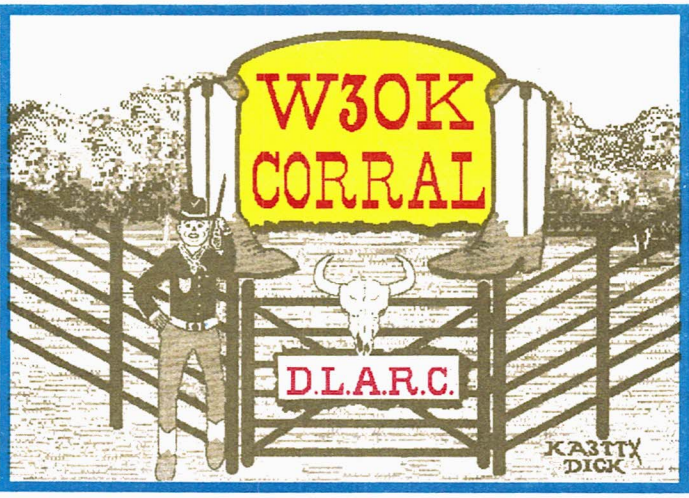
DELAWARE - LEHIGH AMATEUR RADIO CLUB, INC. W3OK

July 1995



SPECIAL SERVICE CLUB
ARRL

ARRL Affiliated Club

What do you want to know?

Everything you wanted to know about ham radio, ...But didn't know who to ask

The July DLARC meeting will feature a panel of experts (DLARC members) to answer your questions about amateur radio. It will be a different approach -- a different type of meeting. What to do when the...??? What to do if the...??? What's your question? What's your opinion? We hope to start some dialog between the panel and audience. This has the potential for an interesting meeting!

There's no limit on the areas for discussion: ***antennas, transmission lines, linear amps, transceivers, keys, mikes, TNCs, station installation tips, operating tips, operating etiquette and procedures.*** These are just some of the areas open for discussion.

You can really be involved in this meeting. Everybody has at least one question about ham radio! Bring your questions to the July meeting. Get some answers.

JULY 6, 7:30 pm, Northampton Community College. Room 282 of the College Center in Northampton Hall (NOT Kiva Hall).

Talk-in on 146.700.

Repeater Directions

By Tom, N3LLL

The July meeting of the DLARC will include a discussion and vote on the direction of our clubs repeaters. The issues to be discussed include, but are not limited to, the following:

*** How the 444.900 and 146.700 repeaters are to be tied together, linked on demand or unlinked on demand, does it time out after a while?**

*** Should CTCSS tones be transmitted to allow receivers with decode capability to filter out surrounding repeaters output?**

I look forward to the discussion at the meeting. The repeaters are for the general use of the club thus their configuration should reflect the desires of the general membership, the Technical Committee will do its best to represent those desires.

de Tom, N3LLL

Upcoming events

by Clarence, W3PYF, EC/RO

Many public service projects are in the future for the members of the Amateur Radio Emergency Service and our Public Service Groups

July 23....Red Cross 25K race..... 10 operators
August 6..Easton Hospital 5K race.8 operators
August 27 Derriere in Delaware...20 operators
October 1 Habitat for Humanity 10 operators

All of these events have been handled by us before, the big change is that the Red Cross Race and the DID will be separate events, held on different days. Keep tuned to 70 for more info on all of these events..







Get on the Air Sooner with Calls to FCC

In mid-April the Federal Communication Commission began offering the complete amateur service data base on the Internet, via the FCC's file transfer protocol (ftp) site.

This new service marks the beginning electronic granting of licenses at the FCC's Wireless Telecommunications bureau, the FCC said. As soon as the data for a new license appears in the database, the license is effective and all privileges of the licensee maybe exercised by the licensee.

Licensees will no longer need to wait to receive a license document in the mail; they may use the database as proof of licensing and go on the air immediately.

The database is updated every Monday by noon (Eastern Time).

Information may be retrieved using the following procedure:

Access: anonymous ftp.fcc.gov
Directory: pub/XFS_Alpha Test amateur
Documentation: readme.txt.

The FCC's Consumer Staff in Gettysburg can answer questions at **800-322-1117** or **717-337-1212** during normal working hours.

Shortly after offering its amateur database on-line, the FCC abandoned a proposal for granting temporary operating authority to those who pass volunteer exams ("instant licensing") (in PR Docket 93-267). The FCC said that the implication of electronic filing of applications last December made the proposal unnecessary; exactly what the ARRL said in opposing the proposal.

From the ARRL Letter, May 4, 1995

Speak for yourself

by Bill Lefler, WO0E

A recent issue of the ARRL Letter reported a petition Fred Maia, W5YI filed with the FCC, asking that it make one-way transmissions by hams illegal below 30 MHz. I was shocked. If the FCC so ruled, it would outlaw transmitting ARRL bulletins and code practice on the HF bands. In his petition, Mr. Maia says "Such transmissions do not comport with normal operating practices and...have outlived their usefulness."

It's amazing how people can call what is important to their own lives "vital and necessary." while terming things that don't interest them "obsolete." A trip to any hamfest will show that one person's junk can be anther's cherished treasure.

I can only speak for myself, but the ARRL, code-practice bulletins helped me study for my license, and my upgrades. I still enjoy copying the ARRL bulletins at 18 WPM, just to test myself.

Maia publishes the *W5YI Report* and manages the "W5YI Volunteer Examiner Coordinator." He also publishes training materials for the Amateur Radio market.

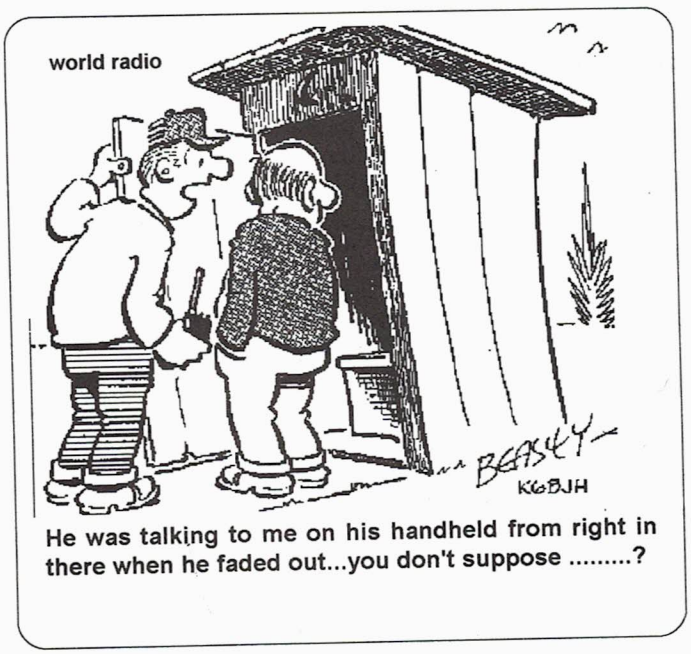
He recently filed another petition asking the FCC to require the ARRL to charge for its Novice class examinations. ARRL VECs don't charge for Novice testing, while the W5YI VEC does, giving ARRL a selling advantage in training materials.

Excuse me Mr. Maia; if you wish to eliminae the League's advantage, why don't you make yur Novice exsms free?

Fred Maia is trying to make a living from the Amateur comminity, I have no problem with that.

But let's be clear on what that means; he speaks for his own pocket book .. first, last, and always. I object only when ,given his profit motive, he tries to hide his maneuvers behind a "good for all" banner. And I further resent his attempts to speak to the FCC on my behalf.

from the April '95 Jayhawk ARS "Midwest Chirps:", Shelly Lefler, KB0IDA, editor and the June 1995 ARNS Bulletin



He was talking to me on his handheld from right in there when he faded out...you don't suppose .....?

