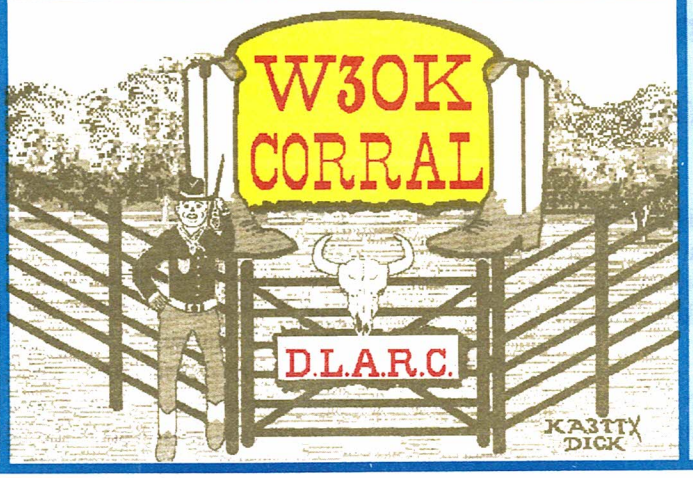
DELAWARE - LEHIGH AMATEUR RADIO CLUB, INC. W3OK

January 1995



SPECIAL SERVICE CLUB
ARRL Affiliated Club

CHECK YOUR MAIL LABEL FOR EXPIRATION DATE!!!

New Classes to start

by Chris, NU3L

General Classes

Classes for the General License will start on Monday, January 9, 1995 and continue for approximately 6 weeks. Classes will be held in the Greystone Building at Gracedale near Nazareth, PA from 7 to 9 PM. Each session will focus on theory however at class discretion some time may be devoted to code to help people measure their progress in their program of self study.

Students should purchase a copy of the **ARRL General Class license manual** prior to the first class.

As time permits we may also discuss selected topics for the Advanced License examination. These classes sponsored by the Delaware Lehigh Amateur Radio Club, Inc. are free and are open to any ham.

Please let us know if you plan to attend by calling the DLARC telephone answering machine at **820-9110.**

Novice/Tech Classes

Classes for the Novice & Technician licenses will start on Monday, March 13, 1995. Details will appear in a future issue of the OK Corral.

For a complete information package please have potential students call the DLARC telephone answering machine at **(610) 820-9110.**

de Chris, NU3L
for the Educational Committee

Toroids and Baluns

by Greg, KB2ANG, program chairman

January 5th meeting

Ray, W3TDF, will try to enlighten us, at the Jan. 5 meeting, with a little information on toroidal uses in ham radio, including some helpful hints. Please understand that Ray is no expert on this subject, but has had some experience, which may be more than most of the DLARC members. You have no doubt heard of BALUNS. Well they are mostly made from toroids, and, yes you can wind your own. Due to his limited knowledge, this will probably be a very short program. Come on out for a laugh or two. The program will **FOLLOW** the business meeting!

This meeting will be held at the Northampton Community College in the **College Center, Room 190**, which is across the street from the Northampton Hall. Go through the tunnel at the Northampton Hall, cross over the road, go in the doors by the MAC machine. The book store on your left.. Go down hall to room 190. Call on 70 if you need help.



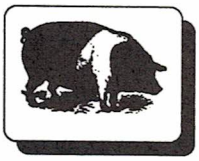
If your mail label shows that your membership is dated 12/31/94, this will be your last newsletter. Your Autodial number and your autopatch priviledges will be removed. Mail your dues to:

Dick Dech KA3MOU
120 McIhaney Avenue
Bath, PA 18014-1612

The half baked ham

a wife's comments

by Ruth Sketchley XYL of K2PQD



The Amateur is a different breed,
with a language all his own.
He does his communicating,
on CW land-line or phone.

Alpha, Pa-pa and Delta
are phonetics for his call,
And if he meets you face to face,
you're enjoying an eye-ball.

He works like a slave to get RF
out of his precious shack.
And then has meters in the place,
to see if it's coming back.

Though he is young, he's called old man
and sometimes suffers from TVI.
But there's nothing wrong with his rig,
it's always the other guy.

