

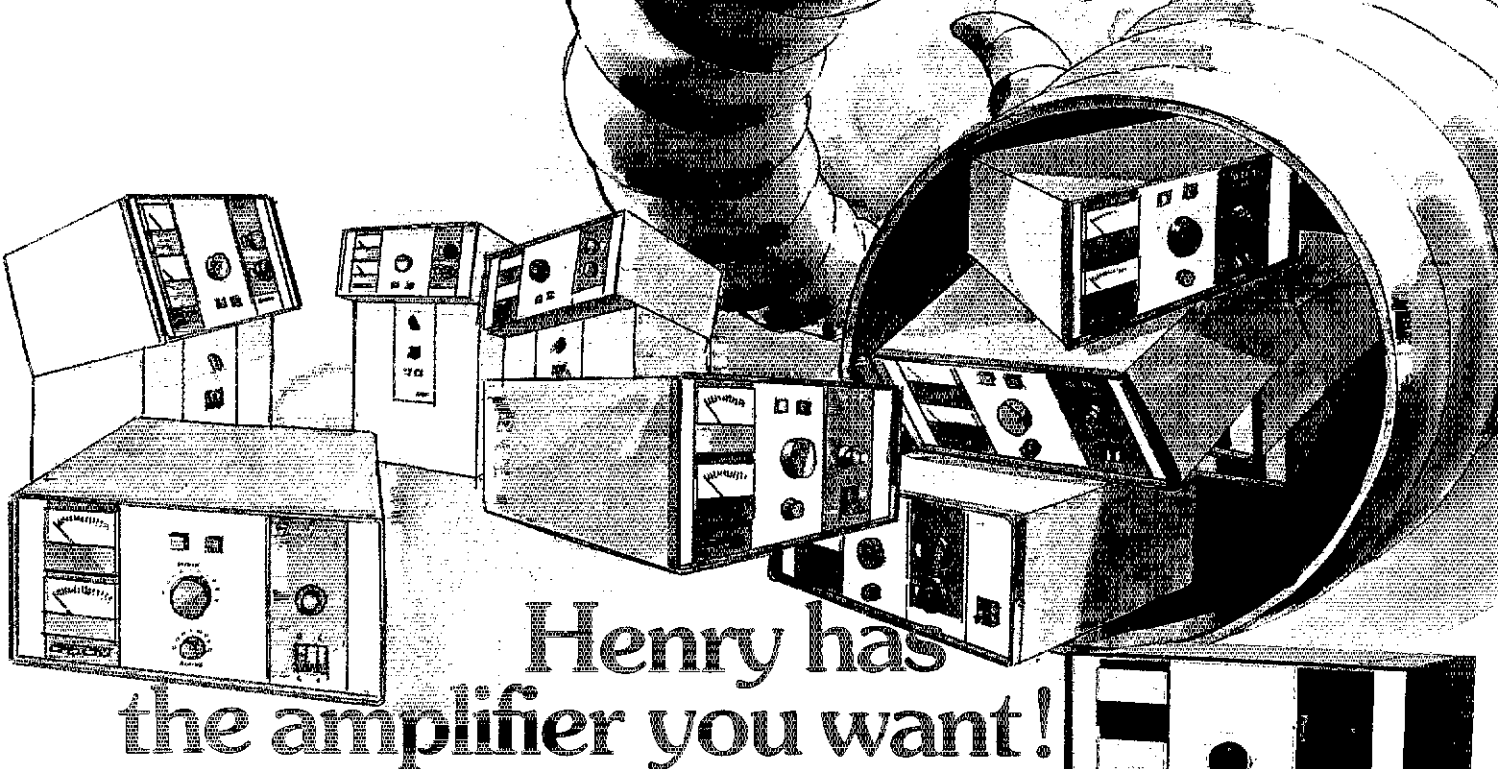
QST

devoted entirely to Amateur Radio



Happy Holidays,
readers!





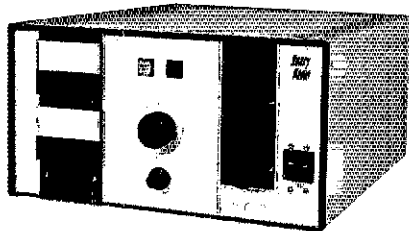
Henry has the amplifier you want!

Take your choice. The world famous 2K Desk Classic, 2K Console Classic and 3K Console Classic HF amplifiers speak for themselves. Now to complete your range of choice, the superb new 3002-A and 2002-A for 146 MHz and the 3004-A and 2004-A for 440 MHz.

Now a veritable cornucopia of superb amplifiers. Just make your choice!

2K Classic...the culmination of more than fifteen years of developing the 2K series into the world famous line that sets the standards for top quality HF linears. A true "workhorse", built to loaf along at full legal power, trouble free, for years of hard service. Operates on all amateur bands, 80 through 15 meters (export models include 10 meter).

2K Classic "X"...We can't think of any way to make this magnificent 2000 watt amplifier better. Rugged...durable...the last amplifier you may ever need to buy.



2KD Classic...a desk model designed to operate at 2000 watts effortlessly, using two Eimac 3-500Z glass envelope triodes, a Pi-L plate circuit and a rotary silver plated tank coil. We challenge

you to find a better desk model for even a thousand dollars more.

3K Classic MkII...uses the superb Eimac 3CX1200A7 tube. More than 13db gain. We believe the 3K to be the finest amateur linear available anywhere...the amplifier of every amateur's dreams.

Henry amateur amplifiers are available from select dealers throughout the U.S. and are being exported to amateurs all over the world. Henry Radio also offers a broad line of commercial FCC type accepted amplifiers for two way FM communications to 500 MHz, as well as special RF power generators for industrial and scientific users. Call or write Ted Shannon or Mary Silva for full information.

2002-A...a bright new rework of our popular 2002 2 meter amplifier. Uses the new Eimac 3CX800A7. The RF chassis uses a 1/4 wave length strip line design for extremely reliable approach. It provides 2000 watts input for SSB and 1000 watts input for CW. Because this tube is rated at an unheard of 15dB gain, only about 25 watts drive is required for full output.

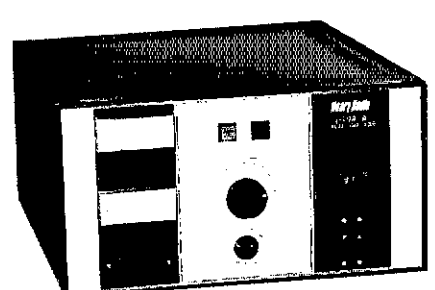
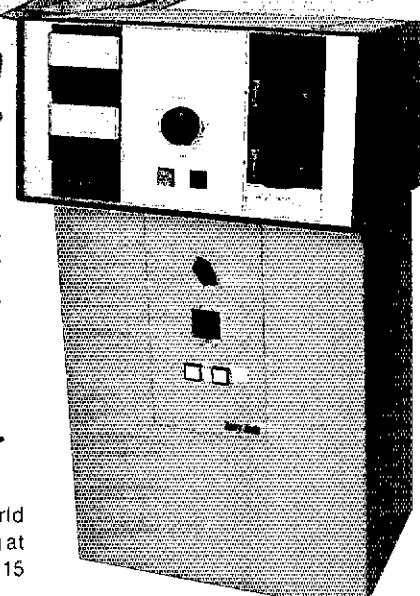
2004-A The 400 MHz version of 2002-A. Write for full specifications.

3002-A A superb new 2 meter full power amplifier using the 8877 for 1500 watts output. You can't buy a better VHF amplifier.

3004-A Identical to the 3002-A except re-designed for UHF 1000 watts output...430-450 MHz.

We stock these plus many other fine names:

AEA • ARCO • ARRL • ASTRON • B & K • B & W • BIRD • CDE • CONNECT-SYSTEMS • CUSHCRAFT • EIMAC • HAL • HUSTLER • HY-GAIN • ICOM • KENWOOD • LARSEN • NYE • TEMPO • VIBROPLEX • YAESU



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TOLL FREE ORDER NUMBER: (800) 421-6631 For all states except California, Calif. residents please call collect on our regular numbers

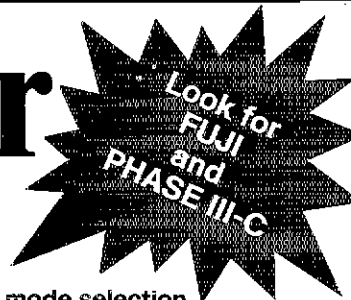
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Good for Satellite Digital QSOs

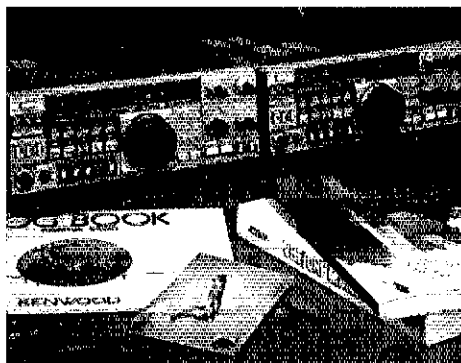
Matching Pair

TS-711A/811A VHF/UHF all-mode base stations



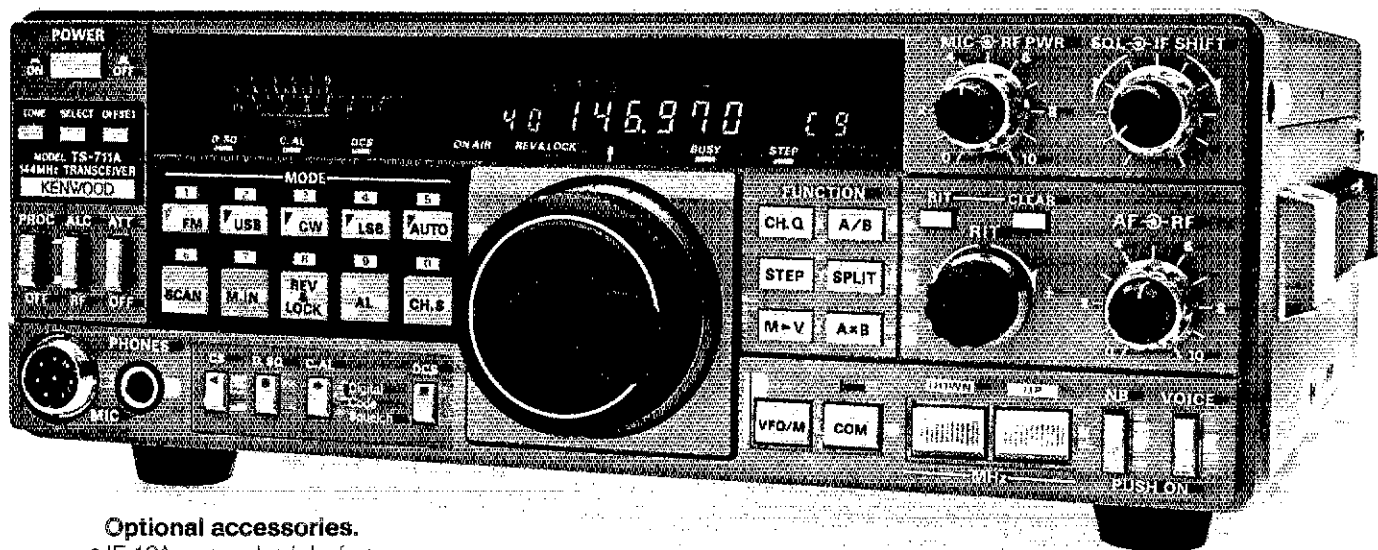
The TS-711A 2 meter and the TS-811A 70 centimeter all mode transceivers are the perfect rigs for your VHF and UHF operations. Both rigs feature Kenwood's new Digital Code Squelch (DCS) signaling system. Together, they form the perfect "matching pair" for satellite operation.

- **Highly stable dual digital VFOs.**
The 10 Hz step, dual digital VFOs offer excellent stability through the use of a TCXO (Temperature Compensated Crystal Oscillator).
- **Large fluorescent multi-function display.**
Shows frequency, RIT shift, VFO A/B, SPLIT, ALERT, repeater offset, digital code, and memory channel.
- **40 multi-function memories.**
Stores frequency, mode, repeater offset, and CTCSS tone. Memories are backed up with a built-in lithium battery.



- **Versatile scanning functions.**
Programmable band and memory scan (with channel lock-out). "Center-stop" tuning on FM. An "alert" function lets you listen for activity on your priority channel while listening on another frequency. **A Kenwood exclusive!**
- **RF power output control.**
Continuously adjustable from 2 to 25 watts.

- **Automatic mode selection.**
You may select the mode manually using the front panel mode keys. Manual mode selection is verified in International Morse Code.
- **All-mode squelch.**
- **High performance noise blanker.**
- **Speech processor.**
For maximum efficiency on SSB and FM.
- **IF shift.**
- **"Quick-Step" tuning.**
Vary the tuning characteristics from "conventional VFO feel" to a stepping action.
- **Built-in AC power supply.**
Operation on 12 volts DC is also possible.
- **Semi break-in CW, with side tone.**
- **VS-1 voice synthesizer (optional)**
More TS-711A/811A information is available from authorized Kenwood dealers.



Optional accessories.

- IF-10A computer interface
- IF-232C level translator
- CD-10 call sign display
- SP-430 external speaker
- VS-1 voice synthesizer
- TU-5 CTCSS tone unit
- MB-430 mobile mount
- MC-60A, MC-80, MC-85 deluxe desk top microphones
- MC-48B 16-key DTMF, MC-43S UP/DOWN mobile hand microphones
- SW-200A/B SWR/power meters:
SW-200A 1.8-150 MHz
SW-200B 140-450 MHz
- SWT-1 2-m antenna tuner
- SWT-2 70-cm antenna tuner
- PG-2U DC power cable

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1111 West Walnut Street
Compton, California 90220

Complete service manuals are available for all Trio-Kenwood transceivers and most accessories. Specifications and prices are subject to change without notice or obligation.



ICOM MICRO

ONLY ICOM COULD BUILD IT!

A new micro-sized 2-meter handheld with all the performance and reliability you've come to expect from an ICOM!

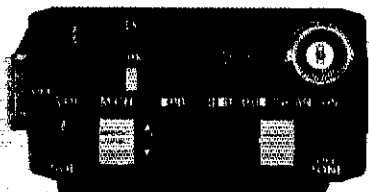
The ICOM Micro. A breakthrough that ends every amateur radio operator's quest for that one true, do-any-thing, go-anywhere 2-meter handheld.

Miniaturization. The Micro gives you all the advantages and performance of a larger handheld, in a package so small, so refined, so well built that only ICOM could build it like this.

Measuring only 4.6" high by 2.3" wide, by 1.1" deep, the Micro fits in your pocket or purse as easily as a cassette tape. This miniaturization doesn't compromise ICOM quality. It's exactly what you'd expect from ICOM: high performance in a micro package.

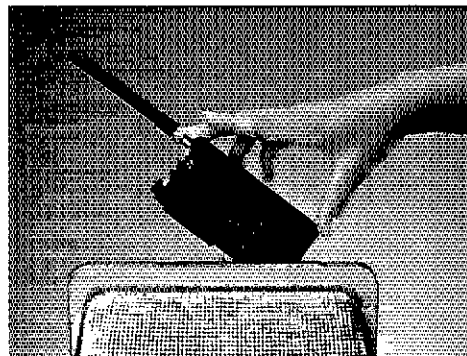
Full Featured. And ICOM hasn't compromised features for size. The IC- μ 2AT DTMF version includes ten

programmable memories with odd off-set capability, an LCD readout on the



top panel for easy readability, up to three watts of output (optional), 32 built-in subaudible tones AND wide-band receive coverage from 138 to 166.995MHz in 5kHz steps for MARS/CAP operation and weather broadcasts. There's also a simple to use digital TouchStep Tuning System for fast shirt-pocket frequency adjustments. An IC- μ 2A version is also available without DTMF.

Accessories. The Micro utilizes existing ICOM handheld accessories plus it hosts a new line of battery packs, long life to alkaline battery cases.



ICOM
First in Communications

ICOM America, Inc., 2380-116th Ave NE, Bellevue, WA 98004 Customer Service Hotline (206) 454-7819
3150 Premier Drive, Suite 126, Irving, TX 75063

ICOM CANADA, A Division of ICOM America, Inc., 3071-#5 Road, Unit 9, Richmond, B.C. V6X 2T4, Canada

All stated specifications are approximate and subject to change without notice or obligation. All ICOM radios significantly exceed FCC regulations limiting spurious emissions. μ 2AT1088-2

It's been a quarter of a century since Amateur Radio entered the space age via a tiny, odd-shaped box called OSCAR I. A two-part article beginning on page 15 of this issue explores the OSCAR program and the vital decisions that must be made soon about a new generation of amateur spacecraft. (cover art by Jim Massara, N2EST/14)



December 1986

Volume LXX Number 12

QST (ISSN: 0033-4812) is published monthly as its official journal by the American Radio Relay League, Newington, CT USA. Official organ of the Canadian Radio Relay League.

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Second-class postage paid at Hartford, CT and at additional mailing offices. Postmaster: Form 3579 requested.

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QST is available to blind and physically handicapped individuals on flexible discs from the Library of Congress, National Library Service for the Blind & Physically Handicapped, Washington, DC 20542.

Indexed by Applied Science and Technology Index, Library of Congress Catalog Card No. 21-9421.

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Or This Inexpensive It Really Shouldn't Be This Easy

Remember just a few years ago, how it took a roomful of equipment just to work RTTY. And if you wanted more than one mode it took a dedicated computer system costing thousands of dollars. The new AEA Pakratts are proving it doesn't take lots of equipment or money to enjoy working all bands in five different modes.

First, A Good Idea

The idea behind the Pakratt is very simple. One controller that does Morse, Baudot, ASCII, AMTOR, and Packet, and works both HF and VHF bands. Of course the decoding, protocol, and signal processing software must be included in the unit, and connection to the computer and transceiver have to be easy. The unit also has to be small and require only 12 volts, so it will work both in the shack and on the road.

Second, Computer Compatible

It doesn't matter what kind of computer you have, we have a Pakratt for you. The PK-64 works with the popular Commodore 64 or 128, and the PK-232 works with any other computer or terminal that has an RS-232 serial port. The PK-64 doesn't require any additional programs. Simply connect to the computer and transceiver and you're on the air. The PK-232 needs a terminal or modem program for your computer. The one you're using with your telephone modem will work just fine.

Fourth, AEA Quality and Price

Not many manufacturers like to discuss quality and price at the same time. AEA thinks you want high quality and low price in any product you buy, so that's what you get with the Pakratts. Ask any friend who owns AEA gear about our quality. The people who buy our products are our best salespeople. As for price, the PK-64 costs \$219.95, or \$319.95 with the HF option. The PK-64A, an enhanced software unit with a longer flexible computer cable, costs \$269.95 or \$369.95 with the HF option. The PK-232 costs \$319.95 with the HF modem included. All prices are Amateur Net and available from your favorite amateur radio dealer. For more information contact your local dealer or AEA.

Prices and specifications subject to change without notice or obligation.

PAKRATT™ Model PK-64



PAKRATT™ Model PK-232

Third, Performance and Features

The real measure of any data controller is what kind of on-air performance it gives. While the PK-64 and PK-232 use different types of modems, both give excellent performance on VHF. The optional HF modem of the PK-64 uses independent four-pole Chebyshev filters for both Mark and Space tones, and A.M. detection. The HF option can be factory or field installed.

The PK-232 uses an eight-pole bandpass filter followed by a limiter discriminator with automatic threshold correction. The internal modem automatically selects the filter parameters, CW $F_c = 800$ Hz, BW = 200 Hz; HF $F_c = 2210$ Hz, BW = 450 Hz; VHF $F_c = 1700$ Hz, BW = 2600 Hz.

The PK-64 uses on screen indicators to show status, mode, and DCD (Data Carrier Detect) while the PK-232 uses front panel indicators. Both units use discriminator style tuning for HF operation. And that's just the tip of the iceberg. Features like multiple connects on packet, hardware HDLC, CW speed tracking, and other standard AEA software features are included in both the PK-64 and PK-232.

AEA

Advanced Electronic Applications, Inc.
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THE BIGGEST IMPROVEMENT
IN YOUR SHACK

4218XL 2 METER BOOMER

Boomer XL is "the antenna for 2-meter DX". More than 3 years of design, antenna range tests, and on-the-air contesting have been combined to produce the 4218XL's higher gain and cleaner pattern. This antenna is designed to survive. It features step tapered boom, tubular support braces and all stainless steel hardware. The new 4218XL is the only antenna with this great combination of features to make your 2 meter activity more successful and satisfying.

SPECIFICATIONS

frequency range 144-145 MHz,
18 elements, boomlength 28.8 ft.,
typical SWR 1.2:1, 50Ω T-match,
beamwidth 2 x 13°

turn radius 16.7 ft.,
windload 3.5 ft.², weight 14.3 lbs.
Excellent gain,

SHOULD BE ON THE TOWER

ANT FACTS

PREINSTALLATION SWR CHECK

Checking SWR before installation is easy. Find an open area and stand your antenna with the boom vertical, reflector end down. Support the antenna with the reflector a few feet off the ground. The antenna can be held in place with light rope. **STAY AWAY FROM POWER LINES.**

This process reduces the ground effects. You can make tentative SWR checks here. The SWR may be slightly different when the antenna is moved to its permanent position. It is likely that the variation will not be significant. When you have completed the SWR check, make sure that all fasteners and connections have been properly tightened.



cushcraft ANTENNAS



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All New Compact HF!

“DX-citing!”

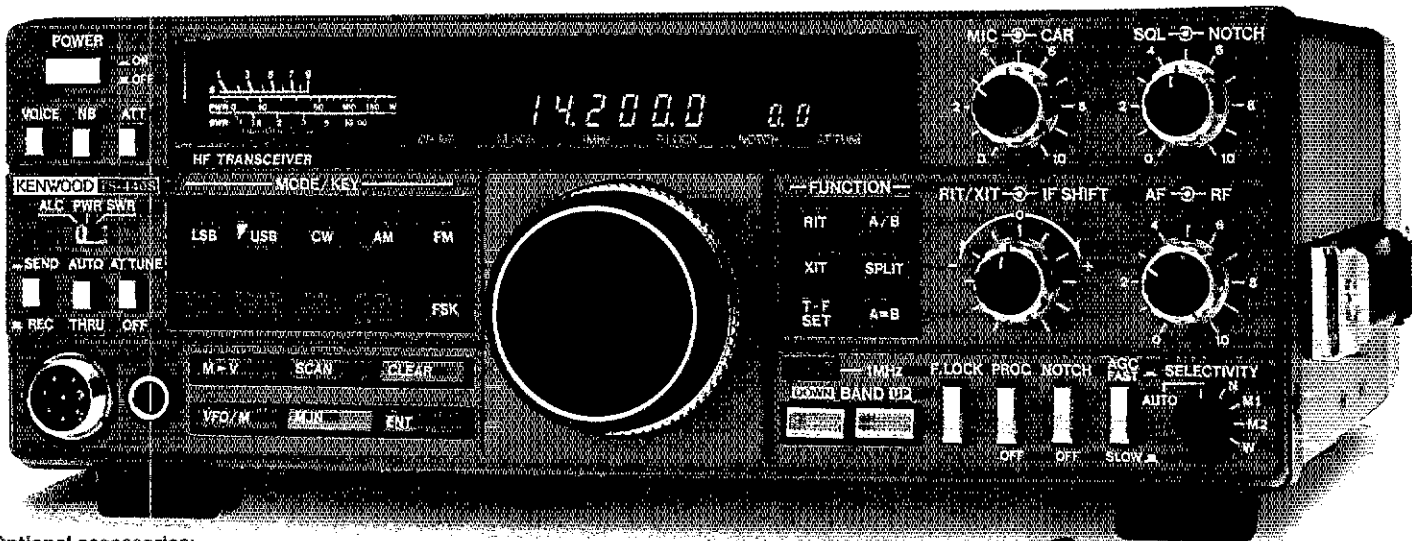
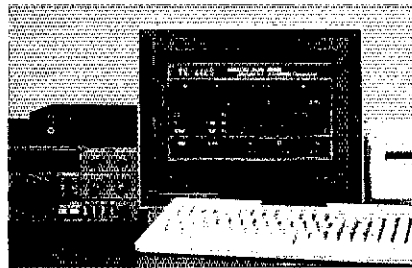
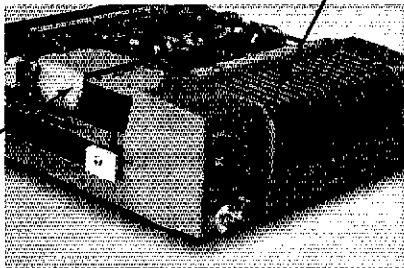
TS-440S Compact high performance HF transceiver with general coverage receiver

Kenwood's advanced digital know-how brings Amateurs world-wide “big-rig” performance in a compact package. We call it “Digital DX-citement”—that special feeling you get every time you turn the power on!

- **Covers All Amateur bands**
General coverage receiver tunes from 100 kHz—30 MHz. Easily modified for HF MARS operation.
- **Direct keyboard entry of frequency**
- **All modes built-in**
USB, LSB, CW, AM, FM, and AFSK. Mode selection is verified in Morse Code.
- **Built-in automatic antenna tuner (optional)**
Covers 80-10 meters.
- **VS-1 voice synthesizer (optional)**

- **Superior receiver dynamic range**
Kenwood DynaMix™ high sensitivity direct mixing system ensures true 102 dB receiver dynamic range. (500 Hz bandwidth on 20 m)
- **100% duty cycle transmitter**
Super efficient cooling permits continuous key-down for periods exceeding one hour. RF input power is rated at 200 W PEP on SSB, 200 W DC on CW, AFSK, FM, and 110 W DC AM. (The PS-50 power supply is needed for continuous duty.)

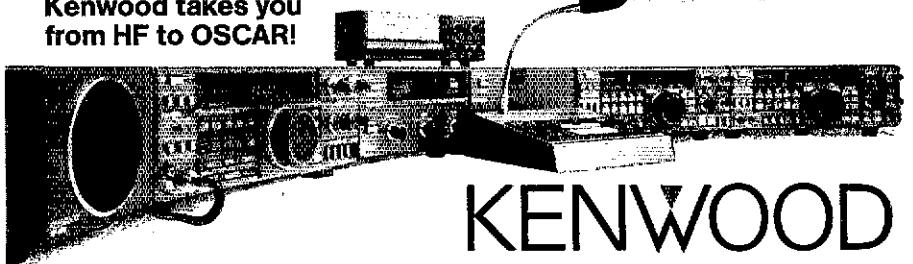
- **Adjustable dial torque**
- **100 memory channels**
Frequency and mode may be stored in 10 groups of 10 channels each. Split frequencies may be stored in 10 channels for repeater operation.
- **TU-8 CTCSS unit (optional)**
Subtone is memorized when TU-8 is installed.
- **Superb interference reduction**
IF shift, tuneable notch filter, noise blanker, all-mode squelch, RF attenuator, RIT/XIT, and optional filters fight QRM.
- **MC-43S UP/DOWN mic. included**
- **Computer interface port**
- **5 IF filter functions**
- **Dual SSB IF filtering**
A built-in SSB filter is standard. When an optional SSB filter (YK-88S or YK-88SN) is installed, dual filtering is provided.
- **VOX, full or semi break-in CW**
- **AMTOR compatible**



Optional accessories:

- AT-440 internal auto. antenna tuner (80 m—10 m)
- AT-250 external auto. tuner (160 m—10 m)
- AT-130 compact mobile antenna tuner (160 m—10 m)
- IF-232C/IC-10 level translator and modem IC kit
- PS-50 heavy duty power supply • PS-430/PS-30 DC power supply • SP-430 external speaker • MB-430 mobile mounting bracket
- YK-88C/88CN 500 Hz/270 Hz CW filters • YK-88S/88SN 2.4 kHz/1.8 kHz SSB filters • MC-60A/80/85 desk microphones • MC-55 (8P) mobile microphone • HS-5/6/7 headphones • SP-40/50B mobile speakers • MA-5/VP-1 HF 5 band mobile helical antenna and bumper mount • TL-922A 2 kw PEP linear amplifier • SM-220 station monitor
- VS-1 voice synthesizer • SW-100A/200A/2000 SWR/power meters • TU-8 CTCSS tone unit
- PG-2S extra DC cable.

Kenwood takes you from HF to OSCAR!



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Compton, California 90220

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...pacesetter in Amateur radio

NEW!
Computer Interface!

“DX-cellence!”

TS-940S

The new TS-940S is a serious radio for the serious operator. Superb interference reduction circuits and high dynamic range receiver combine with superior transmitter design to give you no-nonsense, no compromise performance that gets your signals through! The exclusive multi-function LCD sub display graphically illustrates VBT, SSB slope, and other features.

• **100% duty cycle transmitter.**

Super efficient cooling system using special air ducting works with the internal heavy-duty power supply to allow continuous transmission at full power output for periods exceeding one hour.

• **High stability, dual digital VFOs.**

An optical encoder and the flywheel VFO knob give the TS-940S a positive tuning “feel!”

• **Graphic display of operating features.**

Exclusive multi-function LCD sub-

display panel shows CW VBT, SSB slope tuning, as well as frequency, time, and AT-940 antenna tuner status.

• **Low distortion transmitter.**

Kenwood’s unique transmitter design delivers top “quality Kenwood” sound.

• **Keyboard entry frequency selection.**

Operating frequencies may be directly entered into the TS-940S without using the VFO knob.

• **QRM-fighting features.**

Remove “rotten QRM” with the SSB slope tuning, CW VBT, notch filter, AF tune, and CW pitch controls.

• **Built-in FM, plus SSB, CW, AM, FSK.**

• **Semi or full break-in (QSK) CW.**

• **40 memory channels.**

Mode and frequency may be stored in 4 groups of 10 channels each.