Digital Signal Processing

by N3NLM Dave

INTRODUCTION

Digital Signal Processing (DSP) has entered the world of Amateur Radio and I thought it may be of interest to some to discuss the terminology and operations that one might encounter when reading about DSP products. A few basic concepts are required to start. These include: **1)** Sampling theory, 2) Fourier Analysis and **3)** Simple relationship comparisons in the time domain (what you would measure on an oscilloscope) and frequency domain (what you would measure on a spectrum analyzer).

SAMPLING THEORY

Sampling Theory states that to characterize a signal by a series of samples, it must be sampled at a rate at least 2 times the highest frequency. Observing on a spectrum analyzer (amplitude vs frequency), the highest frequency of the signal of interest would require a sampling rate would be at least twice that measured value. Sampling would require a band limited input signal (apply analog filter) because energy is sampled at less than the required rate will be "folded back" or "aliased" into the output of the sampling. We have to adjust our filter shape and sampling rate so that this aliasing affect does not interfere appreciably with the measurements or operations that we will be doing to the signal. Another way of looking at the sampling theory is that if we pass a band limited signal through a sampling device, an A to D converter, a Digital to Analog converter and an ideal low pass filter, we will obtain the same output signal. Sampling theory is continually applied throughout the digital processing flow. If the signal band of interest is much smaller than the highest frequency we sampled for, the samples can be mathematically bandshifted so that the highest frequency being processed conforms to the band of interest. This allows the data to be downsampled (throwing samples away) to a value associated with the bandwidth. In some cases the processed data has to be output at the original frequency. This would require an interpolation filter which bandshifts and upsamples the data to match the output spectrum.

In summary, the analog signal is filtered with an analog filter, sampled at a rate of twice the frequency of the beginning stop band of the analog filter (not the 3 Db bandwidth), and converted to digital (A/D conversion). The number of bits to be used depends on the dynamic range of the input signal. Other technologies may be introduced here such as the use of floating point arithmetic versus integer arithmetic, synchronization of multichannel data, and other application dependent requirements.

FAST FOURIER ANALYSIS

Fourier Analysis states that any time varying function may be expanded into a Fourier series (infinite) containing a dc component and sets of inphase (cosine or resistive components) and quadrature (sine or reactive components) of frequency. There are mathematical ways to determine the amplitude of each of these components of frequency if we know the time characteristics of the input or, for the inverse fourier analysis, to determine the time characteristics of a signal when we know the frequency characteristics. With the onset of fast computers with plenty of memory, it becomes much easier to make these conversions and manipulate these characteristics digitally. In the digital domain, the Fourier Analysis concepts are implemented by discrete Fourier Transforms (for discrete time intervals based on sampling periods vs continuous analog intervals). Back in the sixties an algorithm was developed to speed up the digital Fourier Transform operations by taking advantage of trigonometric identities and sequential complex mathematics to obtain the Fast Fourier Transform (FFT).The FFT converts a set of digitally expressed time samples into a set of digitally expressed frequency samples. The Inverse FFT (IFFT) converts the frequency samples into time samples. The FFT algorithm provides a constant frequency band representation for each "bin" output of the FFT. In general the FFT Time (time interval between FFTs) should be less than or equal to one/R*(frequency band), where R is the redundancy required. The batch size of the FFT is normally determined by the frequency resolution that we want out. The number of frequency points out (a power of two) requires the same number of time samples in. We may choose not to use all of the frequency output samples depending on our band of interest. Since the FFT is itself a sampling process, the aliasing effect of taking a discrete number of time samples for each process must be compensated by either weighting the input time samples or weighting the output frequency samples.

TIME DOMAIN VS FREQUENCY DOMAIN

The relationship between the time domain and frequency domain characterizations of example signals is: 1) 60 cycle power output would be a sinusoidal wave in the time domain and a single amplitude in the frequency domain; 2) the impulse function, a mathematical tool is an infinitesimally small pulse with an infinite amplitude, having unity power. would be a unity amplitude for every frequency (something we may recognize by the term "white noise". We can envision signals as being somewhere in between these two extremes. A pulse in the time domain will look like a symmetrically shaped function in the frequency domain. Mathematical include: multiplication in the frequency domain equates to convolution in the time domain and vice versa. If we

continued on Page 4

continued from page 3

are operating on a fixed set of input time data (in effect using a square wave equivalent to the time batch size, the time samples may require weighting to minimize the resulting aliased signals. An FFT sample may be weighted on the input or output to minimize the sampling effect (i.e. round off the transitions of the sample).

Here we can also bring in the concept of redundant processing where one time sample may be used for more than one FFT process. If we weight the input process, we are not getting the full information unless we provide redundant processing. It becomes much easier to shape signals digitally. For example, instead of implementing a filter with multiple components causing signal loss and large components, we are able to provide multiplications and summations at high speeds in the digital domain that provide sharp and stable characteristics. FFTs and digital filters require high speed multiplies and are usually implemented with processors with special architecture to match the special processes required.

Digital Filtering can be performed in the time domain or the frequency domain. In the time domain we convolve the time domain equivalent of the filter frequency components with the incoming time sampled signal. Time domain filters are defined by their number of filter taps, filter constants, and the mathematics of the operation. For a low pass filter, the number of filter taps define the "order" or sharpness of a filter. The digital filter output for each time "bin" (or time slot) is equal t o the filter constants, centered on the output bin, multiplied by an input amplitude associated with a time bin. The results of all of the multiplications of these bins are averaged to make up the one output bin. The filter coefficients are then moved down by one time bin and repeated, resulting in another output bin until we have calculated the filtered output for every bin in the batch. Since we are calculating the value for the center bin, we always need some data from the previous batch and some data from the next batch to use in the calculations for a continuous time spectrum. When digital filtering is performed in the frequency domain, individual samples are selected and weighted as required with one constant being applied to one frequency sample.

APPLICATION

The digital signal processing (DSP) is being used to form sharp filters for voice, CW or other digital modes. It can be used in the future for FM, SSB, CW or AM transceiver modes allowing sampling at the IF level and special processing such as Automatic Frequency Control (AFC) to make it easier to tune incoming stations and to track doppler shifts from Satellite communications, error correction and other signal enhancements. Once a wider band is sampled, the DSP could process several closely spaced bands simultaneously to allow the operator to pull out weaker channels from the stronger ones. Our job as Hams is to document our what we want the DSP to do in the future. This technology is moving fast and we may be instrumental in determining what will be provided in the future. One of the major characteristic of DSP is to hold the signal for a specified time and provide parallel processing to decide the signal content to provide enhancements to the present signal (statistical signal tracking).

by Dave, N3NLM

Contest Calendar

by Barry, KU3X Contest Editor

July 7 W1AW Qualifying Run (35-10 WPM)
July 8-9 IARU HF World Championship
ARCI QRP Summer Homebrew CW
CQ WW VHF Contest
July 19 VHF/UHF All Band Sprint
July 22-23 SEANET Contest CW
Venezuelan CW DX Contest
July 29-30 W1AW Qualifying Run (10-35 WPM)
RSGB IOTA Contest

Exchanges:

CQ WW VHF = Call sign and 4 digit grid square
ARCI QRP Summer Homebrew = RST, QTH, and ARCI number and power if nonmember
VHF/UHF All Band Sprint = Grid square

de Barry KU3X

June 2nd, 1995 VE Session

At this session, seven candidates took a total of 12 elements.There were two upgrades, and three new licences...

James O. Scaggs, KA3PMP to Extra
Timothy J. Wilson, KA3ZQN to Tech Plus
Peter B. Ingles new Technician
Christopher D. King new Technician
Homer B. Wentz new Technician

Additionally, two candidates earned element credit. The VE's at this session were Bob, KE3AW; Bill, K3ANS; Martin, N3RCA; Mark, KB3AZR; Tony, KE3RP; Tom N3EBH; Chris, NU3L and Robin, WA3T.

The next test session will be on July 7th; team 3 will be in attendance.

de Robin, WA3T, Team Liason

You should say thanks

by Chuck - N3LAI

I've noticed that when I return to the Lehigh Valley, I can always count on the Delaware-Lehigh Amateur Radio Club repeater to be there to talk to friends I haven't seen in a while. It's a comforting thought knowing the repeater is there, and someone is always listening day or night to give a helping hand to fellow Amateurs in need of directions or assistance of any kind. It's also nice, that when you've been away for a while, you can always come home to that ever so calming "BEEP" of the repeater. It gives me the feeling of "I'm finally home", even if I'm still an hour away.