Have you ever lived at a QTH,
with QR Nancy or Mary.
I wonder if A double RL,
prints an amateur dictionary.

He sounds like a normal fellow,
with a name like Tom or Jeff.
But who else would use a hearing aid,
when they aren't even deaf.

I've met a few both near and far,
in my vacation days.
And of all I've seen they're funny
in a lot of different ways.

Oh yes they have a set of rules,
that apply to both man and kid.
If you don't soon learn to zero-beat,
your handle is known as lid.

On the air they spend a lot of time,
as many XYLs will tell.
But just be thankful ladies,
that they're not outside raising @/#!

I know they might sound wacky
but let me put you wise.
Of all I've met I must admit,
they're a decent bunch of guys.

K2PQD's COMMENTS: This poem was written in it's entirety by Ruth with absolutely no help from the OM. It proves that you would be surprised to find out just how much the XYL knows about what goes on in the ham shack!

de Charlie, K2PQD

Hiram Percy Maxim Memorial Marker Dedicated

The Antietam Radio Association, of Hagerstown, Maryland, commemorated the 125th anniversary of the birth of Hiram Percy Maxim at his gravesite in the town's Rose Hill Cemetery, Friday, September 2. Maxim is co-founder of the League, and is considered the father of Amateur Radio. The ARA honored his memory by dedicating a bronze marker at the gravesite, where Maxim is interred with Maryland Governor Thomas Hamilton. Governor Hamilton was Maxim's father-in-law.

Dignitaries, including the town's mayor, Maryland state officials, Hamilton family members, and League officials Hugh Turnbull, W3ABC, Atlantic Division Director, Bill Howard, WB3V, Maryland/District of Columbia Section Manager, and Rick Palm, K1CE, Field Services Manager, were present and offered formal remarks. Following the dedication, a commemorative radiogram was sent via two-meters, and the ARA club Amateur Radio station, W3CWC, operated a special event station, marking the occasion on-the-air.

Hiram Percy Maxim entered Amateur Radio in 1910, when his son, Hiram Hamilton, became interested in the medium. Father and son made up their own call sign, SNY, using it until the federal government assigned individual call signs in 1912. He received 1WH at that time. In 1927, Maxim received the call sign that is now recognized around the world, W1AW.

Seeing the need for national unity among radio amateurs, Maxim founded the League, with Clarence Tuska, in 1914 as a service organization composed of networks of radio amateurs relaying messages across the world. In 1917, he was elected its first president.

Maxim was born September 2, 1869, in Brooklyn, New York. In addition to his love for Amateur Radio and the creation of its national organization, he was a noted industrialist and inventor, with the invention of the silencer for firearms and the sound "muffler" used on internal combustion engines to his credit. Maxim died February 17, 1936.

The preceding from The ARRL Section Leader.

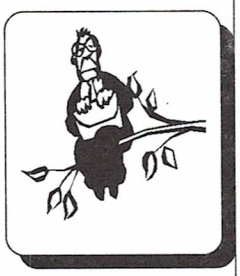
73 Chris KD3OA ,ARRL EPA Bulletin Manager

Population explosion?

The text of a letter to a Phoenix, AZ newspaper from a reader follows. I THINK it was tongue-in-cheek. de Don, K2GKK

Editor:

Every day some new do-gooder is trying to save us from ourselves. We have so many laws and safety commissions to ensure our safety that it seems nearly impossible to have an accident.



The problem though, is that we need accidents, and lots of them. Danger is nature's way of eliminating stupid people. Without safety, stupid people would die in accidents. Since the dead do not reproduce, our species becomes progressively more intelligent, or at least less stupid.

With safety, no matter how well-intentioned it may be, we are evolving into half-wit mutants because idiots who by all rights should be dead, are spared from their rightful early graves and are free to breed even more imbeciles.

Let's do away with safety and improve the species. Take up smoking! Jaywalk at every opportunity! Play with blasting caps! Swim right after a big meal! Take your choice of dangerous activities and do it with gusto!

