THE DELAWARE-LEHIGH AMATEUR RADIO CLUB, INC.

NEWS

RD #4
GREYSTONE BUILDING
NAZARETH, PA
18064

MEETING MAY 4th 1989

LOW BAND MOBILE AND HOW TO MAKE IT WORK

MAKING AN ANTENNA WORK ON THE LOW BANDS

With the coming of the summer months, and the use of low band mobiles becoming more popular, Clarence W3PYF will talk on his experiences with operation on all bands from mobiles, at the meeting to be held at the Northampton County EMA Headquarters on Thursday, May 4th.

Dealing mostly with the antennas that can be used and how to match them, he will also talk on some of the methods he has used in noise suppression.

With the opening of the 10 meter bands now and with 15, 20, 40 and even 75 as popular, this should be an interesting talk.

Clarence has been mobile on 75 meters for over 30 years and has tried about every type of antenna available, and will have a few of them with him for demonstration.

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CODE OR NO CODE, That is the question!
by Clarence, W3PYF President

With the controversy flying on all the bands now, we still need your opinion on how you feel on the introduction of a No Code license as a starting point in Amateur Radio.

This issue contains two view points and it is important for all of you to come to the next meeting with your ideas firmly fixed in your mind and let your officers know how you feel.

The ARRL has asked all clubs to give them the feelings of their members. Lets show them we care. de W3PYF.....



COME JOIN THE FUN

Saturday night, May 13th at the Alans Stockyard, 1/2 mile north of Easton on Route 611 is the place. The annual dinner of the Delaware-Lehigh Amateur Radio Club will be held on the day before Mother's day and it is a chance for all of us to honor our wives or girl friends at a great social get together of our club. Make your check out to the Delaware Lehigh Amateur Radio club for $17.00 per dinner, and come join the fun.

With a memu, selected upon your reservation of either Prime Rib or Stuffed Flounder, all will be pleased.

In addition to the social affair of getting our families together, we will have as entertainment, Bruce Frassinelli, Editor of the Express, as a speaker. He has made a hobby of collecting "bloopers" from radio and television and program chairman, Bill Goodman K3ANS, who has heard his talk before has given him rave notices.

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BOOK REVIEW
Golden Classics of Yesteryear
Courtesy N3IK, and Monitoring Times

Like to build a 1920 transmitter or receiver? How about a classic 1950 6L6 transmitter? Maybe you are just interested in the rigs grandpa and dad used. Its all here in "golden Classics of Yesteryear".

Author Dave Ingram, K4TWJ, starts at the beginning with a description of a spark transmitter, and receiver such as was used by the well equipped amateur of 1910.

Moving right along we next find ourselves building gear that was popular in the 1920's. A tube type QRP transmitter and single tube receiver are described in enough detail, so you can build your own. Of course no rig is complete without an antenna and plans for the classic four-wire flattop are included.

Our next stop is the 30's (naturally), where we get into the really exotic stuff with a transmitter capable of 50 watts and matching two tube receiver are laid out for us to build.

The 40's and 50's being a time when much commercial gear was available is treated somewhat differently with many of the better known receivers and transmitters of the era being pictured and described. There is one construction project of this period included, but it is a gem. The single 6L6 transmitter that almost every ham of that era built.

I especially like the chapter on restoring and operating classic equipment. Ingram has hit the nail on the head here, as there are many radio enthusiast who love these old radios and are interested in restoring and using them (many are equal to today's gear).

A chapter on Morse keys takes us through the maze of schemes and ideas that early radio-men used to send code. Straight keys, bugs, sidewinder and a rare vertical bug are pictured and described. For the most part, the author is urging us to cherish the history of radio, and intelligently informs us how we can actually re-live much of that history by activating some of these classic rigs for every day use in our stations.

The book is available from MFJ Enterprises Inc. $9.95 plus shipping.

de Ike, N3IK

WATCH THOSE LITHIUM BATTERIES
by Clarence, W3PYF

The following is rewritten from a story on one of the packet bulletin boards, and for safety sake, I have rewritten it for all members.

