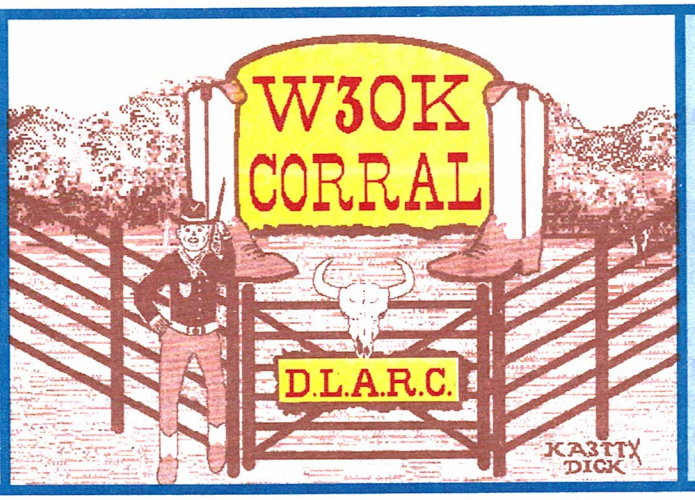
DELAWARE-LEHIGH AMATEUR RADIO CLUB, INC. W3OK

July 1991



SPECIAL SERVICE CLUB
ARRL

ARRL Affiliated Club

GETTING YOUNG PEOPLE INTERESTED IN HAM RADIO

EDUCATION THROUGH COMMUNICATION

Probably one of the most important things we have ahead of us today is getting young people interested in the sciences.

Joe Fairclough, WB2JKJ will be the speaker at the July 11th meeting of the Delaware-Lehigh Amateur Radio club. Joe, who is well know to many of our members will speak at the meeting on his efforts and successes with his theory that young people need more than just English as a course.

For years, Joe tried using the conventional method of teaching English without achieving the results he was looking for. He finally decided to try a new method.

In 1979, he wrote a proposal to the New York City Board of Education. He wanted to try a new approach. His plan was to use the Novice Amateur Radio Handbook as the class textbook for diagramming sentences, examining its parts of speech, etc, Reading would come from this publication and other suitable articles from amateur publications.

Come hear Joe tell of his success at the Junior High School 22 in Manhattan. The meeting this time will be at the Northampton County Community College, in the KIVA Hall.

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LOCATION CHANGE

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THIS MONTH'S MEETING WILL BE HELD IN THE KIVA HALL, ON NORTHAMPTON COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE CAMPUS. JULY 11, at 7:30PM. Note change of location on campus..Kiva hall is the Round Stone Faced building at the end of the South Campus.
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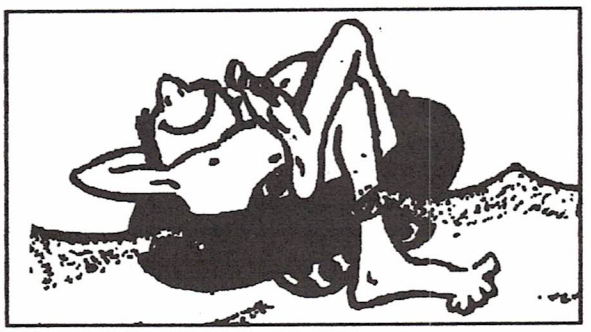

DERRIERE IN DELAWARE JULY 28th

BIGGER THAN EVER

Bigger than ever, and now covering the entire Lehigh Valley, the coverage of this years river party will include a Lehigh River Run, the DID and a ***Summer Splash Bash***, which will have something for everyone, running, floating, food, music, children's activities, displays and exhibits.

Plans are for us to need at least 15 operators on duty for the entire period of 10:00 to 4:30 PM.

The Northampton County Communications Van will be used as the Net control from Scott Park in Easton and we will have operators at the Five locations along the Run which will start in Allentown and end at the DID park in Easton. It will be one of the big challenges to all of us.

Our communications will be the primary safety for the swimmers and runners. It is important that if you can make it, you let either me, W3PYF, Clarence or KA3MOU, Dick that you will participate.