Future generations will thank you!
Signed: Lawrence A. Bullis, Phoenix

Contest Calendar

by Barry, KU3X, Contest Editor

Jan 7	W1AW Qualifying Run, 35-10 WPM
Jan 7-8	ARRL RTTY Roundup
	Michigan QRP CW Contest
	North American CW QSO Party
	QRP ARCI Winter Fireside SSB Sprint
Jan 14-15	North American SSB QSO Party
	HA DX Contest
Jan 21-22	ARRL VHF Sweepstakes
	YL-ISSB SSB QSO Party
	North Dakota QSO Party
Jan 27-29	CQ WW 160 M CW Contest
	UBA Contest
	REF French Contest, CW
Jan 30	W1AW Qualifying Run, 10-35 WPM

Contest Calendar (continued)

Exchanges:

Michigan QRP CW Contest: RST, QTH, MI QRP number
(power output if nonmember)
HA DX Contest: RST and serial number
North Dakota QSO Party: RS(T) and state
(county for ND stations)
YL-ISSB SSB QSO Party: RST, state, name, ISSB number if member, and DX-W/K partner if any
CQ WW 160 Meter Contest, CW: RS(T) and state
UBA Contest: RS and serial number starting with 001
REF French Contest: RST and serial number

de Barry, KU3X

Your Elmer

written by: Bob, WN4IIV & Helen, KA4DCA
This is to the tune of the 12 days of Christmas. Have fun with it.
Want to talk about your Elmer?

In the 11th month of ham radio, my Elmer gave to me:

11 elements beaming
10 meter dipoles
9 circuit boards
8 project boxes
7 Swanns a-drifting
6 muffin fans
5 inductive rings (THOSE ARE COILS!)
4 rolls of wire
3 rectifiers
2 theory books
and a practice oscillator with a key.
(believe it or not, IT'S TIME FOR FIELD DAY!)
in the 12th month of ham radio, my Elmer gave to me:
12 8O7's

(C) 1985-94
Bob, WN4IIV & Helen, KA4DCA
422 E. Pershing St. #7388
Tallahassee, FL 32301-4454

New Emergency Broadcast Rules

via News Release from FCC

Paving the way for an emergency warning system of the 21st century, the FCC replaced the current **Emergency Broadcast System (EBS)** with a new **Emergency Alert System (EAS)**. The digital **EAS** will work with both new and established communications technologies, including satellite, broadcast, and cable, to make the disaster warning system more effective. The new **EAS** emphasizes speed, reliability, and efficiency. The Commission said the new system will have the ability to alert the public more quickly and reliably than the old **EBS** and will reduce property damage, injuries, and deaths caused by natural and man-made disasters.

Broadcasters were required to participate in the **EBS** and will likewise be required to participate in the EAS. In addition, cable operators will be required to participate in the **EAS**, as mandated by the Cable Act of 1992. The participation of satellite and public service providers will be voluntary.

Major new features of the EAS include:

(1) a digital system architecture that will allow broadcast, cable, satellite, and other services to send and receive alerting information;
(2) multiple source monitoring for emergency alerts;
(3) a shortened (minimum 8 second) alerting tone;
(4) automated and remote control operations;
(5) a weekly test that is unobtrusive to viewers and listeners, as well as a monthly on-air test;
(6) ability to issue alerts in languages other than English;
(7) provisions for the hearing and visually impaired;
(8) prohibition of the false use of the codes and the alert signal; and
(9) a mandated standard protocol for sending messages.

Radio and television broadcasters will be required to replace **EBS** equipment with **EAS** equipment by July 1, 1996. The following timetables also apply to broadcasters:

(1) existing **EBS** decoders at broadcast stations must be modified by July 1, 1995 to be capable of decoding a shortened, eight second version of the two-tone alerting signal currently used in the **EBS;** **(2)** after July 1, 1995, stations may transmit the shortened two-tone attention signal for not less than eight seconds nor more than 25 seconds; and **(3)** after July 1, 1997, the two-tone signal must be used only as an audio alert signal to announce either the monthly test or actual emergency message. Class D FM and low power television stations must have decoders according to the timetable used by broadcasters, but are not required to have encoders.

