95 \$39.95 \$39.95 \$28.95 \$39.95 \$39.95 \$28.95 \$39.95 \$39.95 \$28.95 \$39.95 \$39.95 \$28.95 \$39.95 \$39.95 \$28.95 \$39.95 \$28.95 \$39.95 \$28.95 \$39.95 \$30.95 \$3
B1-10 6-Cell For KENWOOD TH- PB-13x dig stopk-A PB-13x dig stopk-A PB-13x him bit BC-15A KENWOOD TH- PB-25X Nime KENWOOD PB-25X Nime KENWOOD PB-25X Nime KENWOOD PB-25X Nime For PB-25X Nime For PB-25X Nime For PB-20X Nime Hold EBP-20X Nime Hold EBP-20X Nime Hold EBP-20X Nime Hold EBP-20X Nime Hold FOR 57ANDARD C22 CNB-151X NIME FOR 57ANDARD C22 CNB-151X NIME FNB-38 SW NIME FOR 57ASU FT-5300 FNB-25X NIME HO FOR 57ASU FT-5300 FNB-25X NIME HO FNB-25X NIME	AA Batte 78./48/2 WH 7.2v 7.2v DD brand 77.75,55, 20.7.2v DT-225/0 8.4v 77.25,55, 20.7.2v 0.77.25,55, 20.7.2v 0.77.2v 4.4,12,0v 4.507D/40 0.6k, 9.6v 4.507D/40 0.6k, 9.6v 4.507D/40 0.6k, 9.6v 4.507D/40 0.6k, 9.6v 4.12,0v 4.16/415; 7.2v 7.2v	ry Case 3/ 27 etc: 1300mAh 1650mAh Fast Charger 46, 45, 26, 25 1200mAh 215/225/313 1200mAh 225/325/120 1200mAh 1500mAh 1500mAh 1500mAh 1500mAh 2558; ADIHT22 1500mAh 2100mAh 2000mAh 2000mAh 2000mAh 100mAh 2000mAh 20	\$12.95 \$34.95 \$39.95 \$39.95 \$39.95 \$34.95 \$34.95 \$34.95 \$39.95 \$39.95 \$39.95 \$14.95 \$14.95 \$14.95 \$14.95 \$14.95 \$39.95 \$35 \$39.95 \$35 \$35 \$35 \$35 \$35 \$35 \$35 \$3
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A New Dual-Band Engineering Milestone: Introducing the Dual Band Mobile for the 21st Century's Active Ham!

The Yaesu Engineering Team has done it again! The exciting new FT-7100M Dual Band Mobile brings you the ruggedness and operating ease of our single-band mobiles, and the convenience of remote-head mounting capability (optional YSK-7100 Separation Kit required), in an all-new 144/430 MHz Dual Band design!

Providing 50 Watts of power output on 2 meters, and 35 Watts on 70 cm, the FT-7100M has power to spare when you're in a fringe area. For repeater access or selective simplex calling, you get built-in encoder-decoder circuits providing 50 CTCSS tones and 104 DCS (Digital Code Squelch) codes. And the FT-7100M's huge 262-channel Memory System lets you store up to six Alpha-Numeric characters, for easy channel identification.

Operation of the FT-7100M is simple and straightforward, with separate Volume and Squelch controls for each band during dual-band reception, and eight single-function front panel keys provide the easy feature access you need during mobile operation. What's more, you also get three user-definable keys on the microphone to use for important control functions.

Rugged, reliable, and versatile, the FT-7100M provides the highest cost-performance available among Dual Band FM Mobiles. See your Yaesu Dealer today for a test drive!

FEATURES

- Frequency Range: TX 144-148, 430-450 MHz RX 108-137 MHz (AM), 137-180 MHz, 320-480 MHz, 810-999.99 MHz (Cellular blocked)
- VHF/UHF, VHF/VHF, and UHF/UHF Dual Receive operation'
- Channel Steps: 5/10/12.5/15/20/25/50 kHz/step
- Power Output: 50 Watts (144 MHz) 35 Watts (430 MHz)
- Power Amplifier Type: 2SK3478 Power MOS FET
 Efficient Cooling System: Direct-flow heat-sink
- and thermostatically-controlled fan 262 Memory Channels: 120 "regular" memories,
- 5 pairs of band limit memories, and one "HOME" channel on each band
- Alpha-Numeric Memory Labels: 6 Characters on lower display field, 5 Characters on upper
 Smart Search™ Automatic Memory Loading
- System
- 50 CTCSS Encode/Decode Tones
- 104 DCS Encode/Decode Codes
- CTCSS and DCS Search
 ARTS[™] (Auto-Range
- Transponder System) Automatic Repeater
- Shift (ARS)

- DTMF Microphone (U.S. version): Includes 16-memory Auto-dialer, and Direct Frequency Entry
- · Band Scanning, Band-Limit Scanning, and **Memory Scanning**
- Three Priority Channel Modes: VFO, Memory.
- and Home Channel Priority
 RF Squelch: Opens at user-defined signal level
- Tx Time-Out Timer (TOT)
- Automatic Power-Off (APO)
- 1200/9600 bps Packet Compatible
- Battery Voltage Meter
- Compact Size: 5.8" x 1.9" x 6.9" WHD
- Large (0.9" x 2.3") Liquid Crystal Display
- Cloning Capability: To other FT-7100M Transceivers
 Optional YSK-7100 Separation Kit
- Optional CT-39A Packet Cable
 - *Simultaneous reception on two different Frequencies, in-band or Cross-Band, Cross-band Repeater Function not available.

144/430 MHz FM Dual Band **Mobile Transceiver** FT-7100M

YABSU

Vertex Standard US Headquarters 17210 Edwards Road Cerritos, CA 90703 (562)404-2700





Actual Size

For the latest Yaesu news, visit us on the Internet: http://www.vxstd.com

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Throughout the years, Kenwood has engineered many significant feature and hardware advancements that earned us the nickname "Pacesetter in Amateur Radio". Kenwood continues to show this leadership in advanced design and technology with the TH-D7A(G) handheld and the TM-D7OOA mobile dual-banders. Not only do our radios perform all the functions of any other radio, but you can also explore the exciting digital world of APRS™, which has become the fastest growing and most dynamic part of the hobby. Most Disaster Communication organizations use APRS™. Identifying someone's location with APRS™ can save a life.

The TH-D7A(G) and the TM-D700A are the only radios ever produced that have both built-in TNC and APRS[™] operating software, allowing you to send and receive exact GPS positions. You can even send text messages over 144.390 MHz, an international APRS[™] frequency. Position reports and two-way messaging can also be achieved over the Internet, across the country or around the world. Street level mapping can also be employed using a PC, palm device or GPS. And yes, the TM-D700A is great for receiving satellite packet!

Venture into the future of Ham radio today and experience Kenwood's "Dynamic Digital Duo". They may just be the excitement and enjoyment you have been waiting for!



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