• **Programmable scanning.**

• **General coverage receiver.**

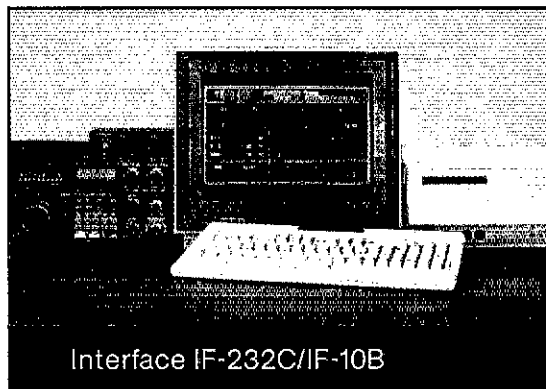
Tunes from 150 kHz to 30 MHz.

• **1 yr. limited warranty.**

Another Kenwood First!

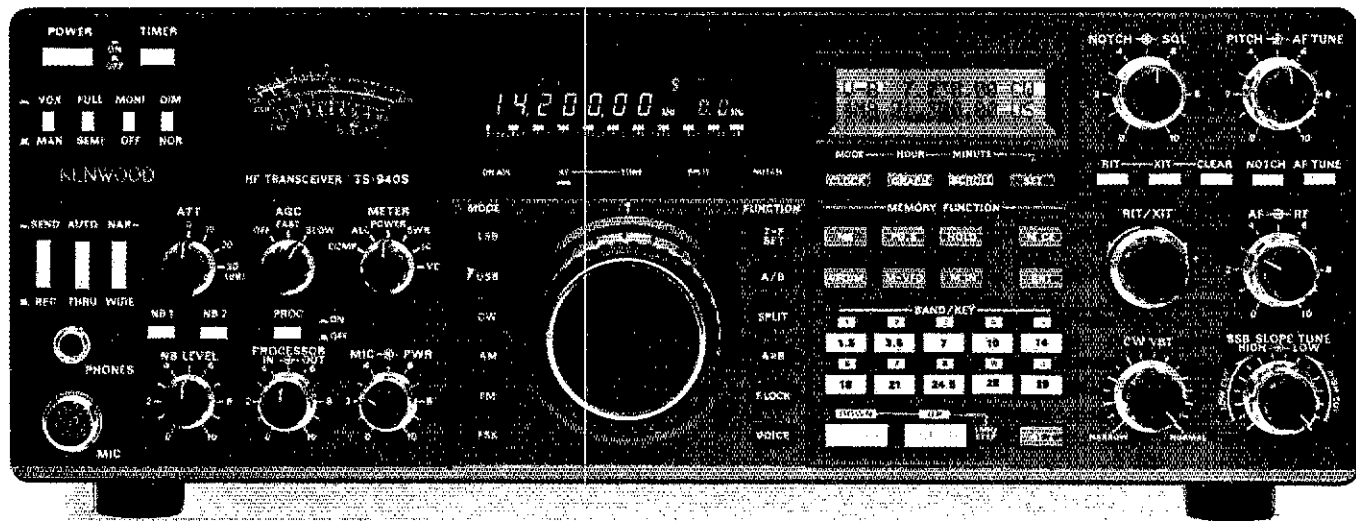
Optional accessories:

• AT-940 full range (160-10m) automatic antenna tuner • SP-940 external

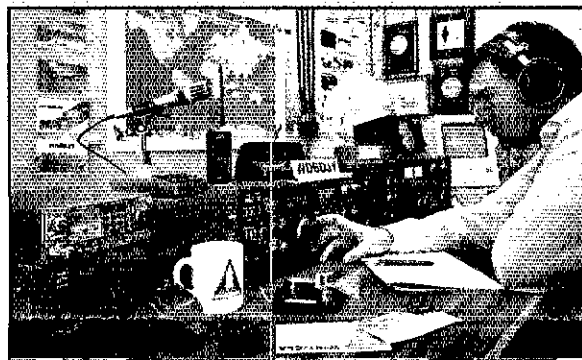


Interface IF-232C/IF-10B

speaker with audio filtering • YG-455C-1 (500 Hz), YG-455CN-1 (250 Hz), YK-88C-1 (500 Hz) CW filters; YK-88A-1 (6 kHz) AM filter • VS-1 voice synthesizer • SO-1 temperature compensated crystal oscillator • MC-43S UP/DOWN hand mic. • MC-60A, MC-80, MC-85 deluxe base station mics. • PC-1A phone patch • TL-922A linear amplifier • SM-220 station monitor • BS-8 pan display • SW-200A and SW-2000 SWR and power meters.



Complete service manuals are available for all Trio-Kenwood transceivers and most accessories. Specifications and prices are subject to change without notice or obligation.



More TS-940S information is available from authorized Kenwood dealers.

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1111 West Walnut Street
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The American Radio Relay League, Inc. is a noncommercial association of radio amateurs, organized for the promotion of interest in Amateur Radio communication and experimentation, for the establishment of networks to provide communications in the event of disasters or other emergencies, for the advancement of the radio art and of the public welfare, for the representation of the radio amateur in legislative matters, and for the maintenance of fraternalism and a high standard of conduct.

ARRL is an incorporated association without capital stock chartered under the laws of the State of Connecticut, and is an exempt organization under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. Its affairs are governed by a Board of Directors, whose voting members are elected every two years by the general membership. The officers are elected or appointed by the Directors. The League is noncommercial, and no one who could gain financially from the shaping of its affairs is eligible for membership on its Board.

Of, by, and for the radio amateur, ARRL numbers within its ranks the vast majority of active amateurs in the nation and has a proud history of achievement as the standard-bearer in amateur affairs.

A bona fide interest in Amateur Radio is the only essential qualification of membership; an Amateur Radio license is not a prerequisite, although full voting membership is granted only to licensed amateurs in the US and Canada.

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“It Seems to Us ...”

A Quarter-Century in Space

One of the many astounding facts about radiocommunication is that its entire history, from the transmission of the first message to the present day, spans but a single human lifetime. Measured against all of man's time on this planet, people have been using radio for barely the blink of an eye.

But, as new as radiocommunication is to the human experience, it is old and familiar compared to our use of space. Most League members had already graduated from school when the first manmade object achieved earth orbit, in 1957. Those of us who were in school at the time found our educations profoundly affected because the object was Russian, not American, in origin. Space launches hold a special magic for us because we can remember when space travel was the stuff of dreams and science fiction.

The story of the “space race” that closed out the decade of the Fifties is a story of high technology, concerns about national defense and big budgets. But it is also the story of a small group of California dreamers without a big budget—in fact, without any budget at all—who thought Amateur Radio deserved a place in space, and who set about to make it happen. Recognizing that a project is only as good as its acronym, they formed the Project OSCAR Association—for “Orbital Satellite Carrying Amateur Radio.” The launch of OSCAR 1 on December 12, 1961, was the climax of more than two years of effort, not only to design and build the satellite, but to subject it to rigorous testing and navigate the uncharted waters of hitching a ride into space for the world's first nongovernmental communications satellite. On the 25th anniversary of this memorable day, we salute the pioneers whose vision and energy made it possible.

Would even the founders of Project OSCAR have dared to imagine that on the silver anniversary of their achievement, the score card would show launch of *twenty-two* amateur satellites from sites in four countries? Could they have envisioned the global cooperation that

has so indelibly marked our amateur space effort? The leaders to whom the torch has been passed, particularly within AMSAT, deserve our thanks as well.

And what of the future? Even as we become familiar with Japan's new Fuji-OSCAR 12, mourn the passing of OSCAR 10, and get ready for next year's launch of Phase 3C, our thoughts leap ahead to the Nineties.

AMSAT, ARRL and others in the amateur community already are studying two possible space projects for the coming decade. Elsewhere in this issue you will read about the Phase 4 satellite, which is envisioned as a geosynchronous spacecraft carrying several transponders with a variety of missions. Phase 4 is the logical next step in amateur-satellite development, eliminating the problems of antenna tracking and everchanging coverage and providing a full-time communications tool. Phase 4 is an ambitious concept that will require more financial support and other resources than previous efforts, particularly in light of the launch uncertainties that plague the space program today.

The second project, equally ambitious in its own way, is to place a permanent Amateur Radio station on board the Space Station when it is commissioned in 1994-95. The Space Shuttle operations by Owen Garriott, W5LFL, and Tony England, WØORE, have demonstrated the feasibility of direct communication between small earth stations and manned stations in orbit. What better link with earth could there be for Space Station crews in their off-duty hours? When not being used for two-way communication by the crew members, the equipment could provide store-and-forward and other capabilities for earthbound hams.

The Amateur-Satellite Service exists today because a handful of people dared to dream—and more, because they worked to make the dream come true. The record of what we build on the foundations they laid has only begun to be written. Therein lies the challenge, and the opportunity, for the dreamers among us today.—David Sumner, K1ZZ

Announcing the HF/VHF/UHF base station you'll hear about on the air.



Listen for Yaesu's FT-767GX everywhere you might hear it: HF, 6 meters, 2 meters and 70 cm.

You'll hear operators calling it the ideal HF/VHF/UHF base station for small ham shacks and apartments.

And they'll rave about its full-featured performance and highly attractive price.

You see, the FT-767GX continues the price/performance tradition of our popular FT-757GX. But with even more features.

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Plus your station is really complete with full CW break-in, our patented Audio Peak Filter for CW operation, a CW TX offset variable 500/600/700 Hz, IF shift, an IF notch filter, a Woodpecker noise blanker, a VFO tracking system for slaved A/B VFO tuning, and optional CTCSS unit for repeater operation. And that's just a partial list!

But the best way to discover its full-featured performance is to visit your Yaesu dealer today.

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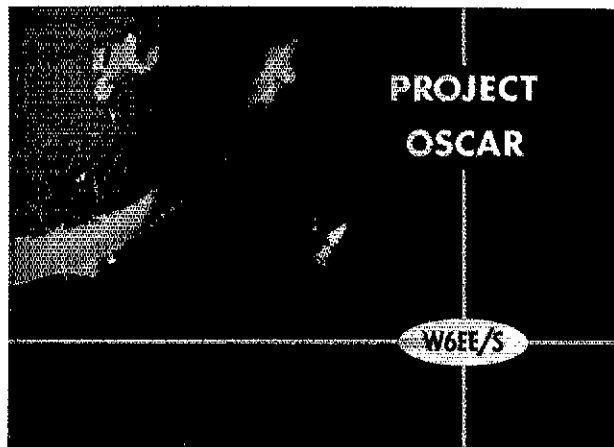
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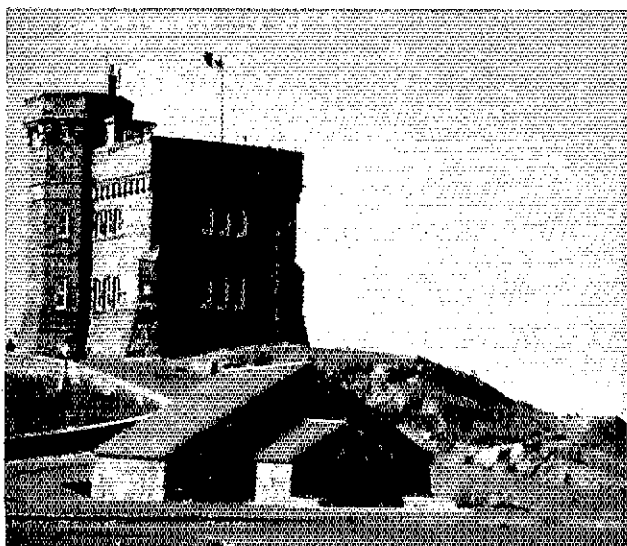
Shine On: When the Mions of Islip Terrace, Long Island, New York prepared for their Christmas party last year, they decorated not only their house, but the tower as well. Roger, WA2UMD, and Marie, KA2JKW, had good reason for their abundant good spirits: Their tower is one of but a few 100-foot towers in a highly regulated suburb that have won approval for a permit. It took them nearly 12 years of haggling with local zoning officials, but the Mions persevered. The colored lights at the top of the tower were the brainchild and handiwork of Marie's son, Bruce Noll (no call). You can bet the tower will be decorated again this Christmas season! (tnx WB2HJD)



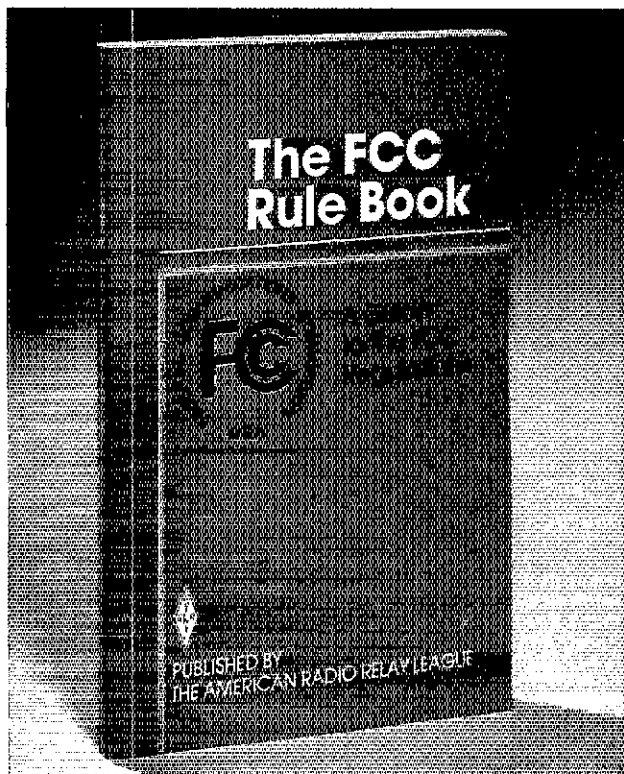
Happy 25th, OSCAR! It was on December 12, 1961 that the successful launch of this nation's first non-governmental satellite, OSCAR 1, inspired amateurs worldwide to take their first steps into a vast, new frontier—space. QSLs like this one were issued to countless amateurs who copied OSCAR 1's Morse code signal, "HI." Now, 25 years after that historic event, the Amateur Satellite Program is looking to take another big step in space communications, this time with the development of a new generation of satellites, Phase 4. This month and next, in celebration of OSCAR's Silver Anniversary, we'll be looking at the past and future of the Amateur Satellite Program with a two-part article. Won't you join us?

ARRL to FCC: Keep Question Pools

The only way to ensure standardization of volunteer exams is for the FCC to maintain the question pools. So argues the ARRL in its petition requesting that the Commission reverse its decision to turn over question-pool maintenance to Volunteer Examiner Coordinators. See this month's Happenings for details.



Marconi Remembered: The 12th of this month marks 85 years since Marconi received the first transatlantic signal, a major communications breakthrough. To commemorate the event, members of the Society of Newfoundland Radio Amateurs will return to the original site, Cabot Tower on Signal Hill in St John's, Newfoundland, to operate special-event station VO1AA/1. It was on December 12, 1901 that Marconi received the letter "S," transmitted from a station in Polhdu, England. In true amateur fashion, Marconi copied the signal using a primitive receiver fed by a long-wire antenna suspended from a kite. Watch for VO1AA/1 on 3.785, 7.085, 14.025, 14.140 and 21.250 MHz, beginning at 1200Z. (photo courtesy VO1HO)



Ham's Best Friend: Having difficulty keeping track of the myriad changes in Part 97? Then, the latest edition of *The FCC Rule Book* is just what you need to keep your knowledge of the rules and regs state of the art. Not just a rehash of the FCC Rules, this book contains the latest answers to hundreds of commonly asked questions, in an easy-to-understand style. No ham shack should be without a copy. See page 166, this issue, for ordering information.



What a View! Walt Stoll, KA8CLP (right), of Clinton, Ohio, got quite an eyeful as well as an earful during this amateur operation. Walt had been invited by Ralph Schoener, K8ZBY (partially shown, lower right), to tag along on a guest ride aboard the Goodyear blimp *America* when it made a stop in Akron. What would any amateur do in a similar situation? Bring along a hand-held, of course! The two hams got permission to operate, and drew an instant pileup when they signed "aeronautical mobile from the Goodyear blimp" after the first QSO, with Ralph's father, W8TPS. Although the half-hour flight "ended all too quickly," Ralph and Walt enjoyed about 25 two-ways on 2 meters. (Nancy Baker photo)



Author, Author: E. R. "Chip" Angle, N6CA (center), of Lomita, California, has the write stuff: He's the winner of the Technical Excellence Award for 1985. The coveted Pewter Cup is awarded annually by the Board of Directors to the author of the best QST article for that year. Chip's winning article, "A Quarter-Kilowatt 23-cm Amplifier," appears in March and April 1985. QST Editor Paul Rinaldo, W4RI (left), and Southwestern Division Director Fried Heyn, WA6WZO, are shown making the presentation at the ARRL National Convention in San Diego in September. (N6EGY photo)



W4KFC Honored: The 1985 ARRL International Humanitarian Award has been awarded posthumously to Victor C. Clark, W4KFC. In making the choice, the ARRL Board cited Vic's lifelong commitment to the furtherance of international brotherhood and peace through Amateur Radio. Vic, who became a Silent Key in 1983 while in office as ARRL President, was a respected friend to thousands of radio amateurs throughout the world. From his youth, he was an active participant in the ARRL, serving in many capacities, including Section Communications Manager, Director and President. In 1936, already a renowned radio amateur as W6KFC at the age of 19, Vic was selected as the first recipient of the Hiram Percy Maxim Memorial Award.

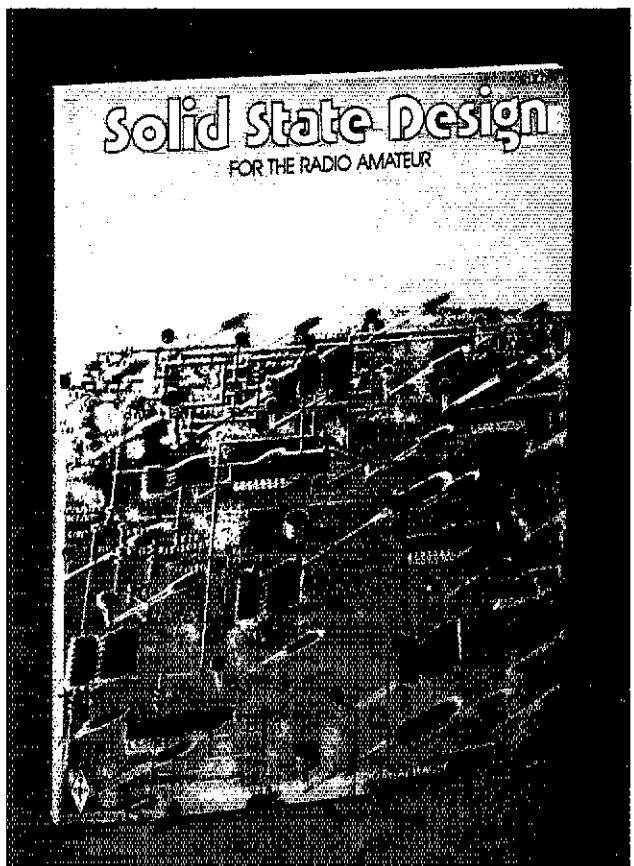


Ham Radio Takes to the Screen: The Fairfield Amateur Radio Association found a great way to get publicity for their club and for Amateur Radio in general. FARA teamed up with Connecticut Public Television to produce a program on what they do best—ham radio. Featured in the half-hour program are scenes of amateurs in action during the 1985 Mexico City earthquake, an emergency-preparedness drill, the Shuttle Amateur Radio Experiment (SAREX), the Mayor of Fairfield explaining how amateurs helped state officials during Hurricane Gloria, and information on how to get started in Amateur Radio. The scene above shows FARA member John Ronan, K3ZJJ (who is also an ARRL Section Manager), operating FARA club station WB1CQQ. The program can be seen by Connecticut viewers on December 7 at 1 PM on CPTV.

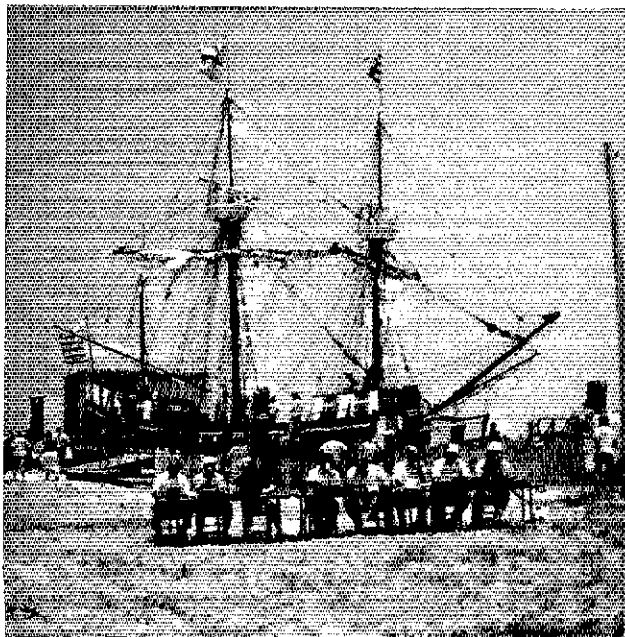
Trivia Quiz Answer

Last month, we asked you who were (1) the founding Secretary and (2) the first full-time paid manager of the ARRL. The answer to the first part is Clarence Tuska (1WD, 1ZT), co-

founder of the ARRL with Hiram Percy Maxim. The second answer is Kenneth Bryant Warner, W1EH. K. B. Warner was hired as Editor and Managing Secretary in May 1919.



Solid Advice: Success in building solid-state devices need not be out of the reach of radio amateurs. Through the pages of ARRL's *Solid State Design for the Radio Amateur*, you can have at your fingertips the basics of circuit designs and their practical applications for a multitude of projects, including transmitter and receiver design, power amplifiers, transistor modeling and test equipment. See page 124, this issue, for ordering information.



A Royal Response: Some special events are more special than others. That's the conclusion members of the Raleigh Amateur Radio Society came to after their special-event operation to commemorate the 400th anniversary of English explorer Sir Francis Drake's arrival on the North Carolina coast June 10, 1585. Although W4DW operators netted many enjoyable QSOs and provided great exposure for Amateur Radio during the operation, the highlight was a "two-way" via Amateur Radio with Princess Anne, England's official representative to the 400th anniversary celebration. With help from many, including the State of North Carolina, the British Consulate and members of the Radio Society of Great Britain and the IBM Radio Club in London, third-party regulations were waived and a message was duly delivered and a reply from Princess Anne received. Here, RARS members operate the three stations used during the W4DW operation on Hatteras Island, North Carolina. In the background is the *Elizabeth II*, a composite of 16th Century English ships. (tnx Bob Dean and N4IQA; N4IZE photo)

League Lines

The Ninth General Assembly of IARU Region 2, the regional organization for IARU member-societies in North and South America, was held in Buenos Aires, Argentina, October 20-24. Such regional conferences are held every three years, and permit *coordination and the development of closer ties between the national Amateur Radio organizations of the hemisphere*. ARRL and CRRL were among 17 member-societies that sent delegations to Buenos Aires. Cuba was among the countries represented for the first time at a Region 2 conference. The next Region 2 conference will be held in the US during 1989, the 75th anniversary year of ARRL. A report on conference actions taken in Buenos Aires is in preparation for an early issue of *QST*.

Repeater owners/trustees: To make sure your information is correct in the 1987-88 *Repeater Directory*, you must be sure that your Frequency Coordinator has been kept up to date. All information for the next edition of the *Repeater Directory* will now be coming through your Coordinator. Registration forms and a list of Coordinators can be found in the 1986-87 *Repeater Directory*. Registration forms may also be obtained by sending an SASE to ARRL HQ to the attention of the *Repeater Directory* Editor.

Is your club *holding a Novice or upgrade course this winter*? Register the course with the ARRL Club Services Department now, and we'll be sure to put you in our computerized listing of classes. This will help us direct prospective hams to your club!

HQ is developing a list of clubs that have solid connections in college or graduate school video production facilities. If you can help us with some video production projects, contact Curt Holsopple, CSD Manager, at Headquarters.

The US Environmental Protection Agency has extended the time for filing comments in its proposal to limit public exposure to RF radiation. The new date is December 15, 1986. See the Happenings column in August *QST* for more details concerning the various guidelines proposed by the EPA. These guidelines would directly affect only government entities. Separate action by the FCC would still be necessary to impose the standard on FCC licensees after it is adopted.

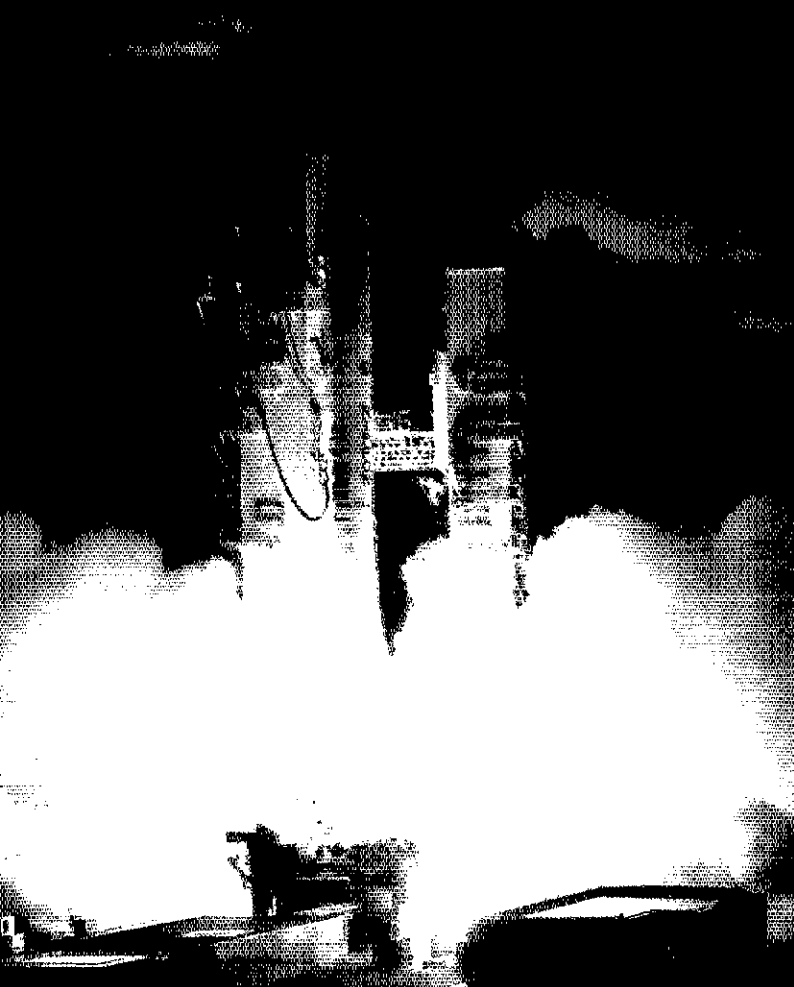
As the 1986 tax year draws to a close, consider the good works that your *tax deductible contribution* to the ARRL Foundation will support. You can even earmark your gift to any of the Foundation's scholarships (Goldwater, Hadlock, Grauer, "You Have a Friend in Pennsylvania"), the "Victor C. Clark Youth Incentive Program," the Amateur Radio Satellite Program or the ARRL Foundation General Fund, depending on your interests. Contributions made before December 31, 1986 can be deducted on your 1986 tax return. For further information, write or call the ARRL Foundation office at League Headquarters.

Attention educators! Here's your chance to view a live satellite closed-circuit conference about Amateur Radio. If your home or school is equipped with a satellite TV reception dish, you can *tune in on Saturday, December 6, 1986, from 2 to 3:30 PM Eastern Standard Time*. This ARRL production is one installment in a series entitled "The Shoulders of Giants," an in-service training course produced by the Talcott Mountain Science Center (Avon, Connecticut) under contract with the University of Hartford. Live phone-in audience participation is a part of the special satellite hookup. If you just want to watch, the program will be on Westar IV, transponder 10 direct, channel 19. Contact ARRL HQ, Club Services Department, for more information.

The Amateur Satellite Communications column will not appear this month or next, but will resume its usual schedule in February. In its place we're pleased to run an extensive article on "OSCAR at 25."

Attention Field appointees: Seven new Participating Badge Engravers have signed up to supply you with your official ARRL Field Organization Badge (see July 1986 *QST* for information on the ARRL Official Call Sign Badge Program). They are: House of Eades, 1989 Harrodsburg Rd, Lexington, KY 40503 \$5.75; Florida Custom Plastics, 9900 Ulmerton Rd, Lot -56, Largo, FL 33541 \$7; Omaha Rubber Stamp Co, 8104 Maple St, Omaha, NE 68134 \$5.95; Accurate Engraving Service, 1816 SE 20th Ave, Portland, OR 97214 \$5.50; Curley's Engraving, 1223 SE 32nd Pl, Portland, OR 97214 \$5.50; The Sign Man III, 1146 Cross Creek Dr, Franklin, TN 37064 \$5.80 (TN residents add 7%); and The Badgemakers, 613 W Yakima Ave, Yakima, WA 98902 \$4.50. These join the three firms listed in October League Lines.

OSCAR at 25: The Amateur Space Program Comes of Age



Twenty-five years ago this month, OSCAR I successfully achieved orbit around earth—and amateurs took their first steps into an exciting, new frontier, space communications.

By Jan King, W3GEY, AMSAT VP, Engineering
Vern Riportella, WA2LQQ, AMSAT President
Ralph Wallio, WØRPK, AMSAT VP, Operations
AMSAT, PO Box 27, Washington, DC 20044

In many fields, there are watershed events that mark transitions from one era to another. In aviation, Lindbergh's 1927 solo flight from New York to Paris was such an event. Suddenly, the continents were days closer. Similarly, the 1957 launch of Sputnik partitions history to the pre-Space Age and the Space Age.

In Amateur Radio, the watershed date is December 12, 1961. On that day, OSCAR I was launched. (OSCAR is an acronym for Orbiting Satellite Carrying Amateur Radio.) We predict that in the last decade of this millennium, the significance of that date will come more clearly into focus. It was then, historians of Amateur Radio will note, that the hobby took a sharp turn toward its future: space communications. It was then that ham radio got on track for its major theme in the 21st Century: proliferated networks of hams communicating via multiple media with satellites carrying the bulk of the mostly digital traffic (digitized voice, data and

video as a minimum over the amateur equivalent of the Integrated Services Digital Network, ISDN).

On the eve of a quarter century of OSCARs, then, we thought it an appropriate juncture to step back and take the long view. How did we get here? Where are we? Where are we going? And how fast are we getting there?