Because the cable industry is new to **EAS** and may require more time to implement this system, the Commission granted cable systems an additional year to install **EAS** equipment. Cable systems must comply with the provisions of the new **EAS** rules by July 1, 1997.

In order to encourage rapid manufacture and deployment of the new **EAS** equipment, broadcasters and cable systems are authorized to purchase and install the new **EAS** equipment in advance of the deadlines set forth in the timetables. The Commission will permit early replacement of current technical and operating procedures on a state or local area basis. At that time, new procedures such as weekly unobtrusive tests, the use of a shortened (eight second) two-tone signal, and removal of **EBS** equipment can occur. Authorization for early deployment of **EAS** can be obtained upon written request to the FCC's **EAS** office after all broadcast stations in an EAS local area have installed the required **EAS** equipment, demonstrated representation of cable systems in their state or local emergency communications committee plans, and demonstrated compliance with certain other rules.

The Commission requested additional comment on whether the waiver standards should be extended to small cable systems. The Commission also asked for comment on whether and how certain service providers should participate in the new **EAS**.

Action by the Commission November 10, 1994, by Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (FCC 94-288). Chairman Hundt, Commissioners Quello, Barrett, Ness, and Chong.

supplied by Peter, KZ1Z, via packet

Future DLARC meetings

Beginning with the January 5 meeting, we will hold the **BUSINESS MEETING** first, starting at 7:30 pm, then have the **PROGRAM**. We thought members would like the program first, but there was nearly unanimous disapproval for that idea. *de Bob, KE3AW*

IMA LIDD

Capacitors

By Van K3CP

Ima Lidd was wondering about some of the basic components used in electronic circuits. So he asked his Elmer if he would review some of the fundamentals. Elmer thought that was a good idea. Between the two they decided to discuss capacitors and how they work.



Ima's first question concerned the purpose of capacitors. What did they do in a circuit? Elmer said that they perform several different tasks. They can act as filters in a power supply or block Direct Current in a circuit where it is not wanted. They are also used in "tank" circuits and in timing applications.

Elmer decided to explain each of the above uses. Before he did that, however, he wanted to talk in general terms and describe some typical capacitors. A capacitor - sometimes called condensers by old timers - is composed of conducting material separated by an insulating one. The electrical material or plates can be sheets of metal and the insulating material can be air. This is the form used for variable or tuning capacitors. In another design the plate can be metal foil and the separating insulator can be paper or mica. The general idea is to get the plates as close together as possible and still not touch each other. Other common materials are ceramics (metallized), tantalum and even a chemical film.

When a capacitor is placed in a circuit containing a battery and a switch the following happens when the switch is close The capacitor becomes charged! Ima wanted to know just what that meant.

Elmer explained that electrons (current) left the battery and went through the circuit to the capacitor where they bumped into the insulating plate. Their journey was over. Since there are now more electrons on one plate than the other, a potential or charge, exists across the two plates. Electrons are negative so that the plate having more electrons is negative compared to the other one. When the switch is opened the charge is stored for a time. The voltage gradually declines at a rate dependent on the construction of the capacitor. The charge or potential is a voltage and it can be measured with the proper equipment. OK, Elmer had explained briefly how they work. Now, how are they used? The first application mentioned above was that of a filter in a power supply. The voltage from a rectifying device contains some AC ripple. This means that the voltage is not constant. A typical example is a 13.8 volt power source..the variation could be in the order of a volt or so. This change in voltage level is 60 or 120 cycles and is the cause of hum in the equipment in which it is used. If a capacitor of the proper design is put into the circuit, it will smooth this ripple. It does this because of its storage ability.

For example: Suppose that an unfiltered 13.8 volts had a ripple voltage of 1 volt. That means the voltage is varying between 13.3 and 14.3 volts. When the voltage is at a maximum of 14.3, the capacitor stores the excess. Then when the voltage drops to 13.3 volts the capacitor discharges its excess electrons. This tends to smooth the voltage by keeping it at a constant level.