Those of us who have operated in the past know how much this means as far as the safety of the participants. < de Clarence, W3PYF >

** CONTEST CALENDAR **

by Barry, KU3X

July 6-7	Venezuela SSB DX Contest
July 9	W1AW Qualifying run 35-10 WPM
July 13-14	IARU Championship Contest
July 20-21	Columbian Independence Contest
July 27-28	Venezuela CW DX Contest
July 28	W1AW Qualifying run 10-60 WPM
Aug. 3-4	YO DX Contest

The above contest information is taken from CQ and QST magazine. To write all of the rules and times from them in this newsletter world be impractical. You will have to refer back to the magazines to find out all of the information needed to score and submit your logs. You do not have to submit any logs or paperwork at all to join the fun. The Contest Calendar is written to let you know what is happening on the bands.

A lot of the contests that you see printed in the newsletter have different categories. They range from multiple operators with multiple radios running 1500 watts output, to single operator running 5 watts output. I have given a lot of contesters added points by just giving them a call as I was driving around town operating mobile or when I was camping at Hickory Run State Park with a trap 20/40 meter dipole.

Sometimes you could be the most sought after station on the band with your callsign in the WPX contest or the county you are in. You do not have to have a 100 foot tower with monoband antennas and an Alpha amplifier to join the fun. All you need is a radio, dipole or vertical antenna, and a little time to have fun.

Good Luck,

de Barry, KU3X

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FCC CHECKING POWER LEVELS

Courtesy ARRL News Letter May 16, 1991

The Federal Communications Commission has released data gathered during its Feb. 26-27 Amateur Power Project and concluded that;

* Most amateurs do not operate at the minimum (power) required by the rules;

* Operating powers of 100 watts or less can cause interference; * Simply reducing the transmitter power does not alleviate interference in most cases.

In its instructions for the survey to field offices the FCC stated only one purpose, "to see if (amateur radio stations) are using minimum operating power as required by Section 97.313(a) of the rules."

But the Commission's executive summary of the study, just released, added an additional purpose, to "see if there is a link between operating power and interference to home electronic entertainment equipment."

Three methods were used to select the 209 amateur stations that were subsequently observed:

METHOD A was to visit a station for which a consumer complaint had been received by the Commission (31 stations);

METHOD B was to select a station that was being "monitored in operation" (42 stations); and

METHOD C was a random selection by various means (133 stations).

FCC field offices were instructed to visit the amateur stations and to "rate the quality of communications as though you were the other amateur." Following a power measurement, the operators were asked to reduce their power by half and to continue or reestablish the QSO, whereupon the FCC field office personnel again would rate the "quality of communication."

Power reductions ranged from 1500/525 watts (on 20 meters) to 8/3 watts (on 6 meters). This latter measurement was taken at a station creating RFI; the interference was observed dropping from "heavy to light."

In most cases, reducing output power by half or more resulted in little or no loss of communications, by Commission staffers' reckoning. The data released by the Commission, however, does not indicate the type of contacts being made - local or DX? Strong signal or weak? Level of interference from adjacent stations? Mode of transmission?

In 23 cases where RFI was observed, reductions in power resulted in less interference in 10 cases, in no change in 11 cases, and RFI actually was observed to INCREASE at the lower power level in two cases. Interference - where found - was spread among all bands 80-6 meters. Of the 209 station visits and subsequent power measurements, the breakdown by frequency bands was as follows:

3.5	7	14	18	21	28	50	144 Band
16	39	66	1	31	44	1	1 Stns

The Amateur Power Project, conducted by the FCC's Field Operations Bureau, has not yet been commented on by the Commission's Private Radio Bureau.

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FOR SALE

AT 250 Kenwood automatic antenna tuner. 10-160 meters. Will work on 12 or 120 volts. $ 260. This is the same type of unit that is used in the club station. Phone : 691-8888 Barry Kery KU3X.

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MINISCRIBE 40MB IDE HARD DRIVE $150., 286 AT Mother board with 1M ram $200. Call Howard AE3T at 215-395-9716.

NEW TREASURER

Due to the untimely passing of KA3MNY, DLARC treasurer, and in accordance with the the constitution & Bylaws, the board has appointed Dick Dech, KA3MOU to fill the interim vacancy. Dick's place on the board wil be filled at the next Board meeting. All bills will be handled directly by Dick. For info check with him on 70 repeater.

de W3TDF, Ray President



ROY S. BUSS, KA3MNY

1923-1991

Roy Buss, KA3MNY treasurer of the DLARC for many years became a Silent Key on June 14th. He will be missed by his many friends in and out of Amateur Radio.

