THE DELAWARE-LEHIGH AMATEUR RADIO CLUB, INC.

NEWS

RD #4
GREYSTONE BUILDING
NAZARETH, PA
18064

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* MARCH 1, 1990 *
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WHAT'S UP THERE, WAY UP THERE?

VHF AND ABOVE
by Bill, K3ANS

Bill Murphy, WORSJ, of Easton a member of our club will speak on VHF and Microwave experimentation at the meeting to be held on Thursday, March 1st at the Greystone Building, Nazareth.

According to the recent Club questionnaire over 30% of the members have tried SSB or CW on the VHF bands. This talk will allow the remainder of the Club members to get an insight about other activities in VHF.

First licensed in 1963 as KN3ZSG he later received his present call, WORSJ, during a five year stay in Dodge City, Kansas.

As a new novice in 1963 on 2 meter AM, a 250 mile contact with a Heath Two'r peaked Bill's interests in VHF.

An avid VHF contester, Bill has placed in the top ten nationally in the Jan. VHF sweepstakes.

In 1976 he constructed a 176 element antenna and made Earth to Moon to Earth contacts. Using a combination of meteor scatter and troop 45 states were worked on 144 mhz. from Dodge City. SM7BAE was worked off the Moon to become one of the first Europeans to receive a Worked All States award on two meters.

Bill's interests now are in the area of microwave antenna design and operating portable mountain top stations. His present bands are in mhz.: 50, 144, 220, 432, 903, 1296, 2304, 3456, 5760, and 10,300! I bet most of you never heard of some of those bands.

For an informative talk about VHF be sure to attend the March meeting. Tell your friends.

de Bill, K3ANS

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DIRECTORY

With this issue you will find a copy of the new club roster.. It is being sent only to the 298 members of the club, none are being forwarded out of the area. It should be correct as of February 18. de W3PYF, Editor

KLONDIKE DERBY
de Verne N5IEP

As many of you have heard, the DLARC provided communication for the Boy Scouts' Klondike Derby on January 27, 1990 at Camp Trexler. Those participating were Bill KA3RBH (who organized and coordinated with the scouts), Robin KD3HS and his wife Wendy KA3UZO, Dave WD5BRP, Chuck KA3QKN, Norm N3GXW, Dave N3FWU and his wife, Greg KB2ANG, Bob KU3K, Amy KA3IJL, Mike NQ3D, Carl N3GRK, myself and a moral boosting visit from Brownie W3CJI who showed up with pictures of what Camp Trexler looked like in the beginning. With only one minor injury of a scout slipping and a few scouts treading on thin ice on the lake, everything went smoothly. We passed messages from the Scout Leaders to the various stations and from time to time helped find at which stations the various sleds were. We were even visited by Channel 69 News.

The turn out for this weekend was great with 450 scouts and 13 Amateur Radio Operators. Participation from club members is increasing and it is greatly appreciated by ourselves as organizers and the organizations we help. I would like to see more of the Amateur Community getting involved with these event. These events help as drills for emergency service because we would being doing the same type of traffic handling. On another note, the Scouts have a Radio Merit Badge and some of the leaders showed interest in the Novice Class and also getting with hams to teach the scouts. If you are interested contact your local troop or council.

de N5IEP, EC

TUNED CIRCUITS

by Van, K3CP

Elmer said to Ima Lidd, "Ima, tell me how our radios tune to the exact station we want to hear. With all the signals floating around us - AM broadcast, FM broadcast, Police calls, short-wave stations, amateur radio, aircraft, ships at sea, etc....how can turning one knob single out just the station we want to receive?" Ima thought about this for a while and finally replied, "I don't know. That seems like a difficult question for me to answer. What makes you think I would know the answer?" Elmer explained that what he had taught Ima in the past several discussions was all he would need to know.

"Remember the sessions on capacitors? We talked about how the capacitor charged when the current was flowing through it and then discharged when the current reversed and went the other way only to charge again but with the opposite polarity? Remember, also, in the sessions we had on inductors, how the magnetic field built up when the current started to flow and then collapsed when the current went the other way only to build back up.