One way to see where we are going is to chart trends. Mark a few points along a path and soon enough a trend can be discerned. For example, we can classify OSCAR mission complexity and operating environment into three, soon to be four, phases:

Phase 1—Short-lived beacon and/or transponder-equipped spacecraft, from OSCAR I through OSCAR 5, and the recent Russian ISKRA series, which were manually deployed from the Salyut space station.

Phase 2—Longer-lived, multitransponder

or scientific spacecraft in low earth orbits, including OSCARs 6, 7 and 8, UoSAT-OSCARs 9 and 11, Fuji-OSCAR 12 and RS-1 through RS-8. (Many new satellites will be added in this class in the future since the low altitude often means strong signals.)

Phase 3—Longer-lived, multitransponder spacecraft in elliptical orbits, including OSCAR 10, Phase 3C (to be launched in 1987) and perhaps Phase 3D in 1990. Benefits of long duration of visibility are offset by complex tracking task.

Phase 4—Very-long-lived multitransponder, multimission geosynchronous spacecraft serving large regions of the earth. Currently undergoing serious study aimed at commencing general use in less than five years.

However, these coarse classifications don't speak to advancements in many engineering and operational areas that have gradually built on the past to produce the capabilities we enjoy today and will enjoy tomorrow. Improvements in power systems, function control, attitude control, telemetry systems and transponder operating frequencies and bandwidth all point toward an astonishing capacity in tomorrow's Phase 4 program. (Refer to Table 1.)

OSCARs I-IV were built by Project OSCAR of California. *Australis-OSCAR 5* was built by students in Australia and was launched by NASA on a "ride" arranged

Table 1
Capabilities Growth Comparison of OSCAR

| OSCAR | Power | Function Control | Attitude Control | Telemetry | Beacon Transponder |
|-------|--|-----------------------------------|--|--|---|
| I | Mercury battery | None | None | 1-channel CW rate | 2-m beacon |
| II | Mercury battery | None | None | 1-channel CW rate | 2-m beacon |
| III | Silver-zinc battery (transponder) solar cells 2.5 W & battery (beacon) | None | None | 3-channel CW rate and pulse width | 2-m/2-m transponder (50 kHz) 2-m beacon |
| IV | Solar cells 10 W & battery | None | Spin | None | 2-m/70-cm transponder (10 kHz) 70-cm beacon |
| 5 | Manganese alkaline battery | 1 ground command: beacon on-off | Spin & passive magnets | 7-channels pulse width modulation | 10-m, 2-m beacons |
| 6 | Solar cells 5.5-W NiCd battery | 21 ground commands | Spin & passive magnets | 24-channel CW | 2-m/10-m transponder (100 kHz) 10-m beacon |
| 7 | Solar cells 15-W NiCd battery | 70 ground commands | Spin & passive magnets | 24-channel CW, 60-channel Baudot | 2-m/10-m transponder 70-cm/2-m transponder (150 kHz) 10-m, 2-m, 70-cm, 13-cm beacons |
| 8 | Solar cells 15-W NiCd battery | 5 ground commands | Spin & passive magnets | 6-channel CW | 2-m/10-m transponder 2-m/70-cm transponder (200 kHz) 10-m, 2-m beacons |
| 9 | Solar cells 17-W NiCd battery | Onboard computer & ground command | Gravity-gradient boom | 105 channels ASCII Baudot synth-voice digital video CW | 2-m, 70-cm, 13-cm, 10-GHz, 7, 14, 21, 28-MHz beacons |
| 10 | Solar cells 50-W dual NiCd batteries | Onboard computer & ground command | Spin & active magnets | 64-channel ASCII Baudot | 70-cm/2-m transponder 24 cm-70 cm (950 kHz) 2-m, 70-cm beacons |
| 11 | Solar cells 25-W NiCd battery | Onboard computer & ground command | Gravity-gradient boom & active magnets | 156-channel ASCII Baudot synth-voice digital video CW | 2-m, 70-cm, 13-cm beacons |
| 12 | Solar cells 8.5-W NiCd battery | Onboard computer & ground command | Spin & passive magnets | 52-channel CW 66-channel PSK | 2-m/70-cm transponders analog and digital (100 kHz) 70-m beacon |
| P3C | Solar cells 50-W dual NiCd batteries [Watts TBS] | Onboard computer & ground command | Spin & active magnets | 64-channel ASCII Baudot | 70-cm/2-m transponder 24-cm/70-cm transponder 2-m/70-cm transponder 70-cm/13-cm transponder digital transponder (500 kHz) 2-m, 70-cm, 13-cm beacons |

Power Systems

The application of solar-cell-driven battery recharging has been the single greatest improvement in OSCAR power-system design. Early projects predated usable solar-cell technology in terms of output, cost and reliability. While OSCAR III's solar cells and associated secondary battery powered the totally separate 2-m beacon for several months, the primary battery powering the transponder was depleted in 16 days. The first application of solar-cell technology that resulted in an extended working life was aboard OSCAR 6, whose Mode A transponder provided service to the Amateur Radio community for 4½ years, beginning October 1972.

The ultimate demise of every OSCAR project until AO-10 has been battery failure. Consequently, the baseline Phase 3 design includes an auxiliary battery, battery-charge regulator and a reliable means of switching between the two. This redundancy has not as yet been required aboard OSCAR 10, but continues as a vital insurance measure in Phase 3C, which is scheduled to fly in 1987.

Functional Control

The first application of ground-command capabilities for tuning the beacon transmitters on and off, flew aboard OSCAR 5. From this beginning, necessary to demonstrate remote-control capabilities to the FCC, hardwired functional control systems grew to accept as many as 70 different ground commands aboard OSCAR 7.

However, the big breakthrough was the successful application of software-driven onboard controllers, which have come to be known as Internal Housekeeping Units (IHU), beginning with OSCAR 9 and as flown on all OSCAR missions since. The IHU concept allows for at least two long-term benefits:

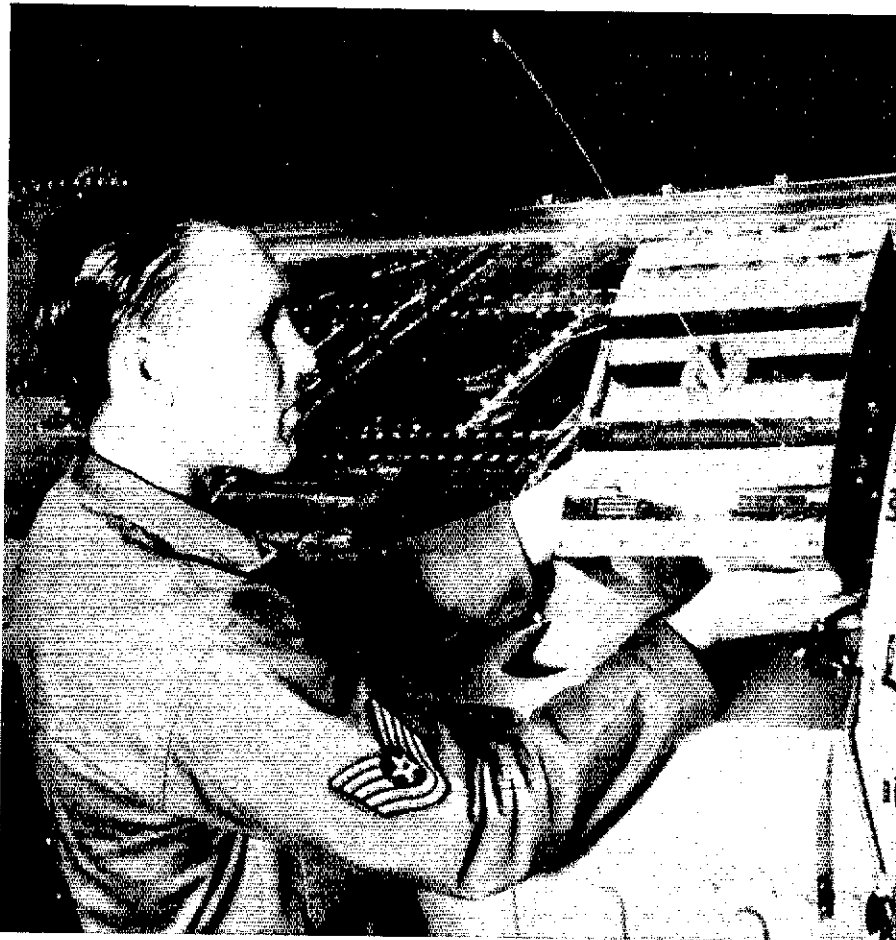
- 1) The ability to make decisions aboard the spacecraft, independent of ground control; and
- 2) The ability to upload new software representing better ideas designed after the bird is in orbit.

Attitude Control

The attitude of the spacecraft relative to the earth is important to ensure the best use of onboard antenna patterns and for thermal dynamics. Although spin stabilization was to be a feature of the ill-fated OSCAR IV mission, the OSCAR 5 project was the first to use both spin stabilization and passive magnets successfully. These attitude-control methods were entirely adequate for all transponder-equipped missions until the Phase 3 design. The scientific-studies payloads aboard OSCARs 9 and 11 require a completely different

by AMSAT. AMSAT built AMSAT-OSCARs 6, 7, 8 and 10 with its affiliated organizations and help from the ARRL (on OSCAR 8). UoSAT-OSCARs 9 and 11 are the products of the University of Surrey, England. Fuji-OSCAR 12 was a joint project of the Japan Amateur Radio Satellite Corporation (JAMSAT), the Japan Amateur Radio League (JARL), the

Nippon Electric Company (NEC) and Japan's National Space Agency (NASDA). More on the history of the Amateur Satellite Program can be found in *The Satellite Experimenter's Handbook* (available from ARRL). Additional reading on FO-12 appears in the Oct and Nov 1986 installments of the Amateur Satellite Communications column and in the June,



An Air Force Technical Sergeant admires the handiwork that went into designing and building the world's first nongovernmental communications satellite, OSCAR I. While circling earth, the 10-pound satellite transmitted the word "HI" in Morse code.



OSCAR I was the brainchild of Project OSCAR, a group of California hams. The members shown here are (l-r) Gail Gangwisch, Nick Marshall, W6OLO, Don Stoner, W6TNS, Chuck Towns, K6LFH, and Fred Hicks, W6EJU. Project OSCAR also was involved in later amateur satellites.

stabilization technique. A gravity-gradient boom is used for UoSATs.

The tri-star Phase 3 design requires active attitude control to respond to changing sun angles. This control is provided in the form of IHU-controlled electromagnets that are pulsed by navigational software as necessary to maneuver spacecraft attitude. Attitude is determined by sun and earth sensors and is processed by the IHU.

Telemetry

The encoding and transmitting of vital spacecraft operating parameters and conditions has evolved from methods undecipherable by anyone but the primary engineering team (as with OSCARs I, II and III) to transmission of telemetry units in CW, Baudot and ASCII codes with conversion tables available to anyone. In the future, we can look forward to transmission of actual engineering values in plain language, which will be especially useful for elementary and secondary educational purposes.

The quantities of parameters has evolved from just one, the internal temperature of OSCARs I and II, to as many as 156, as transmitted by OSCAR 11.

Beacons and Transponders

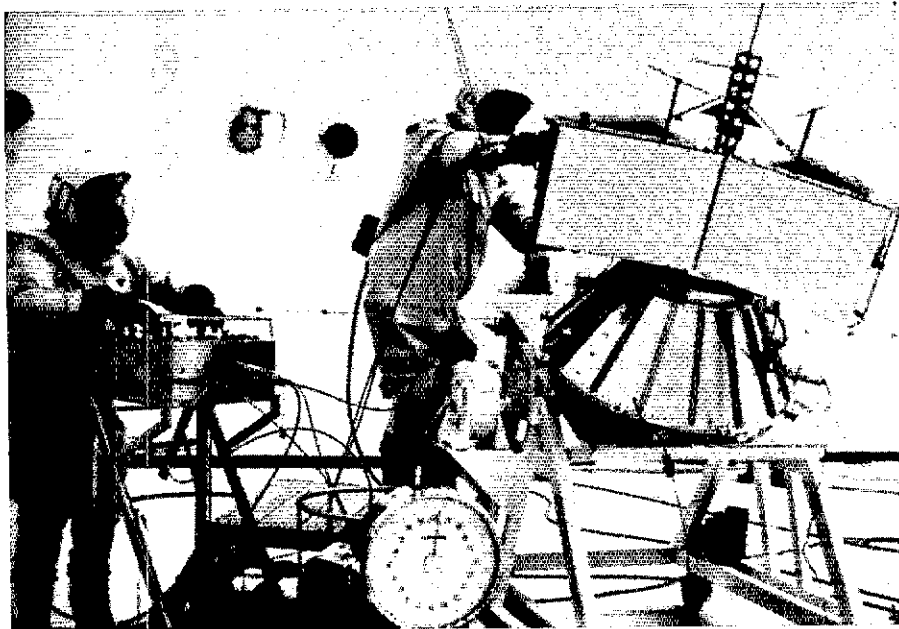
Amateur bands used for OSCAR missions have moved steadily higher in frequency as allowed by advances in technology and as the lower frequencies became more crowded with terrestrial operations. Through the years, both transponder efficiency and available bandwidth increased dramatically. OSCAR 10's 950 kHz of transponder bandwidth is more than equal to all preceding OSCAR missions combined.

Transition to the Next-Generation Satellites

Development and mastery of all of these areas has been necessary to bring us to the brink of the Phase 4 era. Without the successes achieved in power systems, functional control, attitude control, telemetry systems and transponders, we would not now be in the position to bring the advantages of satellite-borne transponder communications from the domain of the experimenter to the routine use by amateurs in many other facets of ham radio.

As is apparent, growth in OSCAR complexity and capability has been impressive since the humble beginnings in 1961. Despite the often-dramatic performance improvements between satellites within a generation, and even more so between satellite generations, working OSCAR has remained more or less an esoteric art; only about 3% of active US amateurs consider themselves "OSCAR-active."

A surprisingly high number of active US hams have tried OSCAR at least a couple of times. For one reason or another, they found it did not retain their interest; at least not in terms of the effort required to effect



Building today's amateur satellites requires an outstanding range of skills. Here, Dick Daniels, W4PUJ (right), and Wolfgang Mueller (from the German rocket manufacturer, MBB) wear special suits while loading potentially explosive, highly toxic propellant into AMSAT-OSCAR 10 prior to its launch in 1983.

a QSO. And *that* seems to be a major theme with persons we've interviewed regarding their experiences with OSCARs. We've found that about 15% of all current hams have had at least one OSCAR QSO in their ham career. Why this group should outnumber the "regulars" by about 5 to 1 has been the source of protracted soul searching among our future-system architects. "Why," they justifiably ask, "is something so inherently interesting (space communication) such a disappointment in terms of obtaining and maintaining the interest of a large proportion of the amateur population?"

The question is significant in light of plans for our next generation of satellites, Phase 4. For, although the trend lines of past evolutionary growth in satellite capacity and functionality point to several potential growth areas, the consensus among AMSAT long-range planners is that it may be time for *revolutionary* growth instead of evolutionary growth in satellite-system architecture. It may be time for a change in the way we look at satellite systems and how they interact with the general Amateur Radio community.

Moreover, there is a special sense of urgency associated with this introspection. While technology advances have made more OSCAR capacity available to amateurs, it has also sharpened the appetite of commercial interests for the very heart of our hobby: our precious spectrum. The same technology that is making it possible to enhance present and future OSCARs ironically is placing our hold on the VHF/UHF spectrum at risk. Spectrum that was thought useless for commercial

purposes years ago is now deeply coveted and eagerly sought by entrepreneurial interests.

The popularity of all prior OSCARs has been throttled by two main factors: access and functionality.

"Access" really means "ease of access" or, alternatively, "convenience." In order to be convenient, an OSCAR needs to appear regularly (at a given time of day), and it needs to be enduring (stick around for long enough for a few QSOs, at least). While AMSAT-OSCAR 10, in its high, elliptical orbit, has improved access in meaningful ways, the major drawback has been that it is not sun-synchronous. That is, its appearance tracked neither with the sun nor human activities (such as work/play schedules), which *are* synchronized with the sun. Nevertheless, AO-10 did provide endurance. It could be in view often for eight- or nine-hour periods, during which thousands of QSOs could transpire.

"Functionality" means, essentially, "What can I do with it?" The conventional wisdom holds that satellites will be truly popular when they can do more than 20 meters can do most of the time. If satellites could do what 20 meters does for less money, that would probably accelerate the popularization process. Well, AO-10 has done some of the things 20 meters does and some of the things it does not. Like 20 meters, AO-10 has provided international coverage. Unlike 20 meters, it has not been choked with QRM. Neither has AO-10 been tied to the sun in terms of when it's on and when it's off. Neither has AO-10 been notably affected by geomagnetic

storms or sunspot cycles. But, whereas when 20 meters is very good, signals can be 40 dB over the noise, signals on AO-10 have rarely exceeded 12 dB above the noise. And, spin modulation (QSB) is an effect associated with satellites, not 20 meters.

The point is this: Given the traditional equipment and experience base of the active amateur community, there has been insufficient motivation to become satellite regulars. "What can I do with satellites that I can't do on HF?"

Given this reasonable question, then, let's look at revolutionary ways to provide communications which *can't* be accomplished using available HF techniques. For example, let's provide a way for linking the minimum Amateur Radio station, say a 2-meter hand-held radio, with another hand-held 10,000 miles away through a gateway or teleport in the vicinity of the hand-helds. Let's look at ways of trunking terrestrial packet networks into a global network. Let's consider how we might address emergency voice bulletins to a large portion of the Amateur community through thousands of repeaters across the country using an alert broadcast code and selective addressing from the next-generation OSCARs. Let's see what we can achieve with the latest in digital TV and compression techniques in a new amateur context. Most important, however, let's look at ways of making the next generation of OSCARs truly justify not only themselves in terms of intrinsic merit, but rather in terms of service they can provide to the public. *That* spells revolution, not evolution!

Next month, we'll take a look at the transponders and communications possibilities of the next-generation satellite, Phase 4. □

Strays



I would like to get in touch with . . .

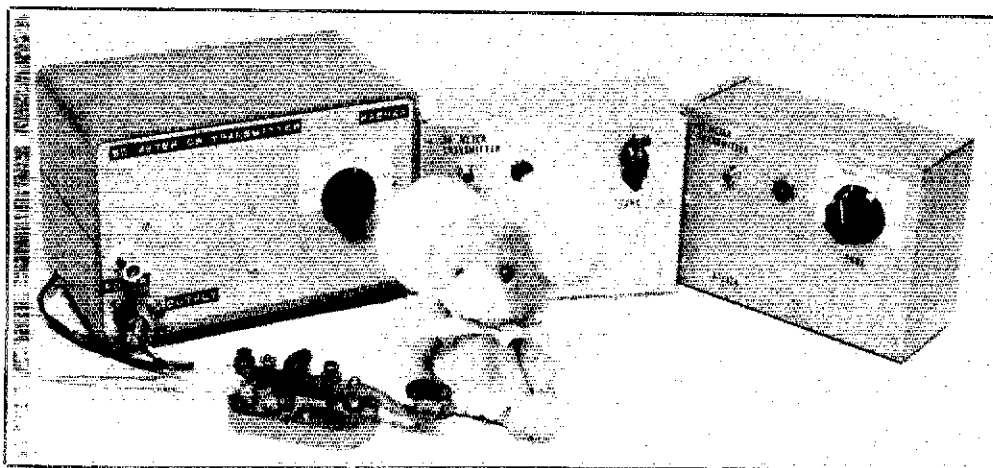
anyone with information on converting a Cobra 148GTL SSB CB set for amateur use on 10 meters. Dave McGee, N3AFH, RD 1, Box 79A, Hopewell, NJ 08525.

anyone with a manual/schematic for a Conar VTVM, Model-211. John Gercken, KA9EPO, RR 1, Box 27, Bellflower, IL 61724.

any hams interested in railroads and locomotives, from HO to O27 to LGB. Ed Lamb, Jr, WB6JBJ, 2111 Orange St, Highland, CA 92346.

anyone with information on the origin of the Farnsworth method of sending slow-speed CW. Bill Fisher, W2OC, 2 Barnard Rd, Armonk, NY 10504.

Three Fine Mice—MOuSeFET CW Transmitters



Got a hankerin' to build a simple CW transmitter that's a real performer? Take your pick—one or all—for 80, 40 and 30 meters. They're VFO controlled, too!

By Michael J. Masterson, KA2HZA
7 Hudson Rd
Budd Lake, NJ 07828

The availability of low-cost power MOSFETs (they're not really MOuSeFETs!) creates new possibilities for "homebrew" transmitter design. For several years, I have used various RF bipolar transistors, all priced in the \$12 to \$16 range, in homebrewed CW transmitters. They performed well, but when I found inexpensive switching MOSFETs priced at \$1 to \$2, I thought: "Why not give them a try?" The low-cost devices seemed to be a painless (to the pocketbook) way to determine the MOSFET's potential and how to tame it for use at RF. Since I'd lost a few RF bipolar transistors while learning how to use them, I knew certainly that a few MOSFETs would be "cooked" before I found the right circuit. I selected 80 meters as the test band, and eventually built transmitters for 30 and 40 meters.

Technical Approach

From articles I reviewed, it was apparent that the majority of MOSFET transmitter circuits use a 24-V, or greater, drain potential and most use RF-characterized device types. Because RF power MOSFETs are priced too high for this learning effort, my objective was to obtain at least

10 W output from a switching MOSFET operating from a 12-V supply.

Different circuits employing heavy gate swamping, RF feedback, drain loading and even the common-drain configuration were tried.

So, I did a lot of computer modeling, experimentation and article review. Different circuits employing heavy gate swamping, RF feedback, drain loading and even the common-drain configuration were tried. Some of these circuits looked promising—for a while. But, just as a circuit seemed to provide sufficient gain, the device would be destroyed by gate breakdown, not excessive dissipation or thermal runaway. I discovered that some form of gate protection is required, along

with capacitive drain loading. Apart from the final amplifier, the remainder of the transmitter uses a proven transistor lineup from a previous design.

Circuit Description

Fig 1 is the schematic diagram of the transmitter. Frequency dependent parts information is given in Tables 1 and 2. The transmitter power chain is straightforward and is divided between two boards. (All transmitters use the same PC boards.) The VFO board contains Q1, an FET VFO, buffer Q2 and the balanced doubler composed of Q3 and Q4. D4 provides power-supply regulation for Q1. The 80-meter transmitter uses a Hartley VFO; it's a simple circuit and keeps the inductance of L1 at a reasonable value. A series-tuned Clapp oscillator with the inductor wound on an air-core ceramic form (for stability) is used in the 30- and 40-meter transmitters. Balanced doubler Q3-Q4 gets its drive from the bifilar winding on T1. The transistor collectors are tapped down on T2 for optimal output. T2 is tuned to the operating frequency, twice the VFO frequency.

The VFO runs continuously. When

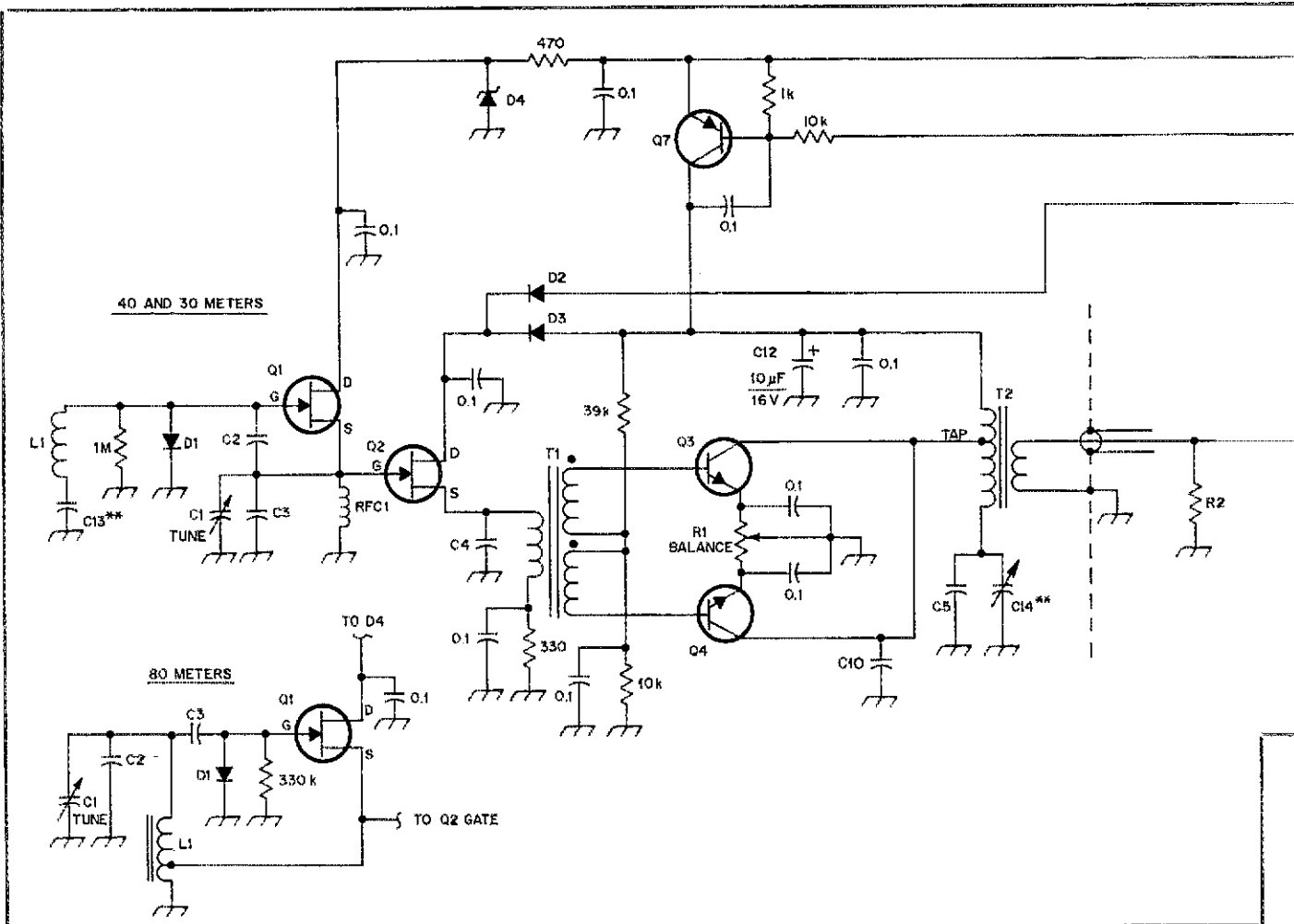


Fig 1—Schematic diagram of the MOuSeFET low-power transmitter. The 80-meter VFO is shown in the inset drawing. Refer to the parts list and Tables 1 and 2 for parts values not shown on the diagram. All 0.1- μ F capacitors are 25-V X7R or Z5U ceramic types. All resistors are 1/4- or 1/2-W, 10% tolerance acceptable.

C11—47- μ F, 16-V electrolytic or tantalum.
 C12—10- μ F, 16-V electrolytic or tantalum.
 D1-D3, incl—1N4148.
 D4—8.2-V, 400-mW Zener diode (1N959 or equiv).
 D5—13-V, 400-mW Zener diode (1N964 or equiv).

FB—2t no. 28 enameled wire on FB-43-101 ferrite bead.
 J1—Amphenol 126-011 jack (or equiv).
 J2—Phono jack.
 P1—Amphenol 126-010 plug (or equiv) for power cable.
 Q1, Q2—MPF102 (see text).
 Q3, Q4—2N3904 (see text).
 Q5—2N3053 (see text).
 Q6—80M, IRF 523; 40 m and 30 m, IRF510.
 Q7—2N3906 or 2N2907A.
 R1—500- Ω , 1-turn trimmer potentiometer.
 RFC1—100- μ H RF choke on phenolic form (Miller 4642 or equiv).

spotting, the buffer and doubler stages are keyed. The driver and final amplifier stages are on only during transmit when +12 V is applied at J1-E through an external TR switch. C12 provides some keyed wave-shaping, and R1 is an adjustment for doubler balance. C10 ensures stability at this stage, but it may not always be necessary. Measured VFO-board output is in the order of 60 mW. Improved keyed-wave shaping using a time-delay circuit was devised by Zachary Lau, KH6CP, of the ARRL Lab. That circuit employs a general-purpose PNP transistor, Q7, to moderate the otherwise fast rise time of the keyed wave. This addition also allows one side of the key to be grounded.

Q5, a 2N3053 operating class C, and Q6, an International Rectifier IRF type MOSFET also operating class C, comprise

the power-amplifier chain. Q5 delivers about 1 W through an L network to Q6's gate circuit.

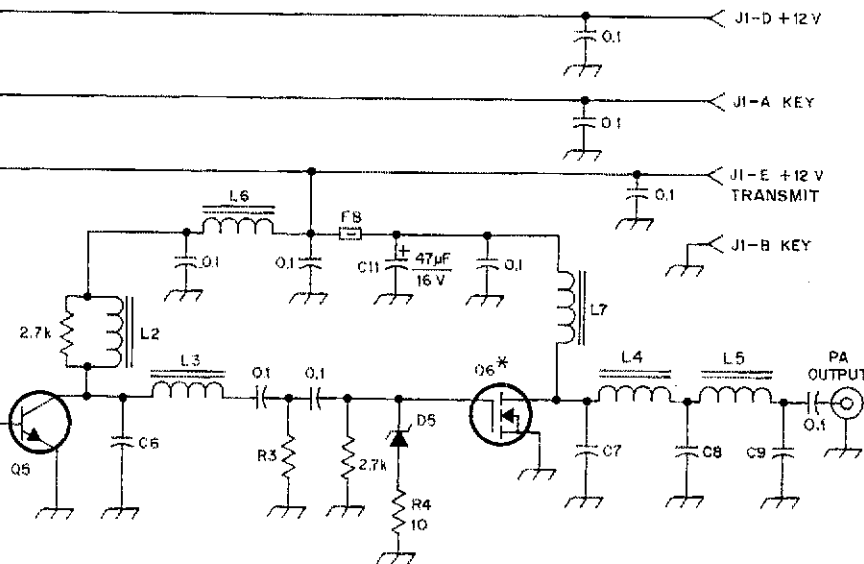
A power MOSFET's gate circuit is quite different from a bipolar power amplifier's base circuit. D5 provides two functions: It protects Q6 from excessive gate voltages and acts with C11 to provide a "grid-leak" action. During the negative half-cycle, D5 conducts and charges C15; during the positive half-cycle, C15's charge is added to the RF drive to supply a maximum of 15 V gate potential. Power MOSFETS have a high input resistance, but do require drive during switching. This is because of gate-source and gate-drain (Miller) capacitances. Gate-loading resistor R3, and drain-loading capacitor C7, augment stability as verified on a computer-aided design program. R4 limits

the power dissipated in D5.