The members of the DLARC, and the Amateur Radio community in general, should be thankful that those who repair maintain and monitor the repeater are always there to keep it operating. They may operate behind the scenes and you never know when they're there working on it, but they are there.

The local repeaters in my area are more for finding out what you're friend had for dinner, than how to repair a power supply or get emergency assistance. If you even get someone to respond to your question, the answer will be something like "What's a power supply?".

I ran across an accident not too long ago, and got on the local repeater and asked for emergency assistance. The response I got was, "What can I help you with, I'm not near a phone." I thought, no problem, there's always a method used on W3OK , or some equivalent. That was not exactly the case. With a repeater that has coverage from Baltimore, MD. to Colonial Beach, VA., there was no one who was willing to help me or the people hurt in the accident. So the next time you hear someone who is on the repeater committee, say, "Thanks for a job well done", and be thankful that 146.70 is always there for everyone's enjoyment. Also, when someone jumps on the frequency that you don't know who they are, maybe they need some serious help. Show them what real Amateur Radio operators are, and help them with whatever you can.

de Chuck, N3LAI

Altoona Mall Fire

On Friday, December 16, 1994 at Altoona, Pennsylvania, the Logan Valley Mall was devastated to the tune of several million dollars by a fire of unknown origin. Some of our ARES members who also are volunteers for the Red Cross were called and assisted where needed. They remained at the fire scene until they were secured at about dawn.

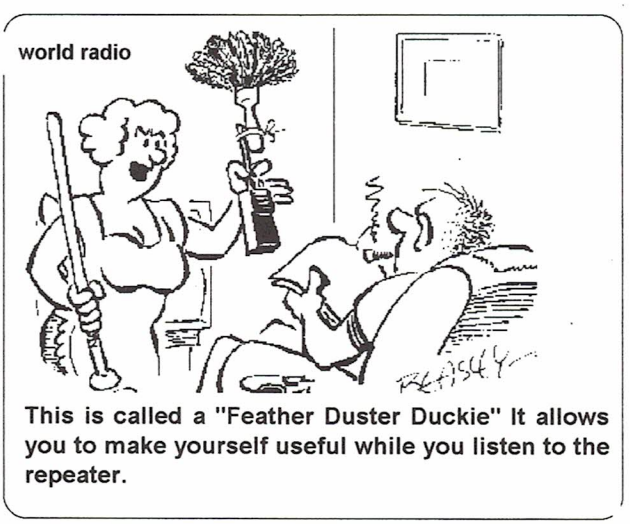
This fire, which gained national attention in the news media, and the action of those who participated, resulted in special recognition from Congressman Bud Shuster who presented the ARES members with a flag and also ordered the story to be entered into the Congressional Record.

A second presentation was made Sunday, February 12, 1995 at a Western Pennsylvania ARES Conference Workshop at Butler, where Blair County EC Tom Cooney, Jr., KD3SA, shared the award with SEC Bill Egger, N3LLR, SM Bernie Fuller, N3EFN, and DEC Kathy Peca, WY3R.

ARES is very much alive in Blair County and we participate in any and all local civic functions where possible. Those assisting at the Logan Valley Mall Fire were Tom Cooney, KD3SA, Jim Metzler, N3BZW, both members of the Red Cross, and Mike Wall, KA3ICZ, who is a member of the HAZMAT team in Altoona.

- Irvin E. Lilly, N3IBT

The preceding from The ARRL Section Leader.
de Chris, KD3OA
ARRL EPA Bulletin Manager



This is called a "Feather Duster Duckie" It allows you to make yourself useful while you listen to the repeater.

ARES Supports Oklahoma City Search and Rescue Efforts

by Tom Webb, WA9AFM/5
Public Information Coordinator

Published from "Section Leader"
Vol. 11 No. 4 June, 1995

"We should all be very proud of our colleagues' efforts in the face of the enormous tragedy in Oklahoma City. "
-- *Rick Palm, K1CE, Field Services Manager*

Within minutes of the deadly blast at the federal office building in downtown Oklahoma City, ARES members established an emergency coordination network to support emergency relief efforts. At press time, the emergency network is in continuous, 24 hour operation since it was established that Wednesday morning, April 19.

During the first few hours after the blast, telephone circuits were jammed and, in some cases, inoperative. Amateur Radio provided vital emergency communications to rescue and relief organizations until regular telephone service was restored.

At the Salvation Army Emergency Coordination Center, the net control station coordinated the efforts of more than 20 Amateur Radio stations in the downtown Oklahoma City area .

Volunteer operators were assigned to five Salvation Army canteens, the Salvation Army Headquarters, the Red Cross Command Post and the primary search and rescue command post. Using hand-held and mobile radio equipment, hams provided reliable, mobile emergency communication for relief efforts.

In addition to coordinating the distribution of supplies, food, water and equipment, operators have also served as drivers to deliver vital materials to various locations in the disaster area. Also, they have been assigned to accompany senior relief officials to provide them with reliable, mobile communications.

During early relief efforts, the technical skills of the operators were put to the test when it was determined that the buildings in the downtown area were blocking radio signals. A mobile repeater was quickly established at a Salvation Army canteen to improve reliability.

Amateurs at the Salvation Army Emergency Coordination Center are also processing health and welfare inquires for friends and relatives outside the Oklahoma City area.

More than 100 amateurs have participated in relief efforts. Most are from the local Oklahoma City area. However, offers of assistance have come from all over Oklahoma and other states.

Amateurs Observe FCC Emergency Frequency Declarations

Oklahoma SEC Bennett Basore, W5ZTN, reported early on in the disaster that ARES was providing substantial logistical communications support for primarily the Red Cross (shelter management, supplies transfer, etc.) and the Salvation Army (for canteens on the perimeter of the scene). This was being handled on 2-meters. A repeater pair was declared by FCC as an emergency frequency.

HF frequencies were also designated by the FCC as emergency frequencies. A Salvation Army net on 3900 kHz handled 30-40 health and welfare messages, and the responses on the first night. The 405 area code exchange was out. The net reconvened the following morning, but was not expecting much traffic owing to the fact that the 405 exchange was back on line to the outside.

Basore reported excellent cooperation of the part of amateurs to the FCC-declared emergency frequency segments. Headquarters staff offered whatever support (W1AW bulletins,equipment and so forth) it could provide from HQ.

Section Manager Joe Lynch, N6CL, was at the Salvation Army canteen across the street from the bomb site about one-half hour after the blast and worked tirelessly for days. He reported that new licensees' efforts really shined.

submitted by Mark, WA3KIF, District Emergency Coordinator, Northampton, Lehigh Counties.

Advanced license classes

Classes leading to upgrading to Advanced are being held in the Greystone Building, Nazareth on Monday nights at 7:30PM.

For information call the Club hotline at:
610 820-9110
leave your name and info will be forwarded to you..

One more time on the Jpole

By Tom N3LLL

A couple of months ago I needed a simple antenna to hang from a tree outside a mountain camp site. The Jpole displayed in the News letter seemed to be perfect. I cut the antenna and assembled it, checked the SWR and it was terrible, better than 2.5:1. After inserting it in a PVC pipe it was even worse. Next step was to get out the book. After digging around with no luck N3NNI pointed me to the September issue of QST who had published original article.

I plugged in the formula into my PC and did some imperial tests. Cutting an antenna, using the formula, I trimmed the quarter wave stub to compensate for the twin leads capacitance. Length was fine on the 3/4 but the quater wave needed quite a bit of trimming. I then took the ratio and deducted that from the stub. I now had an antenna that had a 1:1 SWR in free air.