"The value of capacitors is measured in pico and micro farads and is determined by the number of plates, their size and how close together they are. As they become charged, they oppose the flow of current. This opposition is known as capacitive reactance (Xc). The value of inductors is measured in henrys, millihenries and microhenries. This value established by the number of turns, the size and type of core, etc. As current started to flow through a coil, it also opposed the flow. This opposition is known as inductive reactance (XL). Ima said, "OK so far, but how does this relate to your question on " tuning a receiver?" Elmer asked, "Do you agree that you already knew what we are talking about? That we have discussed all this in the past." "Yes," admitted Ima, "You did tell me about how capacitors and inductors worked." "It is important to remember," continued Elmer, "that the opposition to current flow is greatest at the beginning of the sine wave in an inductor and greatest in a capacitor at the top of the cycle." Elmer went on. "What is the opposition to current flow in a resistor called, Ima?" "Oh, that's an easy one. It's called resistance. and in an inductor it is inductive reactance and in a capacitor it's called capacitive reactance." "That's right," said Elmer, "and the combination of resistance and reactance is known as impedance... and they are all measured in ohms. In the circuit we are about to discuss we are going to disregard the resistance, but I want you to remember that it is there.

"Reactance only occurs in circuits where the current is changing in amplitude whether it is pulsating DC, AC or RF. What's the difference between AC and RF, Ima?" Ima said, "Another easy one. The difference is the frequency of the cycle." "Right," replied Elmer, but that's only part of the story. The frequency of AC can be anything from a part of a cycle all the way up to a giga hertz and beyond where no man has ever gone before. If it's between 1 and 60 hertz it is just plain vanilla AC. From 60 to 20,000 hertz, it is audio frequency (AF). From there on up it is radio frequency (RF) and this is the range that we are interested in today.

"We want to learn how we select one RF signal from the many that are in the air. Before we can do this we should review the relationship between frequency and time. Frequency is the number of cycles per second. Time is the number of seconds it takes for a complete cycle Frequency is the reciprocal of time. In other words, if we know the frequency we can calculate the time by dividing it into 1. For example -1 megahertz is equal to 1 microsecond. 1 divided by 1,000,000 hertz is .000001 seconds". Elmer continued, "Putting it another way 1 divided by 1X10 to the 6th is equal to 1X10 to the minus 6th." "I agree," said Ima, "that we covered all this material in some of our earlier talks, but I still don't know how this applies to selecting one signal out of all the others." "You will learn how it's done in the next session," said Elmer. "Capacity and capacitive reactance, inductance and inductive reactance, frequency in kilo and mega hertz and all the rest enter into the problem. One more thing before we call it a day, Ima. I may have said cycles in this talk when I really meant hertz. A cycle is a cycle and a hertz is a cycle per second (CPS)." Ima said, "No problem. It took you old guys many years to stop saying condensers. Hi."

de Van, K3CP

WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?

Editorial

QST DE W1AW
ARRL BULLETIN 7 ARLB007
FROM ARRL HEADQUARTERS
NEWINGTON CT FEBRUARY 8, 1990
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS

The FCC proposed to amend its rules in PR Docket 90 55 by establishing a codeless class of amateur operator license. The Communicator Class would be incorporated into a simplified licensing structure containing four ascending steps, Communicator, General, Advanced, and Amateur Extra Classes. Current Technician and Novice Class operator licenses would be grandfathered indefinitely, with no new licenses issued. Existing licenses could be modified or renewed.

Privileges for the Communicator Class would include all emission types. The proposed transmitter power for the Communicator Class would be 200 watts PEP. Stations with Communicator Class control operators would not be permitted to transmit on the 2 and 6 meter VHF bands and the HF bands. Additionally, a Communicator Class licensee who passes or receives credit for a telegraphy examination would be authorized the privileges of the Technician Class.

The Commission is requesting comments on all aspects of this proposal.