L4, C8, L5 and C9 form an L-pi output network (a pi-L in reverse). The L section matches the 5-ohm drain impedance of Q6 to a 100-ohm image impedance with a Q_L of 4.35. A pi network with a Q_L of approximately 2 then takes the 100-ohm image impedance down to 50 ohms. This type of network is less critical to tune than a T network for a given amount of harmonic suppression. At a nominal power output of 16 W, the second harmonic is 45 dB down; other harmonics are at least 60 dB down. (This performance was verified in the ARRL Lab.) The power level you obtain may be somewhat greater on 80 meters and less on 30 meters.

Component Notes

Most components used in this project are



NOTES: J1-A AND J1-B TO KEY
 J1-D TO +12 V (ALWAYS)
 J1-E TO +12 V (TRANSMIT ONLY)
 * HEAT-SINK 06 (SEE TEXT)
 ** NOT USED IN 80-M VERSION

EXCEPT AS INDICATED, DECIMAL VALUES OF CAPACITANCE ARE IN MICROFARADS (μF); OTHERS ARE IN PICOFARADS (pF); RESISTANCES ARE IN OHMS; K = 1000, M = 1000 000.

widely available from radio component stores, hamfests or mail-order distributors. A & A Engineering is a one-stop source for boards and parts for this project.¹ The devices recommended for use at Q1 and Q2 are not difficult to find, and a 2N4416 or 2N3823 may also be used. Q3 and Q4 should be matched for current gain, or at least originate from the same production lot. A match of 50% or better (at $I_c = 10 \text{ mA}$) will suffice. A 2N2222A can be used at Q3 and Q4, and candidates for Q5 include the 2N2102 or D42C4; good results were obtained with the D42C4 at 80 meters. I purchased the MOSFET (Q6) from Frank, K2AW, at a hamfest table.² Motorola, RCA, GE, GI and other manufacturers make IR equivalents.

The toroidal inductors are available from Amidon or Radiokit.^{3,4} All coils are wound with no. 28 enameled wire. After the VFO is built and tested (see tune-up and operation), hold the L1 windings in place with a thin layer of glue. L4 and L5 are wound with two paralleled wires to effectively increase the wire size and reduce copper losses. (These are *not* bifilar windings! You may optionally use a larger wire size instead.) Except where noted, capacitors are X7R or Z5U ceramic types. These are used for bypassing and decoupling functions, but not in tuned circuits. C2 and C3 are specified as NP0 ceramic units for excellent temperature

stability. C4 through C10, inclusive, can be polystyrene, silver-mica or NP0 ceramics. Do not use X7R or Z5U ceramic capacitors here—degraded performance can result. Polystyrene capacitors work well in this circuit, and are compact compared to mica

or NP0 ceramic types. Use caution when soldering polystyrene capacitors because excessive heat will melt the plastic.

Construction

The transmitter may be housed in any

Table 1

Frequency Dependent Capacitor and Resistor Values

| Capacitor Number | 80 M | 40 M | 30 M |
|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| C1 | 25-pF air var | 35-pF air var | 35-pF air var |
| C2 | 450 pF (9 × 50 pF N) | 1000 pF P | 940 pF (2 × 470 pF P) |
| C3 | 50 pF N | 470 pF P | 600 pF (6 × 100 pF N/P) |
| C4 | 200 pF (2 × 100 pF N/P) | 100 pF N/P | 100 pF N/P |
| C5 | 200 pF (2 × 100 pF N/P) | 100 pF N/P | 50 pF N/P |
| C6 | 1000 pF P | 470 pF P | 330 pF P |
| C7 | 3300 pF P | 1000 pF P | 400 pF (4 × 100 pF N/P) |
| C8 | 2700 pF P | 1410 pF | 1000 pF |
| C9 | 1100 pF P | (3 × 470 pF P) 700 pF | (10 × 100 pF N/P) 400 pF |
| C10 | 50 pF N/P | (7 × 100 pF N/P) 50 pF N/P | (4 × 100 pF N/P) |
| C13 | Not used | 250 pF (5 × 50 pF N) | 250 pF (5 × 50 pF N) |
| C14 | Not used | 60-pF trimmer | 60-pF trimmer |

N = NP0 ceramic; P = polystyrene; N/P = NP0 ceramic or polystyrene. Silver-mica capacitors can be substituted for the polystyrene types.

| Resistor Number | 80 M | 40 M | 30 M |
|-----------------|------|------|------|
| R2 | 47 | 68 | 68 |
| R3 | 22 | 33 | 33 |
| R4 | 10 | 10 | 10 |

¹Notes appear on page 24.

sturdy, shielded enclosure. An 8 × 5 × 5-inch (LWD) cabinet provides more than enough room; even a 7 × 5 × 3-inch box, such as the LMB 782, is of ample size. The two circuit boards measure about 2 × 3 inches each, the VFO board being slightly larger than the PA board. A single-sided PC board (or perfboard and flea clips, if desired) is used for the VFO. This board can be installed in a box to shield it from the PA board, but no ill effects were found without the shield. If you elect to shield the VFO, C1 should be installed in the VFO box, and the larger transmitter cabinet used. Short, stiff leads from C1 to the VFO board are important for mechanical stability. Figs 2 through 5, inclusive, show the exterior and interior views of two of the three prototype transmitters. The 80-m transmitter (Figs 2 and 4) was the first unit built. Figs 3 and 5 are views of the 40-m unit.

The power amplifier PC board is double-sided, with one side left unetched. Copper foil or braid is used to provide low-inductance wraparounds to ground. Solder the foil to both sides of the board. Alternately, plated-through holes can be used in place of wraparounds. Solder all other components to this board prior to installing Q6. Cut the leads of Q6 to a length of 0.3 inch, and mount the transistor at the board edge. Insulating hardware for Q6 consists of a kapton or mica insulator, nylon washer and spaghetti sleeving for the metal bolt. Heat-sink grease is thinly applied to both sides of the insulator. (Too much grease impairs heat transfer.) The PA board and Q6 are bolted to the front panel, which acts as a heat sink. The leads of Q6 must not be stressed, so shim the PA board with metal washers if necessary. A small, clip-on heat sink will help Q5 dissipate heat.

Tune-Up and Check-Out

With the exceptions of C1 and C14 (if

Table 2
Frequency Dependent Inductance Values

| Inductor Number | 80 M | 40 M | 30 M |
|-----------------|---|---|---|
| L1 | 14.5 μ H 60t on T50-6, tap at 14t | 14.1 μ H 40t on 3/8-in-dia ceramic form | 7 μ H 35t on 3/8-in-dia ceramic form |
| L2 | 13t on FT-37-61 | 9t on FT-37-61 | 9t on FT-37-61 |
| L3 | 19t on T50-2 (1.8 μ H) | 12t on T50-6 (0.5 μ H) | 9t on T50-6 (0.33 μ H) |
| L4 ¹ | 15t on T50-6 (0.9 μ H) | 10t on T50-6 (0.43 μ H) | 8t on T50-6 (0.3 μ H) |
| L5 ¹ | 22t on T50-2 (2.8 μ H) | 15t on T50-2 (1.2 μ H) | 13t on T50-6 (0.9 μ H) |
| L6 | 11t on FT-37-61 | 10t on FT-37-61 | 9t on FT-37-61 |
| L7 | 11t on FT-37-61 | 9t on FT-37-61 | 6t on FT-37-61 |
| T1 | pri: 18t on FT-50-61 sec: 9 bifilar turns | pri: 16t on FT-50-61 sec: 8 bifilar turns | pri: 12t on FT-50-4 sec: 10 bifilar turns |
| T2 | pri: 40t, tap at 20t ² sec: 7t on T50-2 | pri: 26t, tap at 11t ² sec: 5t on T50-2 | pri: 22t, tap at 10t ² sec: 4t on T50-2 |

All inductors wound with no. 28 enameled wire.

¹L4 and L5 are wound with two parallel lengths of no. 28 enameled wire; this is done to increase the effective wire size. These are *not* bifilar windings.

²Tap measured from C12 side of primary.

Powdered-iron toroids (T50-6 and T50-2) and ferrite toroids (FT-37-61 and FT-50-61) are available from A & A Engineering, Amidon Associates or Radiokit (see notes 1,3,4). Ferroxcube 3/8-in 4C4 and 1/2-in 4C4 ferrite toroids may be substituted.

used), there are no other variable capacitors in the transmitters. All tune-up is done by adding or removing turns on the toroidal inductors, and by compressing or expanding the windings. This may take some time and patience, but it results in compact construction without the need for large trimmer capacitors. Start with one or two extra turns on L1, the primary of T2, L3,

L4 and L5, and remove turns as required during tune-up.

First, adjust the VFO tuning range by listening to its output with a calibrated receiver or coupling a frequency counter to the VFO output. (If your frequency counter is not sensitive enough, you'll have to use a receiver initially.) Set R1 at midrange and apply +12 V to J1-D, with a key across

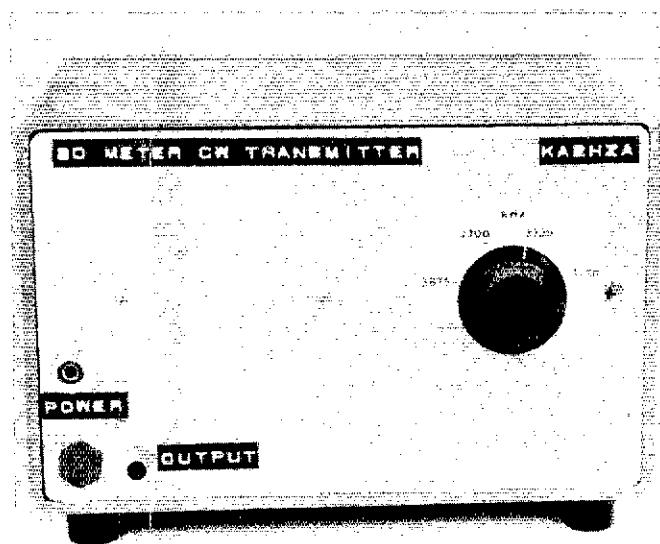


Fig 2—An 80-m transmitter was the first unit built. The enclosure was salvaged from a piece of defunct test equipment.

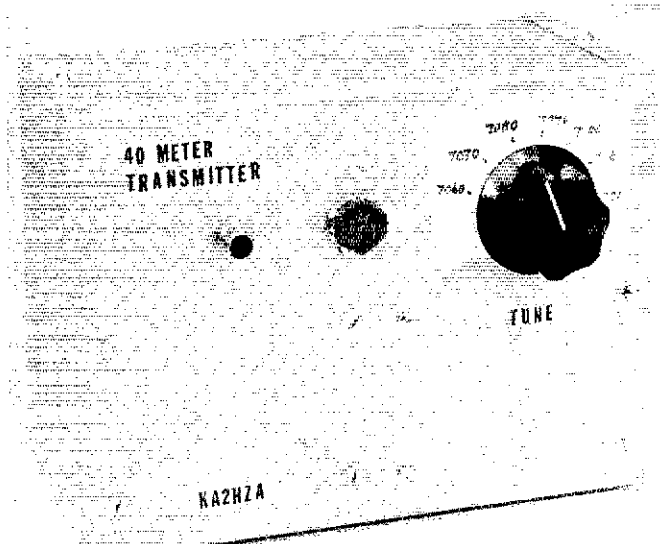


Fig 3—This 40-m unit is constructed in a readily available aluminum box. The 5-pin connector serves as a key and power-input jack.

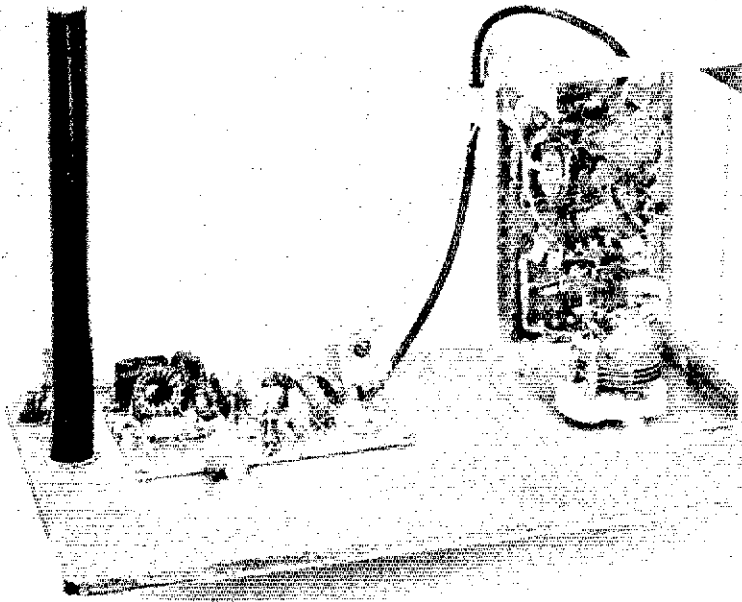


Fig 4—A close look at this inside view of the 80-m transmitter reveals the VFO is built on perf board. Note the shielded VFO enclosure (cover removed). To the left is the driver/output board. Q6 may be seen in the foreground attached to the heavy front panel.

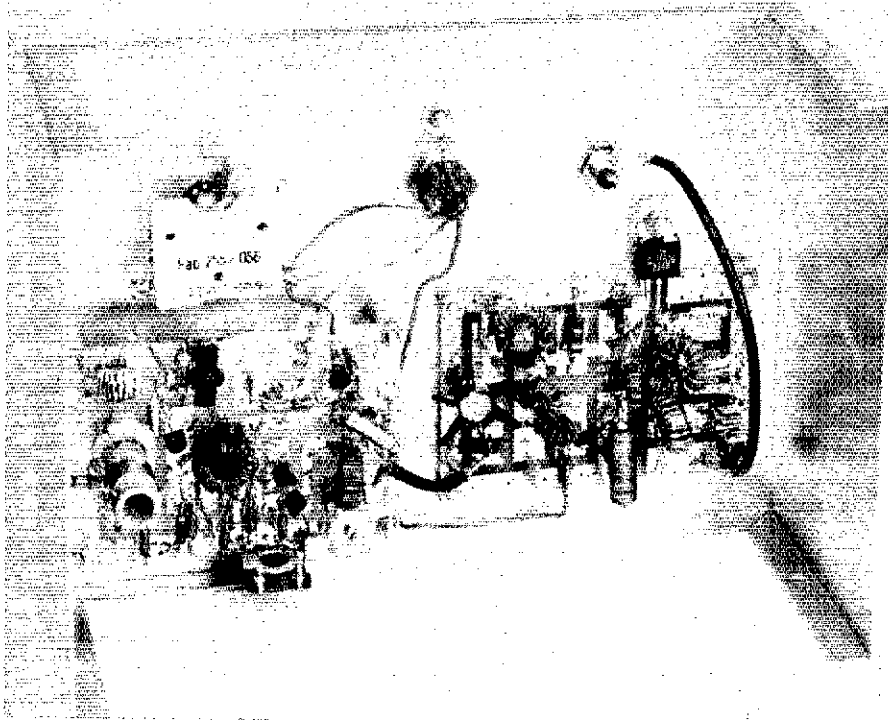


Fig 5—An inside view of the 40-m unit. PC boards from A & A Engineering were used in this model.

J1-A and J1-B. Adjust L1 for the desired band coverage, as you vary C1. Next, set C1 to mid-band and adjust the primary of T2 (80 meters) or C14 (30 and 40 meters) for maximum output as indicated on a sensitive power meter connected to VFO output. If C14 does not allow you to tune

through a maximum output point within its range, adjust the primary of T2 until it does. Using a wave or dip meter, sense around T2, and set R1 for minimum fundamental feedthrough (that is, 1.8 MHz on 80 meters, 3.5 MHz on 40 meters and 5 MHz at 30 meters). You should notice a

setting of R1 where the fundamental nulls out. Then, disconnect the power meter and connect the VFO output to the PA input using a short length of coaxial cable.

Next, connect an RF power meter to J2 and apply +12 V to J1-D and J1-E. Keying the transmitter briefly, adjust L3, L4 and L5 for maximum output. Go back and

... you should have 12 to 20 W of RF output

adjust the primary of T2 (80 m) or C14 (30 and 40 meters) to peak the output reading.

Again, adjust L3, L4 and L5 if necessary to maximize output power. At this point, you should have 12 to 20 W of RF output. (With or without parts substitutions, your results may vary from mine because of construction or other differences. Prior RF-circuit building experience should help you correct any problems.) Finally, adjust R1 for minimum fundamental feedthrough as heard on a receiver. Again, a null should be found. Set the receiver to the transmitter's output frequency and reduce the receiver RF gain. Key the transmitter. The transmitted note should sound clean, with no chirp or clicks. Check the heat dissipation of Q6; if it is too hot to touch, it may not be heat-sinked properly. No stability problems were noted in my units; however, a check-up on a spectrum analyzer would help determine if any excessive spurious signals exist. I performed the tune-up as described here without the use of a spectrum analyzer, but if you have access to one, use it!

On the Air

Operation is simple. Use a Transmatch and a resonant antenna. I recommend that you use a 12-V regulated power supply capable of delivering 2.5 A. In my receiver, provision is made for off-the-air monitoring. During receive, key the VFO to spot your operating frequency. External TR switching should remove the voltage from J1-E during receive. While trans-

No hint of thermal runaway has been noted, and the transmitter sustained no damage with high SWR loads.

mitting, monitor your off-the-air signal instead of using a sidetone. No hint of thermal runaway has been noted, and the transmitter sustained no damage with high SWR loads. With the values of C1 given,

frequency coverage is about 100 kHz on 80 m, 60 kHz on 40 m, and all of 30 m.

Summary

The on-the-air performance of these little rigs is quite satisfactory. Using a folded dipole on 30 meters, TK5, IV3, G, F, FG and North America have been worked. Results on 80 m (using a random-length wire antenna) are good from Southeast to Midwest states and Canada. I have been too busy (and having fun) building these rigs to get on 40 m, so it is up to you to find out how one of these MOuSeFET transmitters will perform on that band! Though they're

small, they pack quite a bite!

Acknowledgments

I offer my sincere thanks to Herb Englemann, W2VIE, and Mike Kucks, KA2ZAM, of KDI Electronics for use of lab facilities; the use of the KDI Electronics facilities was invaluable to the design effort. My thanks also to my wife, Dawn, for her encouragement during this project.

Notes

¹A & A Engineering, 2521 W LaPalma Ave, Unit K, Anaheim, CA 92801, tel 714-952-2114.

²K2AW's "Silicon Alley," 175 Friends La, Westbury, NY 11590.

³Amidon Associates, 12033 Otsego St, North

Hollywood, CA 91607, tel 213-760-4429.
4Radiokit, PO Box 411, Greenville, NH 03048,
tel 603-878-1033.

Michael Masterson first obtained his Technician license in 1970 as WB2MQZ, upgrading to Advanced class in 1981. He is a Life member of the ARRL and secretary of the West Morris Wireless Society, where he also teaches theory classes. Mike holds a Bachelor of Engineering from Stevens Institute of Technology and an MS in Electrical Engineering from New Jersey Institute of Technology. Mike is employed by KDI Electronics as an RF/microwave engineer, developing ICs and other devices for use at microwave frequencies. He operates his homebrewed HF station on CW in the 80-15 meter bands, using folded-dipole antennas. Mike's other interests include hiking and sailing with his father.



Season's Greetings

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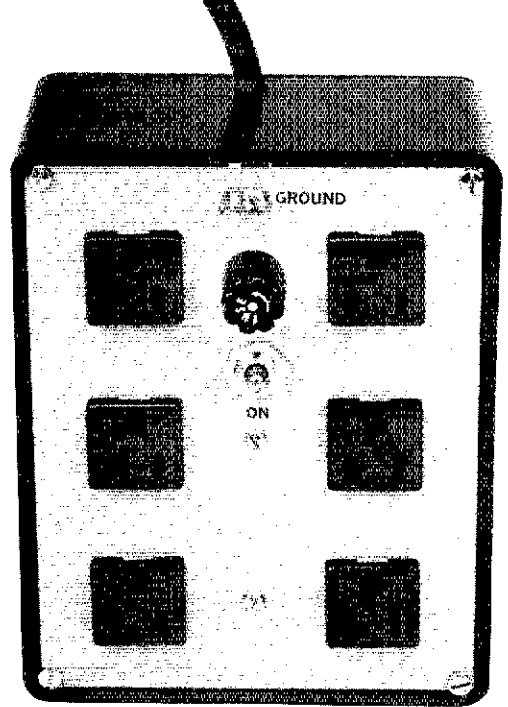
• Under Construction

A Ham-Shack AC-Outlet Strip with Filtering

Part 14: Combine ac outlets, transient suppressors and an ac-line filter in one package to provide a handy radio-room accessory. This project is great for computer users, also.

By Doug DeMaw, W1FB

ARRL Contributing Editor
PO Box 250
Luther, MI 49656



Have you priced quality ac-outlet strips recently? Ouch! The prices range from \$15 to \$40, depending on the brand and features. I have needed an additional outlet strip for several months, but owing to my reluctance for spending dollars needlessly, I held back on buying a commercial unit. While browsing through the pages of a surplus catalog recently, I found most of the components I needed to build a nice outlet box, so I ordered the parts! This article discusses some added features I elected to include in the box, along with the practical details of my homemade assembly. Perhaps this is the type of weekend project you have been looking for. If so, read on!

Why Include RF Filtering?

A well-equipped shack includes an RF ac-line filter. This circuit is commonly called a "brute-force line filter." What will it do for us? Well, the filter will help prevent RF energy (originating in the transmitter) from flowing in the ac service, where it can be piped into digital clocks, hi-fi gear and TV receivers. In other words, if we keep the RF currents out of the ac line we will minimize RFI and TVI at home and in the immediate neighborhood. There is a reverse benefit we may enjoy: A line filter will aid in keeping unwanted RF energy from entering our receivers via the ac line. Some TV-receiver energy may, for example, be prevented from migrating into

¹Notes appear on page 27.

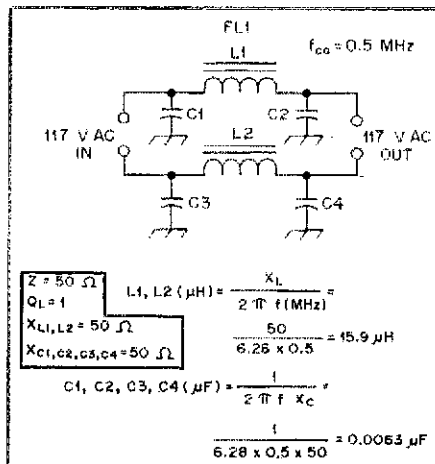


Fig 1—Circuit of a pi-network low-pass filter for use in 50-ohm lines.

the station receiver along the ac line.

If you own a computer, an ac-line filter will help to keep disruptive RF energy from entering the computer, and it will help to keep computer hash from entering your receiver through the power circuit. Here we have the same two-way street mentioned earlier in connection with TVI and RFI.

Simple Line Filters

In basic design terms, an ac-line filter consists of two pi-section low-pass filters. This is illustrated in Fig 1. A pi network is inserted in each side of the ac line, as shown. In bygone years we amateurs wound our filter coils on pieces of broomstick, varnished toilet-tissue rolls, or

whatever could be dredged up for the occasion. As a consequence, the coils were pretty large, and a substantial amount of wire was needed to provide sufficient inductance to ensure filtering well below the amateur bands. A typical approach was to use many turns of wire and randomly chosen capacitor values, such as 0.01 μF. The design was anything but scientific! The penalty was often a voltage drop through the large coils, coil heating (depending upon the current passing through the coils) and charred coils. Magnetic core material can be used to obtain high-inductance coils with only a few turns of wire. The filter in this month's project contains ferrite rods as cores for the inductors. Only 20 turns of no. 14 wire are required (½-inch ID) to satisfy the inductance requirements of 15.9 μH.

All filters should be terminated in their characteristic impedances, and these filters are designed for that terminal impedance. If this is not done the filters will not perform correctly. What is the ac-line impedance? In a sense this is a rather indefinite proposition. The impedance depends upon the gauge of the ac-line conductors and the center-to-center spacing between them, as is true of any two-wire transmission line. For the most part, house wiring ranges from 50 to 100 ohms if you calculate the impedance. I have chosen an arbitrary 50-ohm characteristic for the line when designing a filter. It seems to work fine for me.

The filter in Fig 1 is based on an impedance of 50 ohms. I chose a cutoff fre-

quency of 500 kHz and a loaded Q (Q_L) of 1. The equations for finding the inductance and capacitance of this filter are included in Fig 1. Our filter calls for 15.9 μH of inductance and 0.006 μF of end capacitance for 500-kHz roll-off. These values are not critical, provided we use component values within plus or minus 10% of the target value. Disc-ceramic capacitors are suitable for C1-C4, inclusive. They should have a voltage rating of at least 1 kV to ensure leeway for line surges. I used some 0.0056- μF , 1-kV capacitors that were on hand. You may obtain 1-kV disc-ceramic capacitors from Mouser Electronics.² Suitable values may be placed in parallel to obtain a value that approximates 0.006 μF .

Greater effective filtering would be possible by placing in series two of the filters of Fig 1. For most applications this elaboration is unnecessary. But for difficult interference problems, it will be helpful to use double-section filtering.

Spike Suppression

MOVs (metal-oxide varistors) are useful in the suppression of momentary spikes or voltage peaks on the ac line. Such unwanted voltage peaks may occur when an appliance motor is switched on and off.

The collapse of the electric field in the motor winding can cause a high-level spike of short duration. Devices external to our homes may also cause high peak voltages that follow the ac line into our houses.

Computers are especially affected by line transients, which can erase the data in a computer memory or cause permanent damage to the ICs. The placement of MOVs across the 117-V ac line will level these momentary surges and protect the otherwise affected equipment.

MOVs are rated for a maximum safe sinusoidal RMS voltage, transient-energy capacity in joules, peak pulse current in amperes and average power dissipation in watts. If the line-voltage peak amplitude and the duration of the spike exceeds the MOV ratings, the MOV will be destroyed. In this project, I used Radio Shack 276-570B (BRZC14DK201U) MOVs. Similar MOVs are available from other sources. They are rated for an applied voltage of 130, 35 joules, 4500 A peak and 0.6 W. There are heftier, more expensive MOVs, such as the GE V130PA10A, also rated for 130 V RMS and 10 joules, but at 4000 A peak and 8 W. Equivalent MOVs from other manufacturers are suitable, should your GE dealer not have the specified unit in stock. Fig 2 shows the MOVs across the ac line. The internal element of the MOV is a resistor that changes value in accordance with the current through it, hence the name varistor. The higher the current through it (from a voltage peak), the lower the internal resistance. This action suppresses the momentary voltage peak.

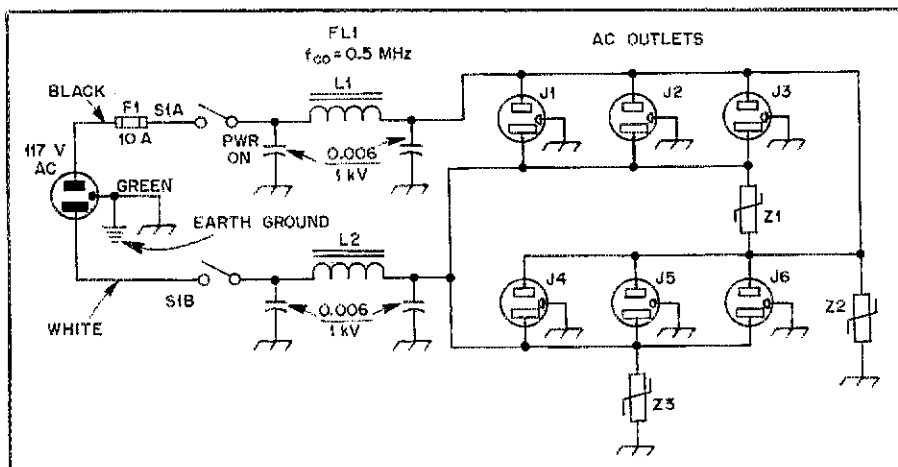


Fig 2—Schematic diagram of the filter/outlet box. J1-J6, inclusive, are three-terminal female ac sockets. Three standard, dual ac outlets for home use may be substituted. This will require a different layout than that of Fig 4. L1 and L2 are wound on Amidon Assoc ferrite rods, no. R61-050-200, 125 μH . See text for winding information. The 0.006- μF capacitors are 1-kV disc ceramic (see text). MOV (Z1-Z3) information is provided in the text. S1 is a DPST toggle switch.

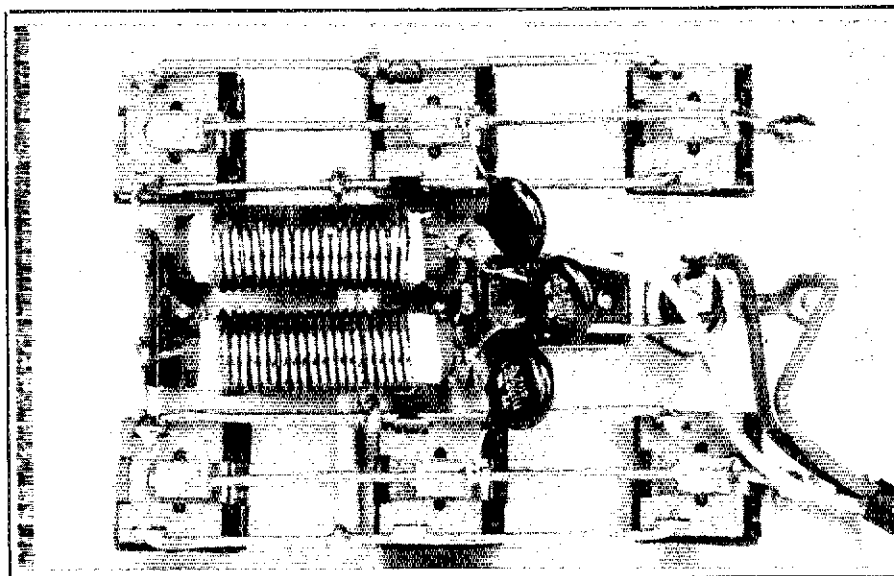


Fig 3—An inside view of the cover/chassis on which the circuit is built. No. 14 bus wire is used to join the like terminals of the ac sockets. The filter network is visible at the center of the assembly.

