THE DELAWARE-LEHIGH AMATEUR RADIO CLUB, INC.

NEWS

RD #4
GREYSTONE BUILDING
NAZARETH, PA
18064

CLUB MEETING JUNE 1st 1989

FIELD DAY JUNE 24th & 25th

MARS, WHAT IS IT?
by Bill, K3ANS

At the regular meeting of the DLARC on June 1st, Rick Johnson, W3BI will lead a program on the Military Amateur Radio System (MARS).

WA3ENE and K3YD will assist. Rick runs the major relay center for Navy/Marine Corps MARS on weekends and holidays. His extensive station includes one Kenwood TS-930, Henry 3K, Kenwood TS-=430, a Collins 30S1 and two Collins URC 32 (500 Watt Output) all band military transmitters. The Henry 3k runs 5000 Watts output, which Rick is licensed for on the MARS frequencies.

His antennas include a monster log periodic at 120 feet. He uses three computers, an AT and two XT's. He was on packet before a major lightening strike last summer He is now using Amtor, FSK, SSB and CW for this traffic. When his 5000 Watts and log periodic antenna are aimed at me 2 miles away, I think my receiver is melting!

Rick's QTH is in Gap View Acres, near the Plainfield Farmers Fair Ground, between Easton and Bangor.

We shall learn what, why, when, how, and who MARS is. Maybe you will want to join Rick, who on MARS is known as NNNOGKF. At the program ask him how those strange calls are assigned! de K3ANS Program Chairman.

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BIKE RACES COMMUNICATIONS
by Vern, N5IEP

The DLARC has been asked to provide communications for some bike races on July 1st on the Lehigh Campus. Participating will be young people from 10 to 18 years of age. If you can help, please contact me. I will need about 8 for the first races between 6:30 AM and 1:00 PM and 3 for the 6:00 PM to 9:00 PM race. Call me soon.

FIELD DAY 1989
by Bob, KU3K

Gosh!..."June is bustin' out all over" as the song goes and when its June it must be time for "Field Day". I don't know if you have followed the DLARC in our pursuit of field day, but we have done quite well over the years in terms of our competitive place among other clubs across the country!

I guess this spirit is important but the real reason for the field day exercise is preparation for an emergency!!! This is why I feel it is a most important ARRL sponsored event. The "total" event tests not only operating skills but "how much..how fast" in terms of equipment and setup. We hams have always made a special weekend out of the affair by camping out on some mountain top or other and operating non-stop for 24 hours to gather what we hope will be the top score...but notice there are no "prizes" for being the top gun on Field Day because everyone who participates is a winner, having gone through the learning experience of "gathering..setting-up..operating..and tearing down", just as if the disasters we prepare for are happening right here in our own back yard!! Field Day is really the largest "team" involvement of our club each year...I think its also the most fun. you can sit down and rub elbows with some of the best operators around, and our "picnic" spread ain't bad either..so my friends this is a personal invitation.....

Ya'all come FIELD DAY 1989
Hacketts Park, Easton
June 24-25

PS: This is a good time to "show off" the D L A R C. bring a friend, bring your spouse and let them catch a fascinating glimpse at the DLARC in "action"!

de Bob, KU3K
Field Day Chairman

A FEW MINUTES WITH NQ3D
by NQ3D, Mike

The monthly meeting of the DLARC was held at the Greystone Building of the Gracedale Complex in Nazareth on Thursday, May 4, 1989. There were 59 members and guests in attendance,. President W3PYF presided. The minutes of the April meeting were read by NQ3D and approved. The treasurer's report was read and approved. The treasury balance as of May 4, was $6301.41.