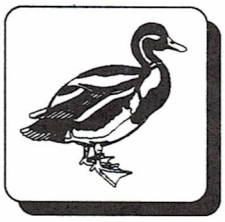
The next application is that of DC blocking. When the electrons flowing in the simple circuit of the battery, switch, wire and capacitor meet the insulator in the capacitor, their journey is over. Or is it? If the battery polarity is reversed, the electrons would flow to the other plate. Now reversing the polarity again, they would go back to the first plate. An ammeter placed in the circuit would show current flowing as if it were going through the capacitor! Well, Elmer, does it or doesn't it? Elmer explained that the reversing of the battery polarity was similar to the behavior of AC. That is current going one way and then alternating (Alternating Current, remember?) and going the other way. So the answer is that a capacitor does allow AC to go through but blocks DC. A practical use is keeping DC out of your headset but allowing the AC signal (audio) to pass.

The other uses mentioned by Elmer were in timing and tank circuits. He will discuss this use in another article. Wow, Ima Lidd said. This theory isn't so difficult to understand after all. Elmer laughed and said if you understand how capacitors, inductors, resistors, electron tubes and semiconductors work, you will know all you need to know.

de Van, K3CP

FCC bans duckies

***Guess I should have saved this for the April 1st issue.....*Editor's note**



In a surprise move today, the Federal Communications Commission banned the use of rubber duckies by Amateur Radio operators. As the reason for the unusual ruling, FCC Chairman James Juello said, "In a two-year investigations, we found the Amateur bands getting ever more crowded with irresponsible operators who violate the Communications Act and transmit with total disregard of Amateur procedures." Juello said any Ham caught with a rubber duckie will lose his or her license.

Ed Hairless, speaking for the American Radio Relay League, said, "Research by psychologists and forensic psychiatrists hired by the League has unanimously concluded that Amateurs with rubber duckies or other waterfowl facsimiles in their bath tubs are too immature to hold licenses."

Reactions to the ruling by hams have been mixed. King Insain said, "When visiting the U.S., I usually have to share my royal swimming pool with a rubber swan, since it would take too long for my real swans to clear the U.S. Customs quarantine."

Former Arizona senator and presidential candidate Berry Coldwater said, "Heck I was hoping they'd forbid the antenna known as a "rubber duckie. It would have been a perfect excuse to equip my HTR with a rod antenna, which could also serve a an electric cattle prod on Democrats' behinds. "

The FCC has yet to announce its enforcement plans for the new rule, but Judd Slapback of the FCC's New York office says they expect to pay surprise visits to randomly selected hams early on Saturday evenings. "U.S. marshals with comcorders will accompany us. We hope to catch violators in the tub with the illegal devices, "Slapback added.

Worried about backlash from environmentalists and military officers, the FCC has yet to decide whether extend the ban to toy whales and submarines.

from April '94 IBM ARC (Boca Raton, Fla.) "WB4ONX" -- N4PYB Editor. and October 94 ARNS Bulletin

New media systems

Problem With New AM Broadcast Band

By Joe Chuk, W3JD

In 1988, the International Telecommunication Union added 100 kHz to the upper end of the AM broadcast band to extend it to 1705 kHz on a world-wide basis. The FCC had to act to make this expanded band available in the United States, and it took until 1991 before the FCC added the extra channels to the AM band in this country. The next step was to set up a system for stations to apply for the new channels.

Because the FCC saw the larger AM band as a way of spreading out existing stations on the spectrum rather than allowing new stations on the air, the Commission began in 1993 to accept petitions from existing AM stations who wanted to be relocated to the new subband. Preference was given to those stations causing or receiving interference and to those proposing to operate in AM stereo. To allow an adequate number of consumers to buy receivers capable of tuning to the expanded band, the stations granted the new channels would be permitted to continue broadcasting on the old channel as well for five years.

A few weeks ago, the FCC released an allotment plan for 79 stations of the total of 688 that petitioned to be granted a channel in the expanded band. The stations chosen were those who, in FCC opinion, would most improve broadcasting conditions in the existing band by leaving. As might be expected, the stations who didn't make the cut are unhappy.

By the end of November, the FCC had received 16 petitions to reconsider the allotment plan. Several stations claimed that they were high on the first list of the stations to be given priority, yet they did not make the final cut. For example, one station had been ranked 13, while another held the 71st slot. The FCC claims that the first list was only meant to show the order in which the petitions would be considered. The final list took into account the "improvement factors" -- including frequency relationships with existing stations and agreements with Canada and Mexico -- that determined which stations should be moved.

