THE DELAWARE-LEHIGH AMATEUR RADIO CLUB, INC.

NEWS

RD #4
GREYSTONE BUILDING
NAZARETH, PA
18064

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** OCTOBER 6 ** 1988
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WHAT IS COUNTY CONTROL?

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What is County Control?

We all know we meet at the Northampton County Emergency Management Control Center, but what does it do. What are its responsibilites.

At the October meeting, Nick Tylenda, Coordinator of Emergency Management for Northampton County will tell us all about it. Mr. Tylenda has been associated with Northampton County EMA for almost 11 years, beginning as an assistant to Mark Farrell and then becoming director in 1981.

His experience has been varied, and I am sure he will have much to tell us on this very serious program. He will, if schedule permits have with him, Kurt, KA3MOB, who is chief dispatcher.

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PA QSO PARTY OCTOBER 8th & 9th

by Ray, W3TDF

It will be here soon! Be sure to participate. In addition to the information which I listed in last months bulletin, be sure that every member of the club helps to make us the number one in the state.

A few tips for all of you..Be sure to move around the suggested operating frequencies by at least 15 KHz. Since the big guns (which I like to relate to myself with), do mostly calling CQ, it is suggested that the other participants look around for the ones you want to work, looking especially for new counties for the additional multipliers. Don't forget that the ARRL sections are also multipliers, and especially don't forget that ARRL sections are also multipliers and especially don't forget to count EPA & WPA in the ARRL multipliers.!

If not for the entire contest, then try to get on for 3 or 4 hours Saturday afternoon or evening, and of course on Sunday 8AM to 1PM on the special frequencies.

Even if you only make 20 or 30 contacts, PLEASE, turn your log in. (No dupe sheet required if you work less then 100 stations).

Remember, you lose 100 points for each dupe that the committee finds, so, do your homework, PLEASE.

Logs must be in to Chuck McMullen, K3CM, 7 Holly Circle, State College, PA 16801 no later that November 15. with $.50 (send a dollar it is easier), or bring the logs/ dupe/score sheet to the November meeting with $1. completed, duped etc., and I will send them all in together.

During the contest, don't waste time counting score, or multipliers. It is possible to keep a running tally of multipliers, but don't let it interfere with making qso's! Be meticulous with your dupe sheet, so you don't lose points.

Don't shy away from working mobiles 3 or 4 times on the same band. This is OK if they are in different counties.! Last year K8ATQ operated from 23 different counties (mostly rare ones), I worked him in 6 of them.

There is a trophy for Novice/Technician class. Highest score last year was 35 Q's with 27 multipliers for a total of 10,179. and 10 meters was poor. More details, hints; along with logs and help aids at the October meeting...de W3TDF

PRESIDENTS LETTER
by Bob Kratz, KU3K

As many of you may know, I have decided not to run for the office of President of the DLARC for a third term. I guess it comes at a good time that others are interested in the job because it's not fair to "put the arm" on some unsuspecting soul when no one is interested.

I think two years is the maximum that anyone can keep up the stamina necessary for the job. I also feel that new ideas are always necessary for any organization to grow and prosper. The people who have decided to run for office of this club are all active, wonderful, excited capable workers who deserve your support. Please come out and vote your choice at the October meeting.

I will still be very active in this club since I will remain on the Board of Directors as past president and I am hopeful that I can become more active in "activities" that are the real "fun" of this great hobby.

On a more personal note I have many to thank for making my job so easy during the past two years. I will however not begin to name all of them only to find I have missed a few. If you all think about it for just a moment you will know who I have to thank The officers and the board of directors, those who put together the newsletter and those who are VE's, those who have ever served on a committee, those who always helped when I asked for a favor, those who are always "there" without asking.

I HOPE ALL OF YOU HAVE BEEN, AND WILL CONTINUE TO BE PROUD AS HELL OF THIS AMATEUR RADIO CLUB.