New members elected were:

K3VUM....Rev. Clement "Doc" Semper
KA3UNL...Ed Petro
KA3UNX...Terry Bogert
N3GXY....Joel Gilly

KW3W will assist KU3K on the Field Day Committee. K3YD asked for members to operate the Novice/Technician station at Field Day and had numerous volunteers. W3TDF and W2CCE offered the loan of a beam for the 10 meter N/T station. KU3X offered to assist the Novice/Technicians with the initial station set-up. K3CP, NU3L, WD5BRP and KD3HS offered the use of their lap-top computers for logging during Field Day. W2CCE and K9TBD will handle the programming for logging/duping. Field day 1989 will be held June 24-25 in Easton at Hacked's Park.

W3TDF made final Club Banquet announcement.

WD5BRP delivered the finished club badges. Badges may be picked up at club meetings and should be worn at club functions.

W3PYF asked all members to monitor .70 as often as possible and asked that anyone with any information concerning the person causing the interference to inform a member of the Board of Directors.

Clarence also reminded the membership that residents of Bethlehem and Fountain Hill are served by the Northampton County EMA but that should not deter anyone from joining the Lehigh County EMA if they so desire.

K3ANS, program chairman has the following programs scheduled, June: W3BI talking on MARS. July: K2BPP/6Y5, Hurricane Gilbert in Jamaica. August: WA3OAT, Radio Controlled Airplanes. The meeting was adjourned and Clarence W3PYF presented a talk on low-band mobiling, complete with a demonstration of his present set-up. de NQ3D.....

THE PREZ SEZ
by W3PYF, Clarence

This is "THE" time. Field day is coming this month, and it is the one event that most of us look forward to all year. It does what all of us do best, give us a chance to use all our knowledge of radio and operating procedures to practice for any emergency that may come about.

Many of us forget that our licenses are a privilege not a purchased object. We are permitted to operate because we are available to help, if and when any emergency arises, and this is the time for us to practice. From the set-up, to the use of emergency power and the training with the use of new operators, it is probably the most important phase of our club activities.

As I talk about training, I cannot forget the great job that K3EX, KD3HS and NU3L are doing with the Novice classes weekly at the EMA headquarters. All reports show that we will soon have a great group of new amateurs in our club.

N5IEP, Verne is looking for help in a club project that will take place on July 1st on the Lehigh University campus. He will need about 6 or 7 operators to help with a Junior Bike race. Contact Verne if you can help.

Many things are in the works for the DLARC and I hope that all of our members will be part of the activities. From the PA QSO party, to our annual picnic and many more activities, all of us will soon know why we are a Special Service Club, not just a repeater club.

In closing this month, remember:

A repeater does not make a club! But for sure a Club can make a repeater. Become part of the group who monitor it whenever you are in your shack, or in your home. Let us all keep track of those who visit our area. Make them feel welcome, and help if one of our members is in trouble.

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FOR SALE

Heathkit Model Hd-15 Phone Patch, Never used. $30.00

Channel Master Antenna Rotator for 2 meter antenna. $7.99. If interested call Ben, N3CNH at 282-1382

**********HOW TO QTC **********

by Tom Teel, KB3UD

The amateur radio National Traffic System (NTS) has been operating nearly 75 years, passing formal Radiograms across the nation for non-ham third parties. Over the years an excellent system for handling messages and moving them rapidly from point to point has been developed. With the growth of Packet Radio has come an interest in sending Radiograms from point to point via this new mode. Here's how to use Packet Radio in the National Traffic System:

THE RADIOGRAM

Radiograms may be transmitted by packet, voice, cw or other modes. A radiogram contains an address, a text, a signature and some brief information used to record and track the message.

Preamble:
351 R K3RXK 21 WALKERSVILLE MD FEB 21
Addressee: AL BAROLET KJ3E
Address: 108 ELLIOTT CT
City,State,ZIP: CALIFORNIA MD 20619
Telephone: 301 862 3201
Prosign: BT
Text in: CAN YOU ATTEND THE JUNE
MEETING OF THE FREDERICK AMATEUR
RADIO CLUB QUERY YOUR TRAFFIC
HANDLING EXPERIENCES ARE INTER
ESTING X 73 Prosign BT
Signature: TONY K3RXK

PREAMBLE: This is the brief info for recording and tracking traffic. It includes a message number generated by the ham station where the message originated, a precedence which indicates how important the message is, the callsign of the station where the message originated, a check which is the number of words in the text, the place of origin, a date. It also includes as options the time filed and any special handling instructions. Most messages moving through the National Traffic System don't have times or handling instructions.