(end of bulletin)

In spite of the fact that I had the newsletter all finished, I left out another page in order to print this in this issue. It is a very important step by the FCC. It should be discussed at meetings and on the air and the feelings of the club should be forwarded to the FCC..What are you opinions on this big step in Amateur Radio?

Let me or one of the other officers of the club hear from you.

After the meeting on March 1st, we should have a definite feeling of our organization, one of the largest in Eastern Pennsylvania, and a letter indicating our feelings to Director W3ABC and Vice-Director KC3LM. They will vote our feelings when the discussion comes up.

Clarence, W3PYF

TOWER DEATH!

From the DX Bulletin, 2/9/90

The following story was downloaded from the Frankford Radio Club station W3FRY by KU3X and is presented as a safety message to all of our members.

Roy Webster was killed on his 38th Birthday in a fall from the 120ft Level of KM0J's antenna tower. Roy was a self-employed tower technician, working on his first amateur antenna installation.

He grabbed an unbolted support while descending the tower, which broke away from the tower. He leaves a wife and a 13 year old daughter.

Let us all be careful when doing our tower work guys.

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SCHOLARSHIPS

The Foundation for Amateur Radio, Inc, a non-profit organization with headquarters in Washington DC plans to award thirty-three (33) scholarships for the academic year 1990-1991 to assist licensed Radio Amateurs. The Foundation, composed of fifty local area Amateur Radio Clubs, fully funds five of these scholarships with the income from grants and its annual Hamfest. It administers without cost to the donors.

Licensed Radio Amateurs may compete for these awards if they plan to pursue a full-time course of studies beyond high school and are enrolled in or have been accepted for enrollment at an accredited university, college or technical school. Some of the scholarships require the holding of at least an FCC GENERAL Class license or equivalent. The awards range from $500 to $2000 with preference given in some cases to residents of specified geographical areas or the pursuit of certain study programs.

Additional information and an application form can be requested by letter or QSL card postmarked prior to May 31, 1990 from:

FAR Scholarships
6903 Rhode Island Avenue
College Park, MD 20740

The FAR is incorporated in the District of Columbia is devoted exclusively to promoting the interests of Amateur Radio and those scientific, literary and educational pursuits that advance the Amateur Radio Service

HAMFESTS IN THE ATLANTIC DIVISION, ARRL

Below are listed, the Hamfests and conventions which will take place in the Atlantic Division of ARRL as reported via packet by Hugh Turnbull, W3ABC Atlantic Division and Kay Cragie, KC3LM, vice director.

The (+) indicates ARRL sanctioned:

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 FEB  3 Minifest - Harrisburg, PA
+MAR  4 TRARC - Belle Vernon, PA
 MAR  4 York Springfest - Dover, PA
+MAR 25 Delaware Valley ARA - Lawrenceville, NJ
+MAR 31-APR 1 Baltimore ARC - Timonium, MD
 MAR 31 Drumlins - Marbletown, NY
+APR  7 Appalachian ARG/Pine Grove Rptr Group,Lebanon, PA
 +MAY  5 Southern Tier ARC - Owego, NY
+MAY 13 Summit ARA - Westminster, MD
+MAY 20 Warminster ARC - Warminster, PA
+MAY 20 Tamaqua Tran Soc - Tamaqua, PA
+MAY 18-20 ARRL ATLANTIC DIVISION CONVENTION,ROCHESTER,NY
 JUN  3 Breezeshooters - Pittsburgh, PA
 JUN  3 Rome, NY
+JUN  3 Lancaster ARC - Lancaster, NY
+JUN 8-10 ARRL NATIONAL CONVENTION - KANSAS CITY, MO
 JUN 17 Frederick, MD
+JUL  1 Murgas ARC - Wilkes-Barre, PA
+JUL  8 Genesee RA - Batavia, NY
 JUL 29 BRATS - Timonium, MD
 SEP  8 Uniontown, PA
+SEP  9 Butler ARA - Butler, PA
 SEP  9 Gaithersburg, MD
+SEP 22-23 York, PA
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de W3PYF