It is anyone's guess what the final outcome will be, but one sure thing is that these petitions will further delay for the United States the improvement for AM broadcasting intended by the ITU when the band was expanded over six years ago. If even one of the petitions for reconsideration is granted, the entire 79- station allotment plan could be upset. The FCC's AM Branch Chief Jim Burtle referred to the potential consequences as a "big domino effect."

So if you have one of the new AM receivers that can tune the expanded band, don't expect to find broadcasting above 1600 kHz anytime in the near future.

"FCC in middle of ham radio battle"

It's not over yet A follow up on story in last month's W3OK Corral

from Jeff, N3TDU reprinted from the Asbury Park Press

WASHINGTON - Michael Morris says ham radio transmissions should not be allowed to disrupt his television, telephone, doorbell and digital soldering iron.

Ham radio enthusiasts counter that the Little Egg Harbor Township, NJ., man's efforts to interest federal regulations in his plight are misguided. They promise cooperation in trying to resolve disputes, but say the fault lies often with consumer electronics makers who fail to properly shield their products from interference.

In between the two sides sits the Federal Communications Commission, which is weighing a request by Morris and his group, Victims Of Interference Caused by Electronic Signals (VOICES), for tougher regulation of the nation's 630,000 ham radio operators. VOICES has asked the regulatory agency to state that ham radio operators and their transmissions are subject to local nuisance complaints, and to reduce their maximum power standard as well as their broadcast spectrum.

Morris, his wife Marlene, and another neighbor, Robert Schnabel, have been fighting their neighbors, ham radio operators Anthony and Sharon Marino, since the mid-1980's.

The sides settled their lawsuit last August in Superior Court with Schnabel agreeing to buy the Marinos' home for $96,000. But the regulatory battle continues in Washington.

"I don't want to see this happen again," Michael Morris said. "Nobody should have this happen to them."

Morris said his wife and three children have endured wrecked TV signals and often lost use of the telephone. He estimated legal fees at $30,000 - about what he said his four-bedroom home lost in value while the Marinos transmitted from their 64-foot tower.

" Monday night football is out because he turns my screen black," Schnabel said of Marino. "All the shields in the world aren't going to stop him."

The Marinos' telephone number is unpublished and they could not be reached for comment. But a lawyer for the American Radio Relay, a Newington, Conn.-based group of 170,000 ham radio operators, argued against allowing local courts to hear interference complaints.

League attorney Chris Imlay said the law clearly places the regulation in federal hands because transmissions cross local government lines, and local authorities lack the necessary expertise.

"Local regulatory authorities don't have any idea what the technical causes of interference are," Imlay said. "The best source of a remedy is with the manufacturer of the electronic device.

Ed Hare, a lab supervisor for the league, said the New Jersey dispute could be settled amicably. That conciliatory attitude is emphasized in a league pamphlet that stresses personal diplomacy for operators receiving complaints.

"The term 'interference' should be defined without emotion," the pamphlet advises. "To some people, it implies action and intent. The statement, 'You are interfering with my television' sounds like an outright accusation. It is better to define interference as any unwanted interaction between electronic systems - period! No blame. It's just a condition."

Morris blamed FCC field offices for using ham operators as staff, and looser ham radio requirements that allow people on the airwaves who do not know Morse code.

"They've watered it down so badly... you know this is going to get worse," Morris said.

League spokeswoman Jennifer Hagy said the number of ham radio operators has increased about 10 percent annually over the last four years. She said children as young as 5 years old are getting their license, though they operate under adult supervision.

Imlay and Hare said the FCC must use its authority to regulate consumer electronics equipment, which has exploded in recent years with items from VCRs to portable telephones.

Those products are often the problem's source, he said.

"Had those folks spent their money on filters, it would have been solved a long time ago," Hare said of the Marinos' neighbors.

That response infuriates those neighbors. "There wouldn't be a complaint here if that radio wasn't bothering me," Schnabel said, accusing the Marinos of ruining his late wife's last few months of life. "In no case in common law is the victim responsible for the cure."