MESSAGE NUMBER: The ham operator assigns his next available message number when writing a message. Keep this number on the message as it is passed through the traffic system. This is not the same as any extra numbers which packet bulletin boards may assign to messages as they are logged in. This NTS message number must remain with the Radiogram from origination to delivery.

PRECEDENCE: This is where the original ham tells everybody down the line just how important the message is. Choices include Routine, Welfare, Priority and Emergency.

If a message is fiction, made up for some test or drill, the precedence will be Test Routine, Test Welfare, Test Priority or Test Emergency. Other combinations will be meaningless to hams down the line so don't create improper precedences like Priority Welfare or Emergency Routine.

STATION OF ORIGIN: call of the originator.

CHECK: the number of words in the text including X and QUERY and groups of characters. Do not include address or signature.

DATE, TIME, PLACE OF ORIGIN: these are written by the originating station and passed through by all stations handling the traffic.

BT: This is shorthand for the word BREAK which on SSB is spoken after address and before signature. Merely there to separate address from text and text from signature.

ADDRESS: Most complete name and address available for the recipient. Include ZIP code. Include callsign if addressed to a ham. Include telephone number with area code. Most messages are delivered by local phone call.

TEXT: Limit to 25-30 words. [This is not as important when you know the message will go its entire path via packet, but you can't be sure. Use the letter X for a period. Use the word QUERY for a question mark.

ARRL has prepared several conveniently-prewritten standard texts. These lists are available from many sources including the back of most log books and various ARRL publications.

SIGNATURE: Name which best communicates identity of party for whom the amateur radio originating station is sending the message.

Traffic handling is not difficult and is an important part of our hobby. It is one of the few activities that keeps the HAM community's skills sharpened for that one possible emergency situation where there is no susbstitute for experience. There are several training methods available for Amateurs in your ARRL section. Anyone interested in traffic handling is urged to contact your Section Traffic Manager or Section Manager for more information.

Medium Waves from the Meadowlands
by Dave, N3EYT

The New York City skyline basked in rosy--warm sunlight of an early-spring afternoon as the marsh grass moved in a gentle breeze. Red lights, suspended hundreds of feet in the air, blinked atop the white and red towers which dominated this low-lying marshlands. In April, a few DLARC members had the rare opportunity to visit one of the finest engineered commercial radio station transmitter sites in North America, if not the world. "Brownie"-W3CJI, Andy-W3XM, Bill-K3ANS, and Dave-N3EYT, along with guide, Bob Janny-KA4NYO, took off on a Saturday afternoon and drove to Carlstadt, NJ, in the Meadowlands just across from Manhattan, where WNEW's transmitter site is located.

WNEW is a **SOLID STATE**, 50,000 watt AM Stereo powerhouse serving the metropolitan New York City area. During the daytime, the Allentown-Bethlehem -Easton area is on the western fringe of the station's signal on 1130 kHz. Bob -KA4NYO has just finished helping install the solid-state transmitter for WNEW, and was able to give us an in -depth look at the working of an AM broadcast transmitter site.

As the sun was setting and dusk took over the land, we decided to first examine the tower locations. Since it was after 6 p.m., the station was broadcasting in a directional pattern using all the towers in what is called a four-tower parallelogram configuration. The timing (phase) of the signal radiated from each tower and the way it combines with or cancels out the signal radiated from each of the other towers determines the coverage pattern the station will have. Because signals on the AM band tend to bounce during night-time hours and cover moderately large distances, many broadcast stations must change their radiated pattern at night in order to protect the coverage area of stations far away using the same frequency.