This Month's Project

Fig 2 contains a schematic diagram of the outlet strip or box. There are six female receptacles for the station equipment. A three-wire ac-line cord (no. 18 conductors) is used to connect the box to a wall outlet. Note that the color coding of the line cord is given in order to ensure that the polarized female sockets (J1 through J6) are wired correctly. Safety first! The green wire is the ground connection.

F1 is a 10-A standard fuse. I prefer to use a push-to-reset circuit breaker in lieu of a fuse, but at the time I built this project I was unable to locate such a device. You may wish to use a circuit breaker in place of the fuse and fuse holder seen in Fig 3. Note that the fuse is placed in series with the hot (black) lead of the line cord.

Each side of the ac line is filtered by means of L1, L2 and the four bypass capacitors (Fig 2). The six ac sockets follow the filter, FL1. You may use additional sockets if your station requirements dictate the use of more outlets.

Construction Details

An inner view of the outlet box is shown in Fig 3. With the layout shown, straight runs of no. 14 solid copper wire may be used to join the female receptacles. I used standard vinyl-covered house wire after removing the insulation. The bus that joins the ground terminals of the sockets is soldered at one end to the PC-board face plate. I used double-sided PC-board

material for the box cover/chassis. There is no reason why an aluminum plate may not be used instead of the PC-board chassis.

FL1 of Fig 2 is nestled between the rows of ac sockets. L1 and L2 are supported by a pair of three-lug terminal strips. The end capacitors are soldered between the outer lugs and the grounded center lug of each terminal strip.

Be sure to observe the ac-socket polarity when wiring the two rows of outlets in parallel. Specifically, ensure that the wide socket slots are joined and that the smaller slots are common to one another. I used short pieces of insulated no. 14 house wire for joining the two rows of sockets (insulation not removed). One MOV is wired from each side of the ac line (hot and neutral) to ground, and another across the hot and neutral leads.

The female sockets I used were purchased for 50 cents each from the supplier in note 1. They are snap-in receptacles that require a 1-inch-square hole. I made the holes with a hand nibbling tool, but you may use a hobby saw for making the holes. Fair warning—you may develop a blister between your thumb and forefinger while cutting the six holes with a nibbling tool. I did!

A drilling-and-cutting template is provided in Fig 4. The no. 8 hole at the left center of the sketch is for the earth-ground connection post. I used a 1/2-inch, no. 8-32 screw for this purpose. A solder lug is held in place by this screw on each side of the chassis. The top (outer) lug is for the ground connection, and the inner lug is for the green wire of the ac-line cord. Two 1/2-inch holes are drilled to the right of the no. 8 hole. These accommodate the fuse holder and the power switch, S1. Farther to the right are two no. 6 holes. These are used to mount the three-lug terminal strips on the inner surface of the box cover/chassis.

My cover measures 5 × 6 1/2 inches to permit its use with a surplus Bakelite® meter case I obtained from the supplier in note 1. The box height is 2 1/4 inches. A variety of different enclosures are suitable. In fact, you may construct a box from sections of PC board. The corners of the box cover in Fig 4 have no. 8 holes. The meter case requires no. 6 screws at the corners. I made the holes slightly larger than no. 6 in order to allow for misalignment of the corner holes: I am not a craftsman when it comes to accurate pattern layout!

The ac-line cord enters the box at one end of the enclosure, near the box bottom. A cable clamp is mounted just inside the box where the line cord enters. This clamp holds the line cord firmly in place. A plastic line-cord retainer may be used if you can find one that has the proper inside diameter for the cord you use. If this is done, the metal cable clamp may be omitted.

I used gray automotive primer paint on the outer surface of the chassis/cover. After the two press-on decals were applied, I sprayed the cover with clear Krylon® lacquer. Be sure to do this before mounting

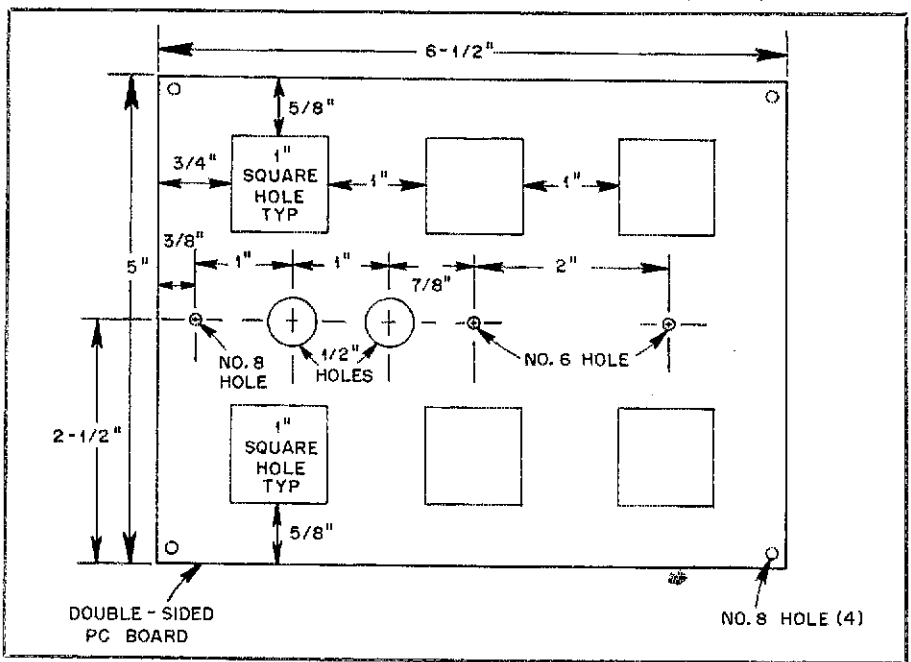


Fig 4—Hole template (not to scale) for the chassis of the outlet box. The square ac socket holes are for Hosfelt receptacles (see note 1).

the parts and wiring the circuit. Otherwise, you may get lacquer inside the ac outlets, and that would be bad news, indeed.

Winding the Filter Coils

The inductors of Fig 2 (L1 and L2) are wound on Amidon Assoc 1/2- × 2-inch ferrite rods. The cores are first wrapped with two layers of Teflon® plumber's tape to insulate the windings from the cores. No. 14 formvar-insulated wire is used for the coils. Center the coils on the rods, then run a strip of epoxy cement along the coils and rod to affix the coils in position. If you use 20 turns of wire, close wound, on each core, the inductance will be the required 15.9 μH. The core permeability is 125.

Closing Comments


I neglected to include an on-off indicator light for the outlet box. Should you desire an indicator light, you may wire an LED

between the normally open switch contacts where L1 and L2 connect. A 15-kΩ, 2-W resistor must be wired in series with one side of the LED. Typical LED voltage is 1.5, and the LED current should not exceed 8-10 mA. Alternatively, you may use an NE-2 neon lamp with a 47-kΩ resistor in series with one side of the lamp.

A project of this type has almost universal use among amateurs, computer enthusiasts and hi-fi buffs. Perhaps it will provide you with a few hours of workshop pleasure. At least the cost should be modest—especially if you're a skilled surplus/flea market scrounger.

Notes

¹Hosfelt Electronics Inc, 2610 Sunset Blvd, Steubenville, OH, tel 800-524-8464; a catalog is available.

²Mouser Electronics, 11433 Woodside Ave, Santee, CA 92071, tel 619-449-2222; a catalog is available. 



QEX: THE EXPERIMENTER'S EXCHANGE

Name three methods for detecting and correcting computer errors. What is a YIG? If you have problems answering these questions, then you need *QEX: The ARRL Experimenters' Exchange and AMSAT Satellite Journal*.

The November issue includes articles on:
 • YIG Filters and Oscillators by William R. Richardson, W3IMG

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• A 100-MHz Universal Frequency Counter by Dave Kunkee, K0DI

Other features include: noise signals and operating an automatic noise-figure meter, information on new 1200- to 1400-MHz transistors and new products.

QEX is edited by Paul Rinaldo, W4RI, and Maureen Thompson, KA1DYZ, and is published monthly. The special subscription rate for ARRL/AMSAT members is \$6 for 12 issues; for non-members, \$12. There are additional postage surcharges for mailing outside the US; write to Headquarters for details.

The Flasher

Add some pizzazz to your didahs! Amaze and amuse your shack visitors with this very sophisticated technical-display project.

By George Murphy, VE3ERP
ARRL Contributing Editor
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If I have a visitor in the shack while I am bashing out CW and wearing my SuperSonic Lamb's-Wool-Lined headset (so only I can hear my rotten fist on the monitor), my visitor cannot hear or see anything happening, so he generally heads for the refrigerator. This constant drain on my supply of suds LED me to develop some visual aids for my visitors. These are flashing LEDs that keep up with my keying. Even if you never have any visitors, no ham shack should be without flashing lights that look like they're doing something important.

The Flasher Concept

As you will see from the accompanying highly technical and complicated schematics, the Flasher is a device that can be hooked up easily to any key or keyer, as long as the key or keyer is designed to ground something, which most of them are. From there on, because the rest of the circuit doesn't really do anything, you can go "hawg wild." Further on in this article, I'll suggest some interesting places to mount the LEDs.

Circuit Description

In the circuits shown, V_{in} is whatever dc voltage your keyer runs on, or in the case of Fig 1, whatever you happen to have handy. The LEDs (except for the tricolor job in Fig 5) are any typical 2-V, 20-mA type from Radio Shack or your local junk

box. The values of the voltage-dropping resistors for the LEDs can be determined by the formula

$$R = \frac{V_{in} - 2}{0.02}$$

Using standard-value resistors, this works out to 470 or 560 ohms at $V_{in} = 12$, 330 or 390 ohms at 9 V, and 180 or 220 ohms at 6 V.

Fig 1 shows the Flasher wired to a hand key. This is for old-timers only. Who else uses a hand key? Figs 2 and 3 show how to hook up a Flasher to an electronic keyer.

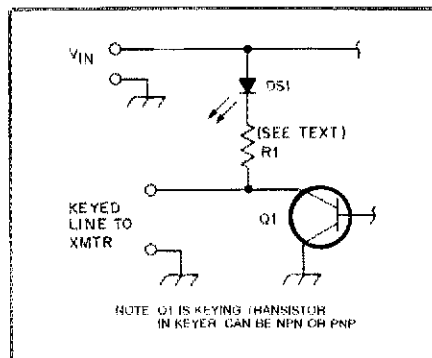


Fig 2—Single-color LED Flasher connected to an electronic keyer. Q1 is the keying transistor in the keyer.

Q1 is the keying transistor in the keyer, but you can ignore it. Connect your Flasher to the ungrounded terminal of the keyed line jack. By poking around a bit, you should also be able to locate the terminals of the keyer paddle—that's where you connect the other Flasher wires. Probably the best place to hook into V_{in} is at the ON/OFF switch in your keyer.

In Figs 1 and 2, the LED blinks along with your keying, giving off short and long flashes. In Fig 3 we get *flashier*, using two LEDs, with one flashing dots only and the other dashes only. In this case you add Q2, which is keyed along with the rig, turning on whichever LED is grounded by the keyer paddle at the time.

If you want to go hi-tech, try an XC-5491 tricolor LED (Radio Shack 276-035). While I have never been able to get inside one of these to find out for sure, I suspect it is nothing more than one red LED and one green LED in a single package as shown in Fig 4. It glows red on dc in one direction, and green on dc in the other direction. With ac, it glows both colors alternately and rapidly (60 Hz). As any artist or color photographer will tell you, this rapid mixture of red and green comes up a yellowish orange.

Fig 5 shows the Super Deluxe Version of the Flasher, with a single XC-5491 LED that flashes red on dots and green on dashes. If your fist is fast enough (oh, say about 500 WPM), you may even see the

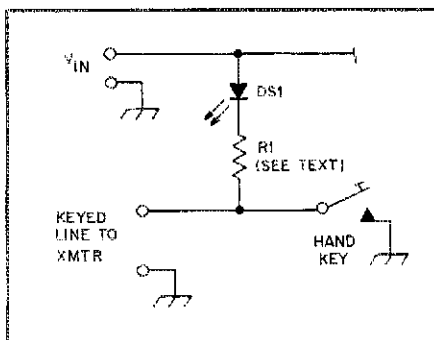


Fig 1—Simple LED Flasher connected to a hand key.

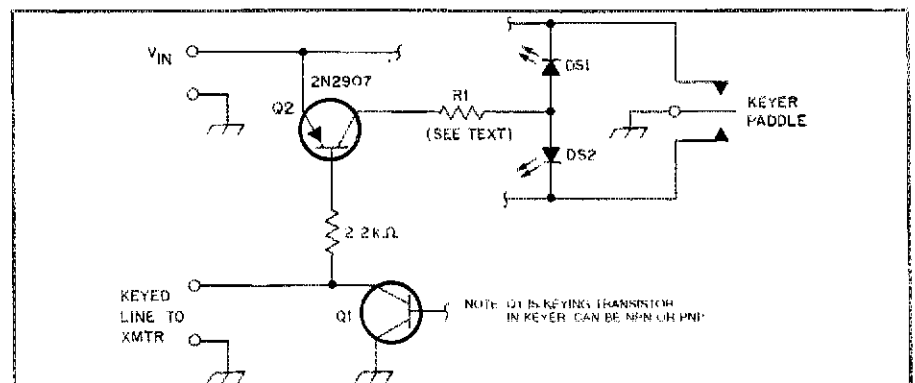


Fig 3—Flashier version of the Flasher using two (dot and dash) LEDs.

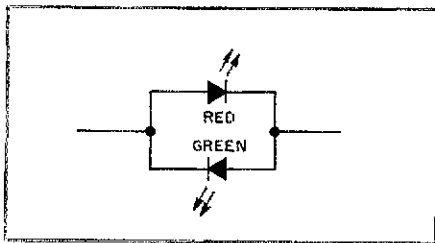


Fig 4—Suspected inner circuitry of the XC-5491 tricolor LED.

third color. DS3 is the tricolor LED. Q3-Q6 form a DPDT switch to reverse the polarity of the voltage to DS3. Either DS1 or DS2 lights up when you hold the paddle to one side or the other, and will remain lit as long as the paddle stays there. DS4 and DS5 light up when you turn your keyer on, and then don't do a thing except add to the confusion and profusion of color.

Mounting the LEDs

If your keyer is "homebrewed," and you are as careful a craftsman as I am, it probably already has a few holes drilled in the wrong places. These will provide ready-made mounting holes for your Flasher LEDs. Or, you can get a hollow plastic doll or figurine (such as a troll or gnome) that can sit on top of your keyer. Lop off its head and mount the LEDs in its eyes, then glue the head back on. If you use the circuit of Fig 3, mount one LED in each eye. If you use Fig 1 or 2, mount the Flasher in one eye, and another LED, wired in parallel to the ON LED in your keyer, in the other eye. If you opt for the circuit of Fig 5, you will need a figurine with a bellybutton for DS3, and you might stick DS4 and DS5 out the ears.

Or, you can build a plastic model automobile, paint it to look like a police car, and mount all the LEDs across the top (Fig 6). If all of these ideas are above your capability or beneath your dignity, then by all means drill holes in a neat little row on the front panel of your keyer. Mount the LEDs and label them "Baud Rate," or something equally dry and incomprehensible.

Construction Notes

There are so many possible physical configurations for the Flasher that I have not attempted to design any printed circuit boards for any of them. Unless you are a whiz at designing PC boards, I would suggest that you use a small perf board with solder-ringed holes (Radio Shack 276-148) and solder all the components, except the LEDs, onto it. Connect the projecting leads using point-to-point wiring or the wire-wrap method, or just a bunch of jumpers. You can then tuck the board into your keyer and run wires from it to the LEDs, wherever they are.

Conclusion

Dedicated, dyed-in-the-wool, dead-serious hams will not have read past the

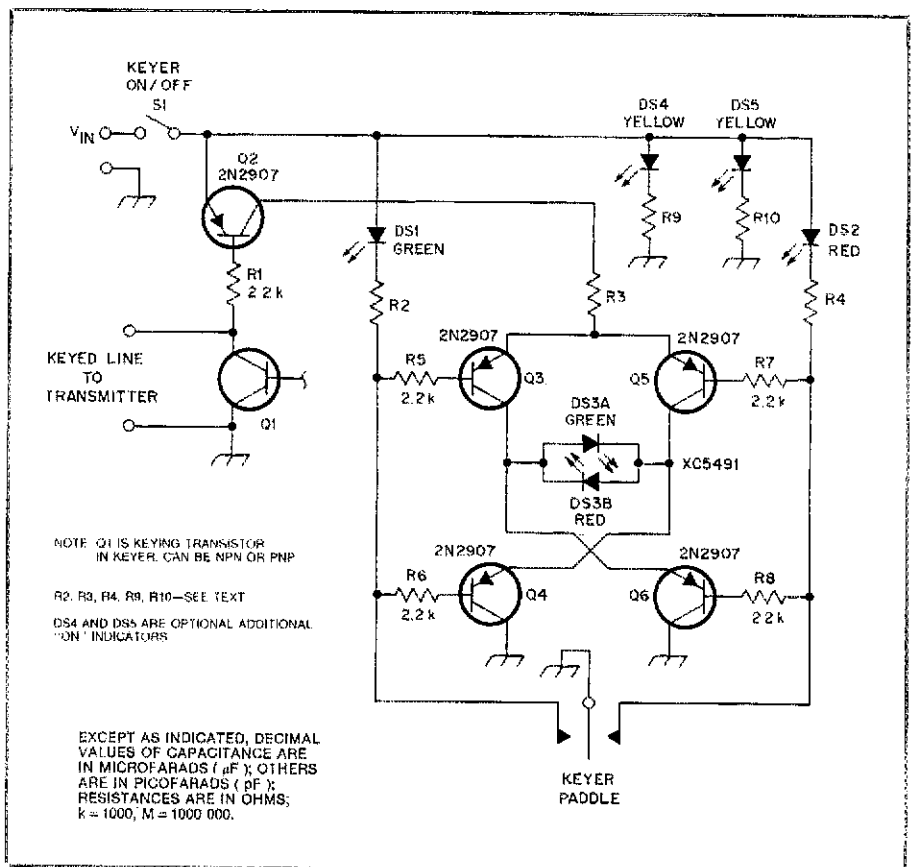


Fig 5—Super flashy Flasher containing five transistors and five LEDs (seven if you count DS3 as three colors).

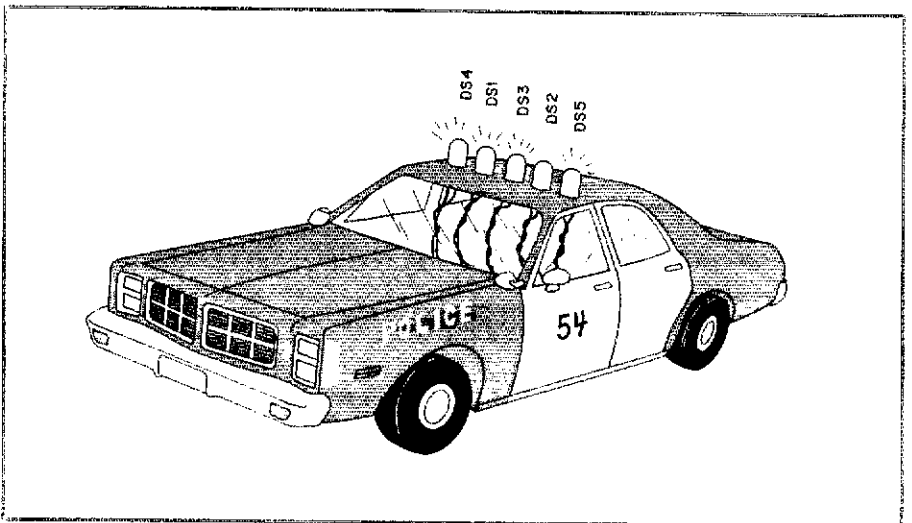
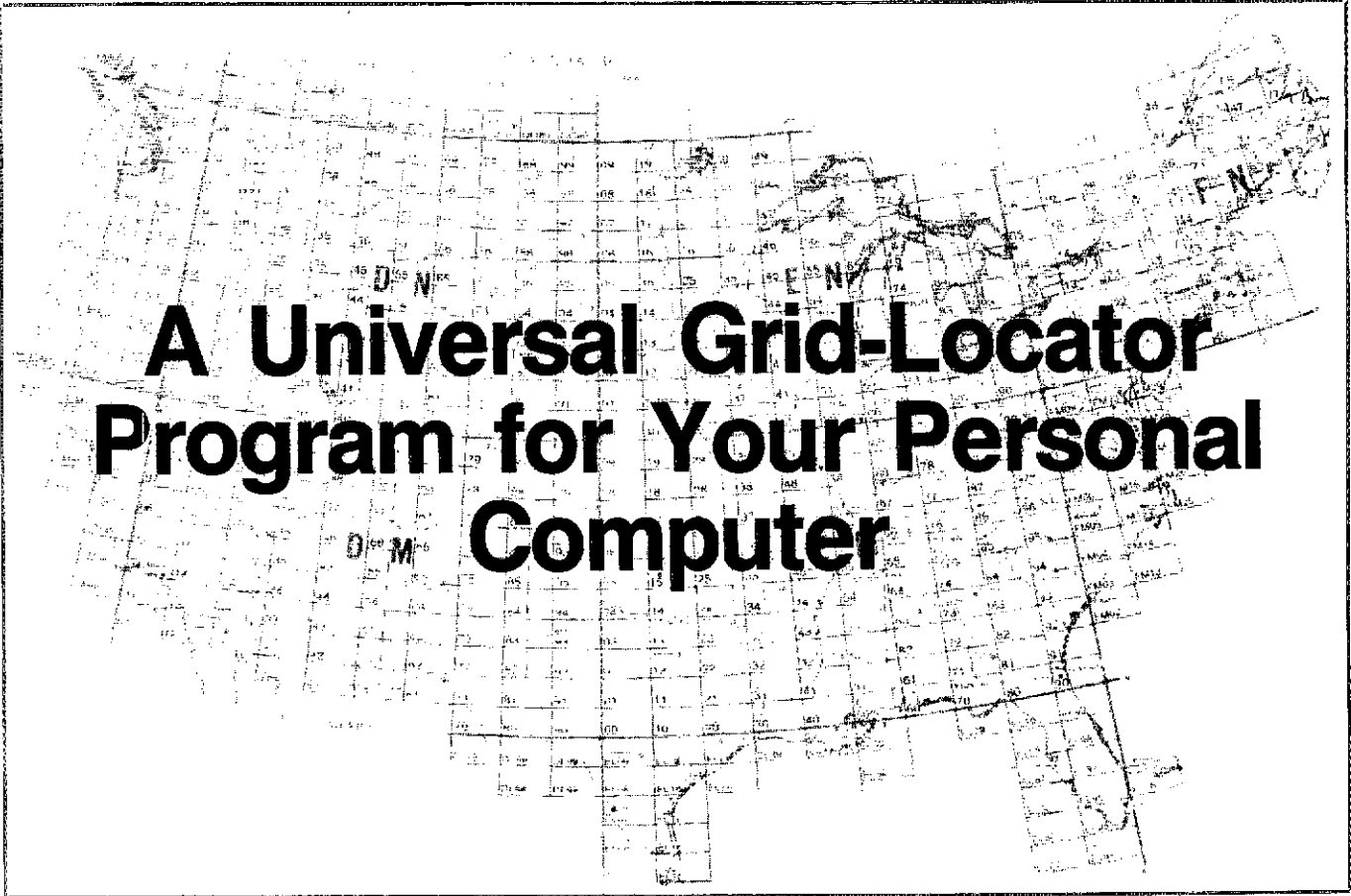


Fig 6—Possible police car configuration for the Flasher.

opening paragraph of this article! That leaves only us gals and guys who have a shack full of store-bought gear we don't really understand, and an urge to homebrew something simple without performing major surgery on anything still under warranty. If you are one of us, build a Flasher. It will add some class to your shack, save

wear and tear on your refrigerator door, and give you confidence to tackle something bigger, such as the All-Band Computerized Automatic Orbiting Universal Remote-Controlled Digital Packet Radio Repeater that I will describe in a future issue of QST—as soon as I figure out how to build it for \$9.95 or less.



A Universal Grid-Locator Program for Your Personal Computer

With this user-friendly program, your home computer can perform a variety of functions involving grid locators.

By Wayne Overbeck, N6NB
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San Clemente, CA 92672

The worldwide locator system, also known as the "Maidenhead Locator System," divides the earth's surface into grid fields, squares and sub-squares, and is rapidly gaining in popularity. The "QTH Locator," not a worldwide system, has been familiar to European VHF operators for years, and forms the basis for the now universally accepted locator system. Grid squares are exchanged for the ARRL VHF/UHF Century Club (VUCC) award, as well as being used as multipliers in all ARRL VHF/UHF contests.

The entire six-character locator can be used for beam heading and distance calculations, and is used in the ARRL 10-GHz contest to calculate point values for each contact: The greater the distance, the more points the contact is worth. The locator system provides a quick and easy way to determine the distance between any two stations, even if they are half a world apart. If you know your own locator and the other station's locator, your computer can tell you in an instant the distance between the two stations, as well as the beam heading.

How do these locators (or "grid-locators," as they are sometimes called) work? The system was described in a *QST* article a few years ago.¹ Briefly, the world is divided into grid fields that are 20° of longitude wide and 10° of latitude high. Each field has a two-letter identifier. Each grid field is then divided into squares that are 2° wide by 1° high. Each square has a two-number identifier. Therefore, there is a total of 32,400 of these grid squares in the world, each having a unique two-letter plus two-number identifier. The first two letters identify the grid field, the two numbers identify a square within the field.

Each 2° × 1° grid square is then further divided into 576 smaller units, called sub-squares, each 5 minutes of longitude wide and 2.5 minutes of latitude high. The last two letters of the six-character locator identify the subsquare within the square. There are more than 18 million of these smaller geographic units on the globe, but

the six-character locator is sufficient to pinpoint any one of them. For example, I live at 117°16' W longitude and 33°26' N latitude, which is designated as DM13EK.

This sounds complicated, but when you use a personal computer and a suitable program, the complexity vanishes. This article describes a BASIC program named Universal Gridlocator—universal because it will run on almost any personal computer. It has been fully tested on a Commodore® 64, Apple® II, IBM® PC, TRS-80® Model III and several computers that use the CP/M® operating system and Microsoft® BASIC. A program listing is available from ARRL.² If your computer has at least 32 kbytes of RAM and you type the program as it appears, you should be up and running. If typing programs isn't your favorite pursuit, a ready-to-run program disk is available for the Apple II (DOS 3.3), IBM PC or Commodore 64.³

Program Features

The Universal Gridlocator program has several features not usually found in grid-

¹Notes appear on page 31.

locator programs. For one thing, this is a *menu-driven* program—that is, a menu guides you through the various features and operating modes one step at a time. The program does the following:

- Converts geographic latitude-longitude coordinates to the appropriate six-character locator;
- Converts any four- or six-character locator to the appropriate coordinates;
- Determines the proper locator for any point on a map;
- Pinpoints a known locator on a map;
- Computes the beam heading and distance between any two locators;
- Keeps running totals of distance and contest points as you enter the locators of the stations that you work;
- Allows you to modify the built-in contest scoring system to accommodate the rules of either ARRL or European contests (including both the British “radial ring” scoring system and the continental raw-distance system);⁴
- Allows you to delete, revise or add to running contest scores to correct for duplicate contacts and erroneous locators that are discovered later.

Using the Program

To use the system, you select one of two operating modes, each of which has its own menu. When the program is first run, the “startup” menu is displayed. It allows you to use all of the program functions—or to move to the contest mode.

At startup, you might want to determine your own locator from coordinates or measurements on a map. Or, you might choose to modify the built-in contest scoring rules before moving into the contest mode. Once in the contest mode, you may enter a succession of station locators and see the distance and beam heading to those stations displayed. The program also tallies the total contest points and the cumulative distance in miles and kilometers.

While in the contest mode you may call up a second menu by entering “?” instead of a locator. This menu gives you additional options such as modifying the running scores and deleting previous entries. Or, you may call up the map and coordinate conversion features.

What happens if you contact someone who doesn't know his locator or his latitude and longitude? This is where the map features become most useful. If you have a good map of your area that has one latitude and one longitude line marked as a reference, you can determine locators quickly. To use the map feature, you first enter the latitude and longitude of your reference lines and specify a map scale. Then you measure the vertical and horizontal distances (in inches) from the references to the QTH of the station whose locator is not known. The program will compute both the coordinates and the six-character locator for that QTH. If you are careful with your measurements, the result will be quite accurate.

An aeronautical “sectional” map with a 1:1,000,000 scale (available at many airports) is good for use with the map features of the program. A sectional map covers a large enough area to include many of the stations you might work during a typical VHF contest, and yet sectional maps have reasonably good detail. Highway maps, however, often have latitude-longitude references too, so an ordinary highway map may also be used. A detailed topographic map will provide more accurate results, but many topographic maps may be needed to cover the area your signal covers during a contest.

The map program also pinpoints the location of a known locator on a map. When you enter the locator, the program displays the distance from the center of that grid square to the reference lines on your map. With four-character grid squares the center could easily be 30 or 40 miles from a station's actual location, because the 2° × 1° grid squares are more than 100 miles wide at typical North American latitudes. Using six-character locators, on the other hand, will produce results that are accurate within two or three miles.