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CONTEST CALENDAR

courtesy CQ Magazine

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Mar 3,4    ARRL DX SSB Contest
Mar 9-11   Japan Int CW DX Contest
Mar 10     County Hunters 10M CW Contest
Mar 10-11  QCWA SSB Contest
Mar 10-11  Wisconsin QSO Party
Mar 17     YLRL East Meets West SSB
Mar 17     County Hunters 10M QSO
Mar 17-18  Bermuda Contest
Mar 17-19  Virginia QSO Party
Mar 24-25  CQ WW WPX SSB Contest
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FOR SALE

Heath SB200 Amplifier..10 thru 80 meters, $310.
For information Call K3BCV, Charlie 432-2805.

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BECOME A MEMBER OF ARRL

A TUIT

We have enough room in this newsletter for one TUIT! Please cut it out and save it, guard it, don't lose it, don't lend it!

These Tuits have been hard to come by, especially the round ones. But by special arrangement, yours is printed below. We rejoice with you because the demand has been great and now that EACH MEMBER has a round TUIT available to him, expect many changes.

Many problems will be solved and club activities should at least be double now that each member has his own TUIT.

For you see, so many have said: " I will get started in club functions soon as I get a round TUIT." Others have said I should get more involved in club activities, but I never seem to get a round TUIT, or I've really been meaning to write an article fore the Newsletter and get more active, but there has been so much to do and I've been so busy that I haven't gotten a round TUIT."

NO THAT IS PAST! EVERYONE HAS HIS OWN ROUND TUIT! AND I KNOW THAT GREAT THINGS ARE IN STORE!.



Thanks to ARNS and The Hamcall, Kentucky Colonels ARC, Bowling Green , KY.

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FROM THE OLD MAN

by Clarence, W3PYF

First let me express my thanks to all of you who took the time to call and visit me while I spent 2 1/2 weeks in the hospital during the month of February. Thanks to those who helped keep my spirits up on 2 meters.

While laying there in the hospital for that period of time, I noticed one thing. Too many visitors were coming into the area and calling on our repeaters and no one even took the time to say hello. I try, and I think more of us should do the same, and that is let us at least say Hello and welcome those who pass through our area. We have the most popular repeater, why not make them know what we already know. de W3PYF

DIGITAL COMMUNICATIONS

by Joel, K9TBD

A S C I I

Many people have asked about ASCII and what is it good for? ASCII stands for the American Standard Code for Information Interchange. Another name for it is USASCII (X3.4-1967) as copyright USA Standards Institute. It is the only way to exchange (even worldwide) computer text and was established in 1967. I have written about this numerous times and suggested that all text be put into this form for transmission. If your word processor keeps its text someother way, there usually is a translation technique to get your text into pure ASCII whether it be a "print to disk" or a special command. In addition to text, special ASCII patterns are reserved for control functions such as XON, XOFF (hold screen) or CTRL G for ring my chimes. The complete table of the 128 ASCII characters follows with their DECIMAL, OCTAL, and HEXADECIMAL representations. When your packet box asks for your END-OF-LINE character, just look it up in this handy chart - (long overdue for general distribution). 73 Joel