The first tower we looked at was one of the three smaller towers used only during directional broadcasting. The location is in marshy land, near salt water. Ideal conditions as far as radio is concerned. (Ducks would like it too). The towers themselves are totally above ground, that is, insulated and actually standing on four ceramic feet. Adjacent to the tower is a neat little "shack" completely lined in copper sheeting and into which comes the pressurized, dry-air filled hardline transmission coax. A back-up hard line feed also terminates in each "shack" just in case it would ever be needed. Each "shack" contains a tuning network to match the transmission line to that tower. For the three directional towers, these networks are also used to de-tune the towers during omnidirectional (single tower) operation and make them appear "invisible" to the main tower so that the broadcast pattern will not be distorted. The main tower is visibly taller than the other three and has two tuning networks, one for non-directional and one for directional operation.

The inside of each shack is full of neatly laid-out control wiring (with spare lines) and the tuning networks clearly labeled. A telephone is provided if the need exists to communicate with another tower location or make an outside call. A small plastic box with several of the most essential tools in it, and they are color-coded, will be found at the ready on top of a work table at each site.

But I did mention that this was a 50,000 watt solid-state station, didn't I? Yes. And you may ask just how do you get 50,000 watts out of solid-state components, i.e. transistors. The answers is, a lot of them. Let's start with a 1250 watt solid-state amplifier. That's not so hard. It's about the size of a bread box. Now, let's take four of those and combine their outputs together. We come up with 5000 watts of output. Do this ten more times, combining the outputs together, and you start to get the picture. The beauty of this system is that if one 1250 watt amplifier fails, you can easily replace it if you have a spare on hand, or you can leave it out until it can be repaired and all you have lost is 1250 watts. Out of 50,000 watts, that loss is not noticeable.

Many thanks again to Bob-KA4NYO for taking the time to show us around just before he left for Caicos Is. We hope to be hearing him on the air very soon from his new seaside home. de Dave N3EYT.....

GROUND MOUNTED 1/4 WAVE VERTICAL ANTENNAS

By Van, K3CP

Ima Lidd wants to put up a ground mounted quarter wave antenna for 20 meters. He had picked up some information listening on the bands, but he thought he would do some reading and consult with his Elmer before proceeding. He had read ads for verticals claiming that no radials were required. His Elmer told him to read about the efficiency of verticals and then decide for himself whether or not radials were needed.

Ima went to the book and began to read about vertical antennas. He really opened his eyes when he read that the efficiency of verticals was less than 100 percent. But when he stopped and thought about it, he realized that this was true because he never heard of a quarter wave vertical having any gain. What really surprised him was that the efficiency could be as low as 20 percent with three six foot ground rods. This means that if his transmitter puts out 100 watts to the antenna system, he is losing 80 watts. Where, he wondered are the 80 watts going?

Reading the book he learned that they were being lost in the earth. The 1/4 wave antenna relies on the ground for the other quarter wave and the RF actually flows through the ground with the current concentrated near the base of the antenna. He found the formula for calculating the efficiency of his vertical antenna. It stated simply that the efficiency was equal to (R rad) divided by the (R ant) plus (R gnd) plus (R rad) where:

(R rad) = Radiation resistance of antenna.
(R ant) = D. C. Resistance of antenna and feed line.
(R gnd) = Resistance of the earth.

The formula looks like this:

$$\text{Efficiency} = \frac{(\text{R rad})}{(\text{R ant}) + (\text{R gnd}) + (\text{R rad})}$$

Example calculations -

First case:- 3 six foot ground rods at base
R rad = 36 ohms. (Half that of a 1/2 wave.)
R ant = 1 ohm. (Feed line, connectors and antenna.)
R gnd = 100 ohms.(IR losses in the earth.)

Solving the formula we get an efficiency of .26 or 26 percent which means 100 watts to the antenna, 26 watts radiated and 74 watts IR losses in the earth and the antenna system.

