

DELAWARE LEHIGH AMATEUR RADIO CLUB Inc.
AUGUST 2019



W3OK

CORRAL

**Club Meeting August 1st, 7:30PM At the
Bethlehem Township Community Center**

AUGUST PROGRAM

**“Info Age & Marconi Belmar Wireless Site”
Raymond Chase / KA2JQG**



JULY PROGRAM REPORT

“DMR and Packet Radio Roundtable”

Mark / W2MB



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AUGUST QUICK CHECK CALENDAR

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SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
				1 DLARC Meeting 7:30 PM	2 NO VE SESSION	3
4	5	6	7 DLARC Net (KB3CTX)	8	9	10
11	12	13	14vDLARC Net (K3PDL)	15	16	17
18	19	20 DLARC BOARD MEETING	21 DLARCC Net (W3NAM)	22	23	24
25	26	27	28 DLARCC Net (ND2JJ)	29	30	31

AUGUST CONTESTING AT THE OK CORRAL



- August 3 & 4 – European HF Contest
- ARRL 222 and Up Distance Contest
- August 10 & 11 – WAE DX Contest – CW
- SKCC Weekend Sprintation
- August 17 & 18 – ARRL 10 GHZ and Up Contest
- Russian District Award Contest
- August 24 & 25 – YO DX HF Contest
- SCC RTTY Championship
- August 31 – UK/EI DX Contest – SSB
- September 1



NEW MEMBERS

The DLARC is continuing to grow, so be sure to greet our new members, shake their hands, and give them a warm welcome to our club. The newest members are Sharon Nordhal / KC3NSI, Thomas Vogt / W3HMY, Rich Schaller / KB3YBE and Robert Seyfarth / N2LEC

JULY MEETING MINUTES

A General Meeting of the Delaware-Lehigh Amateur Radio Club was held on July 11, 2019 at the Bethlehem Township Community Center, Bethlehem, PA.

President, Stephanie Koles, WX3K called the meeting to order at 7:32 p.m.

President's Report:

1. Field Day generated some exciting moments. Steve Nordahl, NS3L, made a successful satellite contact, earning us an extra 100 points. On Sunday night, Channel 69 ran a segment on our Field Day activities.
2. For 6-meter enthusiasts, there was a great opening a week ago, from Europe to the Caribbean and then the west coast of the US.
3. Due to changes in the County, officials have asked about how we came to be based at Gracedale. George Wieland, N3SQD, is looking into that.
4. The Board continues to look into hosting a hamfest/swap meet in early October 2020.
5. The Board had agreed to allow WX3MAS to be used as a bonus station for this year's PA QSO Party. However, several members objected to this. Al Weimann, W3CE, moved that we not use WX3MAS for anything other than the Christmas City event. It was seconded and so moved.

Members Announcements:

Dean Guth, AB3BD, made a contact with the National WWI museum in Kansas City, MO while operating out of the National Museum of Industrial History. Bob Green, KE3AW, has arranged for the NMIH to use the call sign N3M as a Special Event Station. All are welcome to participate in National Museum Day at the NIMH hamshack on Saturday, Sept. 21st. Their hamshack is available to all hams Wednesday through Sunday, 10 am. to 5 p.m.

Pete Varounis, NL7XM, reported that the late Ray Bilger's call sign, W3TDF is back on the air.

Mark Bond, W2MB, announced that Bill Goodman, K3ANS, is in Muhlenberg hospital after a heart attack. However, he is now well enough to have visitors.

Secretary's Report: JoAnn Schaffer, ND3JJ, announced that the Minutes for the June 2019 General Meeting were emailed to the membership on June 27, 2019. With amendment of "GOTA" not "go to" station. A motion to accept the Minutes was made by Dean Guth, AB3BD, seconded, and so moved.

Treasurer's Report: Mike Gower, KB3LOD, gave his report for May 2019. A motion to accept the Treasurer's Report was made by Bill Connelly, W3MJ, seconded, and so moved.

Committee Reports:

Club Station: George Wieland said that once we get some aerial pictures of the beam, we will have a better idea of what needs to be done.