Dan Emrick, chief of the FCC's investigations branch, said the agency is studying the complaint. He said the number of cases are few, though the frustration level in each is high.

"The issue is not simple," Emrick said. "I don't know which way this one is going to go."

Supplied by Jeff N2TDU via Packet

It was 1994.

And A Happy New Year

by Bob, KE3AW, president



In addition to our monthly **Delaware Lehigh Amateur Radio Club** meetings, monthly VE sessions, twice-weekly ARES RACES DLARC nets, and our awards programs, in looking back over events of 1994, here are some memories revisited... a quick **DLARC** Year-in-Review. Apologies for those items overlooked!

January

-DLARC's General License classes begin

February/March

-DLARC hams assist in snow emergency, aiding Easton Hospital personnel to their jobs.

March

-DLARC is declared champion of the 1993 PAQSO Party

-DLARC operates an Amateur Radio Demonstration Station the Nazareth High Tech Day

-Novice/Tech License classes begin

April

-DLARC donates 32 ARRL Operating Manuals to local libraries

- ***DLARC*** 50 Award program begins

June

-DLARC provides communication for The Pennsylvania Dutch Multiple Sclerosis 150 mile bike tour

-DLARC ranks 11th out of over 300 in nation in the 3A transmitter class on Field Day.

-DLARC presents donations to Amateur Radio Clubs in the California earthquake disaster area

-DLARC operates an Amateur Radio Demo Station at the Boy Scout Jambo in Bethlehem

-DLARC is recognized by proclamation presented by Northampton County Executive

July

-DLARC operates Special Event Station at the Easton Canal Festival

-DLARC provides communication at the Red Cross' Derriere in the Delaware and the Lehigh River Run

-DLARC's W3OK Corral is judged 3rd place winner nationally; receives the Annual National Publications Award for the Advancement of Amateur Radio Journalism

August

-DLARC provides communication at the Easton Hospital Run

-DLARC Annual Picnic. A good time is had by all!

-Third Annual DLARC Hamfest - successful despite the weather

September

-DLARC's Novice/Tech License classes begin

-DLARC provides communications for the Lehigh Valley Wheelmen Century bike run

-DLARC provides communications for the Habitat for Humanity Bike-a-Thon

October

-DLARC participates in the Northampton County Emergency Drill

-DLARC Amateur Radio Demonstration Station at Bushkill School, Nazareth

-DLARC provides communications for the MS "Biketoberfest"

DLARC competes in the PAQSO Party and again posts "a very admirable" score

-DLARC participates in the Scout Jamboree on the Air

DLARC provides communication for the Emmaus Halloween Parade

December

-DLARC operates the traditional Christmas City Special Event Station

We look back at a fine year of the **DLARC** and thank all who participated in making it the fine year it was. Again we congratulate those who earned their new licenses or upgraded their license class, and those who achieved awards.

We also look back in deepest sympathy for our members, relatives and friends we have lost.

Lastly, we look forward with pride and enthusiasm to 1995 and the activities and challenges it surely will bring.

Happy New Year to all!

de Bob, KE3AW

CHECK YOUR MAIL LABEL. IF YOUR DATE IS 12/31/94 YOUR DUES ARE DUE.

Mail to Dick Dech, KA3MOU , treasurer
120 McIlhaney Ave, Bath, PA
18014-1585

NYC Marathon

Amateurs do it again!

About 500 hams helped guide 25,000 runners through the streets of New York on Sunday, November 6th. This for the running of the 1994 New York City Marathon. Since the inception of this mega event, ham radio has played a key role. Educator Carole Perry, WB2MGP has been a marathon communicator for a number of years. She says that for everyone involved, ham radio provides peace of mind.



"The magnitude of the thousands and thousands of other people who are involved in this, the runners and the other volunteers, the medical people, the food deliveries, the volunteers who run along side, the runners to give them their water. There's so much that goes into this and to feel like your one small part of it, that's very exciting by itself. But certainly the amateur radio part of it is extraordinary. It's peace of mind for the families, knowing were the runners are at all times. That communications, I think, is way under played. I don't think the hams get nearly enough credit for what they do." Carole Perry, WB2MGP.