Many of our HT's contain a Lithium cell for memory backup, and those with TR-2400's and similar vintage gear will soon be replacing them. The RSGB magazine Radio Communication warns of a potential explosive danger.

The cell contains Thionyl Chloride, which is both volatile and toxic, any attempt to force current back into these cells results in a large explosion. Most rigs protect against this with a series diode, but when replacing them on your shack bench, exercise extreme caution... A word to the wise!!!!

We are also reminded that Lithium is considered HAZARDOUS WASTE. In other words.. don't incinerate or toss the used cell in the trash! I checked with Northampton County EMA on this, and their book of hazardous materials contains the following warning:

Lithium is highly explosive when exposed to flame. Inhalation of the gasses produced is highly toxic! **Don't ask me what to do with the old ones, but <u>BEWARE.</u>**

de Clarence, W3PYF

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FOR SALE

Cushcraft AR10, 10 meter vertical, asking $20.00.....

Kenwood MC60A Microphone, $45.00 call Jim, N3EYJ at 258-8124



MY THOUGHTS ON "NO CODE!"
by Dave, WD5BRP

I wonder why code was required when Amateur Radio was first authorized. I think there are many who think that this group of people call the FCC and WARC made that decision all by themselves. I would rather think this came about from comments from the people at that time who were radio operators wanted to require some kind of licensing to insure some kind of order to the use of the radio spectrum.

I would think these same people were the ones that required that knowing the morse code be a part of that knowledge. When all this first started I wouldn't think there were too many who had radios that could get very far without using CW. Maybe that was why they chose to have a code requirement. Their may have been other reasons that I don't know about.

I think we should ask ourselves the same kinds of questions that I think were being asked when amateur radio first started as the people then were asking themselves with what was available then and what we have today. Why should we require code for licensing? Why should we require knowledge of radio transmission principles? Why should we require knowledge of the rules and regulations?

We are no different than those of radio operators of yesterday. I don't see how knowing code will make a better operator, make better use of the radio spectrum. I would like to think knowing some of the technical aspects of how radio transmitters work makes a better radio operator but I am not sure that there are that many of us who really know how a transmitter and receiver really work and maybe in todays' world it really doesn't make a difference. I do think that most everyone does know what the rules and regulations for operation of a radio transmitter are because we have all memorized them.

I still want to have code used in amateur radio, but I think it should be up to the individuals choice, just as many other types of transmissions are. I know one of the responses for dropping the code is that it would let poor operators into our ranks of amateurs radio operators. Well we have those kinds right now and will continue to have in the future, that's why we police our ranks to keep this down to a minimum. I don't think that a no code license would add any greater percentage to our ranks but it would increase our ranks of good operators and that is what should be most important to us. This can only have a positive effect on amateur radio.

It seems to me that some people think that the FCC or the WARC are the few that have the right make the decisions for the use of the radio spectrum, well I believe that is true only when we do not get involved and give them our views to help guide their decisions.

Let's try to think with an open mind, just like those who did so in the past when we got what we have today. Amateur radio has changed over the years in transmission methods and procedures, let us continue to keep a good thing going for the good of our hobby.

de WD5BRP, Dave

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NEW CLUB AWARDS

At the April meeting of our club, Barry KU3X presented the following awards:

K3NZ, DX-100 #7 (10 meter SSB)
KA3MND, DX-100 "150 Country" endorsement.
NQ3D, Worked all States #10

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THE LETTER "E"

Someone has advanced the opinion that the letter "E" is the most unfortunate character in the English alphabet, because it is always out of cash, forever in debt, never out of danger, in hell all the time and has never been in God's country. But we call attention to the fact that "E" had doubled up on freedom and is never in war and always in peace. It is the beginning of existence, the commencement of ease, and the end of trouble. Without it here would be no meat, no life, no Heaven. It is the center of honesty, makes love perfect and without it there would be no editors and no news. And after all of that it is the easiest letter to learn in morse code, just one "dit"..from W3HFT reprinted from "Appliance Service News".

Letter to the Editor

SUBJECT: NO CODE!