Membership: Terry Swinney, KC3JHT, announced that we received an application for membership from Sharon

Nordhal, KC3NSI. Bill Connelly moved that her application be accepted, it was seconded and so moved.

Thomas Vogt, W3HMX, has applied for membership. Terry Swinney moved that he be accepted for members, it was seconded and so moved. **Rich Schaller, Jr. KB3YBE,** applied for membership. Dean Guth moved that he be accepted, it was seconded and so moved. **Robert Seyfarth, N2LEC,** applied for membership. Mark Bond moved that he be accepted for membership, it was seconded and so moved.

Field Day: John Barbaz, NT3P, reported that there was a medical emergency at Field Day and a call was made for assistance. John moved that the Club donate \$50 to the responders, East Allen Township Volunteer Ambulance Corp. It was seconded and so moved.

VE Chair: John Barbaz, reported on the Club's license testing sessions for the first half of 2019. A total of 5 sessions were held. Out of 19 candidates, 16 successfully completed requirements for a license or upgrade: 5 Technical licenses, 10 General licenses and 1 Extra.

Tech: Al Weimann: No progress has been made on the installation of DStar version 3. However, Ben Ramig, KB3CTX, will assist when he returns home.

Nominating: John Barbaz announced they are looking for candidates for officers and directors. Please contact him or committee members Mark Bond and David Blankenship, N3EYT.

Adjournment: There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 8:15 p.m.

Minutes submitted by

JoAnn Schaffer / ND3JJ

VE TEST SESSION

There will not be a test session this month. The next session will be on September 6th at 7 PM at the Northampton County 911 center. Pretest registration is required. Contact John / NC3P at nc3p@arrl.net

W3OK CLUB STATION

Better known as the "Milkhouse" is open Wednesdays' 6 PM until ??, and Saturdays' 9:30 AM until ??. Our repeater 146,700 is always on ... So just call W3OK and check.

de Les / W3LES

MONTHLY BRAIN TEASER

"A special prize awaits the first Club Member to submit the correct answer to this month's Brainteaser to the Pete / NL7XM, *only*, at nl7xm@arrl.net The winner must be present at the next Meeting to receive it, or it goes unrewarded. Officers, Board members, Newsletter staff, and Brain Teaser Authors are not eligible to win."

de Pete / NL7XM

JULY BRAINTEASER ANSWER

"The Tide"

The winner is Skip / W1PV



AUGUST BRAINTEASER.

**What's that is in the fire, and not in the flame?
What's that is in the master, and not in the dame?
What's that in the courtier and not in the clown?
What's that is in the country, and not in the town?**

IARU PRESIDENT OFFERS ASSURANCE REGARDING FRENCH 144-146 MHz ALLOCATION PROPOSAL

International Amateur Radio Union (IARU) President Tim Ellam, VE6SH/G4HUA, said his organization empathizes with the concerns of radio amateurs worldwide regarding a French proposal to allocate 144 – 146 MHz to the Aeronautical Service on a primary basis, essentially sharing it with Amateur Radio. The band is currently allocated to Amateur Radio on a primary basis around the world. Ellam this week offered assurances that the IARU is on top of the matter, which is still a regional issue, and is already working to keep the band in the hands of radio amateurs. While the issue could end up on the agenda of World Radiocommunication Conference 2023 (WRC-23), a lot would have to happen first.

"There is a lot of misinformation circulating as to what the proposal is seeking and how IARU is responding to it," Ellam told ARRL. "While the proposal is a concern, petitions and the like, while well intended, are going to have very limited value and, in fact, may harm the steps being taken in the regulatory environment."

The French proposal, submitted last month to a pre-WRC-19 European Conference of Telecommunications and Postal Administrations (CEPT) meeting, included 144 – 146 MHz within a range of frequencies to be studied for future airborne, non-safety applications in the Aeronautical Service. Germany opposed the move, and IARU "objected strongly," Ellam said. "Nonetheless, the proposal was carried forward to the next meeting of the CEPT Conference Preparatory Group in late August." IARU anticipates that other countries attending the August meeting will oppose the inclusion of 144 – 146 MHz as a frequency range to be considered for the WRC-23 agenda, Ellam said.