73/88 de KU3K

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FOR SALE

GE 4 Channel Tunable Scanner, VHF only, with AC adapter and Battery. $20.00 contact WA2HXQ, Roger at 867-3596.

Two Kenwood High Quality Mobile communications speakers with mounting brackets. asking $20.00 Call N3EYT, Jim at 253-7086 evenings.

18 MHZ BAND READY FOR OPERATION

According to the American Radio Relay League, 17 meter band operation will begin on July 1, 1989.

According to a news release by the FCC, the entire band will be permitted to be operated by operators holding, General, Advanced and Extra Class licenses, with a maximum power of 1500 watts OUTPUT.

The band will be divided into a CW and Digital Subband at 18.068 through 18.110 MHz and a phone subband at 18.110 through 18.168.

de W3PYF, Editor

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FOR SALE

1200 Baud Smartcat Phone Modem. Standalone Hayes Compatible unit, with manual. Contact W3PYF, Clarence 252-2109..

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EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA SECTION ARRL
FIELD ORGANIZATION NEWS

LICENSE PLATE UPDATE
(reprinted from EPA Packet Newsletter)
Kay Cragie, SM, Editor

Later this year, the Amateur Radio call sign license plate in Pennsylvania will carry the words "Amateur Radio Operator" across the top. This new plate is the result of combined efforts by the ARRL State Government Liaisons for Eastern Pennsylvania (Steve White WA3IAO) and Western Pennsylvania (Robert Huson KA3OEM). The date of phase-in for the new plate is not available at this time, nor are copies of the application form. If you have no call sign license plate at this time, you may want to wait for the new version to be introduced, since there will be a replacement fee to shift from the existing Amateur plate to the new one.

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JOIN THE ARRL, BE A MEMBER, NOT A SPONGER.

MNY TALKS
by Roy, KA3MNY, Secretary

The September meeting of the DLARC was held on September 1st at the EMA meeting room.

In the absence of the president and vice president, the meeting was turned over to Blair, K3YD by the secretary to run the meeting.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved, as was the treasurers report by Treasurer KB3RI.

Treasurer, KB3RI read the applications for five new members to the club. They include:

Donald Jennings, K6QDT; Earl R. Shay Sr. W3GGE; Vern Burdon, N5IEP; Ed Romig, K3SVU; and Louis Hoffman, K4GJV. They were unanimously approved for membership.

The nominating committee, presented the following members as officers for the coming year:

For President: W3PYF, Clarence
KW3W, Bob
For Vice Pres: W3TDF, Ray
For Secretary: NQ3D, Mike
For Treasurer: KA3MNY, Roy
For Board of
Directors : KB3RI, Bob
K3YD, Blair
K3ANS, Bill
KA3NJR, Janice
KA3EED, Ken
N3CVH, Tony
W2SPK, Bart

(FOUR BOARD MEMBERS TO BE ELECTED)

President KU3K automatically on board for coming year.

Barry, KU3X announced the awarding of the club WAS award to WA3RSQ. He was not present to collect his certificate. Two members have made the necessary contacts for the club DX100 award, but paperwork has not been submitted.

The Picnic Chairman reported on the results of the picnic. It was enjoyed by nearly 60 members and families. The horse shoe tournament was on but the Champs still reign. The picnic which started at 11:00 AM ran until 8:00 PM. An announcement was made of the weather bureau tour on September 18th, followed by a fellowship meeting at the airport restaurant. (dutch treat).

W3TDF next updated the information available about the PA. QSO Party and promises more information in this news letter coming up. He also announces that there will be a Golf outing for members at Green Pond Golf course at 8:00 AM on the same day as the weather bureau tour.

A request was made for operators for the Phizer 5 RACE, KB3RI volunteered to chair the communications. Information on the 100 mile bike race will be forthcoming upon return of KU3K, chairman of that event.