In order to house the antenna in a PVC tube the velocity factor of the pipe must be applied. I used .98 as a starting point. Recalculating the formula I cut a new antenna to test my calculations, the antenna matched without any trimming. I have included my calculations below. I have included the solution for 146 MHz but I have used the antenna at 152.00 and it scales without any problem.

I hope this will give you some insight to a very simple portable antenna. ***de Tom N3LLL***

```
                                    VolPvc048
;Velocity Factor Twin Lead  VolTwin = .844907
;Enter Desired Frequency          Freq = 146.00
;calculate length in inches  LenInch =( 8856 *
VolTwin *VolPvc) / Freq
;92358 compensation for twinlead capacitance
                    LenQuart = (LenInch / 3) * .92358
```

Solution

Variables		Values
Freq	=	146.00000
LenInch	=	50.249576
LenQuart	=	15.469834
VolPvc	=	. 98048000

I me mine...

by Jose, KBYPH
from the Happy Club

-

I me mine...was the last song recorded by the Beatles in January 3, 1970

- 5 pounds....Weight of singers Hank Williams and Elvis Presley at the time of their births.
- There are 42 gallons in a barrel of oil
- Location of the Four Corners in the United States where four states touch... Utah, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico.
- The lowest paid attendace for a college football game, when, on November 12, 1955...How many? Only one person...Washington State and San Jose State played a game im Pullman, Washington.
- The length of the Olympic rowing course is 1 mile, 427 yards.

The bear and the eagle

How did the bear come to be the symbol for Rusia and the eagle of the United States?



The Northern Bear was an old nickname for Russia because brown bears were plentiful there. Way back in 1606, William Shakespeare referred to the rugged Russian bear" when he was citing a list of fearsome fauna in Macbeth. In 1787, the Brown Bear Tavern in Bow Street, Covent Garden, London, was widely known by its nickname, "The Russian Coffee-House."



-

America got connected with the eagle in 1782 when Charles Thompson, the secretary of Congress, designed the Great Seal of the United States of America and insisted that the bald eagle be part of that emblem. It would have been a turkey if founding Benjamin Franklin had anything to say about it. He said turkeys were native to America and much more courageous than eagles.

- ***From the Happy Club, de Jose, KB4YPH***

HAMFEST

Sussex County Amateur Radio Club

Sunday, July 16, 1995 8:00 AM

Location:

Sussex County Fairgrounds

Plains Road off Route 206 Augusta, NJ

Talk in on 147.30 or 146.52

For information or advance info, Contact N2ERH, Dan Carter, 8 Carter Lane, Branchville, NJ. 07826

A Beginner's Course on Computers. How do they work?

Part 2 of 3

by Van, K3CP

The Computer and the need for Binary Numbers

The decimal system served us well until the arrival of the computer. The computer can NOT recognize ten different numbers or states. It can only recognize two (0 and 1), for on or off, open or closed, magnetized or not, high or low voltage, etc. For this reason it was necessary to adopt the binary numbering system consisting of only two digits. The digit zero can represent off and the digit one can represent on. Let's study the binary system by comparing it to our more familiar decimal system and reconstructing Table 1. Make sure that you understand the decimal system as explained above, before you read on. If you look at the numbers at the head of the columns in Table 1 you will see that they are powers of ten. 10 raised to the zero power is one. In fact any number to the zero power is one. Trust me. Try it on your calculator. See Table 2.

Table 2

(2^3)	(2^2)	(2^1)	(2^0)	
8	4	2	1	
0	0	0	1	= 1
0	0	1	0	= 2
0	1	0	0	= 4
1	0	0	0	= 8
1	1	1	1	= 15

It is the same as Table 1 in part 1 except that instead of using 10 as the base, we now use 2. The exponents are the same. In the right column (LSB) the base, 2, is raised to the zero power which equals one. Moving to the left the 2 is raised to the first power which equals 2. One more column to the left, the base is raised to the second power which equals 4. And finally to the left most column the base is raised to the third power which equals 8.

This is a four bits example and the largest number we can write in a four bits binary system is 15. But remember we start at zero. With 16 different numbers we could represent only 16 letters of the alphabet - not even enough for all the lower case letters. It's obvious that we need more bits. A code called Baudot uses 5 bits. It's very similar to the teletype code and allows 32 conditions to exist. The fifth bits (column) is 2^4. The 32 bits allows for 26 upper case letters, 1 blank, 2 for upper and lower shift (letters and figures), 1 for space, 1 for carriage return and 1 for line feed. The figures shift allowed for ten numerals and some punctuation. But, still no lower case letters. That's why TTY was upper case.

Eight bits Binary

The four bits system is not adequate to get the alphanumeric characters required. We need more bits. Let's go to an 8 bits example. Our largest number now is 255. We need 7 bits for 127 characters. That gives us 26 for lower case letters, 26 more for upper case letters and 10 for digits for a total of 62. We still have 66 numbers left for punctuation and machine functions like carriage return, spaces, tab, shift, bell etc. See Table 3.

Table 3

128	64	32	16	8	4	2	1	
(2^7)	(2^6)	(2^5)	(2^4)	(2^3)	(2^2)	(2^1)	(2^0)	
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	= 65 = A
0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	= 66 = B
0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	= 127
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	= 255

To arrive at the 65, 66, 127 and 255 just add the numbers at the top of the columns containing a one. For example: 64+32+16+8+4+2+1 = 127. 65 is the ASCII (American Standard Code for Information Interchange) for "A", 66 is ASCII for "B" and 67 is "C" and so forth. Standard ASCII (say askey) is a seven bits code. Extended ASCII code uses eight bits. (Table 3). This can cause confusion. When you want plain text you use the 7 bits or standard ASCII code. The eighth bit is added to provide 128 more conditions. Most computers process information in 8 bits or multiples of eight bits. Standard ASCII uses only 7 bits. With 7 bits we can make all the alphanumeric characters and machine functions that we need. The extended ASCII, however, varies between the manufacturers. When you see unfamiliar characters in a file you can be pretty sure that you are looking at an 8 bits ASCII code.

by Van, K3CP

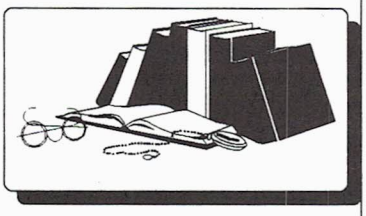
Continued in August issue

Minutes of the General Meeting

June 1, 1995

de Chris, NU3L

The business meeting of the DLARC was called to order by President Bob Green, KE3AW at 7:35 PM on June 1, 1995. 54 members were in attendance.



The 50/50 drawing included cash and an SST Explorer which was donated by Radioware as a token of appreciation for distributing their catalog to club members. A letter of thanks stating who the winner is will be sent.

Minutes of the May meeting were approved as printed in the June W3OK Corral with the following corrections. The date of Hamfest is 8/13/95 and Picnic will be on Sunday following Hamfest. Donation was to ARCC not AARP, or AARC. A motion to accept as corrected was made by W3PYF and seconded by KD3TI. The motion carried.

The treasurer's report was given by Dick Deck, KA3MOU. The balance is $5561.51. N3LLL moved and W3APE seconded that the report be approved as read. The motion carried.

N3QZR, Bob and N3TFG, Missy were in a car accident recently. Bob is fine but Missy will be a little longer in recovering. Please extend your wishes for a speedy recovery. KO3M, Ann has been ill and no one has been able to get in touch with her.

New members were brought into the club. AA3IX moved and N3RCA seconded that the following individuals be approved for membership:

Dorothy Petruno/N3VAI,

Steven M. Sloane/KU3S,

John Sarik/N3VIZ,

Raymond G. Templeton/call pending.

K3YD will present midwinter awards next month. N3SQD reported on the equipment loan program. An MFJ antenna analyzer is available with a nominal deposit. Ideas for other equipment for the program are requested. He also will coordinate other equipment which individual members might make available for loan,

N2TTQ wrote article for first time last month. W3PYF, for the W3OK Corral, solicited articles from others who have an interest in contributing to the newsletter.