Since the June meeting, IARU Region 1 (Europe, Africa, and the Middle East) has asked its member-societies to contact their national administrations (i.e., governments) to explain the importance of the 144 – 146 MHz primary allocation, Ellam recounted. "IARU is also taking other actions to make its views known to those involved in the proposal," he said. According to Ellam, the French proposal provides no rationale for including the amateur band in the proposed spectrum study, and that IARU believes sharing with airborne systems would be extremely challenging and lead to constraints on the development of the Amateur and Amateur Satellite services. IARU has pointed out that suitable alternative spectrum exists in the VHF range.

"If accepted as a WRC-23 Agenda Item, this proposal would require 4 years of studies by administrations," Ellam stressed. "Considering the challenges of sharing spectrum with aeronautical systems, it seems inevitable that the conclusion of such studies would be that sharing with a widely used part of the amateur spectrum presents too many problems to be viable."

Ellam encouraged individual radio amateurs who want to help to become members of their IARU member-society — ARRL in the US. "The work they do is not as well-known as it should be and receives very little recognition," Ellam said. "Support from all radio amateurs to the work of IARU is vital to meet threats to the amateur spectrum."

Ellam attributed Amateur Radio's success at previous WRCs in defending against spectrum threats and gaining new bands to "the support for IARU from its member-societies and the dedicated work of IARU representatives — all of whom are volunteers."

"If anything," Ellam concluded, "this recent news about a potential risk to 144 – 146 MHz should serve as a timely reminder that defense of the amateur spectrum does not just happen. Your member-societies and the IARU constantly work at defending the amateur allocations."

REPEATER ETIQUETTE

Atlantic County ARES Webpage via Bob Green / KE3AW

Every couple of years it seemed we used to "remind" operators using our repeaters of the proper etiquette to be used on W3OK. With numerous new hams over the past couple years, or hams new to this area, it may be worth considering using/altering to suit us some such guide to operators in our club. I know, from recent questions to me about a number of points covered in this article, below...

Here is the Delaware-Lehigh Amateur radio Club Repeater Etiquette.

Use of the W3OK Repeater

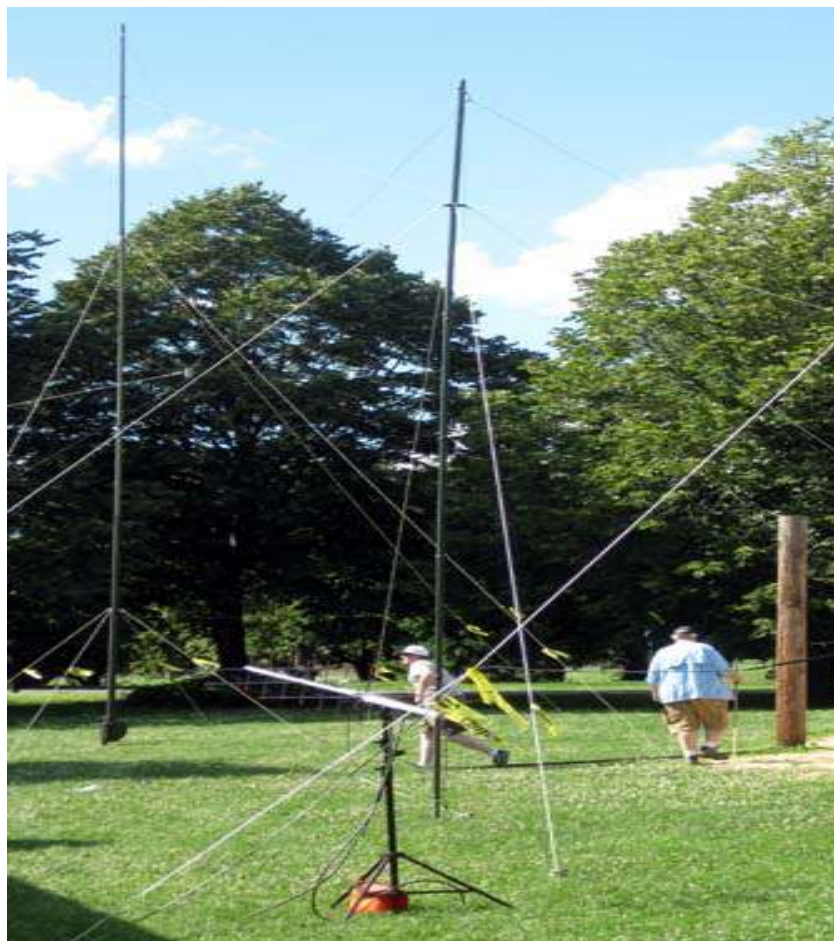
- 1-Usage will be in accordance with FCC Rules Part 97.
- 2-Users will comply with directives of the control operator.
- 3-Transmissions will be courteous and professional. (See Basic Repeater Etiquette Below)
- 4-The time out timer is set for 90 Seconds. Keep transmissions under that time. Leave breaks between transmissions so the repeater can drop and the time out timer resets.