Several weeks ago you asked for a comment on the no code license being proposed for the FCC NPRM program. I have contemplated long about such a comment. It seems to me that this is a topic that has been long discussed and not gotten anywhere. I am directly affected by such a proposal and really don't know how to respond with out getting emotional.

Tonight I just happened to see a note from NZ2T pass on the KB3UD PBBS,

Perhaps a reprint of it would be in order for the people of the club interested in the no code dilemma. Here is the file I down loaded.....Don, W3LR

[41911] B BID: 127_NZ2T
Path: KB3UD!WA2SNA!NZ2T
Date: 26 Mar 89 22:50:42 Z
From: NZ2T@NZ2T
To: ALL@BUCKET
Subject: FM "NoCode" (GMRS)

I do not know what all of the noise is about concerning a codeless license in order to operate on FM. Part 95 already covers such a license, and it is called the "General Mobile Radio Service (GMRS)", and has existed for well over 10 years now. GMRS consists of eight frequency pairs spread 25 kc apart from 462.550 MHz to 462.725 MHz. Repeater inputs are 5 MHz up and there are many community repeaters available in most areas. If not, one can send a form to the FCC and apply for a license on this band for a $30.00 fee.

GMRS was created to allow extended mobile operations primarily for the average citizen and possibly some small "Mom and Pop" businesses. Like most other "experiments" which the commission has tried, it did not work and today GMRS is loaded with car services, rude people, and other low-lives who (thank God) are where they are and we do not have to put up with them. There are also some people who are good operators on GMRS, and they have to put up with the nonsense none-the-less.

I was talking to a friend of mine who has recently returned from Japan. According to him, "The worst 2 meter repeater in New York is a picnic compared to what I heard over there." This is also not the first such report that I have received either !!

All of this is reason to STOP - LOOK - and- LISTEN and approach ANY proposal for a codeless license with EXTREME CAUTION.

73, Bob. =ar=

As you can see it is from the PBBS of KB3UD Thanks de Don , W3LR..>>

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PL259 CONNECTORS ON 9913 CABLE
by Randy, N3ET

After many failures, I have settled on this method to attach PL-259 connectors to Beldon 9913 coax cable. The main problem was keeping the dielectric from melting. I use a 40 watt soldering iron.

1. Measure back from end of coax to a length 1/8" greater then PL-259 and remove black outer jacket from coax.
2. Tin full length of exposed shield and allow to cool completely.
3. Place PL-259 alongside coax so 1/8" of connector overlaps coax black outer jacket. Mark coax exposed shield at knurled part of connector. Cut through exposed shield and dielectric with a razor knife, exposing center conductor. The idea is to have connector screw over coax shield and 1/8" of coax jacket.
4. Tin exposed center conductor.
5. Screw connector housing (don't forget coupling ring!!) on to coax and use pliers to screw it snug over coax outer jacket. Silicone lube on coax outer jacket may help.
6. Using a hot clean soldering iron, run solder into 4 connector holes so it contacts coax shield. Use enough heat to cause coax shield to bond to inside of connector. Allow to cool completely.
7. Solder center conductor to connector center pin. Solder should flow between the two. Allow to cool and trim excess center conductor.

The important point of this note is to tin a lot of shield and then cut off excess. Dielectric melting will occur at end and this is removed.

de Randy, N3ET

ELECTRICAL SYSTEM GROUNDING
by Jim, KA3AHO
PART 3

The transformer out on the pole (or ofttimes pad-mounted nearby) develops 240-Volts across the total winding. Of course, from each side to the center tap would be 120-Volts. The driven ground rod connected to the transformer center-tap and the driven ground rod connected to the neutral bar in the panel provide an alternate path for return of neutral currents in the event that if for some reason beyond our control (such as corrosion, physical damage, or for some other reason) the neutral conductor was broken and opened up. The 240-Volt level would then appear across our lights, motors, fans, and other equipment due to the loss of the neutral. Things just don't last when exposed to double their rated voltage. The two driven ground rods prevent this voltage from escalating to a dangerous level. NOW you know WHY proper grounding is of primary importance.