WA3T reported on the VE program. There will be a testing session on Friday June 2 at Gracedale. WX3C has resigned and extra class VEs are needed. The VE schedule will be revised.

K3ZTJ announced the start of an advanced license class starting June 19th. Contact Skip for details.

WF3H reported that 55 members have signed up to help with communications for the MS150 bike race.

The coordinating committee for the Bucks County Horse show have requested communications help on June 18. Let Bob know if you would like to help. A club in their local area also will be contacted to determine more local interest.

Upcoming programs include a panel of "Ask the Experts" on July 6. Questions (preferably on radio and electronics) will be answered. On August 3 we will hear about "Surfing the Internet" with N3LLL and NU3L.

KD3SQ reported on the hamfest plans. It is now time to take flyers to hamfests, stores and any other appropriate outlets. Contact Chuck if you need flyers.AA3JU reported on plans for a special event station to help celebrate the 50th anniversary for the Blue Valley Farm Show which will be held on August 26. Contact George if you would like to help.

June 19 to 25 is Amateur Radio week. Bill Brackbill, Northampton County Executive, will issue a proclamation to recognize Northampton County hams during that week.

KU3K, Bob reported on plans for Field Day which will be held on June 24 and 25 at the Plainfield Township Fairgrounds. We will operate in the 3 transmitter class. We need backup coordinators for 20 and 40 meter stations. Contact Bob if you want to volunteer.

Marge Snyder has contacted the club regarding donating equipment to the club. The equipment can be used as the membership deems appropriate.

N3NVA reported that he has found no recent activity on the W3OK, 440 repeater. W3PYF moved and N3NVA seconded that the 444.90 and 146.70 repeaters be linked under normal conditions and capable of being unlinked on demand. NU3L moved to table until committee discussion is conducted and KA3MOU seconded. The motion to table carried. The original motion will be discussed and must be voted on at the July meeting. Discussion of CTCSS transmission on 146.70 followed. The pros and cons versus the CTCSS pass through feature was discussed. It is likely that this will come to a vote in July.N3IYX is assembling a 2M vertical and HF setup for portable use at club activities.

The meeting was adjourned at 8:35 PM.

The program for the evening was on home brewing and kit building by Vic, N3OWE.

de Chris, NU3L, acting secretary

Remember, DLARC Hamfest 95
AUGUST 13, 1995
Career Institute of Technology, Easton.

The Audience

by Ken, KE2EP

"Applause", the sign said, and the studio audience clapped their hands. **"Laugh",** the sign said, and the studio audience roared with laughter. Not everyone thought the act was great, many people did not get the joke. But, there was a very enthusiastic person waving those signs. Just to be polite, the audience clapped and laughed on cue.



What's this got to do with Amateur Radio? you may be wondering. Patience, please. Allow me a few sentences to develop a concept. I promise to tie the opening paragraph to Ham radio, and perhaps to a "decision point" that you reach - more often than you realize.

It's OK to laugh and applaud, even if it's not sincere, as a prompted member of the studio audience. If, and only IF, your approval does not cause hurt to someone else. They may be holding up a huge sign, but if the humor is racist, sexist, ethnic or any other slurs / individual attacks - I for one will not provide the requested response. Actually, I would get up, even in the middle of the show - and leave.

Volumes have been written about "proper" operating procedures. The common thread throughout these "guidelines", be they official regulations (as in FCC Part 97); Good Amateur Practice (as in the ARRL Operating Guide); or the policies of various repeaters - they advise what to do when transmitting. However, most of the time we are listening. We are the audience to the transmitting station.

There are no formal "listening rules" for Amateur Radio Operators. Most hams don't want to hear endless fights and arguments that a few hams consider the subject of choice. Their problems with individuals / Repeater Clubs and the FCC are best discussed over the phone (if at all).

We are all painfully aware of a few hams who spew venom. These unfortunate individuals lead an unhappy life - they don't like themselves. They prefer to fight, curse, and "put down" others as a means of forgetting just how miserable they truly are. They are beyond our help; they need professional care.

Fortunately, there are only a few - such sad individuals. It only seems more, for what they lack in number; they make up in "air time". This air time is spent talking to whoever will listen. They don't enjoy talking to themselves. It's a real good day for them when they can make someone dislike someone else who they don't even know. Misery truly loves company.



When you are the "Audience" you are involved. If the station you are talking to is leading the QSO in what you feel is an "improper" direction make your feelings known. Notice I said "what you feel" - it's your sense of values that determine what is right or wrong - not mine. How do you make your feelings known? One way is to "clear" and no longer take part. If you feel a verbal objection is warranted, eg: "I don't agree - I don't like hearing what you are saying - This is not the place for that kind of talk" etc.

We certainly don't have to limit the content of our QSO's to SWR, rigs, antennas and Santa Claus. There are serious subjects for discussion that can always be covered - without intentionally hurting someone. Is it the intent of the person you are providing an audience to make someone feel bad? Would you like such things said about you, your friends or family?

To those listening; but not taking part in the QSO there is very little difference between the one who makes the vulgar statement - and those who laugh. We truly are known by the company we keep. When you provide a receptive audience to a malcontents delivery of insults (usually against someone not on frequency!) consider that it would not have happened if you had cleared. Next time, when the urge strikes, and he knows you are not listening - you will probably be the next target.

The clown without an audience is the silent clown.

de Ken, KE2EP

For Sale:

2 meter Midland HT complete with 2 battery packs
2 watt and 5 watt..(plus extras)...$ 150.00
MFJ Keyer..... 25.00

Call Tim, KC3QO @759-2366..

And now, the rest of the story

by Bob, KE3AW

In an earlier issue of the W3OK Corral, a preliminary report referenced the Amateur Radio News Service's 1994 Annual Publication Award for the Advancement of Amateur Radio Journalism. It said the **W3OK Corral**, edited by Clarence Snyder, W3PYF, had been judged SUPERIOR. Well, the June, 1995, issue of the ARNS Bulletin reports in their front page story the details. **ONLY TWO CLUB NEWSPAPERS IN THE COUNTRY** earned the **SUPERIOR** rating! They are the Kachina QSO, and our **W3OK Corral.**

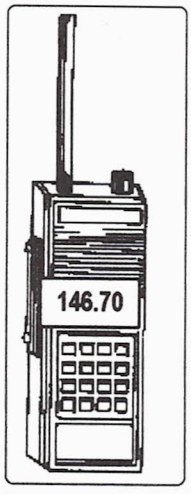
ARNS went on to say, "Tight editing, and creative design and layout were the features that most distinguished these entries. But they also contained a well-rounded balance of club news, humor, editorial comment, as well as technical, training, and operating articles. Clearly, both editors recognize the educational value of a good club newsletter: the subjects they included reflect this philosophy."

I know Clarence, W3PYF, won't be resting on his laurels, so let's do our part, too! An interesting ham experience, a discovery about a new rig, a new "hint or kink" that you have come across, or just something you feel would be helpful to another DLARC member, all make great news for **W3OK Corral** readers, and that's what it's about. Keep the articles coming.

de Bob, KE3AW

Ham equipment sales to non-licensed

From The W5YI Report



Russell Stringfield, KB5SCM, president of the Kilocycle Club of Ft. Worth (Texas) has filed a Petition for Rulemaking that seeks a rule change that would make the sale of amateur transmitters illegal to anyone but a licensed amateur radio operator.

He notes that anyone can purchase transceivers or transmitters from any equipment outlet. "The owner operators-managers of these businesses only care about the money that they can make on the sale of these pieces of equipment, and not about the problems that such sales may cause."

"These un-licensed individuals then leave these establishments, turn on their new radios and wreak havoc with local repeaters, emergency RACES nets, and normal amateur radio communications. They do this by jamming the legal transmissions with rude and indecent transmissions. They also play music and curse profusely ...with no identification."

He said it was not his intent to make sidewalk sales or swapfests illegal, but licensed ham sellers need to check to see if the purchaser has a valid FCC issued license before the transaction is completed.