Basic Repeater Etiquette

- 1-Starting a QSO via a directed call. There are two main ways by which a QSO can begin, one is via a directed call and one is via monitoring. A directed call is where one amateur calls another amateur individually, such as "N3XYZ from K3ABC". In such a case, K3ABC is looking for one particular individual, N3XYZ. It generally is not an invitation for anyone other than N3XYZ to return the call. If N3XYZ doesn't answer the call, K3ABC may just clear off by saying "K3ABC clear", or may clear and listen for other calls by saying "K3ABC clear and listening". The "and listening" or "and monitoring" implies they are interested in hanging around to QSO with anyone else who might be listening at that time. "Listening" and "monitoring" don't mean you are listening to somebody else's conversation, they mean you are listening for other people who may want to call you to start a new QSO. Likewise, just saying your call by itself with nothing following it is meaningless. If you were to say "N3XYZ", people listening wouldn't know if that means you were monitoring for calls, whether you were testing, or whether they missed the callsign of a party you were calling. Be concise, but be complete.
- 2-Starting a QSO via a monitoring call. If the repeater is not in use, simply stating your callsign followed by "listening" or "monitoring" implies that you are listening to the repeater and are interested in having a QSO with anyone else. Calling CQ on a repeater is generally not common, a simple "N3XYZ listening" will suffice. There is no need to repeat the "listening" message over and over again as you might do when calling CQ on HF. Once every few minutes should be more than sufficient, and if someone hasn't answered after a few tries, it probably means there is nobody around. If someone is listening and wants to QSO, they will answer back. Avoid things like "is anybody out there" or "is there anybody around on frequency"; it sounds like a bad sci-fi movie.
- 3-Joining a QSO in progress. If there is a conversation taking place which you would like to join, simply state your callsign when one user unkeys. This is the reason for having a courtesy tone: to allow other users to break into the conversation. One of the stations in QSO, usually the station that was about to begin his transmission, will invite you to join, either before making his own transmission or afterward. Don't interrupt a QSO unless you have something to add to the topic at hand. Interrupting a conversion is no more polite on a repeater than it is in person.
- 4-Interrupting a QSO to make a call. If you need to make a directed call to another amateur but there is already another QSO going on, break into the conversation during the courtesy tone interval by saying "Call please, N3XYZ". One of the stations will allow you to make your call. If the station you are calling returns your call, you should quickly pass traffic to them and relinquish the frequency to the stations who were already in QSO; don't get into a full QSO in the middle of someone else's conversation. If you need to speak with the party you call for a significant length of time (say, more than 15 seconds), ask them to either wait until the current QSO has cleared, or ask them to move to another repeater or simplex channel to continue the conversation.
- 5-Round tables and "Turning it Over". When more than two amateurs are in a QSO, it is often referred to as a "round table" discussion. Such a QSO's usually go in order from amateur A to amateur B to amateur C ... and eventually back to amateur A again to complete the round table. To keep everyone on the same page, when any one amateur is done making a transmission, they "turn it over" to the next station in sequence (or out of sequence, if so desired). Without turning it over to a particular station when there are multiple stations in the QSO, nobody knows who is supposed to go next, and there ends up either being dead silence or several stations talking at once. At the end of a transmission, turn it over to the next station by naming them or giving their callsign, such as "...and that's that. Go ahead Joe." or "....and that's that. Go ahead XYZ." If it's been close to 10 minutes, it's a good time to identify at the same time as well, such as "...and that's that. N3XYZ, go ahead Joe."
- 6-IDing and Who's Who? By FCC regulations, you must always identify at 10 minute intervals and at the end of a transmission. If you are making a test transmission or calling another party, this is a one-way transmission. Since it has no "length" as there is no QSO taking place, you should identify each time you make a call or a test transmission. When identifying yourself and another party (or parties), or when making a directed call, your callsign goes **LAST**. "N3XYZ, K3ABC" means that K3ABC is calling N3XYZ, not the other way around. There is no need to identify each time you make a transmission, only once every 10 minutes. You do not need to identify the station with whom you are speaking, only your own callsign, but it is generally polite to remember the call of the other station. Avoid phonetics on FM unless there is a reason for using them, such as the other station misunderstanding your callsign. When phonetics are needed, stick to the standard phonetic alphabet.
- 7-Demonstrations. From time to time, an amateur may want to demonstrate the capabilities of amateur radio to another non-amateur. The typical way to do this is to ask for a "demo" such as "N3XYZ for a demonstration." Anyone who is listening to the repeater can answer them back. Usually telling the calling party your name, callsign, and location is what they are looking for, not a lengthy conversation. Someone doing a demo may ask for stations in a particular area to show the range of amateur radio communications, such as if the calling station is in the Poconos they may ask for any stations in south Jersey or Harrisburg areas, which is more interesting than demonstrating that they can talk to someone in the same town as they are in.
- 8-Signal Reports. If you are unsure how well you are making it into the repeater, **DO NOT** kerchunk the repeater. Any time you key up the repeater, you should identify, even if you are just testing to see if you are making the machine. "N3XYZ test" is sufficient. Do not use the repeater as a "target" for tuning or aiming antennas, checking your transmitter power, etc. Use a dummy load where appropriate, or test on a simplex frequency. If you need someone to verify that you are making the repeater OK, ask for a signal report such as "N3XYZ, can someone give me a signal report?" "Radio check" is a term