ASCII Character Set

JABE 12/89

OCT	DEC	HEX	CHAR	OCT	DEC	HEX	CHAR	OCT	DEC	HEX	CHAR	OCT	DEC	HEX	CHAR
000	000	00	NUL	040	032	20	SP	100	064	40	@	140	096	60	@
001	001	01	SOH	041	033	21	!	101	065	41	A	141	097	61	a
002	002	02	STX	042	034	22	"	102	066	42	B	142	098	62	b
003	003	03	ETX	043	035	23	#	103	067	43	C	143	099	63	c
004	004	04	EOT	044	036	24	$	104	068	44	D	144	100	64	d
005	005	05	ENQ	045	037	25	%	105	069	45	E	145	101	65	e
006	006	06	ACK	046	038	26	&	106	070	46	F	146	102	66	f
007	007	07	BEL	047	039	27	'	107	071	47	G	147	103	67	g
010	008	08	BS	050	040	28	(	110	072	48	H	150	104	68	h
011	009	09	HT	051	041	29	)	111	073	49	I	151	105	69	i
012	010	0A	LF	052	042	2A	*	112	074	4A	J	152	106	6A	j
013	011	0B	VT	053	043	2B	+	113	075	4B	K	153	107	6B	k
014	012	0C	FF	054	044	2C	,	114	076	4C	L	154	108	6C	l
015	013	0D	CR	055	045	2D	-	115	077	4D	M	155	109	6D	m
016	014	0E	SO	056	046	2E	.	116	078	4E	N	156	110	6E	n
017	015	0F	SI	057	047	2F	/	117	079	4F	O	157	111	6F	o
020	016	10	DLE	060	048	30	0	120	080	50	P	160	112	70	p
021	017	11	DC1	061	049	31	1	121	081	51	Q	161	113	71	q
022	018	12	DC2	062	050	32	2	122	082	52	R	162	114	72	r
023	019	13	DC3	063	051	33	3	123	083	53	S	163	115	73	s
024	020	14	DC4	064	052	34	4	124	084	54	T	164	116	74	t
025	021	15	NAK	065	053	35	5	125	085	55	U	165	117	75	u
026	022	16	SYN	066	054	36	6	126	086	56	V	166	118	76	v
027	023	17	ETB	067	055	37	7	127	087	57	W	167	119	77	w
030	024	18	CAN	070	056	38	8	130	088	58	X	170	120	78	x
031	025	19	EM	071	057	39	9	131	089	59	Y	171	121	79	y
032	026	1A	SUB	072	058	3A	:	132	090	5A	Z	172	122	7A	z
033	027	1B	ESC	073	059	3B	;	133	091	5B	{	173	123	7B	[
034	028	1C	FS	074	060	3C	<	134	092	5C		174	124	7C	\
035	029	1D	GS	075	061	3D	=	135	093	5D	}	175	125	7D	]
036	030	1E	RS	076	062	3E	>	136	094	5E	~	176	126	7E	^
037	031	1F	US	077	063	3F	?	137	095	5F		177	127	7F	DEL

WHAT IS ELECTRICITY?

Today's scientific question is: What in the world is electricity? And where does it go after it leaves the toaster?

Here is a simple experiment that will teach you an important electrical lesson: On a cool, dry day, scuff your feet along a carpet, then reach your hand into a friends mouth and touch one of his dental feelings. Did you notice how your friend twitched violently and cried out in pain? This teaches us that electricity can be a very powerful force, but we must never use it to hurt others unless we need to learn an important electrical lesson.

It also teaches us how an electrical circuit works. When you scuffed your feet, you picked up batches of "electrons," which are very small objects that carpet manufacturers weave into carpet so that they will attract dirt.The electrons travel through your bloodstream and collect in your finger, where they form a spark that leaps to your friends filling, then travel down to his feet and back into the carpet, thus completing the circuit.

AMAZING ELECTRONIC FACT: If you scuffed your feet long enough without touching anything, you would build up so many electrons that your finger would explode! But this is nothing to worry about unless you have carpeting.

Although we modern persons tend to take our electric lights, radios, mixers, etc. for granted, hundreds of year ago people did not have any of these things, which is just as well because there was no place to plug them in. Then along came the first Electrical Pioneer, Benjamin Franklin, who flew a kite in a lightning storm and received a serious electrical shock. This proved that lightning was powered by the same force as carpets, but it also damaged Franklin's brain so severely that he started speaking only in incomprehensible maxims, such as, "A penny saved is a penny earned." Eventually he had to be given a job running the post office.

After Franklin came a herd of Electrical Pioneers whose names have become part of our electrical terminology: Myron Volt, Mary Louise Amp, James Watt, Bob Transformer, etc. These pioneers conducted many important electrical experiments - - Among them, Galvani discovered (this is the truth) that when he attached two different kinds of metal to the leg of a frog, an electrical current developed and the frog's leg kicked, even though it was no longer attached to the frog, which was dead anyway. Galvani's discovery led to enormous advances in the field of amphibian medicine. Today, skilled veterinary surgeons can take a frog that has been seriously injured or killed, implant pieces of metal in its muscles, and watch it hop back into the pond just like a normal frog, except for the fact that it sinks like a stone.