Roy, who was 67 years old worked for the Post office as a mail carrier for 22 years, before retiring, He served as a radio operator in the Army Air Corps during World War II.

Roy, who succumbed at Easton Hospital, following an operation, ironically was a volunteer for many years, transporting cancer patients to the various hospitals in the Lehigh Valley. He was a member of the Northampton County EMA, MARS, OWLS, CAP the Happy Boombadiers of the Lehigh Valley, and many other local organizations.

Pall Bearers, at the request of his XYL, all members of the DLARC were KA3MOU, N3GXW, N3GOC, W3CJI, W4YID and W3FYK as an alternate.

To his wife Evelyn, KA3SWN, his constant companion and his four sons, our prayers and our best wishes. May Roy, ***REST IN PEACE***..

de Clarence, W3PYF

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WHO INVENTED RADIO

by Arite, WU2F

In 1893, in St.Louis, Nicola Tesla made the first public demonstration ever of radio communication, although Marconi is generally credited with having achieved this feat in 1895. Tesla's assistant was 28 year old H.P.Broughton whose son, William G.Broughton, is licensee of the Schenectady Museum memorial amateur radio station W2IR. At the stations dedication speech in 1976, William Broughton touched upon highlights of Tesla's historic demonstration at St.Louis as told to him by his father. "Eighty-three years ago, in St. Louis, the National Electric Light Association sponsored a public lecture on high-voltage high-frequency phenomena. On the auditorium stage a demonstration was set up by using two groups of equipment.

The transmitter on one side of the stage was a 5-kva high-voltage pole-type oil-filled distribution transformer connected to a condenser bank of Leyden jars, a spark gap, a coil, and a wire running up to the More? ceiling.

The receiver at the other side of the stage was an identical wire hanging from the ceiling, a duplicate condenser bank of Leyden jars, and a coil, but instead of the spark gap, there was a Geissler tube that would light up like a modern florescent lamp bulb when voltage was applied. There were no interconnecting wires between the transmitter and receiver. The transformer in the transmitter was energized from a special electric power line through an exposed two-blade knife switch. When this switch was closed, the transformer groaned, the Leyden jars showed corona sizzling around their foil edges, the spark gap crackled with a noisy spark discharge, and an invisible electromagnetic field radiated into space from the transmitter antenna wire.

Simultaneously, the receiver's Geissler tube lighted up from radio-frequency excitation picked up by the receiver antenna wire.

Thus, wireless was born. A wireless message had been transmitted by the 5-kilowatt spark transmitter, and instantly received by the Geissler tube receiver thirty feet away. The world-famous genius who invented, conducted, and explained this lecture demonstration was Nicola Tesla." {Taken from Margaret Cheney's "TESLA:MAN OUT OF TIME" Laurel book,1983} FYI by ARTIE, WU2F, Old Bridge,N.J.

RESISTORS
Part 2
by Van, K3CP

"Hi Elmer," said Ima Lidd. I'd like to have you explain to me about DC current flow - especially in which direction it flows."

"Alright," said Elmer, "That seems like a good place to start today. There have been several schools of thought about that over the years. It really isn't all that important, as long as we are consistent. The direction of electron flow is agreed upon by both sides. There is no doubt that electrons, being negative, following the opposite polarities attract theory, will flow towards a positive charge. Electrons from a heated cathode in an electron tube flow to the positive screen grid and plate. The main point of contention is whether current flows in the same direction as the electrons or not."

Ima interrupted, "It seems to me that current would flow in the same direction."

"Well, Ima, you are not alone, but most people today have decided to believe that current flows in a direction that is opposite to electron flow. I'm one of them. Electrons will flow from the negative terminal of a battery through the load and back to the positive terminal."

"OK, Elmer," said Ima, "that makes sense. Now tell me how the sum of the voltage drops in a closed circuit are equal to zero."

Elmer replied, "You are talking about Kirchhoffs first law. Let's examine a circuit containing a voltage and three load resistors in series. For example, suppose the Electro Motive Force (EMF) is 12 volts and the resistors are 100, 200 and 500 ohms. We know that the current through each resistor will be the same because they are in series and that the current leaving the source is equal to the current returning. Adding the three resistors, we come up with a total resistance of 800 ohms. Ohm's law formula I = E/R or 12/800 = .015 amperes or 15 milliamperes. Can you tell me what voltage stands across each resistor?"

Ima asked, "What do you mean by volts standing across a resistor? I've heard that so often."