- most often used on CB, "signal report" is what most amateurs ask for.
- 9-Language. Aside from some of the techno-syncretisms inherent in amateur vernacular, use plain conversational English. The kind of English that would be suitable for prime-time television, not R rated movies. Avoid starting or encouraging conflicts on the air. If a topic of conversation starts to draw strong debate, change the subject. Avoid "radio-ese" lingo whenever possible. CB has its own language style and so does amateur radio, but the two are not the same. Amateurs have "names", not "personals". Although many new hams have graduated from the CB ranks, let's try to keep CB lingo off the amateur bands. When visiting a new repeater, take some time to monitor before jumping in to get a feel for the type of traffic and operating mannerisms of that particular system. Some repeaters are very free-wheeling in that there are people jumping in and out of conversations constantly. Others primarily have directed calls on them and discourage ragchewing. Others are member-exclusive repeaters. Listen before you talk, when in Rome do as the Romans do.
- 10-Emergencies. If there is a QSO going on, break into a conversation with the word "Break" or "Break for priority traffic."
DO NOT USE THE WORD BREAK TO JOIN IN A QSO UNLESS THERE IS AN EMERGENCY! All stations should give immediate priority any station with emergency traffic.
- 11-Malicious Interference. If there is malicious interference, such as kerchunking, touch-tones, rude comments, etc. **DO NOT ACKNOWLEDGE IT!** Continue the QSO in a normal fashion. If the interference gets to the level where it is impossible to carry on the QSO, simply end the QSO as you normally would.
- 12-Power. Use the minimum power necessary to complete a QSO. However, the minimum power necessary doesn't just mean you are barely tickling the repeater receiver squelch. If someone says that you are noisy, increase power or relocate or take whatever measures you can to improve your signal. Continuing to make transmissions after being told your signal is noisy is inconsiderate to those listening. The amateur radio manufacturers continue to come up with newer, smaller handheld radios, many with power levels well under a watt. Many new amateurs start out with a handheld radio as their "first rig". Although convenient, they aren't the most effective radios in terms of performance. Without a good external antenna, operating a handheld radio indoors or inside a car is going to result in a lot of bad signal reports.