But the greatest Electrical Pioneer of them all was Thomas Edison, who was a brilliant inventor despite the fact that he had little formal education and lived in New Jersey. Edison's first major invention in 1877 was the phonograph, which could soon be found in thousand of American homes, where it basically sat until 1923, when the record was invented. But Edison's greatest achievement came in 1879 when he invented the electric company.

Edison's design was a brilliant adaption of the simple electrical circuit: the electric company sends electricity through a wire to a customer, then immediately gets the electricity back through another wire, then (this is the brilliant part) sends it right back to the customer again.

This means that an electric company can sell a customer the same batch of electricity thousands of times a day and never get caught, since very few customers take the time to examine their electricity closely. In fact, the last year any new electricity was generated was 1937; the electric companies have been merely re-selling it ever since, which is why the have so much time to apply for rate increases.

Today, thanks to men like Edison and Franklin, and frogs like Galvani's, we receive almost unlimited benefits from electricity. For example, in the past decade scientists have developed the laser, an electronic appliance so powerful that it can vaporize a bulldozer 2000 yards away, yet so precise that doctors can use it to perform delicate operations to the human eyeball, provided they remember to change the power setting from "Vaporize Bulldozer" to "Delicate."

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(I found this on a west coast bulletin board and thought that for this month's educational feature, it may help. At least it filled up another page..

de Clarence W3PYF (editor)

yANKEE dOODLING

AUTOPATCHING

One of the privileges we enjoy as US amateurs is AUTOPATCHING--interconnecting an FM radio through a repeater to telephone lines. Through an autopatch equipped repeater we're able to make an outgoing telephone call anywhere-- Route 22, the Appalachian Trail, or the middle of the parking lot at Lehigh Valley Mall.

The FCC allows autopatches for several reasons. First, emergency communications. We've all heard the *1 calls: a traffic accident, a fire, or a broken down car on the the throughway. Secondly, for the technical training and development of the folks who install and interface the A/P to the repeater and phone lines. Finally, for operator training, so that we can use the autopatch quickly and proficiently when we need it! Most autopatch use is this kind.

The ARRL operating manual says: "Never use an autopatch where regular telephone service is available." I disagree. For example, you're sitting in the drive-up window lane of McBurger's waiting for your health food lunch of a Double Bruiser, huge Fries, and a large Cream soda. The car in front of you pulls away from the window, out into the street, and is hit broadside by a speeding Moped. Do you:

A. Run into the restaurant to call for an ambulance on the pay phone?, or

B. Pull up to the window and ask the clerk to phone for help?, or

C. Call *1 for N.C. Control?

I say use autopatch. Most fast-food restaurants don't have pay phones, the clerk would probably ask if you want a fried apple pie with the ambulance, and *1 is just a whole lot quicker and simpler when seconds count & a life is in danger.

There are some times when Autopatching is a real NO-NO, though. We can't call Abdul's Pizza Palace to order a double pepperoni, or the local parts house to see if they have a 600V., 200 µF cap in stock. Why? 'Cause that call means business for the company receiving the call. How 'bout calling your buddy, Sam, over at "Cheap and Rugged Autoparts" to see if he wants to go fishing after work? Not so simple. Who answers the phone? Does the company name get mentioned over the air when the phone is answered? Does the call sound like business? What if you're put on hold? Many businesses have Muzak™ on hold, others have advertisements. Best advice--DON'T call Sam on the 'patch; find a phone for that call.

How about calling home on the 'patch? That's safe, and we even have speed dial codes on the .70 repeater, right? Well, maybe. Call often enough to make sure the Touch-Tone ™ pad is working and to practice procedures, but not everyday! Few of us have such poor retention that we have to practice that often.

SOME HINTS

1.Make sure you have a solid signal into the repeater. YOU are controlling the repeater when you make a 'patch. If you bring up the patch for a call, but can't disconnect, you have goofed! Learn where the noisy spots are on your commute, or ask for a signal report before using the patch.