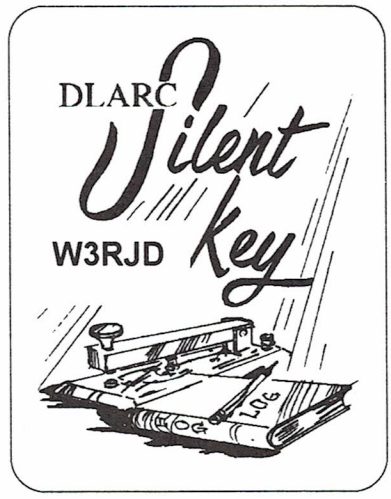
Perry says that it is the dedication of one particular ham that makes it all happen.

"Certainly Steve Mendelsohn who can't say it about himself so I will say it for him, who heads this up from the Hudson Division, is an extraordinary organizer. He is right on top of things. I think the day after the marathon he starts planning for the next year. He's, from the top on down totally involved with different nets and getting people to volunteer and so on. And once you are in it, the enthusiasm of everybody whose involved in it kind of feeds on itself. I think a lot of the hams responsible for bringing other kinds of volunteers in as well which is an interesting spin-off and ripple effect." WB2MGP.

The Steve Mendelsohn that Carole is referring to is of course ARRL Hudson Division Director Steve Mendelsohn, WA2DHF. And suffice to say that the New York City Marathon is well established as one of the most important events for those who like competition running. Thanks to Steve Mendelsohn, WA2DHF and five hundred other hams, its also an amateur radio communications exercise second to none.

courtesy Newsline.901

ROGER: Early electronics technician who said "yes" a lot.
STRAIGHT KEY: The opposite of a crooked key.
SMOKE SIGNALS: Distress messages from equipment you have wired backwards.
AF GAIN: A volume control.
RF GAIN: Same as a volume control, only different.
BUG: Small exercise device for fingers that causes bad language to others.



Peter Krohn, W3RJD

Pete Krohn, W3RJD, 67, became a Silent Key on November 25th, after being stricken at his home.

Pete, leaves a wife Connie, to whom he was married for over 42 years, two sons and four grandchildren.

Pete, a graduate of Penn State with a degree in Electrical Engineering owned Mohawk Industries and has held many different positions in Consulting including local companies such as Radio City Products, ITT, and was employed as a research engineer for at the Naval Air Development Laboratory in Johnsville, Pa.

He was a Navy veteran of World War II.

73 Pete, Rest In Peace de Clarence W3PYF

Ham scofflaw arrested

From The Westlink Report

Former USC and San Francisco 49'er guard Jeffrey Bregle, KD6NBD, was arrested Monday night, November 13, in Granada Hills, California, on several outstanding warrants for "driving under the influence of intoxicants."

Bregle's arrest was reportedly brought about when a bail-bond operative inlisted the assistance of a Los Angeles ham involved in hidden transmitter hunting. The T-hunter, identified as Mark Ross, N6PUU, located Bregle while KD6NBD was on the 147.435 MHz repeater. As a result much of the drama played out on the air.

The Los Angeles Times reports that Bregle faces two felony and three misdemeanor counts of "driving under the influence."The former football guard played in the 1988 and 1989 Superbowl games for the San Francisco 49'ers, but a back injury ended his career.

de Chris KD3OA ARRL EPA Bulletin Manager

All Amateur Radio Operators are invited to
Participate to the DLARC, RACES & ARES nets
on 146.70 W3OK/RPT with an alternate of W3PYF/RPT 145.11
W3OK trustee Rick Saeger, K3OO
The Nets are held on Sundays at 9:30 AM and Wednesdays at 7:00PM

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DLARC INFORMATION LINE 820-9110

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==1994-1995==

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--CLUB MEETINGS

All regular meetings of the D.L.A.R.C. are held on the first Thursday of each month at 7:30 PM at Northampton County Community College
TALK IN ON 146.70
Any comments or articles contributed to
this newsletter should be addressed to
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