Blair, K3YD expressed the feelings of all in regard to N3FEA's loss of his wife and announced that a donation was sent in memory to the Cancer Society. An acknowledgement has been received.

A report from EMA test us that there were 9 emergency reports via *1 in July. In August there were 12. A number of the call-ins were from amateurs who did not give their call letters completely.

The club banquet committee was discussed. Bill, K3ANS will chair and W3TDF, Ray will assist.

The club annual Christmas raffle was discussed, but no chairman was found. A dues increase got into this discussion but no definite conclusions were arrived at.

The club drawing was held with the following winners: N3CVH, KB3TK, N3FBU, W3CJI, KW3W and K3DBF.

Following the business meeting K9TBD spoke on amplifiers and W3TDF on Antennas.

de Roy, KA3MNY Secretary

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LOCAL CABLE COMPANY TO RUN HAM PROGRAM

For those of us who use Sammons Communications Cable System, Joe, N3ELM, General Manager of this system, informs us that on October 13th, at 7:30 PM on Sammons Cable Channel 21, or Channel H, as indicated, the latest ARRL Amateur Radio Tape will be run as part of the public service program of Sammons.

This is one cable system who cares about leakage and interference to other systems, lets be sure to support them.

de Clarence W3PYF

FROM THE OLD MAN
by Clarence W3PYF

Many of you may wonder why we should be concerned with the Federal Communications Commission's recent decision to take the 220-220 Mhz portion of our band and give it to another service, which amounts to 15 per cent of the international primary allocations between 30 and 24,000 MHz.

What can happen now, is that we are now in a position that the FCC can at the request of any of the commercial services begin a slow erosion of our other frequencies. As WA3ZIV, president of the Reading Radio said in the September issue of the RRC Bulletin, "the FCC's arbitrary action could signal the beginning of even more frequency grabs from the Amateur Service."

"What's to stop the FCC from going after a section of 20 meters for exclusive use of the State Department and its embassies? Fantasy? Not according to the people in the American Radio Relay League's regulatory branch."

The FCC apparently does not want to listen to the ARRL, the Department of Defense, which also opposed the reallocation, or individual amateurs, who will it heed?

Lets start a letter writing campaign to our Senators and Congressman? Those are the people who are supposed to represent the interests of the taxpayer.

The ARRL has suggested we ask legislators to "Direct the FCC to enforce the regulations rules, and polices in effect as of August 3rd as the relate to Amateur Radio Service in the 200-225 MHz frequency band."

Here are the addresses of our State Senators, take a few minutes and drop a QSL card or letter in the mail and give them your feelings.

Senator John Heinz, Senate Office Building, Washington, DC 20510..Senator Arlen Specter, Senate Office Building, Washington DC 20510 and U.S. Representative Donald Ritter, House of Representatives, Washington, DC 20515 . Lets make this a club effort, write those letters before more harm is done.

For this month, I am going to ask all of you what you want to see here in this newsletter. What do you like, what do you dislike, I'll try to make it you're newsletter.

What are your habits? Do you read the letter cover to cover, or do you like any particular type of article, let me know and we will try to keep you happy.

I am going to ask again, for any articles you may want to write, I want to make it a club project, instead of just two or three members. If you have any fears that you may make mistakes, don't worry, if you make them, you can join my club of mistake makers and hope that Norm, K3NZ finds all the misspelled words, before he prints the paper. If you just rough out the story, I'll try to make it sound as bad as my stuff.

The picnic was a great success, and our thanks to KA3MNY, Roy, KB3RI, Bob and W3TDF, Ray for the great time they arranged.

If you missed the September meeting you missed a great program by Joe, K9TBD and Ray, W3TDF on Op amps and antennas. It was one of the most informative that we have had in many a meeting.

Bob, KU3K informs me that he will not be able to lead the Novice Classes this year until perhaps after January..Is there anyone in the club who will pick up the ball on this, a very important part of our club activities. Contact Bob and he will tell you what is involved.