Stringfield requests that a new Section 97.6 be added to Part 97 to cover the sale of transmitting equipment. The new rule would require all retail or wholesale establishments to record on the sales slip of all new and used transmitting equipment sold, the valid FCC issued amateur station call sign of the purchaser. "Mail orders are permitted if the buyer furnishes the selling establishment with a copy of a valid FCC issued amateur license. Facsimile transmitted copies may be accepted." Transmitter sales between private individuals should be verified at the time the transmitting equipment is transferred to a new owner.

The preceding from The W5YI Report.

de Chris KD3OA

ARRL EPA Bulletin Manager

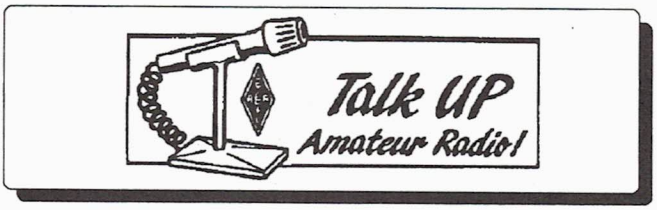
Tell a friend!

by Chuck, KD3SQ, Hamfest chairman

The **DLARC HAMFEST** is rapidly approaching. **August 13** at the **Career Institute of Technology** in Forks Township.. Hamfest flyers have been mailed to may prospective vendors and to other Amateur Radio Clubs in the region. **DLARC** members have been distributing them to area hamfests and to local electronics and computer dealers to get the word out.. But there's one more thing **YOU** can do to help the **DLARC** with this important event. **TELL A FRIEND!**

Whenever you talk with another Ham in the general area, especially those who are not **DLARC** members, please don't forget to mention the Hamfest. There's nearly unlimited inside vendor space, lots of tailgate room, plenty of parking, a **HOT BREAKFAST** is available. VE Testing and much more. Please call me if you have any questions. **See you August 13th..**

de Chuck, KD3SQ



The Prez Sez

by Bob, KE3AW

This is written at the close of the MS 150, the 150 mile fund raising Pennsylvania Dutch Bike Tour for the Multiple Sclerosis Society. This annual event includes one of the largest local amateur radio operation, with teams of hams operating from locations throughout the 150 mile bike route. Our mission is to maintain reliable two-meter radio networking for a public service event over a wo day period. Communications are carried on simplex and on two repeaters to enable continual radio contacts with all points on the route for the safety of over 750 cyclists.



MS 150 personnel this year again were "amazed" at the way we were able to maintain the contacts with their personnel MS personnel, rest stops, sag wagons, and ambulances, with radio reliability surpassing cellular phones. They publicly acknowledged our achievements at the Saturday evening awards ceremony. The MS 150 was active practice for us, with routine message passing as well as a good number of ambulance dispatch calls for potentially critical accidents.

Next the amateur radio community's attention in June annually shifts to operations of Field Day exercises, and another chance to test the readiness of hams to operate under less than optimum conditions. A difference this time, however, is that primary operation is on HF. But, again, a test of our technical abilities and operating skills.

Whatever your interests are, a goal of DLARC is to address these interests, to provide information, and to keep members tuned to activities that can help you advance your skills. More opportunities are just around the corner. Yes, operating in your ham shack may be your thing, but it is also helpful and a lot of fun and a new experience operating with other members.

With the increase in HF propagation due soon, HF operation will be growing in popularity. Watch QST, CQ, and the W3OK Corral announcements for a variety of contests, public service activities, etc. Are you taking advantage of the summer amateur radio activities? No matter what your interests are now, why not also look at expanding it to some activity new to you, or to another mode of operation?

Why not bring a friend to this meeting of DLARC? Share our wealth of knowledge with them. 7:30 pm Room 280, Northampton County College. College Center.

Pennsylvania 67 award announced

by Kay, WT3P

A new award for confirmed contacts with all 67 of Pennsylvania's counties has been announced by the Mid-Atlantic ARC of Villanova, PA. Contacts must be 2-way QSOs in real time, on any ham bands / modes. QSOs using repeating devices such as satellites, FM voice repeaters, moonbounce, and packet nodes/digipeaters are accepted, because these devices operate in real or near-real time. Messages which are stored and/or forwarded for later reading do not qualify as QSOs for the purposes of this award.

QSL cards must be in the applicant's possession but need not be submitted with the application. For complete information on applying for the award, send a self-addressed stamped envelope to:

Mid-Atlantic ARC,
ATTN: PA 67 AWARD,
PO Box 352, Villanova, PA 19085.

W3PYF honored by Red Cross

On June 14th, Clarence, W3PYF attended a luncheon meeting at the Lehigh Country Club and was awarded the **Clara Barton Honor Award,** for Meritorious Volunteer Leadership by the American Red Cross, Lehigh Valley Chapter.

Sharon Tercha, who made the presentation sited the many activities that Clarence had been involved in with the Red Cross, beginning with the 1955 Floods and continuing with the committee and communications work on the Derriere in the Delaware over the past years.

New question pool for Advanced Class tests

Effective July 1, 1995, a new Advanced Class question pool takes effect, and VE exams beginning on that date will use questions from the new pool. The new, 4th Edition of The ARRL Advanced Class License Manual covers these new questions.

from the ARRL newsletter
de KD3OA, ARRL EPA Bulletin Mgr

MS 150

We did it again

by Bob, WF3H and Jeff, N3QZT

Well, another MS150 weekend has come and gone, and with all due humility, we again demonstrated the value of ham radio in public service. This event, sponsored by the MS Society, is held yearly to raise funds to fight MS. The bike tour covered 150 miles over a 2 day period on June 10 and 11. With Bruce, **KA3ONZ**, at the Velodrome, Mitch, N3UGS and Dave, **N3ODX** at Chester, and Bob, **KE3FF**, Jeff, **N3QZT**, Bob, **KE3AW** and Bob, **WF3H** at Millersville University, over 50 hams staffed ambulances, rest stops, sag wagons and other facilities to ensure the safety of the 800 riders.



Tradition was upheld as a number of emergencies occurred simultaneously stretching the resources, but not the patience of our dedicated volunteers. While the injuries were relatively minor, a number of trips were made to area hospitals. At the awards dinner on Saturday, a plaque was presented to the ham community (which will be hung at W3OK), and a rousing cheer was given to us by the bike riders for our work, but we had GREAT FUN, and our efforts were truly appreciated by everyone involved. The MS staff could not express their gratitude enough for our endeavors and as proof has invited us back for next year! The Society extends its heartfelt thanks to all for an outstanding effort.

Participating were:

KA3ONZ	**Bruce Hull**
KB3AZR	**Mark Petruno**
N3UGS	**Mitch Bloom**
N3MFT	**Jeff Kelly**
N3RPV	**Chris Kelly**
N3ULW	**Glenn Brodt**
KA3TIU	**Bruce Navarre**
KD3TI	**Amy Zimmerman**
KA1RAH	**Brad Pomeroy**
W3JD	**Joe Chuk**
N3SQD	**George Weiland**
N3SQE	**Dave Roseman**
KA2ZQI	**Jim Woodhead**
KB3BAS	**Bob Winburn**
WA2PAC	**Gus Husenitza**
N3HHH	**Andrew Hitzel**
WA3ZGL	**John Albright**
N3RAD	**Nancy Albright**
WF3H	**Bob Puharic**
N3QZT	**Jeffrey Keller**
N3QZS	**Jim Woof**
N3NXF	**Rich Shevalier**
KA3JWE	**Don Reamer**
N3RZQ	**Sharon Reamer**
KA3FUL	**Gary Fleischut**
N3BWA	**Bob Middleton**
N3RVH	**Jeffrey Fehr**
N3SWA	**Bonnie Cook**
KA3TEQ	**Carl Ettl**
KE3AW	**Bob Greene**
AA3JU	**George Cook**
KB3AMY	**Mike Cohen**
N3UGK	**Joel Peshkin**
WC8R	**Jerry Manges**
N3JMJ	**Pat Manges**
N3RCI	**Sharon Weiler**
N3ODX	**Dave Marra**
KE3FF	**Bob Sunbury**
N3OWA	**Bob Weidman**
N3UGK	**Paul**
N3RCI	**Sharon Weiler**
N3UBT	**Russ George**

de Bob, WF3H and Jeff, N3QZT

So you want to be mobile?

by Jim W6DYF

Two fool hams who had cars with antennas of perfection,

Met one day at an intersection.