"The expression simply means the voltage you would measure if you put a voltmeter across each one. Another way to say it would be voltage drop across it. Now, answer my question. What voltage stands across each resistor?"

"The first resistor," said Ima, "the 100 ohms, would have a drop across it according to E=IR or .015 times 100 = 1.5 volts. the second would be .015 times 200 or 3 volts and the last one would be .015 times 500 or 7.5 volts. Is that right, Elmer?" "Yes indeed, Ima. The total of the three voltage drops are 1.5 plus 3 plus 7.5 or 12 volts. The sum of the voltage drops is equal to the source voltage. Q.E.D.

"Here's another example. Suppose we had a simple receiver with an RF stage, first detector, IF, second detector and audio stage all fed from a common power supply of 13.8 volts. These five stages would look like five resistors, in parallel, to the power supply. You could calculate the resistance of each by using the Ohm's Law formula of R=E/I. You will notice that in the first example the resistors are in series and in this one they are in parallel.

Elmer continues, "I would like to change the subject if that's clear and you don't mind."

"Go ahead, said Ima, "I understand that a whole lot better than I did."

"I want to discuss fuses and their function. Most people know that fuses protect electrical equipment. That is one of their functions, alright, but an equally important function is that they protect the power source as well. It's not likely, but for the sake of discussion, what do you think would happen if a dead short occurred at the service to your house? If there were no fuses in the line, all the homes on your pole transformer would be without power, or at least experience greatly reduced voltage. Let's take a more realistic example. Suppose your ham shack was drawing 20 amperes on a common household circuit that was rated at 15 amps. The fuse would blow if it were a 15 amp. fuse. Changing the fuse to 20 amps. would solve the fuse blowing problem, but at a very great danger of setting your house on fire. The wire from the service entrance to your shack is not rated to carry more than 15 amperes. It overheats as a result and could start a fire. Please follow the code. It's for your protection."

"I will, Elmer. Thanks and I'll see you next time."

de Van, K3CP

REPEATER COURTESY HINTS

by Robin WA3T

HINT #1:

The most courteous way of using a heavily used repeater, especially during commuting times or storms, is not to!

In many cases simplex will do the same job, leaving no good reason to use a repeater. Even if you need to make initial contact via a busy repeater, check signal strength on the repeater input frequency and move to simplex if possible. Failing that, move to one of the less used repeaters. If you really MUST use a heavily used repeater for more than an initial contact or a short QSO, allow a second or two after the courtesy beep before hitting the microphone button, so that others may break in if they need to.

HINT #2:

If you want to use a repeater, and it's already in use, there are four ways of handling the situation...

1. Wait until the conversation has finished, and then make your call. This shouldn't mean a long wait: see Hint #1.

2. If you want to join in the existing conversation, give your call at the end of an over. The "rules" for doing this are just the same as in polite conversation - join in only if you have worthwhile information to contribute.

3. If you urgently need to call someone who is not in the existing QSO, or make a phone patch, say "Call please!" at the end of an over. Finish your call quickly or move to another frequency, and hand the repeater back to the original QSO. Don't say "call please" and then call someone already in QSO on the repeater. Presumably you wouldn't interrupt a face-to-face conversation in a similar way.

4. If you encounter an emergency situation, and need to call for help, say "BREAK" at the end of an over. On amateur repeaters the word "BREAK" is reserved for emergencies only,

HINT #3:

If you are using a repeater, and someone not in the QSO "tail-ends" an over, here's how to handle the situation....

1. If the new caller offers his callsign, include him in the conversation, allowing the opportunity to speak to pass round all those in the QSO. Again, the "rules" for doing this are no different from polite conversation.

2. If the new caller says "Call please", respond to him immediately and unless your conversation is an urgent one, let him use the repeater right away. In return, he owes it to you to be quick, and not embark on a long gabfest. See Hint #1.

3. If the new caller says "Break", IMMEDIATELY allow him to use the frequency.

"You're acknowledged, breaker" is never an appropriate response on an amateur repeater, regardless of the way the new caller "tail ends". If he really did say "Break" then saying "You're acknowledged breaker" and carrying on your conversation is worse than rude: it could be risking life or property.

HINT #4:

Don't use more power than is necessary to reach a repeater. Using a "linear" amplifier to hit a sensitive and well-placed receiver just a few miles away is anti-social, because it increases the likelihood of interference with other repeaters using the same frequency. What's more, it's a violation of FCC regulations. (97.313.a: An amateur station must use the minimum transmitter power necessary to carry out the desired communication.)