Congratulations to Bill, K3ANS who passed his Extra license at our VE testing in September.

I was amused by a recent article in one of the recent W5YI reports which reported that three Japanese firms are teaming up to develop the intelligent toilet. The toilet of the future will double as a home health monitoring system. Five vital signs are checked as you go pott; blood pressure, pulse, weight, temperature and urine. The results are displayed on an LCD monitor and transmitted automatically by telephone to a doctor, hospital or computer center for evaluation.

I don't know if this was written, pardon the expression "with tongue in cheek" or it is true, but it seems to be a good story.

73 till next month.

Clarence, W3PYF

WHAT THE HECK IS ASCII?
by Joel, K9TBD

A number of operators have been thrown into the "wunnerful" world of digital communications because of packet radio. Many of these operators have not had any interest in the method of digital communications but have bumped into a few hurdles and have had to learn what some of the aspects of their computers or terminals just to get their station operational.

ASCII (pronounced "askey") stands for the American Standard Code for Information Interchange. It has become an internationally adopted standard mostly by 'de facto' and even companies like IBM which use their own method of encoding characters have acknowledged its usefulness.

Our modern computers only understand 1's and 0's which is called the binary (meaning 2) system of counting. Somehow our alphabet of 26 letters together with the other symbols (0-9,etc) have to be represented in binary terms. In decimal, the number 45 really means 4 tens plus 5 ones or 4*10 + 5*1. In binary, the positional number system is powers of two instead of powers of ten. Decimal places are called (ones,tens,-hundreds,etc) but binary positions are called (ones, twos, fours, eights (you guess the next)). Thus in binary the decimal number 45 could be represented as 32+8+4+1. Which with only two digits for each position (0,1) is 101101. Reading the binary number right to left say that there is 1 one, zero 2's, 1 four, 1 eight, zero 16's and 1 thirty-two.

The ASCII code then is a binary representation (that a computer or terminal can understand) of the various letters and numbers. By convention, the first thirty -two (0-31) codes are reserved for control functions. Some of the familiar ones are carriage return, line feed, bell, and form feed. These were setup to operate teletype machines various mechanical functions and today there are screen equivalent functions.

The remainder of the (total 128) ASCII codes are set up for the upper and lower case characters and numbers. For instance the numbers from 65 to 90 (decimal) are the capital letters, the numbers from 48 to 57 are the numbers 0,1,2,...,9, the lower case letters start at 97.

These codes could be represented in any number base and often can be found in the e common bases of binary(2), decimal(10), hexadecimal(16) or octal(8). You may find them listed in their entirety on most of the bulletin boards or in many of the manuals for packet boxes or your computer manual.

When using your packet box, avoid using the control codes (those generated by holding down the control key while depressing other keys) because many have special meanings to the box. For instance select a printable character such as the '@' for changing streams.

Different computers and terminals do not have the same printable character set. For instance the vertical bar on a PC is not on many ASCII terminals. For instance My C-64 actually uses the English pound sign for that character. Since it is not used for much else I selected it for my change stream character.

Get a list of your computer or terminal characters and their decimal equivalents, then you can easily change your characters which the packet box requires for various functions. Most of the packet boxes want the character represented in hexadecimal - find a table to translate between decimal and hexadecimal (CRC handbook or ARRL handbook or your computer/terminal book).

What character does the number 7 represent on your computer? What character is 3?

73 Joel K9TBD

(answer: Bell ETX) "Ding - End-of-Text)" is what 73 means.

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TALK ABOUT TURKEYS
de W3LR

Many of us who spent a lot of time listening during the course of the problems which followed "GILBERT", the major hurricane, were proud of the great job done by our member, Dave Porter, K2BPP, and many of other amateurs operating and handling the emergency traffic, during the clear frequency called by the FCC. Some chose to interfere with this operation, Including one of our local members. We ask that he does not do it again. He is known.