REFLECTIONS FROM THE PAST



FIELD DAY 2012 , Antennas at Louise Moore Park

TUNING ELECTRICALLY SHORT ANTENNAS FOR FIELD OPERATION

An Article, "Tuning Electrically Short Antennas for Field Operation," by two well-known amateurs, appeared in *Microwave Journal*. Authored by QEX Editor Kai Siwiak, KE4PT, and award-winning researcher Ulrich Rohde, N1UL, the article points out that both Amateur Radio and military applications exist for 20 W battery-powered radios equipped with whip antennas. "In general, the whip antenna [that] makes the radio portable is not optimized for signal propagation: A whip antenna has no ground return or proper counterpoise," the article notes. "While some users drag a wire of up to 8 meters behind, this is not an ideal solution."

As the article explains, electrically short antennas -- typically 0.1λ or shorter -- look like a capacitor, with a typical capacitance of 25 pF per meter of length. "At 2 MHz, where the wavelength is 150 meters, an inductor of 84 μ H is required for resonance," the article says. But just getting a good VSWR is not all there is to it.

Rohde told ARRL that loading coil placement in a short vertical antenna is critical, and "the greater the elevation of the coil, the better the radiation. He said that "center loading" -- he considers the "best compromise" to be more on the order of two-thirds' loading -- can dramatically affect both the antenna's transmitting and receiving performance, as opposed to base loading, as found with popular so-called screwdriver antennas. Radials of some sort also are essential.

As the article points out, "With center loading, both the radiation resistance and integrated surface are larger, which are better for radiation." Inductors are the lossy components of an antenna tuner, while capacitors "are infinitely better." The authors conclude that, for optimal operation, antenna radials should be 0.25λ , with one sufficient for tuning, and up to four producing a symmetrical azimuth. "Connecting the HF radio ground to a large metallic object is a good choice," the article said.

Ulrich told ARRL that optimizing an antenna in the manner the article describes will produce "significantly better" signal reception, although a short antenna will also have a narrower bandwidth. The objective should not be to get a good VSWR but to keep in mind that there's a difference between resonance and radiation.

"These requirements for optimum antenna performance make HF manpack radios somewhat complicated and unattractive," the authors concede. "Nonetheless, the well matched and radiating antenna provides the most success, and some of these highly portable radios provide vital communications in disaster areas -- recently in Puerto Rico and South Florida."

FAA REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2018 CHANGES RECREATIONAL DRONE FLYING REQUIREMENTS

The [FAA Reauthorization Act of 2018](#) includes changes to [recreational drone flyin](#) in the US. Radio amateurs have used drones to inspect antenna systems and terrain and to carry support lines aloft, as well as for other purposes. The FAA considers those who fly their drones for fun as recreational users. The FAA Reauthorization Act of 2018 describes how, when, and where owners may fly drones for recreational purposes. These broad guidelines should apply to most Amateur Radio users of drones.

- [Register](#) as a "modeler." A registrant must be at least 13 years old and a US citizen or legal permanent resident.
- [Label](#) your model aircraft with your registration number.
- Fly only for recreational purposes.
- Follow the safety guidelines of a community-based organization (see below).
- Fly your drone at or below 400 feet when in uncontrolled or Class G airspace, and do not fly it in airspace where flight is prohibited.
- Keep your drone within your line of sight or within the line-of-sight of a visual observer who is co-located and in direct communication with the operator.
- Never fly near other aircraft, especially near airports.
- Never fly over groups of people, public events, or stadiums full of people.
- Never fly near emergencies such as any type of accident response, law enforcement activities, firefighting, or hurricane recovery efforts.
- Never fly under the influence of drugs or alcohol.