The Universal Gridlocator program yields correct coordinate/locator conversions and beam-heading/distance calculations for any point on the globe except the exact North and South Poles (where 18 different grid squares converge). Any worldwide geographic program must distinguish between north and south latitude and between east and west longitude. This program uses positive and negative numbers to do that. To specify north latitude or west longitude, you enter the coordinates directly in degrees and minutes. To enter a south latitude or east longitude, you put a minus sign (–) in front of the degrees (or in front of the minutes if the location is at zero degrees east longitude or south latitude).

The map feature also employs minus signs to indicate south and east. A measurement north or west of a reference line is entered as a positive number in inches; a minus sign is included if the measurement is for a point south or east of the line.

Notes for Programmers

Experienced computer programmers may be interested in some of the technical aspects of this program. There are numerous error-trapping features to prevent computer crashes as well as operator data-entry errors.

It takes only a few lines of computer code to compute beam headings and distances between two points, but several times that many are needed to test for the various combinations of data that may cause a computer to crash. And, the gridlocators, themselves, can sometimes cause problems. Entering two locators that are at exact antipodes (exactly halfway around the world from each other) can send a program into a frenzy of “division-by-zero” errors. Entering the same locator for both stations may also cause computational problems. And, of course, an operator may enter an

invalid locator. To prevent these difficulties, nearly half of the 250 lines of this program are devoted to detecting and correcting possible operator or mathematical errors.

Hardware-specific syntax was avoided to keep the program compatible with the maximum number of different computers. Even as simple a function as clearing the screen requires different syntax on Apple, Commodore and IBM-compatible computers. In fact, because many computers are capable of only a 40-column display, this program is written in a 40-column format. Those using 80-column formats may wish to revise the on-screen displays.

Similarly, the program syntax required to print a hard copy—much less store information in a data file on disk—varies so much between computers that such features, though desirable, cannot be included in a universal program such as this one. If data files could be included in this program, they would permit the addition of a very desirable feature: full contest logging and dupe-checking routines. However, it was not possible to include all of the code required for logging, dupe-checking and data-file management on several different computers.

Conclusion

Considerable effort went into making this program as universal and as foolproof as possible. It works without modification on many different kinds of computers, performing numerous functions related to the worldwide locator system. As a public-domain program, it is available for anyone to use, modify or adapt.

I wish to thank several people for their contributions to this program. Michael J. Wilhelm, W4RUU, devised the original version of the map routines for a program he uses to process FCC applications in his Washington, DC law practice. James Steffen, KC6A, reviewed the entire program and made many helpful suggestions, and Folke Rosvall, SM5AGM, developed the formula used to convert coordinates to locators.

Notes

¹For a more complete description of the worldwide locator system as it applies to North America, see J. Lindholm, “VHF/UHF Century Club Awards,” QST, Jan 1983, p 49.

²A complete program listing is available from the ARRL at a cost of \$3. Send your remittance and an SASE to: ARRL Technical Department, 225 Main St, Newington, CT 06111, and ask for “Overbeck Gridlocator.”

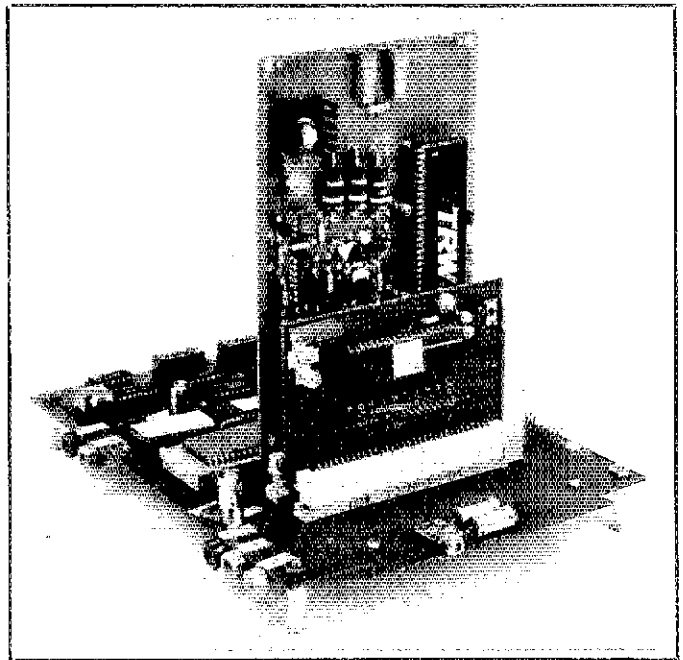
³A ready-to-run copy of the program for Apple II (DOS 3.3), IBM PC or Commodore 64 is available from the author at no charge. Send a formatted disk with a self-addressed, stamped disk mailer to the author. Indicate on the disk the type of computer for which the disk is to be made.

⁴The Radio Society of Great Britain (RSGB) uses a “radial ring” system for VHF contest scoring. Typically, a contact spanning a distance of 0-50 km is worth one point, a 50-100 km contact is worth 3 points, 100-150 km is valued at 5 points, and so on. Most other European Amateur Radio societies use the actual distance for scoring: a 65-km contact is worth 65 points, while a 150-km contact is worth 150 points, and so on. □

Digital Signal Processing— A Modern Audio Filter

Digital electronics is invading more and more of our analog world. Accuracy and reproducibility of circuit responses make the use of digital integrated circuits very desirable. This article will move you to the forefront of the exciting field of digital signal processing.

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Digital signal processing (DSP) is a powerful way to get high performance wherever intermediate and audio-frequency stages are concerned. With extra care, DSP can even be used at higher frequencies. Previous *QST* articles introduced some of the basics, and gave a specific application (a direct digital frequency synthesizer).¹⁻³ This article digs deeper into how and why various operations are performed to accomplish another basic circuit function, filtering.

A Short Introduction to DSP

A digital signal processing system handles a signal by converting it from its traditional analog form into a sequence of numbers, (the digital form) storing those numbers, and performing arithmetic operations on them to get a different sequence. The new sequence that results from the calculations is then converted into an analog signal. The block diagram shown in Fig 1 illustrates the entire process.

This conversion/calculation/reconversion may sound like a very strange thing to do. Why is DSP better than just processing the analog signal? Probably the most important advantage is that you can get performance better than that available from filters made with coils, capacitors, op amps and the like.

The first area of improved performance is selectivity: With a digital filter it's easy to get roll-off rates of 2000 dB/octave, while having a passband that is flat to within a small fraction of a decibel. That's a really sharp filter! (An octave is the frequency range from one frequency to its second harmonic. The higher the value of attenuation [in dB] per octave, the sharper the filter.)

A digital filter is much more stable than an analog one. Two times two is four, and will always be four, regardless of the temperature, humidity, age of the equipment or phase of the moon. If the filter performance comes from that sort of unchanging result, it stands to reason that the filter response doesn't change either.

No adjustments are necessary to get a desired response from a digital filter. The filter will work as designed without any tweaking. (Anyone who has tried to tune up a 10-pole elliptic-function filter by hand will appreciate that feature!)

Finally, if you build more than one filter,

they will all operate identically. Not just close: identically (at least if the analog-to-digital [A/D] and digital-to-analog [D/A] converters are the same). This kind of reproducibility is often necessary in such areas as radar and data transmission. You have to admit that it's a nice characteristic if you build some gear as a club project, too!

A Generic Digital Signal Processor

So what's inside that box in Fig 1 labeled "digital signal processor"? As a general rule, the filter will have to store some of the history of the incoming signal. Also, there are numbers that determine the response of the filter (some of those numbers determine where the cutoff frequencies are, for example). So, to store both kinds of numbers, there's a memory section. This may be nothing much more than two ICs: one for signal, one for coefficients.

Next, there have to be some circuits to perform the computer-like calculations on

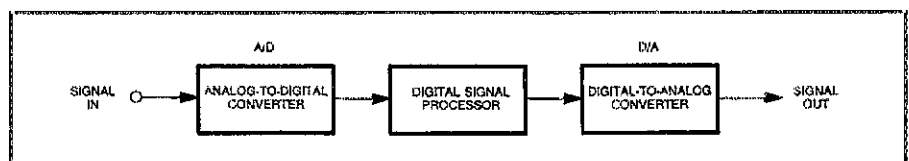


Fig 1—Three basic stages used in virtually all digital signal processing systems are the analog-to-digital converter, the digital signal processor and the digital-to-analog converter.

¹Notes appear on page 40.

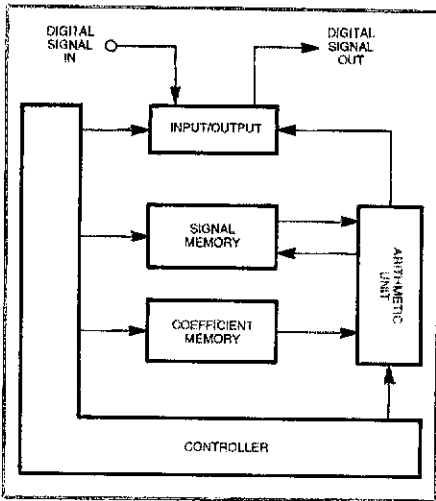


Fig 2—There are five separate functional blocks in a typical digital signal processor.

those numbers. The design of an “arithmetic unit” could be a real challenge, if it weren’t for modern ICs. Today, the entire arithmetic unit may be nothing more than a multiplier-accumulator (MAC), such as the TRW TDC1009/TMC2009 used in the filter design presented in this article.

Finally, you need a controller to tie all the circuits together and make everything happen when it is supposed to. This controller tells the memory chips what numbers to send to the MAC, tells the MAC what to do with those numbers (and any previous results it may have), and tells the entire circuit what to do with the final result. These pieces are shown in Fig 2.

Digital filters are often embedded rather deeply in an entire digital signal processing system and that system itself is often dedicated to some special purpose. The result is that it seems like very little specific information about designing digital filters has been published. However, the decreasing cost of the components used in a digital signal processing system will bring about a trend toward stand-alone circuits, and away from embedded filters.

All filters, analog as well as digital, come in two “flavors.” These are usually called finite impulse response (FIR) and infinite impulse response (IIR). Without going into a lot of detail, FIR filters are easier to understand and design, and can provide excellent performance. They also tend not to ring. IIR filters are similar to traditional LC filters and active filters that use op amps.

In this article, we’ll talk about a hardware design for an FIR digital filter with particularly good qualities. It is an audio filter capable of eight different switch-selectable responses. Table 1 gives the target specifications for two of these filter responses.

A Quick Overview of FIR Filter Theory

Finite impulse response filters work on the simple principle of wave interference. Don’t worry if you aren’t familiar with this

Table 1
Filter Response Characteristics

| | Filter 1 | Filter 2 |
|-----------------------|--------------|------------------------|
| Passband | 0-3400 Hz | 900-1100 Hz |
| Passband ripple | 0.1 dB | 0.1 dB |
| Stop band(s) | 3800-8000 Hz | 0-800 Hz, 1200-4000 Hz |
| Stop-band attenuation | 60 dB | 50 dB |
| Sampling rate | 16 kHz | 8 kHz |

principle. We’ll illustrate it with a simple example. Take a look at the block diagram for the simplest imaginable FIR filter (shown in Fig 3). A delayed version of an incoming signal is added to the undelayed signal. This filter will work whether it is

built out of coaxial cable and hybrid couplers, or digital shift registers and adders.

Let’s look at what happens when a sine-wave signal is applied to the filter. At low frequencies, there is very little phase shift introduced by the delay, and the signals effectively add. As the input frequency increases, it reaches a point at which the delay is 180°. At this point, the delayed signal is the exact opposite of the original signal, and they cancel each other. This action is shown in Fig 4. As the input frequency continues to increase, the phase shift approaches 360°, and the signals will add again. This kind of filter is referred to as a “comb” filter, after the appearance of its frequency response on a decibel scale, as shown in Fig 5.

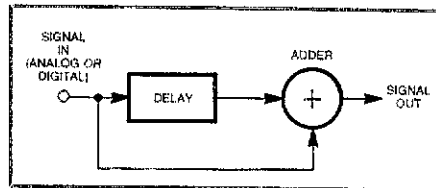


Fig 3—A block diagram of a simple finite impulse response filter. Depending on the type of delay used, the filter can be either an analog or a digital device.

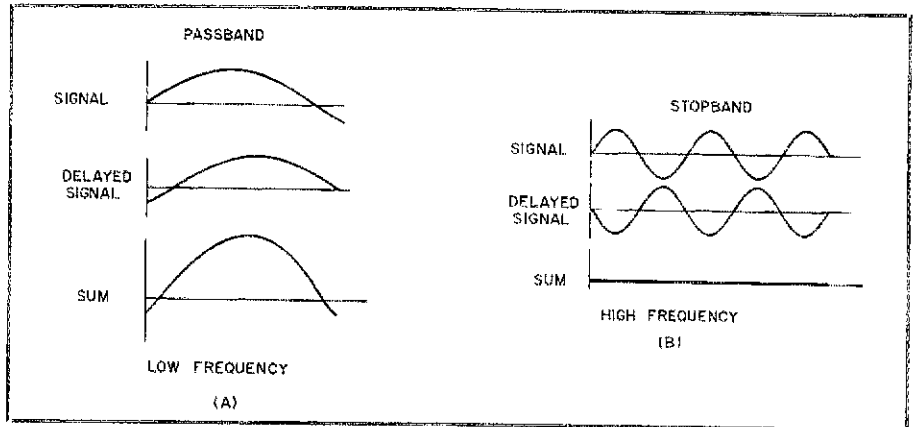


Fig 4—When the original signal and the delayed signal are combined in the adder section of the filter, the resulting signal can be very similar to the original, as shown at A (the filter passband), or there may be no output at all, as shown at B (the filter stopband).

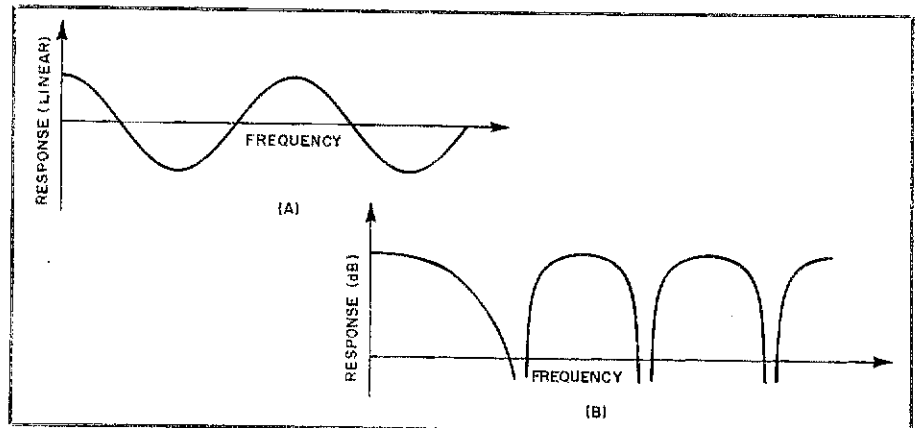


Fig 5—If the frequency response of a simple FIR filter is plotted on a linear scale, the curve resembles a cosine function, as shown at A. If the response is plotted on a decibel scale, it resembles the teeth on a comb, as shown at B. This explains why a filter of this type is often called a comb filter.

Analysis

In order to explain the design for this kind of filter, it will help to calculate its frequency response. That may sound like a lot of math, but only a little trigonometry is needed for this simple filter. All you need to do is to write down what the signals are, and then apply a simple formula (the "sum of cosines" identity, for those who are interested). If the signal delay is expressed by the Greek letter τ (tau), then we can write:

$$\text{undelayed signal} = \cos(2\pi f t) \quad (\text{Eq 1})$$

$$\text{delayed signal} = \cos(2\pi f (t - \tau)) \quad (\text{Eq 2})$$

The $(t - \tau)$ term just indicates that whatever the delayed signal is doing at a given instant, the undelayed signal already did a time τ earlier.

Adding these signal equations to obtain the output signal, we have:

$$\underbrace{X(t)}_{\text{output}} = \underbrace{\cos(2\pi f t)}_{\text{undelayed signal}} + \underbrace{\cos(2\pi f (t - \tau))}_{\text{delayed signal}} \quad (\text{Eq 3})$$

Plugging the values for the undelayed and delayed signals into the sum of cosines formula gives:

$$X(t) = 2 \cos\left(\frac{1}{2}(2\pi f t + 2\pi f (t - \tau))\right) \cos\left(\frac{1}{2}(2\pi f t - 2\pi f (t - \tau))\right) \quad (\text{Eq 4})$$

After expanding the $2\pi f (t - \tau)$ terms, we have:

$$X(t) = 2 \cos\left(\frac{1}{2}(2\pi f t + 2\pi f t - 2\pi f \tau)\right) \cos\left(\frac{1}{2}(2\pi f t - 2\pi f t + 2\pi f \tau)\right) \quad (\text{Eq 5})$$

This can be simplified by combining like terms within the parentheses:

$$X(t) = 2 \cos\left(\frac{1}{2}(4\pi f t - 2\pi f \tau)\right) \cos\left(\frac{1}{2}(2\pi f \tau)\right) \quad (\text{Eq 6})$$

$$X(t) = 2 \cos(2\pi f t - \pi f \tau) \cos(\pi f \tau) \quad (\text{Eq 7})$$

$$\underbrace{X(t)}_{\text{output}} = \underbrace{2}_{\text{"gain" (number of signals that are added)}} \underbrace{\cos(2\pi f t - \pi f \tau)}_{\text{"carrier"}} \underbrace{\cos(\pi f \tau)}_{\text{"amplitude"}} \quad (\text{Eq 8})$$

This equation represents the filter response in the time domain.

When we transform the equation to represent the filter response in the frequency domain, the equation simplifies to:

$$H(f) = 2 \cos(\pi f \tau) \quad (\text{Eq 9})$$

How to Get Other Responses

There are not many filter applications that require this comb-filter frequency response. Let's look at the block diagram for the super-simple FIR filter in Fig 3 again to see what other types of response we may be able to obtain.

What are the obvious things that can be done to change the response? There is nothing that says we must have the same amplitude for each signal entering the adder. So the first option is to adjust the gain or weight independently for each signal coming from the delay to the adder. Secondly, there is nothing that restricts us to having only two signals. We could have three, four or any arbitrary number, N , of signals. Both of these changes are shown in Fig 6. The only drawback is that the system becomes more complex, and this can lead to construction difficulties. Filters used in industry usually have between 3 and 256 delay lines, with most having between 32 and 128.

Look at the frequency response shown in Fig 5 again—especially the linear scale. It has a very distinct form: It's the cosine of the *frequency*. Although it may not be obvious, adding more signals just adds more cosine terms. These cosine terms have different periods, and their amplitudes are just the gains or weights of the "taps" in the delay line. A sum of weighted cosines may suggest something to those who are familiar with some advanced mathematics: According to a century-old discovery by the French mathematician Fourier, any possible wave shape can be specified as a sum of weighted cosines with different periods and perhaps with different phases.

The task of designing the filter then reduces to answering two questions:

- 1) How many delayed signals (N) must be summed?
- 2) What weights or gains should be used for each delayed signal?

Computer programs are usually used to answer these questions. An application note containing a program written in Microsoft® BASIC is available from TRW LSI Products to answer the first question. If you want a copy of this program, write to TRW LSI Products, La Jolla, CA 92038, and request note TP-22. The IEEE has published a FORTRAN program to answer the second question. This program is found in the IEEE book, *Programs for Digital Signal Processing*.

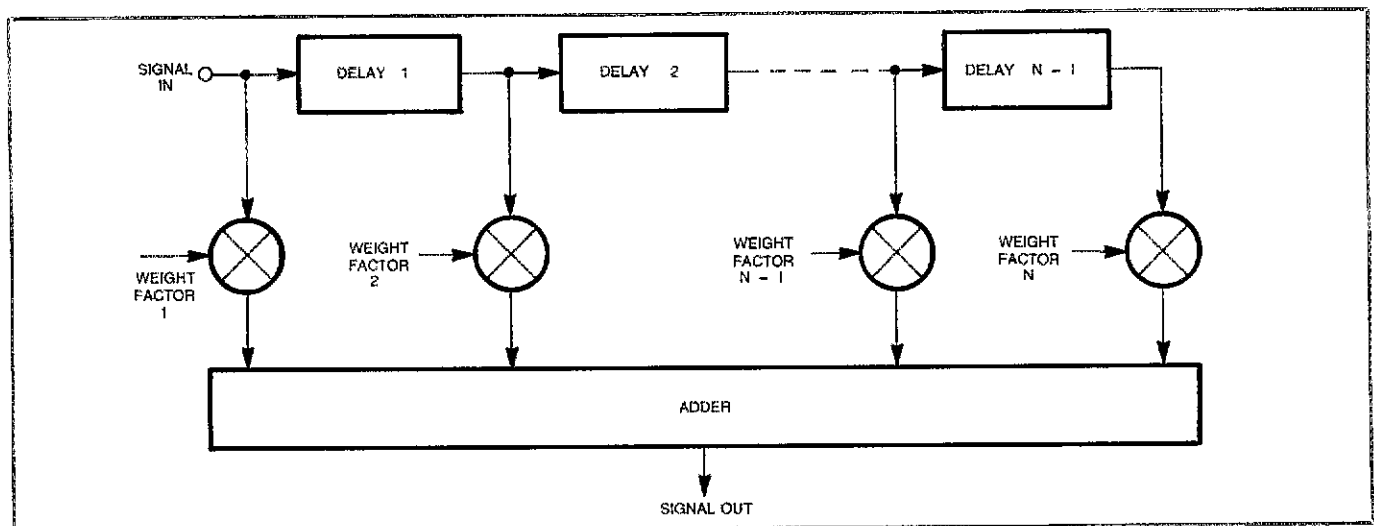


Fig 6—By adding more delay sections, and by multiplying each further delayed signal by an appropriate weighting factor, you can select a wide range of filter characteristics.

For the convenience of the DSP circuit designer, the delays are virtually always made to be multiples of the sampling interval. The weights are usually scaled to meet one of two goals: a given amplitude response (most commonly unity gain) at some frequency, or the best resolution for the coefficients.

FIR Filter Hardware

Instead of the simple filter shown in Fig 3, the filter block diagram will actually look more like Fig 6. When signals are processed digitally, however, the block diagram of the actual circuit may not look much like the signal-flow diagram, since it is sometimes possible to use some of the circuit elements in more than one section of the filter.

If you want to build one of these filters, one approach is simply to implement the block diagram in hardware. This means using a shift register that is a full word wide (usually a "word" is somewhere between 8 and 16 bits) and N stages long, with access to each stage. This might be done with a large quantity of 74LS374 register chips, for example. This will make up the chain of single-sample, time-delay stages in the block diagram above. Each stage of the shift register can then feed a separate multiplier, along with the weighting factor or coefficient required for that tap. For short filters, this approach may not be too bad. But if you want a very selective filter, you might need a value for N between 32 and 256 taps. That obviously takes a lot of hardware, so this approach can be very expensive! It will work at high sampling rates, though. (Remember that according to the Nyquist criterion, you have to sample at a rate that is at least twice the signal bandwidth.) This design is used mostly for processing TV signals.

Today, the cost per bit of read/write random-access memory (RAM) is significantly lower than the cost per bit of shift register memory. Since the specific filter responses that we want to design (given in Table 1) do not need the full speed of a multiplier or multiplier/accumulator (MAC), we can use the accumulation function of a single MAC by feeding it all N coefficients and all N data points per output sample that is desired. This means that the data can be processed only at around 1/N times the multiply/accumulate rate. That reduction in rate will allow us to simulate the action of a shift register by the proper use of reasonably high-speed RAM.

If the sampling is done by actually reading data from each location and writing it into the next location for each one of the data points, every time one new data point comes in, we will have to spend a lot of time just to shift data from one memory location to another. It's pretty obvious that if we keep track of what values are where in the memory, we might not have to

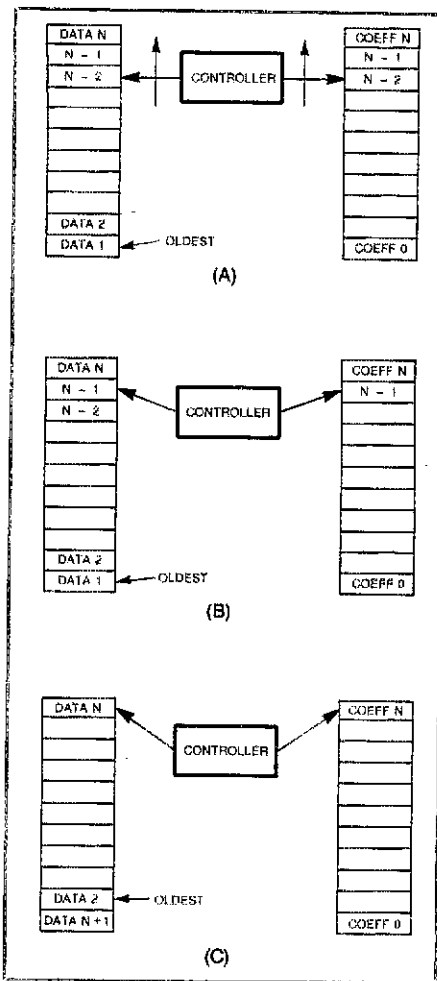


Fig 7—If the controller steps through the data memory and the coefficient memory in unison, it will be able to keep track of the order in which the data samples are written, and select the appropriate coefficient for each sample. All of the data information is replaced once for every complete sweep through the memory.

shuffle the information all around in the RAM.

Fortunately, that's pretty easy to do. Fig 7 shows the basic idea. The obvious way to calculate the products is to start with either the oldest or the most recent input sample and work toward the other end. It doesn't matter which order you choose for calculation. Practically though, it makes life a lot easier if you start with the most recent signal data point and work toward the oldest. To do this, all you need is a counter. This counter's job is to count how many products have already been calculated. This number tells the read-only memory (ROM) which coefficient to send to the MAC for each calculation. When the product counter reaches the end of its range, we're ready for a new signal value. Now, what's needed is a way of identifying the oldest sample. For that, we need a second counter. This one is also incremented at each calculation, but is not reset or incremented at the last coefficient. This means that when the first counter is at its last count, the second counter will point to the oldest data location, which is the memory address that needs to store the new value, when it arrives.

The block diagram of Fig 8 is made up of two counters that perform the data and coefficient addressing, a RAM, an erasable programmable read-only memory (EPROM) for coefficient storage, and a MAC. Some "logic glue" is also needed: a clock pulse inhibitor, an output register, some RAM read/write timing circuitry, and a tri-state driver for allowing the digital input. The complete circuit diagram is shown in Fig 9.

To use this circuit, you have to determine how many coefficients will be needed, and set the two dual in-line package (DIP) switches accordingly. Next, a set of

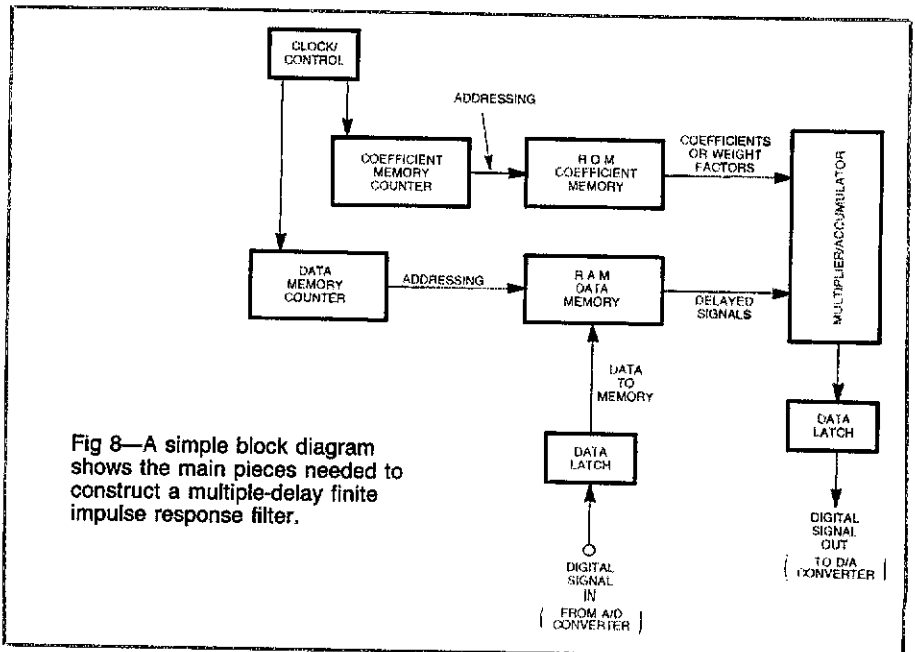


Fig 8—A simple block diagram shows the main pieces needed to construct a multiple-delay finite impulse response filter.