Don't do it no 'mo.. de Don, <W3LR>

OPERATIONS ON OSCAR 13

by Tom, N3CXP

Operations on AMSAT Oscar 13 continues flawlessly as the satellite begins it third month of operation. Oscar 13 is the second in the AMSAT series of satellites in high elliptical orbits, providing a hemisphere of coverage for several hours, virtually every day.

The satellite was launched in early July on a European Space Agency rocket from Korou, French Guiana. Unlike its predecessor Oscar 10, operations. On the first night of operation, July 22, I heard hundreds of signals across the 150 KHz passband of the mode B transponder (435 MHz up, 145 MHz down). Transponder loading has eased considerably since, improving the strength of the downlink. As operations are fully duplex, it is not unusual to hear your own signal with S7 strength for an S1 noise threshold, when the satellite is near apogee. This is a rather resounding signal considering the 80,000 km round trip. the duplex mode provides for very enjoyable contacts. The current operational schedule of the satellite provides for approximately 1/2 hours of mode L operation (1296 MHz up, 435 MHz down) and mode JL (144 MHz up, 435 MHz down) when the satellite is at apogee. This time was chosen so antenna pointing of the high gain UHF array is towards earth. The majority of users, however still utilize mode B.

While setting up an Oscar station is not technically difficult, it can be expensive and is involved because of the number of station components. High gain circularly polarized antennas, low loss feedline, a good all mode 2m receiver and preamplifier, a minimum of about 50 watts to a 13.5 dBd uplink antenna, a 11.5 dBd receive antenna and accurate antenna pointing capabilities are a must.

My station consists of a Kenwood TS440 linked to a Microwave Modules transverter, and a 100 watt 435 MHz antenna for transmit/receive capabilities on 435 MHz. I receive Mode B with a Kenwood TR9130 2m mobile transceiver and a mast mounted ARR preamp. (Receive preamps are an absolute must.) In a pinch, when the preamp is down, I have used a television UHF/VHF preamp with good results, however expect some desensing on transmit. Antennas are Telex circularly polarized yagis with 14.5 dBd and 11.5 dBd gain on 70 cm and 2 m respectively.

I have worked stations from the USSR to Hawaii without the usual pileups, and for long periods, without the frequency changing of antenna positions required on the earlier circular orbit satellites. If anyone is interested, feel free to contact me on 146.70 or by phone. A good source of bulletins and information can be found on the AMSAT net each Tuesday night at 9pm local time on 3.840 MHz.

de Tom, N3CXP

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NOVICE CLASSES TO START

Led by members, KC3SM and KA3MNY, Novice classes will begin on October 14th at the EMA headquarters meeting room. If you can help with this great project contact either of them and offer to help. This is one of the most important aspects of our club activities. Become a part of it. Contact Roy and offer your help. de <W3PYF>

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The following is an editorial in the Easton Express of Monday September 19th.

THE HAMS COME THROUGH

Once again we have been reminded of the value of amateur radio operators, knows as hams, as providers of communication in times of emergency. When Hurricane Gilbert stgruck Jamaica, Dianna Serfass of Bethlehem Township became worred because her daughter and son-in-law, had gone to the island for their honeymoon.

It was not until Serfass received two telephone calls ham operators relaying word that her loved ones were safe, that her anxiety was relieved. The hams hhave been performing such unsung services for many years. Locally they provided important communications in the disastrous 1955 Diane flood.

The Delaware-Lehigh Amateur Radio Club holds training exercises to be ready to serve in emergencies. The public can be grateful that these communications enthusiasts are around and stand ready to fill the gap when when normal communications fail....

(The following was found and extracted from THE BEXAR WIRE, a jointly published newsletter by the Alamo Repeater Association, the San Antonio Radio Club, and the San Antonio Repeater Organization in San Antonio, Texas).