Certainly, these articles can't make an expert out of you. However, it can alert you to faulty wiring conditions which could have results of a very disheartening nature. If you think you have improper wiring, have it checked by someone who REALLY knows how to minimize electrical problems.

These articles are concerned ONLY with the proper grounding of incoming electrical systems operating at 60-Hz. for residential use. Grounding for other reasons such as low-impedance RF grounding, lightning protection, and computer isolation grounds are entirely different. However, this is FIRST!

de Jim KA3AHO

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VE TESTING REPORT
by Don, KC3II

At the April 7 test session, there were the following examinations.

11 Candidates
5 Up Grades
1 General
4 Technicians
1 Credit Certificate

Next Test session May 5th 7:00 PM..Team 1

A FEW MINUTES WITH NQ3D
by Mike, NQ3D

The monthly meeting of the DLARC was held at the Greystone Building in Nazareth on Thursday, April 6, 1989 with President W3PYF in charge. There were 68 members and guests in attendance.

Six new members were elected:

N3GWR.....J. P. Fox
WA2OAT....Norm Casella
N2FSY.....Arthur Tarola
KA0FUF....Daniel Vassilaros
W1PV......Skip Paulsen
WORSJ.....William Murphy

KU3K reported that a Field Day '89 sign-up sheet would be passed around at the may meeting.

K3YD reported that a breakdown of the club financial appeared in the April Yankee Doodling column. After allotting money for annual expenses and emergency equipment repairs, there is approximately $2000 for needed club projects.

W3PYF announced an increase in power of the 450 repeater is in the making, and that at the annual picnic, there will be a club auction with W3TDF as auctioneer.

He also announced that 32 members of RACES participated in the EMA weather drill.

WD5BRP reported that the club badges are ready to be mounted and laminated, and should be ready at the next meeting. Volunteers are needed to help with public relations for the club and members who would like to help should contact a member of the Board of Directors.

W3TDF gave an explanation of a problem that has been occurring between a club member and St. Luke's Hospital concerning possible interference to the 70 machine by the hospital's paging equipment. KU3K suggested that members not act on behalf of the club in any manner without approval of the board of directors and or the Trustee of the station. The service company who handles the equipment at St. Luke's will be checking on the problem. W3LR, head of the technical committee will be sending support information to the DLARC Board concerning the problem.

An excellent program on the high power Bonair transmitter was given by member W2CCE, which was enjoyed by all. de NQ3D

DIGITAL COMMUNICATIONS

by Joel, K9TBD

Digital and Analog Stuff

THIS IS THE FIRST OF A TWO PART SERIES. WILL CONCLUDE NEXT MONTH.

This month I want to get two points across. One is digital and one is analog - which relates to digital tweaking and tuning. Our digital things eventually have to be interfaced with analog things (like radios) in order that we can chat with another station. Many stations attempting digital communications may or may not realize our 'hybrid' requirements. You have to merge these two technologies! Each has its place. First the ANALOG part.

ANALOG Requirements:

Our signals via radio are essentially analog. Our computers/terminals are mostly digital. They must talk to one another. This is done through a device called a MODEM, TU, TNC, or other names. The interface unit translates your analog signals (from a radio) into digital pulses which a terminal can understand (and v.v.). In order that the receiving station has the best received signal quality, two important things have to be adjusted. One is the deviation level (for our two meter FM work) and the other is audio injection level to the transmitter part of your transceiver.

Bill, K3ANS, and I did some testing after he discovered that he had difficulties connecting (on packet) to a limited number of stations no problems with others. We both wondered why!!! The deviation on his radio had been setup earlier and was fine. It turned out that his audio levels of the two tones used (Mark and Space) were different in amplitude by 6dB. That was the significant problem. The other end (the receiving station) would have difficulty properly detecting his signal.

The 'Tilt' between his mark and space tones (as sent with his "calibrate" mode) was 6dB. This was a 'total system measurement' from his TNC to his transmitter to my receiver and that is actually what counts! To compensate for this condition, a natural thing to do is to make an EQUALIZER, just like one you would use for your HI-FI system. In Bill's case, his 'hi' tone was stronger and all that he has to do is make a simple Low Pass Filter to knock down the level of the high tone. That will balance (or Equalize) the levels.