Remember this is FM, and the repeater receiver saturates with a very weak signal. Any increase of your power beyond the level sufficient to capture the receiver input has NO effect on the audio level on the repeater output, and VERY LITTLE effect on the background noise level.

HINT #5:

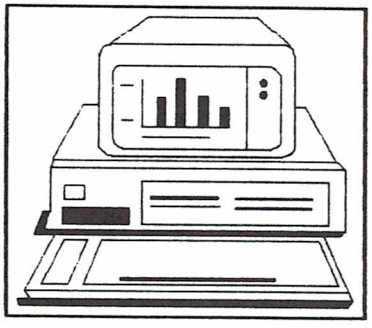
Know the location of other repeaters using the same frequency as the one you intend to use, and avoid "bringing up" more than one repeater. See Hint #4. If your location or altitude make it likely that you'll bring up more than one repeater, Hint #1 has double force.

My old gypsy friend used to say, "Remember my son, the higher the fewer!" It was only recently that I realized she was telling me how few watts it takes to reach a long way, especially when the transmitter or receiver is elevated.

73 de Robin, WA3T

DIGITAL COMMUNICATIONS
by Joel, K9TBD
FEEDBACK

I have enjoyed writing articles for the DLARC newslet ters these (uncountable) years. They are composed from conversations and just listening on the local (W3OK) repeater. On occasion I get some feedback from readers but - really -too seldom. I would really like to hear what you want to hear. Give me a clue as to what subjects you would like covered in this column and I will do my best to write something that is appropriate. One time I asked for questions and wrote a question and answer article - I think that went over well. Another time I listened in on a conversation and found that some were confused on digital logic - three articles in a row were published. Another time, someone asked about DSP (digital signal processing) and that was a spark for another article.



But, I want to hear what YOU want to hear. Give me some clues. Some of the areas that I feel confident in include: DSP, All modes of Digital Communications (don't forget Morse Code), Packet, Amtor, RTTY, Telephone stuff, but also the bridge between the ANALOG and DIGITAL worlds. Computer questions are welcome. I probably have direct answers regarding the following worlds: DOS, CBM, VMS (because of current involvement) but can provide insights in generic terms for all computer and digital related questions. Perhaps you would like an answer to an analog question - (give me a try) - I designed some of the first MODEMS and learned from the masters at Bell Labs. (of course they are hams too!). Give me some questions, I'll do my best to find some answers -but please provide some FEEDBACK. This is your column, not mine!

HARDWARE: Did you know that your Commodore C-64 has seven (7) types of I/O? It does! It has video, audio, and a bunch of digital I/O. Recently I calibrated the GAME ports relative to the ANALOG inputs. There are four 8-bit A/D converters built right in to the C-64. They are Zero to Five volts and you can use your C-64 as a voltmeter. After running the calibration curves for two of the four analog input ports, they turned out to be somewhat non-linear (but of course you can make a computation to correct that). I use these ports to watch levels on PACKET to help folks getting on packet to get their levels right -that is together with a calibrated (commercial) box which goes down to 0.1 dB. My brother wrote (WA9FIO) a MULITONE generator for the C-64 which will do a two tone DTMF calibration as well as a sweep generator (single tone) in various waveforms from square wave to triangular to white and pink noise. I modified it to provide the 12th root of two (piano scale) increments and when the tuner lost his electronic box, I said, "What do you want, I'll cursor it up for you" I drove the tuner nuts because my little C-64 at 100 bux outplayed his 1,000 bux (dead) box. The synthesizer is accurate to 0.1 Hz as calibrated on an HP audio spectrum analyzer (traceable).

SOFTWARE: If you wanna play computer software, give a whack at asking me question regarding DOS, VMS, CBM operating systems. Maybe try a question regarding languages such as C, Cobol, Fortran, Basic, Pascal, Assembler (on various machines including my own which i never named). How about operating systems - DOS, VMS, CBM (current) or LGP-21, OS, UNIX (in the past).

If you have a specific application question, I may not be able to respond unless I have had recent experience, but, if you have a question on how to do something in the current computer world - just ask - I'll probably have a leading (question/answer) for you. For example, here is a question I currently cannot answer - "How do you dial under Windows 3.0, using their terminal emulator, and interface a non-Hayes compatible digital phone system". Here is a question that I can answer: "How do you automate transfers of POSTSCRIPT files from a PC to a VAX or SUN for print". Anyway I hope that you get the 'gist'.