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Editors Note: The DLARC NEWSLETTER does not ordinarily publish purely scientific articles having no direct application to amateur radio, but the following treatise is of compelling interest because of the revolutionary concepts expressed, and so we thought to make an exception to our usual policy just this once. The identity of the original author is unknown, but Ray Bilger W3TDF, has repeated some of the experiments and has slightly revised the monograph to conform to his empirical research. <W3PYF>

THE DARK SUCKER THEOREM

For years it was believe that "light" was emitted from an electric bulb; recent information has proved otherwise -- DARK is sucked into the bulb. The bulb is therefore a DARK SUCKER.

There are many types and sizes of DARK SUCKERS. The largest manufactures of DARK SUCKERS are General Electric and Sylvania. Some modern DARK SUCKERS utilize solid power to operate properly. Solid power units can be purchased from Eveready, Exide, and Mallory. The DARK SUCKER theorem proves the existence of DARK SUCKERS as well as proving that dark is heavier and faster than light. The proof follows:

ELECTRIC BULBS. When it is operating there is less dark near the electric bulb than at a distance of 100 feet; therefore it is sucking dark and can be classified as a DARK SUCKER. The larger the DARK SUCKER the greater the distance it can suck dark. The larger the DARK SUCKER the greater its capacity for dark. The dark sucking capabilities are evident when the DARK SUCKER has reached its capacity and will no longer suck dark. Notice the dark area on the inside portion of the DARK SUCKER. The larger the DARK SUCKER the larger the darkened area found within.

This type of DARK SUCKER can be made directional by placing a shield around a portion of the unit or behind it. This will prevent dark from entering the dark sucker from that side, thereby extending its range on the unshielded side.

DARK SUCK POWER UNITS. DARK SUCKER solid power units may be purchased locally at a variety of outlets. Size does not determine the life expectancy of the DARK SUCKER power unit. These solid power units work with many modern DARK SUCKERS. The dark absorbed by the active portions of the DARK SUCKER is chemically converted into an inert substance and stored in the solid power unit. This inert dark builds up and gradually diminishes the capability of the DARK SUCKER to such dark.

When the solid power units are full of dark they are replaced with fresh ones and are disposed of in landfills. Gradually over a long period of time this inert dark is reabsorbed from the earth by the most powerful DARK SUCKER in this part of the Universe -- THE SUN.

An example of the conversion of dark by the solid power units is the automobile. The automotive power unit is of a special design permitting the recharging of dark absorbing capacity. These are usually two or four large DARK SUCKERS located on the front of the vehicle and a number of smaller filtered DARK SUCKERS on the rear and sides. These filters are required to remove a certain percentage of red and yellow from total dark because of the special internal construction of the power unit. The power unit permits the vehicle to be utilized during periods of no dark by the conversion of sucked/stored dark. The unit has a darkened interior which can be evidenced by cutting the device in half in a darkened room -- NO DARK WILL BE SUCKED INTO THE UNIT!

DARK IS HEAVIER THAN "LIGHT". The concept of "light" is a fallacious construct devised by some people who do not have the mental capacity to absorb the basic principles of dark physics. These microcephalics have also invented a unit of measure called the "photon" with which they proceed to measure their "light" substance. Since we all know that anything of real value or substance outweighs a similar item of less (or non existent) importance, further proof of the universality of dark is that DARK IS HEAVIER THAN LIGHT!

YANKEE DOODLING

PA QSO PARTY TIMES

I've heard lots of different times mentioned as the activity periods for the PA QSO PARTY this month--some right, and others quite wrong. The official contest rules are sitting in front of me as I write this, so, once-and-for-all, the times are: Saturday, Oct 8th 1200 EDT till 0100 EDT on the 9th. (That's 1600Z to 0500Z; standard time doesn't start till the first week in November.) On Sunday, 9 October, the contest starts again at 0900 EDT and continues till 1800 EDT. (that's 1300Z 'till 2200Z)

For the casual operator who plans a few hours in the contest, an error of an hour or two isn't critical. For a serious effort, a lost hour can mean 60 to 90 lost contacts! 'Nuff said!