If you wish to determine if you have a 'Tilt' between your tones from any digital mode that sends two different tones (RTTY, AMTOR, PACKET, etc) listen to yourself with an extra radio (or have a friend listen) and if you perceive a difference when toggling between the two tones then they are not balanced properly. A VU meter will give you exact dB differences (or a VTVM - DVM for modern people) will give you actual scaled measurements. Determine whether your hi or low tone is stronger if they are within 1 to 2 dB don't worry about it. If they are then you need to make either a Highpass or Lowpass filter for your audio injection to your radio.

These filters may be as simple as adding a capacitor in series with your audio line to your TNC or a little more complex as an active Equalizer. If you have problems and deviation levels are ok and no RF feedback into your computer system then try getting your 'Tilt' to be flat.

DIGITAL Requirements:

Most of us who are communicating with some sort of digital methods have all had to go through a struggle to get things working properly even after all the radio ANALOG input and output conditions have been met satisfactorily. There are numerous things that could be said about getting your Baud rate, stop bits, parity, data bits, etc right between two parts of your system But, most books or manuals give good instructions on these things. If you have questions on what RS232 is all about look on one of the local BBS's or good tutorials AND if you persist with problems get a BREAKOUT BOX or borrow one!!!!!

Instead of giving some cookbook methods for trouble-shooting your interfaces, I will give an indication on how to find a problem in the middle of a digital circuit that you can not get in the middle of!!!

de Joel, K9TBD

(TO BE CONTINUED NEXT MONTH.)

I PAINTED MY SHACK
by Dewi, N3FNW

Last month I told you of my job jar. Like all dutiful husbands everywhere, I proceeded to fulfill the tasks that lay before me. The first job that I picked was painting so I took the rooms in order of their greatest need. Everybody knows, the shack is usually the room that looks like it needs painting even after a fresh paint job, and mine is no exception. After carefully considering all of the color possibilities, Ida suggested a pale blue, so I went to the paint store for pale blue paint. Did you ever see so many shades of blue paint? Teal blue, baby blue, sky blue (one for night skies and one for day skies), royal blue, navy blue, I could go on and on. I picked up color samples and brought them home, about fifteen of them. We started to match them to the things that re to be perma-nent fixtures in the room. The teal blue didn't match the October picture of the Playboy Calendar so that eliminated that one. We finally found the color and I went back to make the purchase. I picked out a ceiling paint and the clerk quickly pointed out that it had a sort of lavender base and wouldn't work with the blue we picked out. There are as many white colors as there are blues so we proceeded to eliminate all that wouldn't work with the blue. After about thirty minutes we found one. I played it cool, I didn't involve Ida in the ceiling paint selection and saved myself about three trips.

Phase two involve getting the room ready. Pictures and calendars down, book shelves emptied and taken down, furniture to the cen-ter of the room and covered with drop cloths, (as soon as that is done, the phone rings and somebody is asking for information that is contained in the pile that you just covered). I got two rooms ready at the same time to reduce the cleanup time for the ceilings. I do the ceilings first, somebody once told me that I do it backwards, but it's my house and i'll do it my way. One ceiling is bad en-ough, but two is really tough. My back ached, my arms felt like they were attached to somebody else's shoulders and my neck was an Osteopath's dream come true. The woodwork was next. For this I use a brush so cleanup isn't too bad. I just did my shack for now and the other room will come later.

Now for the real fun, the walls, I paint military style, if it moves salute it and if it doesn't paint it. The cat likes to be nearby when I am working, and she fell asleep. I am open for suggestions for a new name, Goldie no longer fits her color scheme. I guess I could get a fortune for the new breed of cat, but who wants a blue cat.

Right in the middle of the whole mess, I caught the flu. Now with my desk and computer all apart, I had to get things working again, flu or no flu. I guess I didn't mention that my shack and office share the same space and I really must keep my office opera-tional, not to mention the radio equipment. I color coded all the coax, but sorry it didn't move so it now sports a lovely blue color, same as Goldie.