They tooted their horns and made a connection!

A police car came and made an inspection.

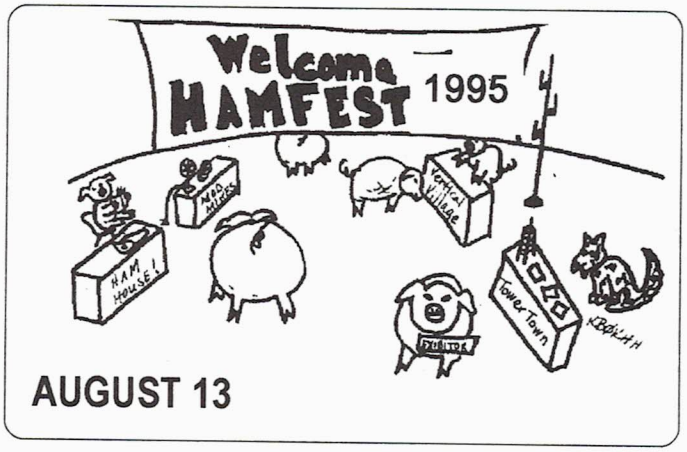
An ambulance came and made a collection.

The remains hauled away resist detection.

All that is left is a recollection,

And two less votes in the next election.

from The Readout, Stanilouse ARC

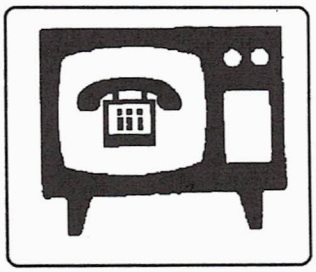


New Media systems

Get Rid of the FCC?

By Joe Chuk, W3JD

While many licensees might daydream about a world free of government regulation of radio communication, most users of the broadcast and personal radio portions of the spectrum realize the need for government oversight. Until recently, it was accepted without question that the electromagnetic spectrum is a public resource, the use of which needs to be regulated for the good of all.



With the introduction of auctions for Personal Communications Services frequencies last year, however, the door was opened for the assignment of channels to be based solely on private commercial interests, rather than serving the public. Since the FCC's mandate in regulating licensees is directly related to serving the public "interest, convenience, or necessity," it was only a matter of time before someone would question whether the FCC's regulatory functions could be replaced with the forces of a free market. In late May, the Progress & Freedom Foundation (P&FF) suggested just that.

Under the P&FF plan, spectrum would be treated as private property, and users would depend on the courts to protect their rights in signal interference and other matters. It would also be up to the courts and the Justice Department's antitrust division to protect the public interest. Replacing the FCC would be a much smaller Office of Communications Policy.

The plan calls for eliminating rules that require spectrum "owners" to use their frequencies in a particular way. For broadcasters, this would mean not having to worry about whether the public interest was being served. They could choose to offer cellular or paging services rather than television programming. It's difficult to tell how amateur communications would fit in with this plan since, by current definition, they serve no commercial purpose. Moreover, hams are not likely to be willing to "purchase" sections of the electromagnetic spectrum for their use.

While there are many critics of the workings of the FCC, no broadcast industry group has spoken out in agreement with the P&FF. Broadcasters would like to see less micromanagement by the FCC, and fewer regulations, especially the areas of forfeitures (fines) and the specific equal employment opportunity rules for the broadcast industry. But they also recognize that the courts and the Justice Department don't have the technical expertise to deal with such matters as interference problems.

This call for the elimination of the FCC comes at a time when pending legislation in Congress, while aimed at deregulating the telecommunications industry, would actually increase the FCC's duties. FCC Commissioner James Quello estimates that putting a new Communications Act into effect would require up to 80 new rulemakings.

If the P&FF report is so unrealistic, why should it merit attention? One of the reasons is the close association of the foundation with House Speaker Newt Gingrich. Eighty percent of the cost of carrying Gingrich's college courses on National Empowerment Television is covered by the foundation. Gingrich himself has called for eliminating the FCC in three to five years. In addition to the philosophical support from Gingrich, the foundation receives financial support from AT&T, Bell South, Cox Cable Communications, Turner Broadcasting System, General Instrument, and Scientific Atlanta.

As electronic communication is viewed more as a commodity and less as a service, the inevitable conclusion is that the users will be those who have the money to buy the product -- whether it be the programming itself or the spectrum for delivering that programming. It's anyone's guess how the system will work if the FCC isn't around to manage the transaction.

de Joe, W3JD

Bumper stickers

Bumper Sticker seen recently in Florida:
When I get old I'll move up north and drive slow!

Political Bumper Sticker:
Bill today...Pay tomorrow!
Born free...Taxed to death

Motor Home Bumper Sticker:
Don't tailgate or I'll flush!

Hackers Bumper Sticker:
I'd rather be computing than commuting!

Making it to the top

or

If it was easy to understand we wouldn't call it code

by George, AA3JU

I have made a startling discovery. Exposure to high levels of RF energy causes a slow degenerative loss of hair. This is the only logical explanation as to the edge of my scalp beating a hasty retreat towards Atlanta. Since my brow has become somewhat cooler I find myself thinking with a new clarity, and somehow things that my dad used to say are becoming a lot more sensible. One of those things is: "Nothing worth having in this world will ever come to you for free. Ya gotta work for it." Alas my friends it is a lesson I fear that we have forgotten.



It should be apparent to most that I hold an extra class ticket. My call a 2 by 2 starting with an A is much akin to a lawyer using the letters Esq. after his name. It proclaims to the world that I have earned a small level of note within my little group. Made it to the top as it were. Today I hear on the bands much complaining and whining about the state of things today in ham radio. "It's too hard" they'll say. "Far too much work" say others. "Why bother?" will chime in yet more. I have heard that if you say something enough times that it becomes true. I hope not.

Ohhh did you think that I was speaking of the Technician crowd complaining about code? If so I really must apologize for the ruse in getting you to this point. No, what I am talking about are the members of our society that are noisily waiting around to earn their SK certificate. Seems to me that it is so very much easier to complain about the new hams in our midst than it is to try to do the hard work to grow some good ones of our own. In short where is my Elmer? Where is the kindly old pipe smoking gent that will help me learn the Morse code or go over my first transmitter project and show me where the mistakes are? Where is he? Well, it's a sure bet he's on 40 meter phone complaining about how bad 2 meters has become. A vast wasteland of CB like lid operators that have ruined the face of ham radio. Well that and his prostate troubles.

I suppose I got lucky. I had the number of a ham which I called right after I took my Tech test and he did the unthinkable, he invited me to dinner. Later this man would encourage me to struggle with, and learn the code. When I finally passed that 5 wpm test he lent me a radio. An old tube job and I didn't get to have the microphone. He went with me to hamfests and recommended equipment and I made my very first CW contact from his shack. A brand new Tech plus at the controls of a high level DX/Contest station, ME! And when I made that first contact with AA3BV down in Maryland my Elmer leaned back a bit and copied in his head what was being sent. And he knew already what I was just learning. You see he had walked in my shoes before. He never gave up on his project and I am sure at times the task was very hard but he never wavered from his course. In due time he had grown a sharp, clear eyed, balding ham.

I have read the history and I know what happened. We got so darn worried about numbers that we forgot about excellence. And yes right now things are pretty sad and they are getting sadder every day. And it is our own fault. So I issue a challenge to each and every General and Advanced and Extra out there. I dare you no I double dare you to be an Elmer. I dare the DLARC to rather than give out a free membership in a club to individually invite each and every newly licensed ham to a meeting. Call her at home. Invite them to Perkins or to Fleurs. Fire up that HF rig of yours and find a nice fat spot around 3.700 MHz and let em fly at it. I dare each and every one of my readers to personally do the hard work that it takes to grow just one good operator. I already have two names on this list my Elmer and me. Can I add yours?