CONTEST EXCHANGE

If you are planning a casual effort and just want to know what to send and receive, here's the scoop. Send a 3-digit serial number starting with 001, and your location. For PA stations, the location is the county, out of state, send your ARRL section. On CW, there suggested 3-letter county designators; i.e. NHA for Northampton, LEH for Lehigh, BER for Berks, BUX for Bucks, MOE for Monroe, MGY for Montgomery. (That should cover about 99% of the club.) You send that exchange, and receive the same from the other guy/gal. You can work the same station many times; each band/mode is new territory. (i.e. 40 CW, and 40 SSB count as different bands.) Don't forget the novice bands, and DX is ok, too.

Suggested frequencies:

BAND	CW	SSB
160	1810	1850
75/80	3540	3980
40	7040	7280
20	14040	14280
15	21040	21380
10	28040	28580
NOVICE	10 KHz up from band edge	
MOBILE	5 KHZ below listed freq.'s	

Activity will be most intense on 20, 40 and 75/80. On those bands stations may be found as much as ± 30 KHz from listed activity frequencies at peak hours.

KUDOS

1. To Dave Porter, K2BPP, for his super job of communications from Jamaica during and after hurricane Gilbert. Dave was on the air describing the storm, and then was the primary communications for the entire country for several days. He was instrumental in bringing in the first plane-loads of disaster relief supplies and equipment. (Dave is the Honcho of AT&T's Hawley Satellite facility and lives just across the Delaware from DLARC county.

2. To Bill, K3ANS, for a local Public Relations coup. Bill, with a Channel 69 news crew in his shack, spoke with K2BPP and demonstrated amateur radio emergency communications. A VCR tape of this can go a long way in defending our use of the frequency spectrum and allowing us efficient antenna heights.

3. To the unsung crew of VE's who run DLARC's exams every month, the night after the meeting. Without these folks there would be no future for ham radio. We salute: KC3II, KA3MNY, W3TDF, N3EBH, W2CCE, NC3P, K3GQJ, W3APE, W3BI, KU3K, K3CQY, KW3W, WA3OKD, K300, AC3M, & K3YU!

4. Finally, we also recognize those folks who have studied hard and have passed exams and have upgraded so far in 1988. They include: (TO EXTRA CLASS) K3ANS, W3FYK, KD3HS, WA3OKD, AND WB3CTR (now NQ3D); (TO ADVANCED CLASS): N3EYT, AND WB3DTG; (TO GENERAL): KA3SIT, AND, (TO TECHNICIAN): KA3MTY.

All of these folks were DLARC club members when they upgraded, according to Don, KC3II; several others have joined the club after upgrading. (The testing team had a total of 28 upgrades so far this year--members and non-members--many from Reading & Stroudsburg.)

NEAT CATALOGS

Can be many things, but usually include antenna stuff. Some good ones include: DAVIS RF, P.O. BOX 230, CARLISLE, MA. 07141. This outfit sells wire, coax, insulators, and aluminum tubing. The catalog includes data on phased vertical arrays--a very effective antenna on 40, or 80. The catalog costs $2--refundable with a purchase.

Another good one is available from: RADIOWORKS, BOX 6159, PORTSMOUTH, VA 23703. This one lists wire, coax, insulators, baluns, tuners, and some interesting antenna kits. (These include loops, windoms, extended Zepps, and others) If you like to play with antennas, you need this catalog on your bookshelf. Some special goodies in this catalog are 450# test nylon cord in white and OLIVE DRAB (for hidden antennas) and DACRON line with excellent UV resistance. RADIOWORKS asks $1 for their catalog.