Second case:- Added 6 radials to system

The R rad and R ant remain the same but the R gnd comes down to approximately 40 ohms.

Solving the formula now yields 47 percent. Now we are radiating 53 watts. Still not great but twice as much as before. It would take 120 radials to get the ground losses down to around 5 ohms. This would result in an efficiency of 85 percent or so. These figures are fairly typical of our type of earth. Variations will occur for different locations. Remember these values represent a quarter wave ground mounted vertical antenna. Although many radials result in higher efficiency there is one disadvantage. The Q of the antenna gets better and better as radials are added (a good thing), but the band width is reduced. But them a dummy load has a very nice band width. The purpose of the radials is to reduce ground losses. In the absence of radials, antenna currents flow through the earth. Ima now knew that the best place for radials would be above the ground because the more current they intercepted the less that would get to earth. A good installation would find the radials at about 10 feet off the ground. The next best place would be on the surface. Burying them in the ground would be the least desirable place as the currents would then have to go through the ground to get to them. Ima Lidd now knew what his Elmer meant when he told Ima to do the efficiency calculations and then make up his mind whether or not his vertical antenna would need a radial system. He remembered hearing someone saying that a vertical antenna radiates equally poorly in all directions. He asked Elmer why use a vertical at all. Elmer told him that they have a lower angle of radiation which helps work dx on certain paths and that they don't take up much real estate.

THE PERILS OF THE WASHING MACHINE
By Dewi N3FNW

The other evening Harry, W3TEB announced that he had his first encounter with the washing machine. Now those of us who know Harry realize that he can take the most complex machinery apart, fix it and replace it to the condition that it was in when it left the factory. Now comes the washing machine. It was surprising to me to find out how many of the OWLS were in a position to give advice. John, W3BAL said that you shouldn't wash your sox with other white things because the colors would run. I on the other hand announced "That's why I usually wear white sox". Ed, KA3SVU cautioned that if you have athletes feet you shouldn't wash your sox and underwear together or you will spend the day making what will seem like obscene gestures. I wonder if we should check the Northampton Police blotter and see if he speaks from experience. Dave, N3FWU warned him not to use too much soap or the suds will overflow. It seems that on his first encounter he dumped in half a box. The house was overflowing and he called the fire company and told them that his house was on fire. When they arrived and noted the conditions they asked him why he said fire and he said "would you have responded if I said SUDS?" Of course, John's, W3BAL, mouth was watering all over the place every time SUDS was mentioned.

Marge, WA3NPB volunteered to make a check list for Harry that he can tape to the wall over the washing machine. She felt a little sorry for both Harry and Richard when she found out that Harry had put a whole box of starch in with the underwear. After all else failed she told Harry that she would come down and do the laundry for him. Now there's a real lady for you. Jim, QOM said that he just dumps everything in together, nobody is supposed to see your underwear anyhow so it doesn't make any difference. Roy, MNY was returning from a game of cards and lost it all except the towel that he had wrapped himself in so he had little interest in the laundry situation. Of course, Dave and Nancy's neighbors solved their laundry problems years ago.

Eleanor left Harry's freezer full and food wise he and Richard will survive for a few more weeks (as of this writing). By the time you get to read it, if Clarence has the nerve to publish it, it will probably be another story. Again it was interesting to find out how many of us can cook. Ed offered up some recipes that are quick and easy and Dave, FWU did the same. Now if you can survive field day, you can survive FWU's meat loaf.

All the while this was going on, I found out later that Pres, W3VQ was using his phones so Leona couldn't hear what the other hams on the net did around the house. He didn't want to place prime DX time in jeopardy and he likes to go out in the morning for sour cream doughnuts. W3TDF simply turned his rig off so Gloria wouldn't get wise. Conspicuous by their absence while all this was going on was Brownie, CJI and Bill, RYE. Of course, K3ANS, Bill copped out and said that its tax time so he really has an excuse. (This all happened on April 13/14 Owls net).