SYSTEMS: If you really are 'gung-ho' ask me questions on how to write a parser, a compiler, and editor (you too can write WP or WS or an JED (Joel's Editor)). Maybe you would like to write your own text formatter -you are welcome to download LST - my public domain print formatter which took twenty years to write... (DEC, IBM, and SUN have their versions - sorta borrowed from me) Maybe you wish to write a game -- ask questions. I helped integrate (late 60's / early 70's - I forget) the computer science and electrical engineering departments at the University of Wisconsin. Later I designed the Calligraphic Navigation display system for the Space Shuttle (while working for an aerospace company in Milwaukee). Wouldn't admit to that until the shuttle came down (back to earth) the first time without a hitch. Also designed the triple redundant power-supplies for the LIM the Lunar module that blasted back off the moon to come back home. But, that is another story.

Hardware, Software, Systems, Controls... Just Ask, maybe I can answer questions from: How do I get the screen colors back after they went BONKERS to how would you write your own music annotation system using a FIMBLE operating system on an IBLIK processor. How do you turn your PC into a 'Star-Searcher' - What would I do for an interface to a 'telescope', how much memory is needed, etc. Ask these questions, please ask as this is your article, not mine.

But, please: ASK Questions, I may have an answer. Please give some feedback.

73 Joel, K9TBD

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DELAWARE-LEHIGH
WINNER
PAQSO PARTY
1990
AMATEUR RADIO CLUB
W3PYF

JUNE MEETING MINUTES
by Mike, NQ3D

The monthly meeting of the DLARC was held 7:30 pm, June 6, in the theater of Northampton Community College. There were 80 members and guests in attendance with Ray, W3TDF, presiding.

A complete treasurer's report was not available due to the absence of KA3MNY.

The Board of Directors approved the purchase of a $250 repeater controller upgrade to be made by Don, W3LR.

Last call was made for club logo tee shirt orders. The yellow shirts are $7.

WO4H has donated a TA33 Jr. Yagi to the DLARC. K3ANS volunteered to transport it to W3TDF's QTH for storage.

The July/August meetings of the club will be held in the NCC Kiva Hall. July's meeting will be held on the 11th due to the holiday. The September/October club meetings will be held in the NCC Theater. November's meeting will be held the first Thursday of the month at a new NCC site.

NU3L would be operating a station at the Rose Garden's Children Festival June 8th. Drop-in volunteers were encouraged.

KC3FC announced he would soon change his QTH to North Carolina and asked for members to listen for him on HF.

The PackRats would be operating a VHF contest station at Camel Back in the Poconos June 8/9 as W3CCX and invited anyone interested to visit their site.

KU3K gave an extensive Field Day '91 report. Field Day is scheduled June 22/23 at Hackett Park in Easton. The DLARC will operate 4 XMTRS plus a Novice station so volunteer ops were requested. N3GXV was to talk to KU3K about food purchases.

New Member: Richard Reynolds, N3JNU. Club Member NQ9R travelled from his QTH of Indianapolis to attend the meeting! We also welcomed Paul, NOKIA. to the meeting. George is now KA3ZBV.

A motion was made by KA3NWM and W3PYF seconded calling for a vote to be taken to consider adding a Financial Secretary to the DLARC's officers. The show-of-hands vote was unanimous in favor. The change to the by-laws would be as follows:
MOTION to AMEND CONSTITUTION and BY-LAWS
Amend ART VIII Sec 1 (Officers)
Add Financial Secretary
Add ART VIII Sec 8 Financial Secretary.
Shall receive and tally all bills and present same to Treasurer for payment. Shall assist the Treasurer in maintaining dues and membership records and any other assistance as may be required.

There will now be a 30 day comment period followed by a membership vote at the August club meeting.

de Mike, NQ3D

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ROSE GARDEN CHILDREN'S FESTIVAL Station
by Chris, NU3L

A station sponsored by the DLARC was operated at the Bethlehem Rose Garden Children's Festival on Friday and Saturday, June 7th and 8th. This annual event which was organized three years ago, focuses on creative activities as alternatives to television and video games. Ham radio certainly accomplishes that purpose and the festival provided an excellent forum to attract young people into the hobby. We expect to see many of those who stopped by the booth at next years novice classes.