2. When making other than a speed-dial call, **let the number read-back** before giving the "Go-Ahead Kerchunk." This does 2 things. First, its an extra check that your equipment is working and your signal is strong enough into the repeater. Second, it's a check on your keying on the pad. I've heard a couple of calls like this:

"KB3XYZ Access Patch ... [*'s follow]

"**Autopatch**" ring, ring, ring

"¿Allo?

"T is s Ch lie on he A t p ch. s M k ere? Translation {This is Charlie on the autopatch, is Mike there?[He's down behind a hill and not solid to the rptr.]

"¿Allo? ¿Vas est vous? {Obvious ethnic voice, sounds confused}

Charlie is now on top of the next hill and can be heard. "This is Charlie, on the autopatch, is Mike there?"

"Mykee, wiss my sweet Audree! I warn heem! I beat her! NO GOOD! NOW I KEEL ZEM BOFF! {obvious rage}

"NO, NO, I'm calling on the radio--for Mike, is this 5...5-0...78? {Charlie is now over the hill in more ways than one. Too late, he's checking the number.]

"I feex heem! Ach, I get dem boff! !@*$%^&*(!! åßðƒ©□ΔiΩ≈ç√∫˜µ≤ïïæ!" {extreme rage}

"KB.....YZ, c...r 'p...; ●" {Translation, again: KB3XYZ, clear patch, [the tone is not making it]}

This little fiasco will continue until the the timer, mercifully, ends the call--after 3 minutes. For Charlie, it's probably the longest 3 minutes of his life. For Mike and Audrey, the trouble has just begun--all from a careless botched autopatch call.

So, use the autopatch often enough to be sure you know how to use it when you need it. Make sure that the non-emergency calls don't sound like business. (You can call a tow truck if you're stuck and need one) And for the sake of the poor Mike's and Audrey's of the world, make certain that you have a solid signal into the repeater to control its functions, and let the number read-back to MAKE SURE THAT YOU KEYED THE CORRECT NUMBER!

If you're still not sure of autopatch procedures, ask one of the officers, directors or technical committee folks at the next meeting. They'll be glad to help you.

And, if you hear poor ol' Charlie out there fumbling another call, help him! Tell him he's noisy! Remind him to let the controller read back. And, disconnect for him if he should, but can't!

03.90 **73 de K3YD**



All Amateur Radio Operators are invited to participate in the DLARC, ARES, EMA Nets on 146.70 W3OK/rpt.
The Nets are held on Sundays at 9:30 AM and on Wednesdays at 7:00 PM.
The alternate repeater for these Nets is 145.11 W3PYF/rpt.

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The DLARC NEWS is published monthly and is the Official Publication of the Delaware-Lehigh Amateur Radio Club Inc.

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1990

CLUB OFFICERS

President - Clarence Snyder.....W3PYF..252-2109
Vice President - Ray Bilger.....W3TDF..346-7313
Secretary - David Blankenship....N3EYT..974-8299
Treasurer - Roy Buss.....KA3MNY.759-2674

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Bob Kratz.....KU3K...866-5879

****

NEWS STAFF

Editor - Clarence Snyder.....W3PYF..252-2109
Circulation - Dick Peischl.....KC3CR..759-0294
Digital Editor - Joel Elston.....K9TBD..252-1515
Technical Editor - Bill Van Horn.K3CP...691-5979
Yankee Doodlings - Blair Bates...K3YD...865-0687
Mailing List - Robert Mulrooney..KB3RI..253-7710
Printer - Norm Zoltack.....K3NZ...799-4044

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CLUB MEETING NIGHT

All regular meetings of the D.L.A.R.C. are held on the first Thursday of each month at 7:30 PM in the Greystone Building at Gracedale.
Phone....759-2600

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Any comments or articles contributed to this newsletter should be addressed to
CLARENCE SNYDER W3PYF, Editor
717 PORTER STREET
EASTON, PA 18042-1548





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