The one serious line from my pen, My sincere sympathy to the families of the two good friends we lost recently. Rachel was a truly good sport and her frequent check ins were always a source of pleasure for us all. Ray (Bobby) Ramson, Judy's dad was a CW man exclusively. When he joined in on our festivities with Judy or Ken at the switch he always was able to add to the spirit of the hour. We will miss them both until the day comes when we will be reunited with our friends.

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FOR SALE!

Pioneer `T-707 3-moter, 4-head reel to reel tape deck. Full featured, needs work Price Negotiable. Radio Shck Duo Fone ET-300 cordless electronic telephone. Good condition $35.00. DBX 2224 stereo noise reduction encoder/decoder. Like new. Great for reel to reel tape recorders..$100.00...

2 9ft sections of tower.....$25.00

Aluminum Camera Case.....$35.00

Call Dane, N3FSR after 6 pm at 820-6380

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CHATHAM I. - ZL7TZ on 14,220 KHz from 0200 UTC, offering skeds on other bands. QSL to: N. Rio, Tuku Rd., Waitangi, Chatham Island, New Zealand.

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CHINA - BY1QN, YL-op Cissy, on 14,205-210 KHz most days from 1130 UTC. QSL this contact via the BY1-Bureau - and add one more toward your YLRL Anniversary Award.

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EQUATORIAL GUINEA - 3C1MB is often aboard the ET Net on 14,160 KHz from 2100 UTC. QSL via EA7KP.

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GUANTANAMO BAY - KG4AM near 28,485 KHz from 1845 UTC. Mark says that only 6 KG4s are currently active on 10-meters. QSL to the Guantanamo Amateur Radio Club, P.O. Box 73, FNPO Norfolk, VA 23597.

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MALTA - 9H25FBS on 21,320 KHz from 2100 UTC, using the special prefix commemorating Malta's 25th Anniversary of Independence. QSL via the 9H Bureau.

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MARQUESAS I. - While awaiting a determination on its potential DXCC-status, FO5LZ, a permanent resident, continues to check-in on 14,236 KHz at 0001 UTC and 14,250 KHz at 0200 UTC. Meanwhile, Maria, NØGYH, having already applied for a reciprocal license, will arrive there about 1 May for a five-month visit.

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PAPUA NEW GUINEA - P29CG is frequently aboard the KDØJL Net on 7159 KHz from 0830 UTC. (Lots of other goodies there, too). QSL George via WB9SVK.

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REUNION I. - FR5FG likes 14,015 KHz QSX up 10 to 15 KHz from about 1400 UTC (often via Long Path). QSL via Buro.

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RHODES - N2OO/SV5, on 21,025 KHz from 1930 UTC, offering skeds on other bands to inquirers. QSL to Bob's home CBA.

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SAHARA DEM. REPUBLIC - If you still need this one, work SØ1A during his frequent appearances on 28,525 KHz from 1500 UTC. QSL Naama via EA2JG.

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ALGERIA - 7X3DA finds a clear spot between 21,008 and 21,030 KHz (QSX as announced) daily from 2300 UTC. QSL to A. Djoudi, Ave de Freres Menouar, Lotissement-Bouameur, Laghouat, 03000 Algeria.

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BAHRAIN - A92BE is on 3795 KHz every Thursday from 0001 UTC for 5-Banders needing him. He also offers skeds on 10-160. QSL to his CBA.

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CENTRAL AFRICAN REP. - TL8HW likes 14,245 KHz from 1900 UTC. QSL: WB4LFM.

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COOK IS. - ZK1TB is a daily "fixture" near 28,016 KHz from 2230 UTC. QSL via W7TB.

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FALKLAND IS. - VP8PU, with a big signal, is frequently aboard the KDØJL Net on 7,159 KHz between 0545 and 0900 UTC. QSL via WA4JQS (see Issue 8-89 for new address).