Anyhow since I started this whole thing off with a note to my ever vanishing follicle forest I want to remind you that we are in the middle of the lightning season and to remember to disconnect your rig. Believe you me nothing will give you a Yule Brenner haircut faster than coming home to find your Icom looking a bit like one of my XYL, N3SWAs less than successful casseroles. And lastly something I pulled off the Internet:

DXer: Someone who will trade the family fortune for an Alpha and a big tower.

Contester: Someone who will trade the family fortune and his sons' families' fortunes for a couple of Alphas and a bunch of big towers.

de George, AA3JU

Report would abolish FCC

From The W5YI Report Volume 17, Issue # 12

As expected, the Newt Gingrich-affiliated Progress and Freedom Foundation released an 80-page report recommending the Federal Communications Commission be abolished.

Only 500 of the FCC's 2,200 employees would remain - 1,700 would be axed by September 1996. A large independent agency would not be needed since spectrum would be sold - rather than n licensed. The FCC would re-emerge as a much smaller office within the federal government's executive branch. Other highlights from the "comprehensive plan":

* Unless Congress acts to preserve regulations, all FCC rules and regulations will be rescinded in three years.

* Immediate repeal of all FCC licensing authority.

* All current FCC license holders would receive property rights in the spectrum, enforced by the trespass laws.

* Deeds recorded in a central Spectrum Registry File.

* Any spectrum that has more than one claimant would be auctioned within 180 days.

* Government agencies must "disgorge" their unused spectrum within a determined time frame.

* All restrictions on use of spectrum would be eliminated. Those who win title could develop and/or re-sell the spectrum subject to antitrust review and geographic and interference boundaries; however, legislation would not set forth interference rights in detail.

* Department of Justice would confiscate any devices used in violation of communications rules.

* Complaint investigation and answering of general inquiries from the public discontinued.

* Spectrum above 300 GHz is infrared rather than radio.

A spokesman for the Progress and Freedom Foundation charged that "The federal government is not fostering but hindering the development of digital technology."

* FCC Chairman Reed Hundt issued the following statement: "This distinguished group of old FCC vets and new arrivals is right to care about the communications revolution. Their good ideas are already being put into practice at the FCC. But they're wrong on their number one factual assumption: when it comes to competition, we ain't seen much yet.

"And they're wrong on their vision: the public interest has a huge stake in the communications revolution and private interests should not own 100% of the action.

"And they're wrong on the FCC's job definition: the Congress and the public want and need us to write fair rules of competition, collect still more money from spectrum auctions and protect consumers from monopolies.

* On May 31st, FCC Commissioner Jim Quello issued a press statement:

"The Progress and Freedom Foundation Report reflects the well considered opinions of a group of intellectual visionaries who are ten years ahead of themselves. It requires further thoughtful review. At this time, its proposal for restructuring the FCC is too drastic and impractical.

"Perhaps many of the Report's proposals, particularly the personnel reductions, could be implemented at some time in the future when competition replaces the need for regulation. This will come with the eventual establishment of a multi-channel, multi-faceted communications information highway offering consumers a variety of competitive choices for communication services. Although we at the FCC are working toward that goal, we are not there yet."

Quello suggested that the FCC adopt a wait-and-see attitude since pending telecommunications legislation could result in the need for many FCC rulemakings to fully open the communications marketplace to competition.

de Chris KD3OA

ARRL EPA Bulletin Manager

What is a friend?!

Someone to: Laugh with
Cry with
Have fun with
Go thru rough as well as fun times with
Someone who can cry on your shoulder.....
Someone who has a shoulder for `you' to cry on.
Someone to: Party with
Go fishing with
Do many things with
A Friend is someone who you can confide in, one who won't tell your secrets to anyone else.
A Friend who also can tell their secrets to you and you will treat them the same. Friend's are people who you can be with a lot and they won't tire of you, or you of them.
A Friend can tell you your faults without giving offense or you getting angry and visa-versa.
Friends: Spend time with each other
Converse with each other
Party together
Don't get angry with one another
A Friend is someone you can depend on.
When the going gets tough, your friend will be there.
Friends are Special people. There are few `Good' ones in this world. You have to cherish the ones you have and keep in touch with them.And do things with them. A friend is a friend, is a friend, is a friend, is a friend indeed. Do you have one this good? One who would give their life for yours? These are the cherished friends.
I have one, do you???

-- Ron - N0GCN --

thanks to John N3IGA who found this on a packet board

Don't give up to MIR

by Barry, N3NVA

It was Apr. 26 1995 15:25 est when KA3ONZ said MIR was making a pass soon. I was at work with only an OLD Kenwood TR-2600 HT which only put out less then 2 watts connected to a car 5/8 ant. on the roof of our building about 25'.


Soviet space station MIR

After sitting on the frequency about 2 mins. I heard Norm Thaggart calling to Florida. After his second call with no contact I called **[R0MIR de N3NVA off an HT Norm, do you copy?]** My second call to him he returned, **[N3NVA de R0MIR, name is Norm.]**

I talked to him for 3 1/2 min. on a 7 min. pass of only 7 degrees max. on the pass South West to South East over the Atlantic. He had no problem hearing me as long as no one else interfered the frequency.

So as you can see it doesn't take a big satellite stations to make the connect, just patience. Most of my connect with these satellites have been on passes 15 degrees and lower with 25 watts and now even 2 watts can do it.

Be polite, wait until you hear or see the packet from them. Good luck. ***de Barry N3NVA***

FCC's "Wish List"

From The W5YI Report Volume 17

The FCC has sent its 1995 Legislative Proposal "Wish List" to Congress. Nearly all of the proposals "...are deregulatory or pro- competitive in nature in that their enactment will eliminate certain Commission functions, privatize other responsibilities, reduce regulatory burdens on industry, increase telecommunications competition, save agency resources, or otherwise streamline agency processes." Among the proposals the FCC would like to see enacted are:

* Provide blanket licensing for the operation of radio equipment on ships, aircraft, and in the personal radio services, eliminating over 200,000 separate license applications and application fees a year.
* Authorize the use of non-government, independent testing labs to test and/or certify radio and computer equipment, speeding up the equipment authorization process.
* Authorize a one-time application processing fee of $150 for amateur vanity call signs which would be credited to the FCC's appropriation account. Existing $7.00 annual fee would be deleted. This would make the vanity call sign program essentially self-funded.
* Eliminate unnecessary conflict-of-interest provisions for publishers to broaden the category of those authorized to administer amateur radio service examinations and eliminate burdensome record maintenance and annual certification requirements.
* FCC said it would like independent leasing authority to procure its own office space rather than using the General Services Administration as an intermediary.

de Chris KD3OA
ARRL EPA Bulletin Manager

A-BOMB at age 50

The 50th anniversary of the world's first atomic bomb test will be marked by a special amateur radio special event station operating from near Ground Zero, Trinity Site, in the Central New Mexico desert.

The Socorro Amateur Radio Association will operate NA5N from **11:00-17:00 UTC on Sunday, 16 July 1995**, and will use the General phone and CW portions of the 80, 40, 20, 15 and 10 meter bands, depending on propagation. On the CW bands, a war-veteran straight key from the Pacific Theater of World War II will return to the air for this event.

Just before dawn on 16 July 1945, the Manhattan Project successfully tested the first atomic bomb at Trinity Site, about 36 miles southeast of Socorro, New Mexico. Trinity Site, now a part of the U.S. Army's White Sands Missile Range, normally is opened to the public only twice a year, in April and October. The Army is opening the site for visitors on the morning of 16 July for the 50th anniversary, and has granted permission for SARA to operate the special event station then.

As previously reported, another special event station will operate from Albuquerque, New Mexico as well.

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

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DLARC INFORMATION LINE 820-9110

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==1994-1995==

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--CLUB MEETINGS

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TALK IN ON 146.70
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