Recreational flyers who intentionally violate any of these safety requirements and/or operate in a careless and reckless manner could be liable for criminal and/or civil penalties. Read the Authorization for limited recreational operations as described in Section 44809 (PDF). All limited recreational operations should be conducted in accordance with this authorization.

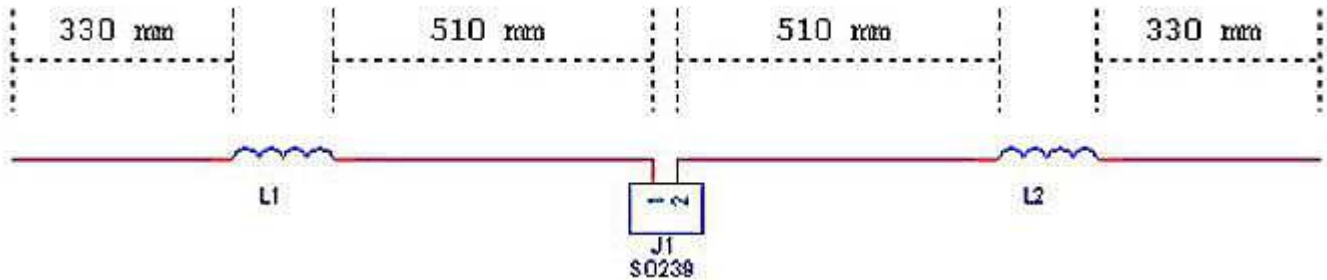
For more information, read Advisory Circular 91-57B.

The FAA is upgrading the online system, known as LAANC (the Low Altitude Authorization and Notification Capability), so that recreational operations can get automated airspace authorizations to fly in controlled airspace.

The new law also will require that drone operators pass an online aeronautical knowledge and safety test and carry proof of test passage. The FAA is developing the test in consultation with stakeholders. Recreational flyers would have to pass the test, which could be administered electronically. The FAA will provide additional guidance and will notify when the test is available. The FAA also will issue guidance for how it will recognize community-based organizations.

[More detailed informatio](#) about the FAA's plan to fully implement the requirements of Section 349 of the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2018 is available in the *Federal Register*.

INDOOR ANTENNA FOR 20 METERS



Description and pictures of the Indoor Antenna for the 20 Meter were published at ham forum at www.cqham.ru. Author of the antenna is unknown to me. However the antenna is work and may be used in tight conditions.

Antenna may be made practically from wire having any reasonable diameter 0.5- 2.0- mm ((24- 12 AWG). Inductors wound on a plastic form in 25- mm diameter and length of 60- mm (may be used pieces from plastic water tube) by wire in 0.5- mm diameter. In the center of the antenna placed RF socket S0-239. This socket installed inside small plastic box. Antenna may be feed by 50- Ohm coaxial cable. It would be very useful to place RF choke (or balun 1:1) near feed point of the antenna. It maybe 5- 10 ferrite ring or several ferrite clips on the coaxial cable. Antenna may be tuned to resonance by side length of wires.

Theoretically (in free space) such antenna has low input impedance (near 10 Ohm) and narrow bandwidth. However my experience shows that inside a room where there is lots of RF lossy objects such antenna may have input impedance close to 50- Ohm and 200- 500 kHz bandwidth at 1.5:1 SWR in the band.

73! VA3ZNW

Greetings To All Amateur Radio Operator Young and Old, Newbee or Veteran, Male or Female

Some folks start the summer on Memorial Day. Some start it on the first day of the Summer Season. A lot of our community start the summer this weekend - Field Day.