I try to put things back during Ida's absence but usually wind up changing things around anyway. My desk was first. I built it myself, and it weighs a ton when assembled. It's in five sections and I had to disassem-ble it to move it. Now to put the files and utility printer stand back into place. It did it for convenience and Ida was quick to notice that the room was not balanced. I told her we can get a chair for the empty corner. That's all for now, I must get started on the woodwork in the other in the other room.

de Dewi N3FNW

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THANK YOU JOY!

When Herb Taylor, K3CIS, a long time member of our club, died some months ago, he had a few pieces of equipment that he left. Joy Roberts, his friend and a long time friend of our club, has asked that Joe Daday, K3DVF turn over to the club three pieces of equipment. They include A Yaseau all band transeiver a Clipperton Amplifier, and a phone patch. The stipulation is that if the club cannot use it, it may be sold with the money to the club as a gift, again, Thank you Joy. de W3PYF

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FOR SALE

Kenwood TS130, with mobile bracket, amd microphone.. contact W3PYF..$350.00..



DE AJ3H

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PAKISTAN - AP2ZR on 14,220 KHz from 0230 UTC, repeatedly QSY'd to 14,022 KHz to comply with requests for cw contacts. QSL to his '89 CBA.

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PAPUA NEW GUINEA - P29RE, regularly around 28,500-505 KHz from 0100 UTC, is YL Rhonda, who will make a nice addition to your 1989 YLRL Contest score. QSL: CBA.

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CHINA - BY4AA is regularly near 14,180 KHz for an hour or two from 1100 UTC. This is a Club Station, so expect various English-speaking ops and Guests. QSL to '89 CBA.

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E. CAROLINE IS. - KC6JC is often near 14,225 KHz from 1030 UTC. Fr. Cav enjoys a brief QSO with you as he describes his interesting work in Ponape. QSL to his CBA.

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FALKLAND IS. - Each Sunday on 28,403 KHz at 2000 UTC, their QSL Manager, WA4JQS meets with VP8s NJ, PU, QG, QJ, WA and VP8ZV. Following log extracts, they're QRV. See over for new WA4JQS mailing address.

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EASTER I. - CEØFFD is typically in the lower 5 KHz of 28 MHz (often tempting you on 28,001 KHz) from 2030 UTC. QSL to the '89 CBA.

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IRAN - EP2DL and EP2HZ share their DXing on 14,160-166 KHz most days from 0200 to 0300 UTC. QSL both to Hassan, P.O. Box 16765, 3133 Tehran, Iran.

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IVORY COAST - Now thru May. TU4CO follows the propagation with cw about 10 KHz above the low ends of 10, 15 and 20 from 1500 to 2000 UTC and then on 7010 KHz from 2100 UTC. QSL via TU2KC.

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KUWAIT - 9K2MJ near 14,235 KHz daily from 0300 UTC. On request, he will sked you for contacts on other bands. QSL via JA2PDQ.

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LIBERIA - EL2JM is frequently on 14,220 KHz from 0200 UTC. QSL via KA5ZMK.

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SO. GEORGIA - VP8BUB, expecting to be on 15 and 20 ssb with increased power and a new beam, promises to be aboard the various DX nets between 1600 and 2300 UTC. QSL via G4YLO.

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TADZHIK - UJ8MM is in great demand during his daily skeds near 14,220 KHz from 0200 UTC. QSL via Box 88, Moscow.

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MALAYSIA - 9M2EG opens the long-path on 14,187 KHz around 1100 UTC. 9M2FR has a good signal on the direct path near 14,183 KHz from 2130 UTC. QSL both to their CBAs.

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MARION I. - Momentarily! ZS2MI by ZS6PT. The actual starting date and initial bands of operation will be dependent on the local situation. He will be there for ten months and hopes to accommodate all who need this rare one. QSL to Peter's home CBA.

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NORTH POLE - UA1POL at the Vaygach Polar Station on 7030 KHz at 0815 UTC, saying he will be there until 1 June. QSL via UZ1OWA.