(Many of the companies which supply parts to our hobby are "mom & pop" businesses run out of a garage on a small PC. These companies don't have real deep pockets, so when they ask a buck or two for a 50 page catalog, pitch in. If you don't buy something, you can at least keep the company in business for the next guy. Most are good about giving credit for a prepaid catalog.)

73 de K3YD

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IRAN - EP2HZ on 21,290 KHz from 1300 UTC. QSL Assan to Box 16765-Tehran, Iran.

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KAZAKHSTAN - Now thru 30 October. The rare Oblast 024 (UL7K-) is on all bands with cw and ssb by a team of ULs who promise round-the-clock operation. QSL via Box 88.

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MAURITIUS I. - 3B8DA on 14,222 KHz from 1230 UTC. QSL Alex to his '88 CBA.

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MAYOTTE - FH5EG likes 28,005-012 KHz daily between 1530 and 1730 UTC. He offers skeds on 15 and 20. QSL via F6EZV. ... FH4EE on 21,335 KHz from 1900 UTC.

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MONGOLIA - JT1BQ is frequently near 21,234 KHz from 0015 UTC. QSL Togo to: P.O. Box 27, Nalaikh, Mongolia. ... JT1BG near 21,217 KHz at 0045 UTC. QSL Bator to CBA.

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NIGERIA - 5N9GM is always near 28,555-560 KHz from 2200 UTC. QSL via I8XIU.

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N. YEMEN - In a QSO with EA9IE, Juan advised that the 4WØEA DXpedition is GO for 10 days, beginning in early October. The exact starting date - no later than 10 October (and possibly shortly after 1 October) - is dependent on at least 5 team-members arranging leave-time from their jobs. They still plan operation on all bands with cw and ssb on an around-the-clock schedule. QSL via EA5CTP.

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OMAN - A4XJW, via Long Path, has a fine signal near 14,190 KHz most days from about 1200 UTC. QSL Abdul via N4WF.

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PACIFIC ISLANDS - Now to 30 Oct. SM7PKK, presently signing SM7PKK/5W1 to 10 October, will Island-hop for a few days each as /KH8, /ZK3, /A3, 3D2KK and /ZK1. He plans cw about 5 KHz above the low ends of 10-80; ssb near 3795, 7075, 14,195, 21,195 and 28,595 KHz - QSX as announced. QSL to his CBA (separately for each contact).

***

RODRIGUEZ I. - 3B9FR, who was exclusively on 20m, complied with requests and is now active on 21,335 KHz from 1700 UTC. He recently announced that he will be on 10 and 40 very soon. QSL via F6FNU.

***

SCOTLAND - Now to 24 Oct. At Loch Ness, GM4LDU promises.... that if they can find the Loch Ness Monster, you'll get to QSO him via GB4LNH - on all bands.

***

SENEGAL - 6W7OG on 21,255 KHz from 0100 UTC, obviously enjoys describing his environs and his plans to expand his operations. QSL via F2YT.

***

TANZANIA - 5H3RB on 28,535-550 KHz daily from 1930 UTC. He will schedule other bands on request. QSL via NM2R.

***

TURKEY - TA3C roams 28,463-565 KHz from about 1530 UTC. At the same time, TA3D is on cw in the bottom 30 KHz of 10-meters. QSL both to their respective CBAs.

***

SWAZILAND - 3DAØAN on 21,359 KHz at 1830 UTC making skeds for 3795 KHz beginning around 0200 UTC. QSL via WK4Y.

***

ZAMBIA - 9J2AL is usually near 28,610 KHz from 1600 UTC. QSL via WDØHHM.

***

ZIMBABWE - Z21GN is regularly on 28,485-490 KHz from 1600 UTC. QSL via NY4X.

THE DELAWARE-LEHIGH AMATEUR RADIO CLUB, INC.

NEWS

RD #4
GREYSTONE BUILDING
NAZARETH, PA
18064

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

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

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1988

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CLUB MEETING NIGHT

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

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