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JUAN FERNANDEZ - CEØMTY, Rosa, with a limited English vocabulary, is in nightly list-operations with N4SQZ between 0100 and 0400 UTC on 14,195 or 14,243 KHz. A target for YL Award-seekers, Adam will help you (if necessary) through the language barrier. She was also reported on 21,299 KHz at 2115 UTC. QSL via her father, CEØICD.

DIGITAL COMMUNICATIONS
by Joel K9TBD

Continued from last Month!

Here is a simple example of how to find a problem in the middle of a circuit without having to get in there. All you have to do is give appropriate inputs and look for 'good' or 'failed' outputs. Take for example a simple circuit of two dual input AND gates whose inputs are A,B and C,D respectively. Connect their outputs to a single dual input OR gate whose output is called Z.

If all works well, the output Z should be (A and B) or (C and D).Suppose that the first AND gate has a problem with its output which you suspect might be stuck-at-zero. Somehow it got 'frapped' or shorted out or something. How could you (excite) this circuit and from only the output tell if this is indeed the case??

Try this: If you set inputs A and B to 1's, the output of the first AND gate should be a 1. If you set the second AND gate inputs to both Zero its output should be a 0 (zero). These two signals combine in the OR gate to give the output Z.

If the first AND gate had a problem and actually got stuck at a ZERO, then the output Z would be a ZERO. If there was no problem with that AND gate the output would be normal - or a 1. Thus you have a good test for the output of the first AND gate which might have gotten stuck at a ZERO.

With the input of both A and B of 1's and C and D at both zero's, the output will be a 1 unless the output of the first AND gate got stuck at a ZERO - then the output of the total circuit at Z would be a zero.

Can you find another set of inputs that will bring this fault in the middle of the circuit to the output?? There is one! (there are also some others). Readers figuring this out - send me a message and I'll publish them next issue.

SCRIPT FILES/KEY DEFINITIONS

You may not have looked far enough into your software for PACKET or RTTY, etc. to see that you can save some keystrokes. Most terminal emulation programs and some 'dumb' terminals allow you single keystroke definitions. These are sometimes called Macro's, Script Files, Command Files, Key Definitions, and more. I operate many computers and programs and having a tough time keeping them all straight, make definition files on each so I create the same environment for me on each machine - using this technique. For example: To get a directory listing on various machines - you type: DIR on one machine, Control $ on another, //CAT, and the list goes on. I can never remember what machine I am on so on each machine I wrote a little Batch, Command, Script, etc file so when I type just D on a command line I get the directory.

You can do the same thing on your system. Any command that you type often - put in your list - even clearing your screen (which is different on each system). For example, I routinely check into a bunch of Packet BBS's - so I have a definition for each. Some of you have watched me running through my list. It takes me less than 2 minutes to check for mail on a bunch of BBS's thus minimizing my air time and giving more to others. Look up your system 'Canned' messages or 'Keystroke' definitions and you can save yourself and others time!

de Joel K9TBD

CLUB BANQUET GREAT SUCCESS

Thanks to W3TDF and K3ANS, members of the club banquet committee, we had a great time on Saturday night, May 13th. With Ray in his usual good form as master of ceremonies and Bill, K3ANS as program chairman, the 60 members and friends had a great time listening to a very entertaining speaker, Bruce Frassinelli, Editor of the Express.

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YANKEE DOODLING

NOVICE/TECH FIELD DAY

Based on the interest which was expressed at the May DLARC meeting, it looks like the club will have a novice/ technician station entered in FIELD DAY '89!

To refresh your memory from last month's column, DLARC can have a Novice/Technician [N/T] station in operation, in addition to our other stations, without changing our operating category. Whatever contacts the N/T station makes get added to our other contacts. Since the N/T station will be using another call, that of one of the N/T operators, we have the potential to work other stations more than once for point credit. For Novices and Techs who have never set-up a Field Day station in a portable location, away from AC lines, Field Day is lots of fun. If you've never operated for 24-hours straight on a diet of Coke & coffee [or beer] and Bart's special hamburgers, you haven't lived!