YANKEE DOODLING

CQ NOVICES & TECHNICIANS ONLY! To paraphrase the late President John Kennedy, "Ask not what your radio club can do for you, but ask what you can do for your radio club!" And, my friends, your radio club needs you to be a part of Field Day 1989.

Field Day is an annual (4th weekend in June) emergency preparedness training drill, contest, picnic, camp-out 24-hour radio bash! The club sets up stations at Hackett Park in Easton (near the 13th Street exit of Route 22) and operates using only generator power for 24-hours. We get points for the number of contacts which we make during the time we operate. Nationally, DLARC did very well; we were about the 9th highest entry in the 3A category last year. (3A means 3 transmitters, club portable). For several years, though, DLARC has been overlooking a very important bonus--the Novice & Technician entry.

Club groups (class 2A and above) can have an extra station set-up & operated by Novice & Technician licensees. Whatever contacts this Novice/Tech.[N/T] station makes can be added to the points earned by the other club stations. What's real important is that N/T station won't change our Field Day category. For example, if we have three transmitters we are a class 3 entry. If we have three transmitters PLUS a N/T station, we're still a class 3 entry. And, all the points earned by the N/T station get added to the rest of the DLARC score.

Right now, the 10 Meter band is fabulous. A novice station operating only on 10 could easily make 500 to 600 contacts, especially using the SSB portion of the band now open to all classes of amateurs. With this kind of effort DLARC could WIN IT'S CATEGORY IN FIELD DAY. Without a novice/technician station, we'll drop significantly in the results 'cause other clubs will have active N/T stations this year!

What do you need to do? If you're a novice/technician come to the next 2 DLARC meetings. Get together with the other novice/tech licensees and plan your station: transceiver, antennas, operating shelter, and operating goodies (like a clock, pencils, lights, etc.). There will be lots of experienced FD operators there to offer suggestions, and equipment. The club has coax, power cables and stuff like that. There's a good possibility of a 10 meter beam being available for the N/T station. (A ten-meter beam at 15'-20' will play super for a domestic contest like Field Day; an Armstrong rotator can turn it easily.)

Watsa Novices & Technicians? Will you help your club in Field Day 1989 (and have a heck of a lot of fun at the same time)? See you at the next meeting, to start planning, and at Field Day

THE LEHIGH VALLEY FINALLY HAS A WHOLESALE PARTS house again. It's WHOLESALE ELECTRONICS. at 712 East Highland Street, Allentown. (About 2 blocks north of Union Blvd, between Gilmore and Graham Streets A notable neighborhood landmark is the cellular telephone tower about 100' south of the store.) They put out a nice catalog and carry lots of stuff which the "Radio Schnuck"never heard of. Stop in, look around and get a catalog.

HACKERS, HAVE YOU HEARD THESE??

ASCII: A tiny tribe of Barbarians that achieved it's place in history by sacking the Roman alphabet. The Ascii were eventually defeated by their enemies, the Gothics and the Italics.

INTERFACE(n)1.The look and feel of a software program as determined by lawsuit.(v) 2. An attempt to connect two devices that cannot and should not be connected, in defiance of God, man and the manufacturers.

PROOF:(n) A test printing of a document. After an indeterminate number of such tests have failed (usually more than five and no more than eight), the word changes to indicate the strength of the alcoholic beverage needed to expedite the process.

NEWSLETTER: According to vendors of desktop publishing software, anything stuffed into a 3-column format regardless of content, style or quality. (The above are from a forthcoming book on Desk Top Publishing by Ezra Shapiro)

73 de K3YD

All Amateur Radio Operators are invited to
participate in the DLARC 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 the Official Publication
of the Delaware-Lehigh Amateur Radio Club Inc.

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1989

CLUB OFFICERS

President - Clarence Snyder.....W3PYF..252-2109
Vice President - Ray Bilger.....W3TDF..346-7313
Secretary - Michael Schooley.....NQ3D...253-2239
Treasurer - Roy Buss.....KA3MNY.759-2674

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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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