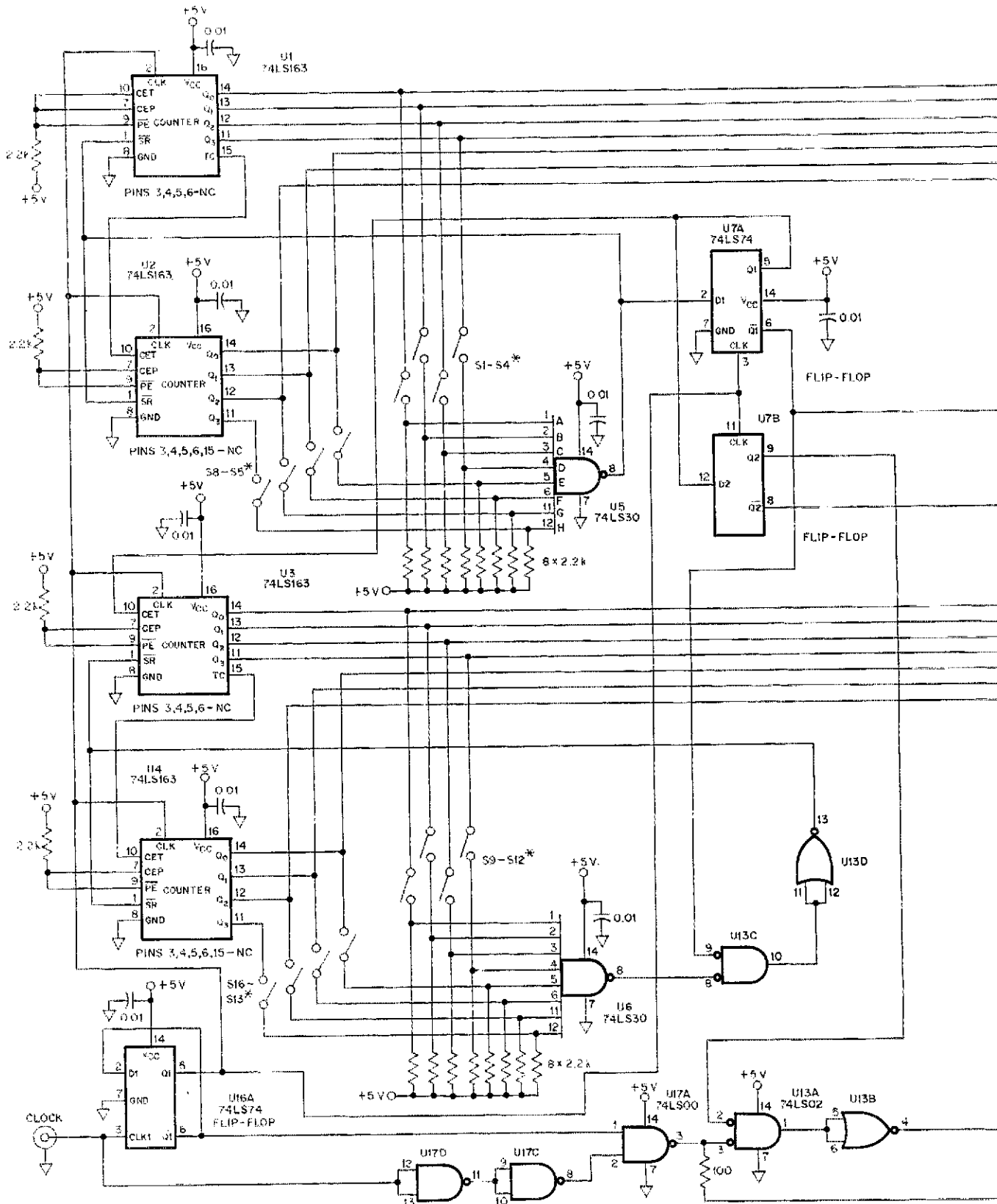
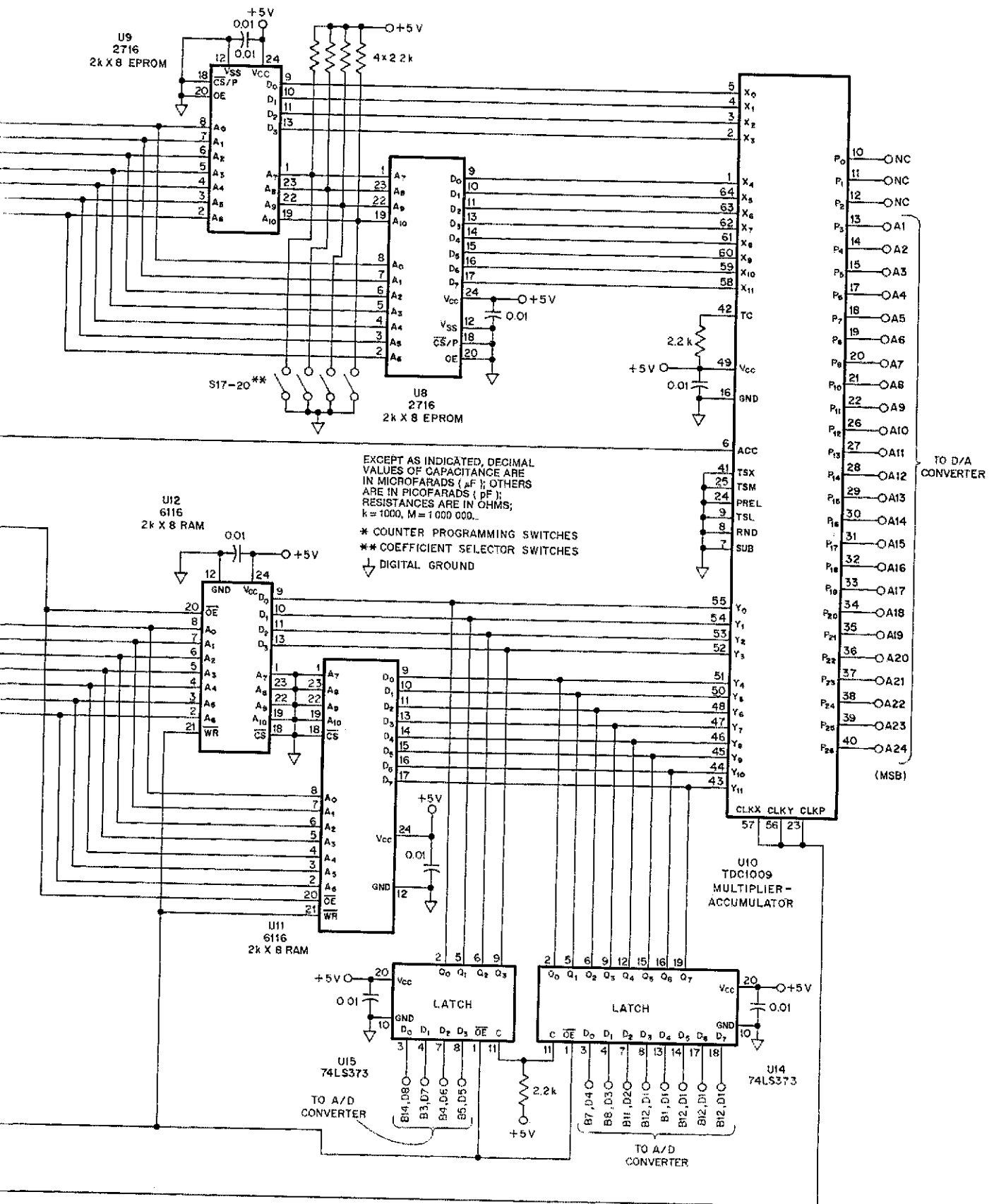


Fig 9—Complete schematic diagram of the low-pass/band-pass digital filter described in the article.



coefficients has to be calculated with the IEEE FORTRAN program mentioned earlier, using a personal or other computer. The calculated coefficients then have to be loaded into the EPROM with a programmer. If you don't have an EPROM programmer, many computer hobbyists do. If nobody you know has one, the major electronics distributors will program (usually for a nominal fee) the EPROMS that you buy from them. Please don't ask them to program devices that you have purchased elsewhere, though!

Real-World Interfacing

Most people don't just happen to have a source of signals that are already digitized, nor do they have a direct use for digital signals. As I mentioned in the introduction, most applications need an A/D converter before the input to the digital signal processor. They also need a D/A converter at the processor output.

Since I work for a manufacturer of these types of devices, I used parts that were available to me when I built the filter described in this article. The converters that I used are more widely applicable than many other available devices, because of their high speed and ease of use. This wide applicability is expensive in amateur terms, so if you want to try building a filter similar to the one I built, you might want to try some other A/D and D/A converters.

The filter circuit is designed to control the operation of the A/D and D/A converters. A timing pulse from the filter to the A/D converter tells the converter to send a new value to the filter. Likewise, the filter sends a pulse to the D/A converter to alert it that a new value is ready to be sent. Any converters that can be controlled in this way should work fine in this filter circuit.

There are two other problems inherent with using digital processing with analog signals. The first is a phenomenon referred to as *aliasing*. Aliasing occurs because the filter has no way to determine that a particular input signal is at a frequency higher than the Nyquist sampling rate allows. As a result, the filter will do something that you might not expect if the input signal is above the Nyquist rate, even though the input signal is out of the desired passband. The way around this problem is to include an anti-aliasing filter at the analog input, to prevent signals much above the intended range of the digital filter from being accepted for processing. This anti-aliasing filter prevents unpleasant surprises, if there are high-frequency signals present.

The second problem with a digital filter is that the filter output (after going through the D/A converter) contains the desired signal, plus sidebands around every harmonic of the sampling frequency! These harmonics are added to the desired signal, giving it a "stair step" appearance. (The output appears to be a series of discrete

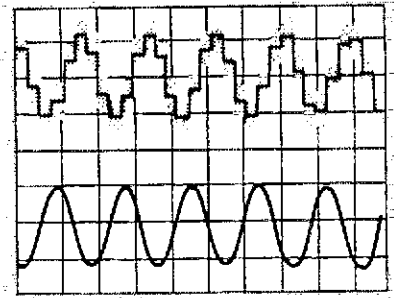
Testing the Filter

I had the opportunity to participate in some of the lab testing that was done on the author's filter when we were considering this article for publication. A couple of things about the tests were quite a revelation to me, concerning the realm of digital signal processing.

The first test involved connecting a signal generator to the filter input so that we could automatically sweep through the audio range. This input signal was also connected to one channel of a dual-trace oscilloscope. The filter output was then connected to the other scope channel. In this way, we could view both the input and output signals. The most interesting aspect of this test was that while the input looked like a perfect sine wave, the output looked more like a stepped sine wave. The drawing in this sidebar shows what the scope display looked like. This stepped output is explained in the text, but actually seeing it on the oscilloscope sure helped me understand what was happening. This is why a simple analog filter on the output would be needed to make a complete filter package.

As the signal generator swept through the cutoff frequency of the low-pass filter, it was interesting to see the output signal disappear. Likewise, with the filter set up as a band-pass filter, we could watch the output signal appear and disappear as the input signal swept up in frequency. (The sweep rate of the signal generator had to be slowed way down to make these observations. With the generator sweeping at a high rate, the scope display did not seem to make as much sense.)

At this point, we connected a pair of stereo headphones to the filter. The main filter board conveniently included a headphone jack, with one side connected to the input and the other to the output. By using a sufficiently slow sweep rate on the input signal, I was able to hear the input signal start at a very low frequency, and then increase through the filter cutoff. The output signal would disappear quite suddenly, indicating a sharp roll-off. What was especially interesting about listening to the filter, however, was that as the signal generator was allowed to sweep up to a very high frequency (and even above my upper limit of hearing) it went through several frequencies that produced an aliasing response in the filter. So while hearing a very high tone (or no tone) in one ear, several short low-frequency bursts would come through in the other ear! Again, the aliasing process is discussed briefly in the text (and was described in much more detail in the article referenced in the first footnote). Actually hearing the filter output as it produced an aliasing response really helped me understand what the theory meant. It's too bad we can't include a tape recording of this output so that every reader could hear it.—Larry Wolfgang, WA3VIL, ARRL HQ



steps, if viewed on an oscilloscope.) Here again, the solution is a simple analog filter, this time placed at the output of the entire system. This filter also corrects another side effect of the conversion process.

At first it seems very strange that a digital filter, which is supposed to have far superior performance to what could be obtained with an analog filter, must depend on two analog filters for its proper operation! What you have to keep in mind, though, is that the digital filter will provide exact filter specifications, without having to tweak each component in a complicated adjustment procedure. The anti-aliasing input filter and the output filter need not have exact cutoff frequencies nor steep skirts. Analog filters with such inexact characteristics are rather easy to design and build.

The filter described in this article does not include these two analog filters. If this filter were actually being designed into a piece of equipment (or as an add-on filter), they would have to be included.

Circuit Description

The main circuit of our digital filter

consists of timing and control circuits, digital-signal input circuitry, the RAM and ROM sections to store the data about the delayed signals, and the MAC. Let's look at each of these, to study how each one works, and how the pieces work together to form the complete filter system.

Timing and Control

The first part of the timing and control section consists of a memory-write-pulse-timing generator. This pulse generator uses half of U16 (a 74LS74 dual flip-flop) and three sections of U17 (a quad, 2-input NAND gate). The RAM chips used in this circuit require a specific timing sequence to work properly. First, the address must be correct, and then the read/write (WR) control is brought LOW, and then HIGH again. The data must be correct for a period that straddles the rising edge of the WR control. This timing is achieved by dividing the input clock signal by two in U16, (to get the main clock signal that all the rest of the circuitry will use), and combining the input clock signal with the (divided-by-two) main clock signal in U17A to get a properly timed pulse. This pulse

is then combined with a delayed terminal-count signal from the first counter (U7) to enable the memory write function.

The second part of the timing and control unit is an address counter section, made up of two counters that count up from zero to the number programmed into them with the DIP switch, then reset to zero and start counting up again. (This kind of counter is called a "modulo-N" counter.) Each of these counters consists of two 4-bit counters (U1/U2 and U3/U4), an 8-position DIP switch (S1-S8 for the U1/U2 counter and S9-S16 for the U3/U4 counter), and an eight-input NAND gate (U5 for the U1/U2 counter, and U6 for the U3/U4 counter).

The output from a NAND gate is normally HIGH, and goes LOW only if all of the inputs are HIGH. In this circuit, each NAND gate input is connected to the +5-V supply through a 2.2-k Ω pull-up resistor. An 8-position DIP switch is used to wire a switch between each resistor (on the NAND-gate side of the resistor) and the respective counter output. When a switch is open, a HIGH is presented to the NAND gate. If the switch is closed, a signal from the counter is applied. The first time that

all inputs to the NAND gate are HIGH is when the counter reaches the number (N) that is set by the DIP switch.

If the counter were not reset to zero, all the inputs to the gate would also be HIGH at several other times; but since the counter is reset the first time, these states are never reached. (In this circuit both DIP switches must be programmed to the same value.) The second counter will not increment when the first counter is at its maximum value, because flip-flop U7A disables counter U3 when the first counter is at its final count. U13C disables the terminal count reset of the second counter when that reset happens at the same time that the first counter resets, because the reset function of the 74LS163 is not inhibited by the count-enable (CET) input.

Filter Input Circuit

The input circuit for the multiplier/accumulator consists simply of two 74LS373 latches, used as three-state buffers. The A/D converter I used has the input latch built in. With other converters, the latching function may be necessary. The outputs are enabled when a new input needs to be written into the RAM and the

MAC. This happens once per clock cycle.

Memory Section

The memory systems (RAM and ROM) for this circuit are entirely contained on the 6116 and 2716 chips. Two of each chip are used to get a 12-bit-wide word. The 2716 ROMs, which store the coefficients used in the filter, have their outputs permanently enabled, because they are the only chips that are connected to the MAC X inputs. The RAM chips, however, use the same pins as input and output connections. For this to work correctly, the output has to be disabled before input data is placed on the input/output lines, and then the read/write line (\overline{WR}) has to be brought LOW while the data is held; finally, the \overline{WR} line has to go HIGH. The data must be correct until about 15 nanoseconds after the \overline{WR} line goes HIGH. The proper waveforms are generated in the timing generator.

Multiplier/Accumulator

The part that does all of the computations is a TRW 12-bit MAC, the TDC1009 (or its CMOS version, the TMC2009). These chips are quite expensive at this time (over \$100 each), and tend to

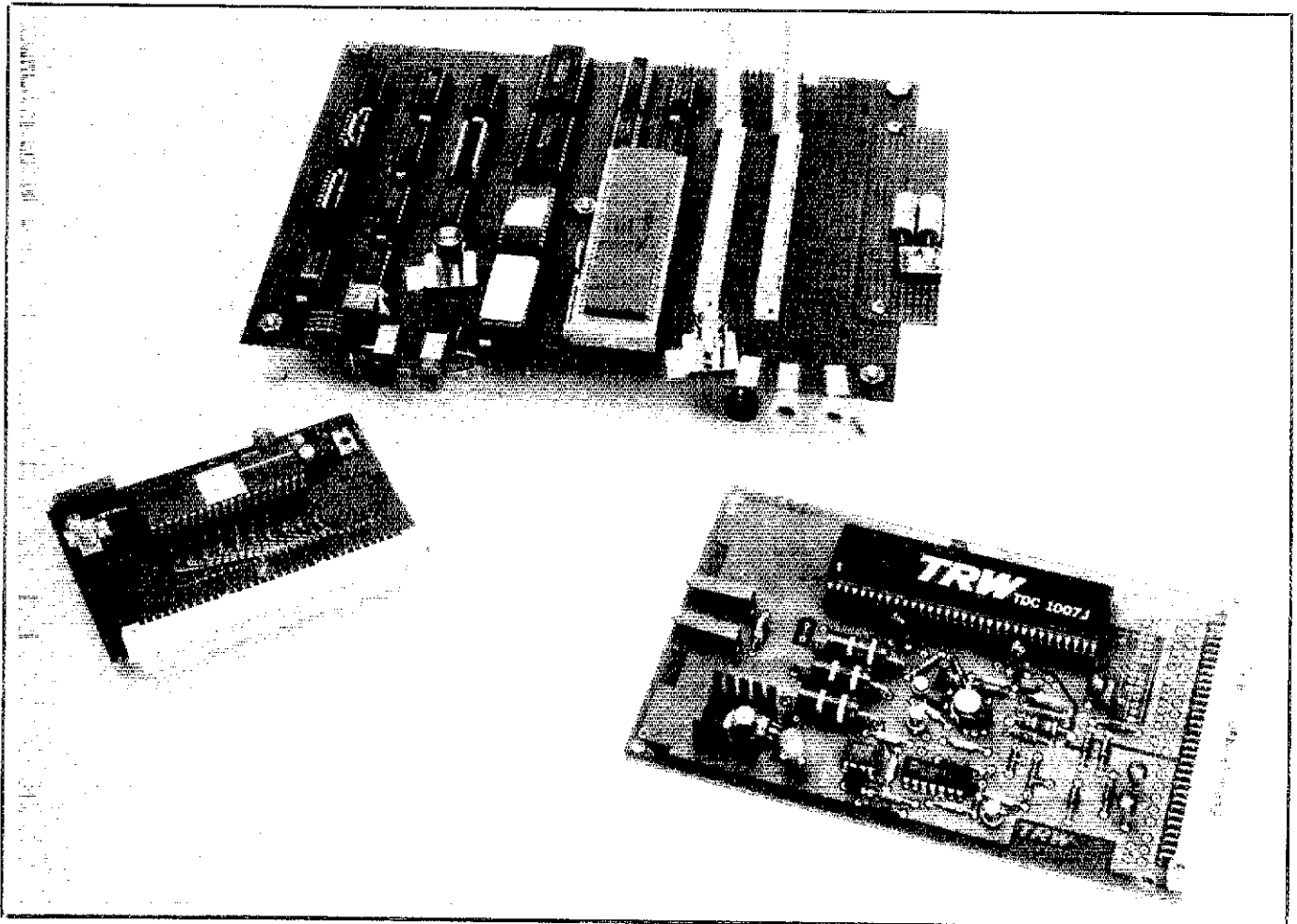


Fig 10—The three circuit boards used for the digital filter. The A/D board, on the right, is a PC board that TRW designed for commercial applications. The D/A board and the main filter board were wire-wrapped for this project.

make this type of filter less attractive for amateurs.

[Since this project was completed, TRW has produced an even faster 16-bit MAC, the TMC2210N3C, which sells for under \$40! With a few changes to the pin connections for the MAC, the author believes his filter could be made to work with the new chip.—Ed.]

In this filter, a good deal of the flexibility of the MAC is not used. For example, all the clock leads are connected together, and many of the control leads are permanently set. The only control that is actively used is the ACCUMULATE control. This is pulsed LOW once per cycle, which has the same effect as clearing out the accumulator section.

Construction

This article is not intended to be a construction project, and complete construction details are not included here. There are a few thoughts about building a digital filter like this that I would like to share with the readers, however.

The way a digital system is built is often a shock for people more used to analog design. Prototypes and one-time-only projects are often built with wire-wrapping tools, IC sockets and connectors. This provides rapid design and construction, and ease of modification if changes are desired. Only minimal care is needed to prevent coupling between signal leads, and shielded wire is only used for external connections, if it is used at all. If there are any analog signals involved with the circuit, there will generally be two separate grounds, connected only at the power supplies.

The lead photo shows the completed filter project, with the A/D and D/A converters plugged into the main board.

Fig 10 is another picture of the project, showing the A/D, D/A and main processor boards separately. The D/A board is an evaluation board that I had available. Other, less expensive, converters are available, and their performance would be fine for this application.

Troubleshooting a Digital Circuit

After building the filter, debugging may be necessary. This is mostly to detect errors in wire-wrapping. In debugging digital circuits, you need a way to feed signals in, and a way of looking at the resulting signals. For this, a logic probe and pulser are good tools. While a triggered oscilloscope can speed up the process dramatically, it isn't really necessary. When you build a new circuit, I recommend building one functional section and testing it before continuing construction. That way, you know that almost everything is correctly wired and working by the time you are done. A good sequence to follow for building this filter is to first build the timing and control circuits, then the input circuitry, the RAM and ROM sections and finally the MAC.

Should anyone choose to build a similar filter, a good final test (before applying digitized audio signals) is to provide an input sequence that has a value of 1 for a single cycle, then a long series of zeros. The filter output should then just be the numbers stored in the PROM for the coefficients, followed by all zeros until another 1 is input.

Conclusion

Digital signal processing is still a moderately expensive technology, but one that gives very high performance. As production volumes increase, the prices will decrease to the point that this kind of filter

will be attractive in amateur equipment. This article has given an introduction to one kind of digital filter, as well as a circuit that can be used directly as it stands, to perform digital filtering in the audio-frequency range. This might be used as a high-selectivity CW filter, or perhaps as the filters in an RTTY demodulator, for example. Good luck in your experimentation!

I would like to thank Barbara Jung for building the prototype for me, and also Bonnie Hayman and Rick Olsen, N6NR, for constructive criticism of my writing. (The responsibility for any mistakes is mine, however!)

Please note that some or all of the circuits described in this article may be protected by patents. No representation, express or implied, is made as to the existence or nonexistence of patent rights covering these circuits.

Notes

¹R. Olsen, "Digital Signal Processing for the Experimenter," *QST*, Nov 1984, pp 22-27.

²F. Williams, "A Digital Frequency Synthesizer," *QST*, Apr 1984, pp 24-30.

³F. Williams, "A Microprocessor Controller for the Digital Frequency Counter," *QST*, Feb 1985, pp 14-20.

First licensed as a Novice (KN3FNH) in 1964, Fred Williams quickly moved up to Technician in 1965, and was active for about eight years as K3FNH and WA0ZXP. During college, though, he let his license lapse (he thought he had no time for ham radio!) while he was earning a BA in Physics (1973). After graduation, he joined the Satellite Ground Systems Laboratory of the Hughes Aircraft Company, where he worked for six years, developing analog and digital circuitry for satellite communications. While at Hughes, he obtained an MSEE degree from the University of Southern California in 1978. In 1980, he joined the LSI Products Division of TRW as an applications engineer. Presently, he is a Staff Engineer in the Advanced Marketing and Technology group, concentrating on the specification of new products. Fred is also presently studying for an amateur license again. We hope to hear him on the air soon!

Strays



STRAY HINTS

□ "Strays" are those interesting fillers used when space allows in *QST*. Think you have an item with Stray potential? Here are some hints to help your submission become one. (1) Be sure the information will be of interest to most *QST* readers. (2) Any photographs you send should be good-quality black-and-white glossy prints.

Items submitted are normally acknowledged, but that doesn't necessarily mean that your item will be appearing in *QST*. Strays are used on a space-available basis, and usually we receive far more material than we can find room for in each issue. Photos become the property of ARRL and can't be returned.

Follow the above hints and maybe your Stray will find a home in *QST*.—Paula McKnight, N1DNB

Next Month in *QST*

- The Mid-Michigan Skyhook—what is it? Nope, not a Magic Johnson basketball shot. The answer is in January *QST*.
- Some Power-Supply Design Basics prescribes a cure for the common-mode hum.
- A new year, a new look for *QST*'s club column with the debut of Club Spectrum. This month, a Washington State high-school radio club goes mountaineering with ham radio.
- Novices and Technicians—it's your turn to rule the air waves in the Novice Roundup. Brush up on the contest rules in January *QST* and prepare to sizzle that straight key.
- Attention contesters and hamfesters: Don't miss the list of major ARRL operating events and conventions for 1987.

Please note: Part 1 of the article on Amplitude-Companded Single Sideband, scheduled to appear in December, has been postponed. The publication date is unknown at this time.

Trio-Kenwood TS-440S HF Transceiver

Trio-Kenwood's latest entry into the full-featured, compact HF transceiver market is here—the TS-440S. Comparable with ICOM's IC-735 (see Product Review, *QST*, Jan 1986), the '440 is the next step in the development of the TS-430S transceiver. Feature for feature, the '440 falls somewhere in between the '430 and the '940 (Product Review, *QST*, Dec 1985), incorporating traits of both rigs.

Receiver Features

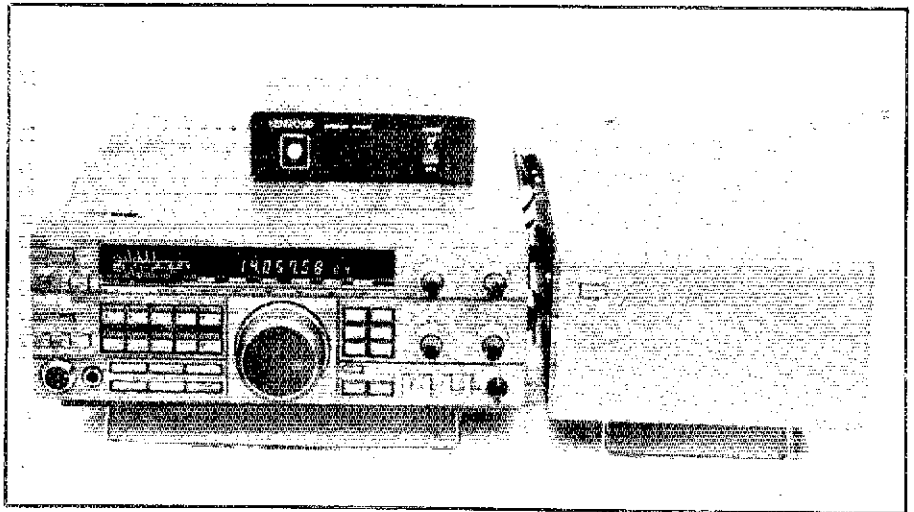
The TS-440S receiver uses a state-of-the-art triple-conversion scheme with IFs of 45.05 MHz, 8.83 MHz and 455 kHz. Its wide dynamic range can be attributed to the use of 3SK73 dual-gate MOSFETs, 2SK125 JFETs and a number of multipole band-pass filters (selected by the microprocessor) for maximum rejection of unwanted signals without sacrificing performance. There are two VFOs using a common shaft encoder and a PLL containing five loops. Either VFO covers the frequency range of 100 kHz through 30 MHz.

Transmitter Features

Because I've used rigs with vacuum tube finals most of the time I've been a ham, I found the user friendliness of solid-state finals a pleasant change. The only transmitter adjustments are the MIC (microphone gain) and CAR (carrier level) controls.

The transmitter also uses the triple-conversion scheme. The double-sideband first IF is generated at 455 kHz, then mixed with a local oscillator (8.375 MHz) to produce the second IF at 8.83 MHz. This signal is filtered and then fed to the RF unit where it is mixed with a heterodyne oscillator output to result in a 45.05-MHz third IF that is mixed again with the VFO output to develop the desired output frequency. This output is fed to the power amplifier, the low-pass filter, and then to the antenna connector on the rear panel, or to the (optional) internal automatic antenna tuner.

In the TUNE mode, the transmitter output is limited to approximately 10 W to protect the final transistors from any high SWR conditions. In the event that the antenna tuner cannot match the antenna impedance, a current foldback circuit protects the finals. Kenwood specifies that a range of 20 to 150 ohms can be matched. I used it to match both a tribander antenna and an 80/40-meter dipole to work all bands, 10 through 80 meters. I then tried matching a 40-meter antenna on 80 meters and was successful except at the very low end of the 80-meter band. The antenna tuner's threshold is an SWR of about 1.5:1, and it is satisfied if it sees that, or less. I am rather impressed with the antenna tuner, as it apparently will match about anything you present it with. The one



drawback is that it does not function on 160 meters.

Front-Panel Controls

I was intimidated when I first saw the transceiver's front panel, but after spending a few minutes with the operating manual, it all came together. In the extreme-upper-left corner of the panel is the push-button ON/OFF switch (see Fig 1). Immediately beneath the ON/OFF switch are three additional push buttons. The VOICE push button causes the optional voice synthesizer to announce the operating frequency (in English or Japanese). The noise blanker, NB, can reduce a pulsating noise signal by as much as 40 dB. The ATTENUATOR introduces 20 dB of attenuation to incoming signals. The ATTENUATOR is useful if operating under extremely strong signal conditions, as it reduces front-end overload.

The front-panel meter functions as an S meter in all receive modes. A three-position slide switch allows selection of three different meter functions in transmit mode; PWR (power output), ALC level, or SWR. In the PWR position, the meter indicates the output power. It is a peak-reading meter, not an average-reading meter. In the ALC position, the meter monitors the drive level in USB, LSB and AFSK modes. The SWR meter shows the condition of the antenna only when the AUTO/THRU switch is in THRU position. Immediately below the meter switch are the SEND/RECEIVE push button, and the AUTO/THRU and AT TUNE/OFF switches to control the antenna tuner.