N3MSS starts the summer with this communication to announce our communities big event of: **The 2019 Ride MS – City to Shore**

Over the many many years in the past, we have always risen to the task of doing all that was asked by the National Multiple Sclerosis Society. Starting as just some guys on the side of the road looking for problems, we now are trusted with helping to bring off an event of up to 7,000 riders, over 1000 volunteers, and a countless number of supporters, family, and folks living with MS to raise over \$6 million dollars that mostly stays within our community to help the folks that are living with this debilitating disease, by having operations primarily in Communications, but add to that Route Support, Command Support, SAG, Situation Teams, Transportation Support, Rest Area Operations, and The Motorcycle HAMS picking up all the areas in between.

Once again we grew last year. With operators and our own support folks, our group brought 141 volunteers to the event. Once again I say...

We Need 150 Volunteers To Support This Event Completely

And once again I say...

WE CAN DO THIS !!!!!!!!!!!

We can do this by having the tried and true return, and everyone spreading the word on how our community is a major force at this event and help with putting the word out as a recruitment tool for the event. Come as an individual, a club, a family – it doesn't matter how you come, only that you come. Well, enough of my begging this early in the process. Here are the particulars:

The event is ---September 21st and 22nd, 2019

The on-line sign up link is: <https://www.signupgenius.com/go/CTSCommunicators2019>

Please check you calendars, and sign up early so that we can try to fill all requests for positions. Remember, if you are bringing a significant other or family member to assist you, we need a sign-up form for them also.

As always, it is an HONOR to call myself a HAM and be a part of this elite group of people. Make our hobby proud and volunteer **today**.

With Much Appreciation

Joe DiBartolo (KC2SFB)

EvComm (609.316.8220)

F.Y.I.

The September Program will be **"Drones and Practical Applications" AI / W3CE**

The D.L.A.R.C. meets the "FIRST" Thursday of each month. Membership, friends and interested persons meet at the Bethlehem Township Community Center, 2900 Farmersville Road, Bethlehem, Pa. 18020 at 7:30 PM. Committee reports and announcements of all present and future activities will be presented at that time. Followed by that month's program.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY ARES, RACES AND DLARC NET

All Radio Amateurs are welcome to participate in the ARES, RACES and DLARC net. This net meets Wednesday at 1900 hours local time, on the W3OK Repeater 51.76, 146.70 and 444.90 (pl 151.4). With an alternate frequency of 147.350 (DCS 315) W3OI Repeater.

QCWA Chapter 17 holds a net Monday evenings at 8:30 PM on 3960 +/- depending on conditions. Other inputs are the 146.85 repeater, (151.4 PL) and Echolink at K2PM-R.

Mid-Atlantic D-Star Net meets each Tuesday at 7:30 PM. The following repeaters Dstar repeaters are available in the Lehigh Valley. W3OK -145.11000MHz -0.600 Port C – W3OI -147.16500MHz +0.600 Port C, – W3OI - 445.02500MHz -5.000 Port B All repeaters on the net are linked through **Reflector 020 port A**, so all stations checking into the net should make sure that they have *their local repeater call sign followed by the letter "G" in the eight position of the RPT2 field*. Otherwise, you will only be heard locally and not over the Reflector. Dongle users wishing to check into the net should Log On by connecting directly to Reflector 20, port A, rather than through your local repeater in order to conserve local bandwidth.

The OK Corral is an organization publication for the purpose of informing members of the D.L.A.R.C. of educational and training opportunities, club events, relevant news articles and a monthly calendar of daily activities, meetings and dates.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE 2018 – 2019 OFFICERS

President – Stephanie Koles / WX3K	-----	president@dlarc.org
Vice President – Bill Connelly / W3MJ	-----	vicepresident@dlarc.org
Secretary – JoAnn Schaffer / ND3JJ	-----	secretary@dlarc.org
Treasurer – Mike Gower / KB3LOD	-----	treasurer@dlarc.org

BOARD of DIRECTORS

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Dean Guth / AB3BD	-----	babydean1@hotmail.com
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All regular meetings of the D.L.A.R.C. Are held on the first Thursday of each month at 7:30 PM at the Bethlehem Township Community Center

TALK IN ON 146.700 (PL 151.4)

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THE W3OK TRUSTEE --- Barry Vogt / N3NVA

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