Who's coming? So far: WD5BRP, N5IEP, N2FSY, KA3TEQ, N3GXY, KA2VEM, KA3RBH, KA3MTY and YOU (I Hope!). We have an offer of a TS440S, a TA33Jr. beam, a small tower, and a motor home to operate from. What do we need? Another rig would be nice to have. A tarp to cover the operating position after the motor home leaves at 11AM Sunday, and more operators. [Besides working the N/T station, you can operate at one of the W3OK positions, too.] We can talk about FD at the June meeting, and some of the guys suggested getting together some Saturday for an hour or so to do a little more planning. It's up to them, and you..

Field Day has always been one of my favorite Ham Radio activities. I hope it will be your's too.

"WE DON'T NEED ANY MORE HAMS!" Some editorial food for thought.

No, that's not my opinion, that's what some people seem to be saying when they oppose the "no-code" license proposals. I think there are other things to consider here.

AMATEUR RADIO, ALONE, is the only radio service which still requires Morse Code testing for a license. Even the Marine Radio Service no longer requires Morse proficiency. Why? Technology has changed. It's far more important to know how to use a computer, for example, than how to swing a bug. The "no-code" proposals I have heard would substitute proficiency in contemporary technology for that in an aging technology.

POLITICALLY, WE'RE MEMBERS OF A SMALL CONSTITUENCY. Amateur radio is not a powerful political voice--one of the reasons that UPS was able to grab some of the 220 MHz band. These "grabs" will happen again and again, especially in the VHF region, if we don't build our political strength and occupy the bands which we are authorized. If we were 4,500,000 strong instead of 450,000, our wails of protest would make our elected representatives listen. I foresee the cellular telephone service being the next service to covet some of our frequencies for expansion--if we aren't strong enough to protect them. What band goes next?

MORE AMATEURS MEANS BETTER AND CHEAPER EQUIPMENT. The Japanese no-code license is a big reason for many of the FUN-TASTIC radios we now have. That market is big enough to justify the large research and development expenses necessary to bring a new radio to the market place. We have TS940's and Icom µ2-AT's because of the large domestic Japanese market! If it wasn't for those no-code licensees, the Rockwell-Collins KWM380 would be state of the art--if we could afford it; otherwise we'd be using Drake twins and Hallicrafters transceivers.

Believe me I like CW. But if a No-Code License will bring more people into amateur radio, or even if it might, I'm willing to give it a try. I know we need more amateurs if we are to keep Amateur Radio as a viable communications service. Let's keep CW as a requirement for higher license classes but recognize other skills and technologies as equally important and valuable.

Another thing--let's "mainstream" no-code licensees into the more populated amateur frequencies and not stick them off into a radio "Ghetto" up on 7 SkazillionHertz. New amateurs will learn from more experienced amateurs if they associate with us.. Otherwise, they will evolve their own protocol. That's what happened in the Citizens Radio Service[CB] in the 1970's. Let' s learn from F.C.C.. mistakes and do it right this time!

If you agree with my opinion, speak out! Let your ARRL Director know what you think. If you disagree, speak out for that ! Let the final recommendation and decision reflect the opinion of all radio amateurs, not just a few!

73 de K 3 Y D

FOR SALE

Antenna Specialists (Avanti) Thru-the-Glass 2M. mobile antenna. Half-wave design. Brand-new, never used, W/ coax, in shipping tube. $25.00. K3YD, 865-0687 [evenings], or 146.70.





THE DELAWARE-LEHIGH AMATEUR RADIO CLUB, INC.

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Amateur Radio News Service

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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CLUB MEETING NIGHT

All regular meetings of the D.L.A.R.C. are held
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