The station was primarily operated by Beorn Sunflower, KA3YEA, using his own call. Beorn is 13 years old and provides an excellent role model having recently upgraded to general after having graduated from the Fall novice class. The contributions and guidance of several more experienced DLARC members assured the success of the station.

Thanks to all those who helped and who made contacts with the station. We are looking forward to next year already.

de Chris, NU3L

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REMEMBER, WHEN JOINING OR RENEWING YOUR ARRL MEMBERSHIP, SEND TO DICK, KA3MOU, our new Treasurer..DLARC benefits from this.

JUNE VE SESSION

by John, K3GQJ

At the June VE session, 12 candidates took a total of 15 elements. There were 4 upgrades and 2 new Tech's. These included:

David G Vogel, N3JGX General;
Andrew G Gilicinski, KB2LSY Tech;
Robert A Green, KA3YAT General;
George R Richmond, KA3ZBV Tech;
Mark D Flynn and Ravi A Krishnan, new Tech's.

The VE's at this session were Robin, WA3T; Charlie, NE3K; Chris, NU3L; Hank, NX3R; Rick, K3OO; Tom, N3EBH and John, K3GQJ. The next session will be on July 12 at Gracedale and Team 3 will be in attendance.

de John, K3GQJ

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BOY SCOUT JAMBOREE

by KA3RBH, Bill and WD5BRP, Dave

On June 18th, DLARC was asked to give a demonstration of Amateur Radio at the Boy Scout Jamboree in Lehigh's South Campus. Participating were the following members of DLARC:

Robin, WA3T; Meryl, W3LPB; Dick, KA3MOU; Bud, WA3BOM; Jeff, N3IPT; Bob, KA3WJF; Bob, KA3YAT; Dave, WD5BRP and Bill, KA3RBH. Various scouts talked with others over the radio. When we made a contact with a station at the Pentagon. One boy about 7-8 yrs old asked if the President was doing ok. Another young scout asked. Do you know Stormin Normin? The reply was: We know who he is but not personally.

We talked and made the first contact with a new ham who was the Scoutmaster of a Sea Scout troop on Lake Ontario. He said he had been in scouting for 60 yrs and was coming down this way to hook up with a Sea Scout Troop in Phila. sometime in the near future. I told him to give us a call on .70 when he passed through.

A number of the hams we contacted were Eagle Scouts and now adults.

During the Jamboree, a heavy weather alert was in effect, and through the evening 70 repeater, and the cooperation of Dave, N3HQE who was on duty as a dispatcher at Northampton County Control kept all on site advised of the conditions.

de WD5BRP and KA3RBH

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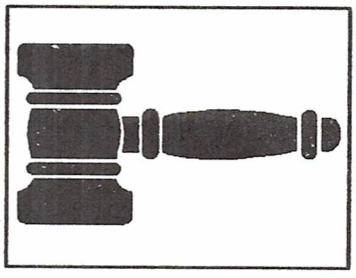
REMEMBER, DERRIERE IN THE DELAWARE, WE WILL NEED ALL THE HELP WE CAN GET. de W3PYF

THE GAVEL SPEAKS

REPEATERS & PATCHES

by Ray, W3TDF

The Board of Directors of the DLARC has unanimously adopted the following guidelines for use of our repeater on 146.70, which will become part of our 'Repeater Conduct Guide (RCG)'. The use of 'open' amateur repeaters is for limited conversations, and as a calling medium.



Short conversations are recommended, especially when the repeater is in a metropolitan area where there is a large user -listener patronage.

Longer, in depth conversations should be conducted on alternate facilities, or simplex.

Auto-patch, (and auto-dial), is an accessory, which is meant for mobile use. A secondary purpose would also be for mobiles, for which it would be inconvenient to interrupt the trip to locate a phone, and is **NOT** for use from fixed stations unless to help a mobile.

PLEASE, keep in mind, it is a Federal offense to use such facilities for the purpose of avoiding payment of tolls and other tariff regulated charges. The repeater license holder could lose his license as well as the station who uses the patch illegally. Of course we all know that we should not conduct any business via ham radio.

73 de Ray, W3TDF

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JULY 28, 1991

YANKEE DOODLING

"PA STORM" VICTORY PARTY

General Raymond "Dirt Farmer" Bilger has announced that the DLARC "Pennsylvania Storm" PA QSO party victory parade and celebration will be held at the NCCC Kiva Building on July 11, 1991. Awards will be presented with full Contesting Honors to:

Bill, K3ANS-Top DLARC score
Laing, KB3TS-Top DLARC QRP score
John, N3GXU-Top DLARC Nov/Tech
and others.

Come join in the celebration of the highest club score ever compiled in the PA QSO party! With a club with the spirit and size of DLARC, can THREE MILLION POINTS be next?.

FIELD DAY 1991

"And now the weather...

"The forecast for this weekend is mostly sunny with daytime highs in the low to mid-80's. Evening temperatures will be in the low- to mid-60's. Probability of precipitation is 10% Saturday, 30% Saturday evening and 10% Sunday."

On the basis of forecasts like that, the members of DLARC packed shorts, sun-block, and a light jacket and headed off to Hackett Park on the weekend of June 22-23 for Field Day 1991. There was a chilling experience in store for them!

Oh, Saturday started off fine, but Mother Nature and our VE4 friends had conspired to send us a little cold front. By mid-morning the sunshine had disappeared and the temperature was dropping. Before set-up was finished, the first rain was falling. Tarps intended to serve as sun-shields became umbrellas as the rain poured down. By early evening the field kitchen was doing a booming business in hot coffee while the cold beer stayed in the cooler. During the the night the temperature fell, and (can you believe it after the recent 90+ temperatures?) wool jackets and sweaters really felt good. Sunday was pretty much the same, till about 2 PM when the Field Day operations ended. Then, finally, the sun re-appeared....

FIELD DAY OPERATIONS

If you think a little cold wet weather can slow down this club, you're mistaken my friend. We had our best Field Day EVER!

Lets look at some numbers:

BAND	CW	SSB	TOTAL QSO's	
80/75	218	321	539	
40	322	686	**1008**	**WOW!**
20	218	274	492	
15	69	249	318	
10	0	93	93	
NOVICE	34	116	150	
PACKET			31	
TOTAL	892	1739	2631	

How do these points tally up? Well CW contacts (& packet) are worth 2 points each, phone QSO's are worth 1 point each. Since all transmitters ran 150 watts or less, a second multiplier of x 2 applies to all QSO's. The way I add 'em, that 7046 points!

Besides all the contacts, we earned bonus points for: 100% Emergency Power [100 pts. per station]; public relations for mass media publicity, a public location, and informational activities [100 pts. each]; message to Section Mgr. [100 pts.]; natural power QSO's [100 pts.]; & copying W1AW message [100 pts.], that's 1,000 points, guys n' gals. Sooo, it looks like about 8046 points. How does this compare with 1990? Last year we had 2231 Q's and 7782 total points; 17.9% more QSO's, 3.4% more points. (Looks like we worked more CW last year, a lesson for 1992 planning.)

There were a few new items at Field Day this year, like the 40 meter station in the ultimate motor home--a school bus, and using a 3-element wire yagi. There were beams everywhere; I counted 4--1 each for 20, 15, 10, and the Novice station. (Anybody buy Alcoa stock last year?)

SPECIAL THANKS

TO THE CREW WHO KEPT US FED DURING FIELD DAY: Louise N3GXV, Norm N3GXW, Carl N3GRK, Dee KA3WOB, and the chief whistle-wetter Bob KB3RI. If you were part of the chow crew and I missed you, let me know, I'll recognize you next month.

TO JOHN, WA3OIO, FOR THE DONATION OF GAS CANS AND FEED HOSES for the FD generators.

TO AL, WO4H FOR THE DONATION OF A HY-GAIN TH3-Mark II Tri-Band BEAM to the club. (Ray, W3TDF is looking for a Hy-Gain Beam expert for help in tuning up this antenna. He's still looking for 1:1 SWR, and probably a good 5¢ cigar, too)

07.91 **73 de K3YD**

All Amateur Radio Operators are invited to participate in the DLARC, RACES & ARES nets on 146.70 W3OK/rpt. with an alternate of 145.11, W3PYF/rpt.

The Nets are held on Sundays at 9:30 AM and on Wednesdays at 7:00 PM.

+++++++ DLARC INFORMATION LINE 820-9110 ++++++++

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1991

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All regular meetings of the D.L.A.R.C. are held on the first Thursday of each month at 7:30 PM at the Northampton County Community College

TALK IN ON 146.70

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