Using the automatic antenna tuner is easy—first push the AUTO button to enable the system. Then (if the frequency is clear) press the AT TUNE to put the rig in the transmit mode and cause the tuner to look for

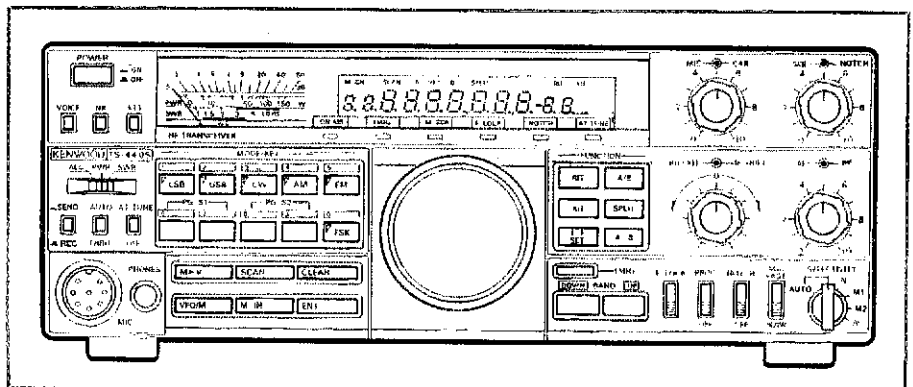


Fig 1—Front panel layout of the Trio-Kenwood TS-440S HF transceiver.

the best match. When you press AT TUNE, an LED indicator to the right of the status display at the top of the panel illuminates to indicate that the tuner is operating. When the tuner has found an acceptable match, which it accomplishes through microprocessor control, the LED goes off. This is the *only* indication that the tuner has found the optimum match. If the tuner is unable to obtain a satisfactory match (about 1.5:1 SWR), it continues to run until the AT TUNE is pressed to OFF. The operating manual notes that the tuner should not be allowed to operate more than 30 seconds. If it does, then press AT TUNE to OFF, and then back to on again. If the tuner fails to stop after several tries, the antenna impedance is unmatchable. It is also necessary, after completion of the tuning process, to again press (release) the AT TUNE push button before operating the transmitter. The MIC connector, an 8-pin male type, is located in the lower left of the front panel, next to the 1/4-in, single-circuit PHONES jack.

The operating mode is selected by six buttons on a membrane MODE/KEY numeric keypad located in the middle left of the front panel. When one of the mode switches (LSB, USB, CW, AM, FM or FSK) is pressed, a green LED lights in the key pressed, and an audible Morse code indication of the selected mode is heard from the speaker (L for LSB, U for USB, C for CW, A for AM, F for FM and R for FSK). The mode-selection switches also double as part of the 10-key numeric keypad used for direct entry of VFO frequency. This feature allows rapid frequency changes without the delays encountered in other tuning methods. Below this keypad are six push buttons used for selection of the memory mode and direct frequency entry.

The '440 contains 100 (numbered 00 through 99) memories that contain frequency, VFO mode (VFO A, VFO B, Split VFO and so on) and XIT/RIT information. Memory entry and recall can be accomplished in several different ways. Selection of the memory to be used can be made through the VFO dial, the numeric keypad, or the UP/DOWN switches on the panel or microphone. Memory information can be transferred from one memory channel to another or from memory channel to VFO. Split-frequency information can be stored in memory channels 90 through 99.

The VFO tuning knob incorporates adjustable drag control, and frequency rate of change is faster if the knob is turned faster. VFO mode is controlled through a FUNCTION pad with six push buttons, just to the right of the knob. This pad allows VFO A/B selection, VFO A=B, SPLIT VFO operation, T-F SET (allows you to check or set the transmitter frequency during SPLIT operation) and RIT/XIT. BAND selection is accomplished through three switches; DOWN, UP and 1 MHz. The 1 MHz switch toggles on and off. When on, it lights up an LED on the top front panel display, and allows frequency changes in 1-MHz steps with the DOWN/UP buttons (for general coverage). If it is off, DOWN and UP select the next higher or lower amateur band.

There are four dual-function potentiometer controls on the upper right panel: MIC gain/CARRIER level; SQUELCH gain/NOTCH frequency; RIT/XIT offset/IF SHIFT and AF/RF gain. Below these controls, at the bottom right of the panel are: Frequency LOCK (locks all

VFO functions); PROC/OFF (enables or disables the speech processor); NOTCH/OFF (controls the notch filter); AGC FAST/SLOW (the AGC cannot be turned off) and SELECTIVITY. The '440 will select the appropriate filter AUTOMATICALLY, if desired, or the operator can choose Narrow, M1, M2 or Wide. The radio comes equipped with an SSB filter installed (2.2 kHz at -6 dB), and optional SSB, FSK and CW filters are available (250 Hz and 500 Hz for CW, and 1.8 kHz for SSB).

Rear and Top Panel Controls and Connectors

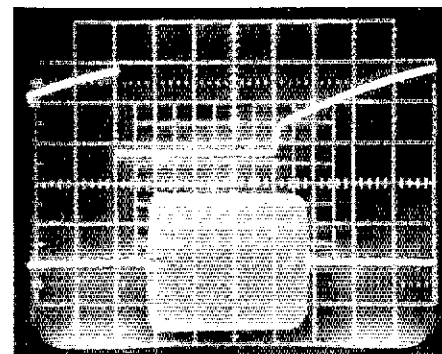
Three DIN connectors on the rear panel provide most of the necessary interfacing to the '440. ACC 1 provides an RS-232-C interface (more on this later). ACC 2 provides user access to TR relay control and RX/TX lines. REMOTE accesses the TR relay contacts, ALC input, PTT control, speaker output and 12 V dc at 10 mA during transmit. Other connections include a 1/4-in phone jack for the key (short to ground for transmit, open voltage approximately 5.5 V dc), a 1/8-in external speaker jack, a 6-pin Molex-type connector for the external 12 V dc power supply, an SO-239 antenna connector, a stud with a wing nut for grounding, and three phono jacks for FSK audio in, FSK audio out, and a spare. Three recessed potentiometers provide VOX GAIN, VOX DELAY and ANTI VOX gain.

The TS-440S is capable of full or semi break-in, or manual PTT control. The control switch is recessed in the front left top cover. This switch also functions as the VOX enable.

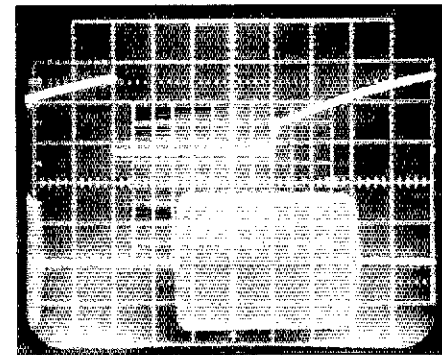
Operation

As mentioned previously, the '440's 100 memory channels provide tremendous flexibility. Memory entry and recall are two-step processes. This enables you to save the present frequency, hop to another frequency for a quick QSO, and come back to the original frequency without having to write anything down or even remember anything except the channel number. To enter a frequency and VFO mode into memory, first select the frequency on the VFO and the mode. Press the M.IN switch to enter the memory scroll mode (the M.SCR LED lights on the top display panel) and current memory channel number (M.CH)—frequency and mode will be displayed. Then find a memory channel that is free (no information) or that can be reprogrammed, by turning the VFO dial, with the numeric keypad or with the UP/DOWN buttons. When M.IN is pressed again, the frequency and mode is saved into the selected memory channel. You can check the frequencies in memory by pressing the VFO/M key and tuning across the memory channels. Recalling a frequency from memory is even easier—press VFO/M, find the memory location with the VFO dial and press M>V. Presto! All the information is recalled to the VFO. However, all information in that memory channel is erased—it must be reentered.

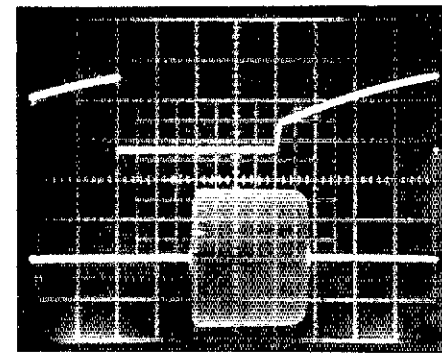
The scan function allows you to scan between two frequencies entered into memory. Memory scan operates from channel 00 to channel 99, with stops at each channel where data is stored at approximately 3-4 second intervals. Program scan is provided in two programmable scan ranges. PGS-1 utilizes



(A)



(B)

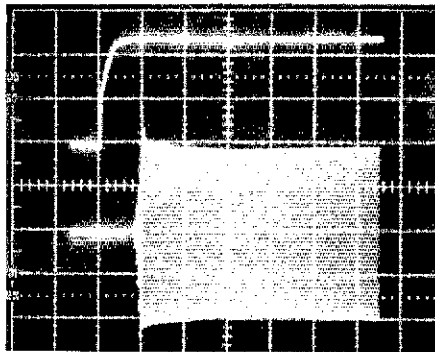


(C)

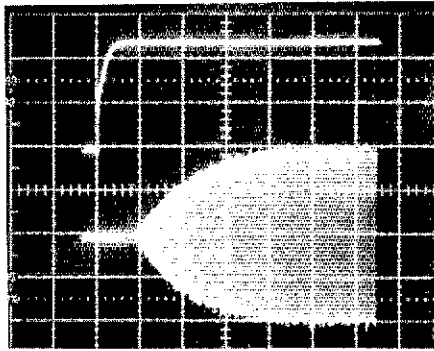
Fig 2—Keying waveforms for the '440. The transmitter was operating at a power output of 123 W on 14.100 MHz. Each horizontal division is 5 ms. The top trace is the input key closure; the bottom trace is the RF output. At A, a normal manually keyed signal is shown. B shows a semi-QSK signal—some delay is evident in the keying waveform. Additional delay as well as shortening of the signal is evident in the full-QSK signal at C. At speeds above about 30 WPM, this signal could sound choppy.

memory channels 06 and 07 to specify the upper and lower scan limits. PGS-2 uses memory channels 08 and 09 to define upper and lower scan limits. Once programmed (similar to memory channel entry), scanning is initiated by pressing the SCAN button. This function can also be used in any segment of the general coverage receiver.

Remote computer control capability is another impressive feature of the '440. (There were rumors floating around after Field Day that one entrant was a CW robot consisting of a computer with exchange and duping capabilities and automatic control of a TS-440S. He, she or it supposedly did very well!) Installation of the IC-10 and IF-232



(A)



(B)

Fig 3—Receiver turnaround-time waveforms for the TS-440S transceiver. Each horizontal division is 20 ms. The top trace shows the key closure. The lower trace shows audio output. Upon key opening, the delay from opening to 90% audio output is measured. Receiver turnaround time with an S9 signal input is shown at A. The turnaround time is 20 ms, suitable for AMTOR. At B, receiver turnaround time with an S1 signal is shown. The turnaround time is approximately 45 ms, which may be marginal for weak-signal AMTOR operation.

interface units requires about half an hour. With these options and a suitable computer, the following functions can be remotely controlled: frequency, RIT/XIT mode, VFO selection, memory usage and scanning. This requires a computer with a communications program capable of sending and receiving 4800-baud ASCII with eight data bits, one stop bit and no parity. I used a Radio Shack® TRS-80 microcomputer, Model 4P, with a terminal program to test this capability. I then wrote a BASIC program to control the '440 through the RS-232-C port. It is possible to control the transceiver completely from the computer during normal QSOs.

The TS-440S QSK feature has two speed options, fast and slow. Slow QSK works something like VOX keying (the delay is internally fixed), and the fast mode allows break-in between each dot and dash. There are some problems, however, with how this is accomplished. Fig 2 shows the '440's keying waveshape in manual, semi-QSK and full-QSK modes. In all three cases, the input keying waveform is the same—about 20 ms. The upper trace shows the key closure; the lower trace is the RF output. Fig 2A shows a normal manually keyed output waveform. In Fig 2B, the semi-QSK keying causes some additional delay in the transmitted signal, while in full-QSK, Fig 2C, it is evident that considerable shortening of the waveform occurs. At speeds above about 30 WPM, this signal may sound choppy, but additional

Trio-Kenwood TS-440S Transceiver, Serial No. 7050095

Manufacturer's Claimed Specifications

Transmitter frequency range:

| | |
|-------|-------------------|
| 160 m | 1.8- 2.0 MHz |
| 80 m | 3.5- 4.0 MHz |
| 40 m | 7.0- 7.3 MHz |
| 30 m | 10.1-10.15 MHz |
| 17 m | 18.068-18.168 MHz |
| 15 m | 21.0-21.45 MHz |
| 12 m | 24.89-24.99 MHz |
| 10 m | 28.0-29.7 MHz |

Receiver frequency range: 100 kHz-30.0 MHz.

Modes of operation: A3J (USB, LSB), A1 (CW), F1 (FSK), A3 (AM), F3 (FM).

Frequency display:

Large fluorescent-tube digital main display.

Frequency resolution: $\pm 1 \times 10^{-5}$.

Frequency stability: $\pm 1 \times 10^{-6}$.

Transmitter

Power input: 200 W PEP (160-10 m bands, SSB, CW, FSK, FM) 110 W (AM).

Spurious signal and harmonic suppression: Less than -40 dB (in CW).

Third-order intermodulation distortion: More than 26 dB below one of two tones.

CW keying waveform: Not specified.

Receiver

Receiver sensitivity: LSB, USB, CW, FSK (at 10 dB S/N)

| | |
|---------------|-------------------------|
| 100-150 kHz: | less than 2.5 μ V. |
| 150-500 kHz: | less than 1.0 μ V. |
| 500-1600 kHz: | less than 4.0 μ V. |
| 1.6-30 MHz: | less than 0.25 μ V. |

AM (at 10 dB S/N)

| | |
|---------------|------------------------|
| 100-150 kHz: | less than 25 μ V. |
| 150-500 kHz: | less than 13 μ V. |
| 500-1600 kHz: | less than 40 μ V. |
| 1.6-30 MHz: | less than 2.5 μ V. |

FM (at 12-dB SINAD)

1.6-30 MHz: less than 0.7 μ V.

Receiver dynamic range:

Not specified.

Receiver recovery time: Not specified.

Squelch sensitivity: FM, 1.6-30 MHz.

Receiver audio output at 10% total harmonic distortion: 1.5 W.

RIT/XIT variable range: more than ± 1 kHz.

Color: Gray.

Size (height x width x depth):

4.5 x 12.0 x 13.0 in.

Weight: 13.9 lb (16.1 lb with AT-440).

Measured in ARRL Lab

As specified.

As specified.

As specified.

As specified.

As specified.

As specified.

Transmitter Dynamic Testing

Power output (CW): 160 m, 118 W; 80 m, 123 W; 40 m, 123 W; 30 m, 125 W; 20 m, 127 W; 17 m, 126 W; 15 m, 128 W; 12 m, 124 W; 10 m, 123 W.

-43 dB. See Fig 4.

-28 dB. See Fig 5.

See Fig 2.

Receiver Dynamic Testing

Minimum discernible signal (Noise floor) (dBm)

| | |
|------|------|
| 80 m | 20 m |
| -140 | -139 |

Blocking dynamic range (dB):

| | |
|------|------|
| 80 m | 20 m |
| 112 | 111 |

Two-tone, 3rd-order intermodulation distortion dynamic range (dB):

| | |
|------|------|
| 80 m | 20 m |
| 89 | 89 |

Third-order input intercept (dBm):

| | |
|------|------|
| 80 m | 20 m |
| -6.5 | -5.5 |

Receiver quieting (μ V for 12 dB signal + noise + distortion/signal + distortion): 0.65 μ V at 29.0 MHz.

See Fig 3.

Min 0.12 μ V, max 0.33 μ V.

2.0 W

± 1.3 kHz.

keying weight may improve the signal.

Although Kenwood states that FSK data transmission is possible with the '440, the rig requires an external source of audio with the desired tones. The '440 has no built-in tone generator. The rig can be driven to full output with less than 100 mV of audio. With the SELECTIVITY switch in AUTO position, and the optional YK-88C filter installed, the receiver exhibits a 500-Hz bandwidth.

We measured the receiver turnaround time, (the time it takes for the receiver to reach 90% audio output after the TR relay opens)

to determine if the '440 is suitable for AMTOR. For an S9 signal, the delay was 20 ms (Fig 3), and for an S1 signal it was approximately 45 ms. Although the transceiver is capable of good performance on medium-to-strong signals, it may be marginal for weak-signal AMTOR, depending on the type of modem used. AMTOR normally requires receiver turnaround in about 30 ms, or less.

(continued on page 47)

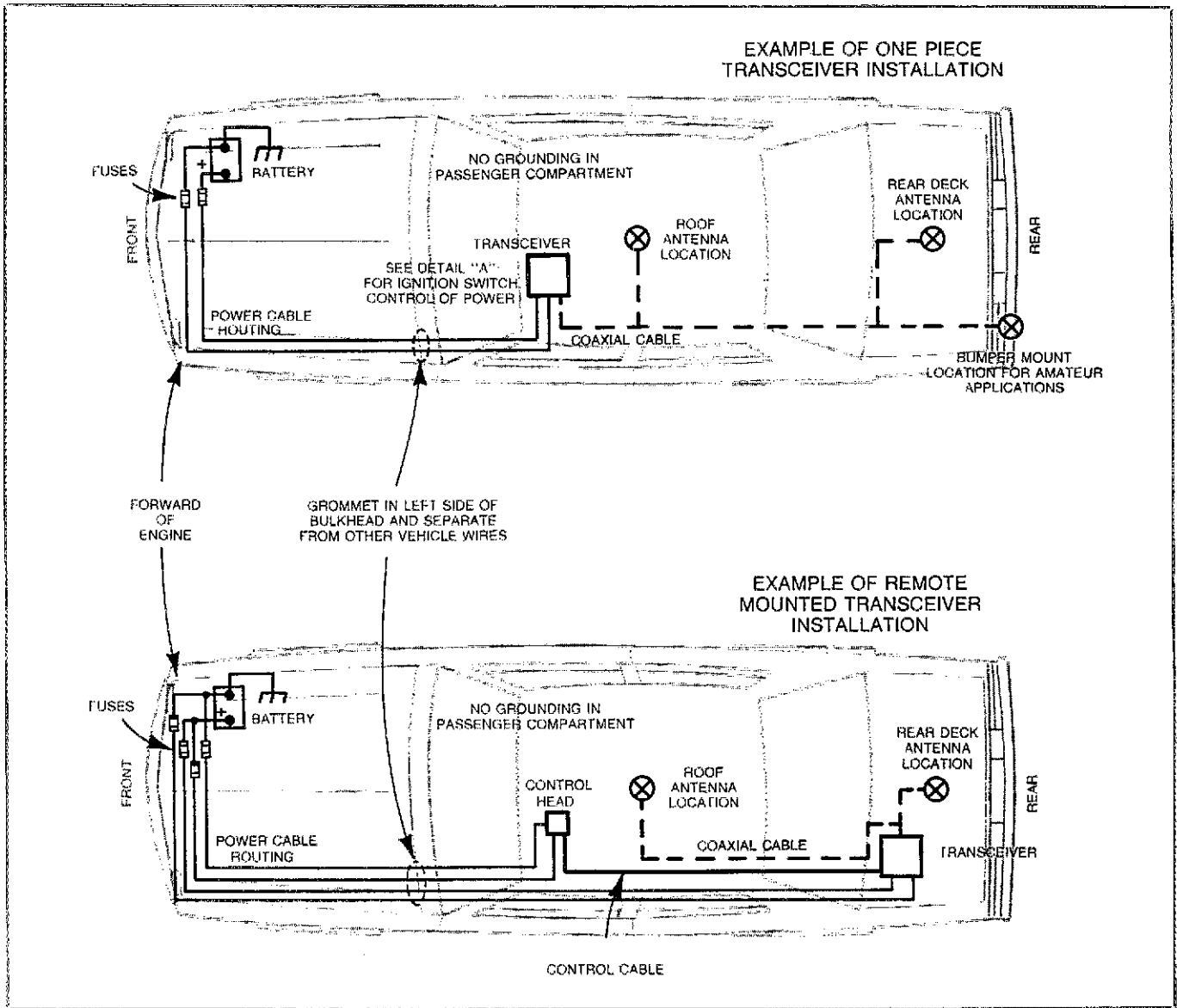


Fig 1—Details of typical mobile radio installations showing both remote-control and one-piece transceivers.

GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION RADIO TELEPHONE/MOBILE RADIO INSTALLATION GUIDELINES

[Editor's Note: The following is a reprint of "Radio Telephone/Mobile Radio Installation Guidelines" from the General Motors (GM) Electrical Engineering Center. GM makes these recommendations for their products only. The address shown at the end of the guidelines is for current GM products only. Contact that address only after consultation with your local GM representative, and do not write with questions about other manufacturers' products. My thanks to Doug Constance, Don Hibbard, W8NFX, and Bill Sperber at GM for their help.]

Certain radio telephones, land-mobile radios or the way they are installed may adversely affect engine performance or opera-

tion of driver-information, entertainment and electrical-charging systems. Expenses incurred to protect vehicle systems from adverse effects of any such installations are not the responsibility of General Motors Corporation. The following are general guidelines for radio-telephone or land-mobile-radio installations in GM vehicles. These guidelines are intended to supplement, but not to be used in place of, detailed instructions for such installations, which are the sole responsibility of the involved radio-telephone or land-mobile-radio manufacturer.

Transmitter Location

A) Place the transceiver portion of two-piece radios in the driver's side of the trunk

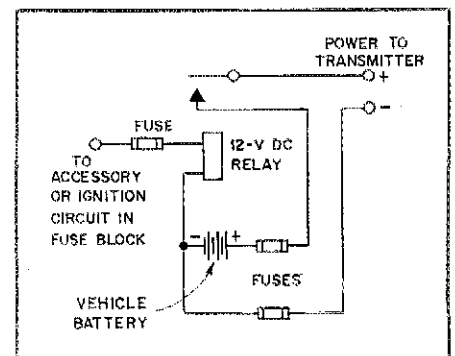


Fig 2—A schematic of contactor wiring for ignition-switch control of a transceiver.

as near to the vehicle-body side as possible.

B) Mount one-piece transceivers under the dash or on the transmission hump, where they do not interfere with vehicle controls or passenger movement.

Antenna Installation

A) Use a permanently mounted antenna located in the center of the roof or rear-deck lid. Keep glass-mounted antennas as high as possible in the center of the rear window or windshield. If a magnetic-mount antenna must be used, carefully place it in a location recommended for a permanently mounted antenna. If a disguise-mount antenna is used, shield the matching network from vehicle electronics and wiring or mount the matching network in an area completely clear of vehicle electronics and wiring.

B) Radio-frequency energy affects each vehicle model and body style differently. When dealing with an unfamiliar vehicle, use a magnetic-mount antenna to check proposed antenna locations for unwanted effects. (Antenna location is a major factor in these effects.)

Antenna-Cable Routing

A) Always use high-quality coaxial cable (at least 95% shield coverage), and route it away from the Engine Control Module and other electronics modules.

B) Do not route feed line next to any vehicle wiring.

Antenna Tuning

A) It is important to properly match the antenna so that reflected power is kept to a minimum (keep SWR less than 2:1).

Radio Wiring and Connection Locations

A) Transceiver power leads: Power connections, including the ground, should be made directly to the battery (or to the jump-start block on vehicles so equipped). Transceiver power leads should be no. 10 AWG or larger, installed as a twisted pair if possible. The ground lead should not be attached to the body at any point. Place appropriate fuses, as near the battery as possible, in both positive and ground leads. (A fuse in the transceiver ground lead prevents possible transceiver damage should the battery-to-engine-block ground be disconnected.)

Where ignition-switch control of dc power is desired for one-piece transceivers, install a 12-V power contactor in the transceiver positive lead. Install the contactor near the vehicle battery, and drive the contactor coil through an appropriate fuse from an available accessory or ignition circuit that is not powered during cranking. The contactor-coil ground should return directly to the negative battery terminal.

B) Handset or Control-Unit Battery and Ground:

Any ground lead from a handset or control unit should return directly to the negative battery terminal. The positive lead of a handset or control unit should be connected directly to the positive battery terminal. Fuse the handset or control unit power leads separately from the transceiver power leads. If the radio dc power must be controlled with the ignition switch, the handset or control-unit positive lead may be connected, through an appropriate fuse, to an available accessory or

ignition circuit not powered during cranking.

C) Connections for multiple transceivers and receivers:

If multiple transceivers or receivers are installed in the vehicle, install heavy power conductors to the trunk or dash and terminate them in covered, insulated bus bars. Connect all radio power leads to the bus bars. (This makes a neater installation and reduces the number of wires running under the hood.)

Wire Routing

A) Bring radio power leads into the passenger compartment through a grommet in the driver's side of the firewall. For trunk-mounted transceivers, continue the cables along the driver's-side door sill(s), under the rear seat, and into the trunk through the rear bulkhead. If the battery is located on the passenger side, power leads should cross the vehicle in front of the engine. Maintain as much distance as possible between radio power leads and vehicle electronic modules and wiring.

B) For police vehicles, route radio power leads in the conduit provided with the option package.

Troubleshooting

A) Should vehicle problems develop following installation, the source of the problem should be determined prior to further vehicle operation.

B) Possible causes of vehicle problems include:

- 1) Power connections to points other than the battery.
- 2) Antenna location.
- 3) Transceiver wiring located too close to vehicle electronic modules or wiring.
- 4) Poor shielding or poor connections in the antenna feed line.

Contact and Feedback

A) GM vehicles have been designed and extensively tested for immunity to known sources of RF energy. It is impossible, however, to test every combination of RF source and installation. If you encounter a persistent condition in a GM vehicle, contact your local GM representative. If no solution is found locally, write to: EMC Dept—Mr, Bldg 40, General Motors Proving Ground, Milford, Michigan 48042-2001.

¹Surprisingly little information is available about proper installation of two-way radios in vehicles containing microprocessors. The GM recommendations are all that I have seen to aid those who wish to make competent, interference-free installations of amateur gear in today's electronically sophisticated automobiles.

Conversations with technicians who install police radios in Chrysler products have yielded some unofficial information. The microprocessor is usually in the passenger-side kick panel. Police cruisers come equipped with a steel cable housing welded to the frame on the driver's side from the firewall to the rear bumper. RF cables are routed inside the housing to the antenna at the rear of the vehicle. Power cables are kept as far as possible from the computer.

I would appreciate copies of any additional official information. Send them to Bob Schetgen, KU7G, Hints and Kinks Editor, 225 Main St, Newington, CT 06111.

FLASH! VCR CURES TVI!

□ Here is a tip on the use of a VHS videotape recorder. I live in the weak-reception area of several Los Angeles television stations. When the signals from those stations are very weak, my 7-MHz amateur transmissions produce a light cross-hatch pattern on Channel 5. I have found that the interference is eliminated when the received TV signal is passed through my operating VCR. I do not know the gain of the VCR front end, but it seems significant. —K. C. Jones, W6OB, Hemet, California

LIVING WITH TVI

□ I live in a small apartment building at a summer resort area. During the colder half of the year, I am the only occupant and have no TVI worries. As warm weather approaches, however, the other apartments start filling up. Three tenants have hand-me-down TV sets with poor antennas that are particularly susceptible to TVI. (My own set is free of TVI even when I use my amplifier. Thus, my station emissions are clean. That doesn't cut any ice with the neighbors, however, who want to see their programs.) For my part, it is good practice to keep my neighbors happy. So, do I go QRT during all TV-viewing hours? Not on your life! I have set up a TV detector to determine when the neighbors are watching TV.

If you live in an apartment building, perhaps you have noticed that your AM broadcast receiver is little better than useless when your (or your neighbor's) TV is on. This is the result of interference from the TV horizontal-sweep oscillator, and it is especially prevalent near the low end of the AM-broadcast dial. Such interference is much worse on longwave frequencies (150-300 kHz). All I do is tune my receiver near 150 kHz (the 10th harmonic of the sweep frequency) and a loud roaring noise can be heard when a neighboring TV is on.

My discovery does not cure TVI, but it does allow me to operate many hours when I would otherwise have to stay off the air.—Robert J. Panknen, K4SYP/EASCHT, Murcia, Spain

MORE ON THE BALANCED GRID CIRCUIT FOR THE SB-200

[In Mark Tyler, K5GQ's hint (Aug 1986 QST) about the SB-200, he replaced C29, a fixed capacitor, with an 8- to 50-pF variable capacitor. Here is Mark's adjustment procedure for the new capacitor.—Ed.]

□ The variable capacitor determines the amount of ALC sent to the exciter. To determine the variable capacitor setting:

1) Set the new component for maximum capacitance.

2) Momentarily increase the exciter to maximum RF output. (ALC through the new capacitor should limit the exciter output.)

3) Decrease the capacitance until maximum amplifier output is reached. (Decreasing the capacitance should increase amplifier drive and output by reducing the ALC signal.)

I installed a 20-pF fixed capacitor in NM5I's SB-200 because he does not use the ALC line.—Mark Tyler, K5GQ, Katy, Texas

The publishers of QST assume no responsibility for statements made herein by correspondents.

HF WEFAX ON THE IBM PC

□ Keith Sueker's (W3VF) article on HF WEFAX for the Apple II computers is a popular one.¹ Those of you who own an IBM® PC can join the fun with WXFAX.BAS. This program copies HF WEFAX and is written for use with the IBM graphics printer. WXFAX.BAS is run from within BASIC.COM, not BASICA.COM.

The interface used with WXFAX.BAS is basically the same one described in Sueker's article except for one resistor value: Change R12 to 2.2 kΩ. Connect the output of demodulator to pin 14 of the PC's game port, and ground to pin 12.

Fig 1 contains the WXFAX.BAS program listing. I use DOS 2.1. If you use a larger DOS than mine, move the subroutine higher in memory by changing line 210 to: DEF SEG &h1F00, and the last term in line 340 to &h1F. Provisions are made to allow for the adjustment of three timing constants used in the program: TD3, TD6 and TD9. Experience obtained from running the program on a few PCs has shown that program timing adjustments are sometimes required to accommodate variations in the PC's clock frequency. Hopefully, you won't have to make the adjustment because it takes some patience, but if you need to correct some picture distortion, it is well worth doing. The correction is made by simply changing the constant values in three program lines (180, 190 and 200). Record the original values, though, in case you have to start over. [Placing the original values in a REM statement within the program (see lines 150 and 160) is one approach.—Ed.]

Always get TD3 right before you adjust TD6, and get TD6 right before you adjust TD9. TD3 varies the timing between a pair of adjacent lines. Adjust TD3 so that the picture information in the line pair matches up. That is, the picture content from one of the pair to the other of the pair is not moved to the right or left. At first, there is some ambiguity here because it is not obvious whether a given line is paired with the one above it, or the one below it, until you have begun to make small changes in TD3.

TD6, when properly adjusted, will bring four adjacent pairs of lines together so that the picture made by 8 lines will match. Proper TD9 adjustment brings groups of four pairs (8 lines per group) together.

The best place on the picture to check the adjustment of these timing constants is at the beginning of the transmission when only sync pulses are being sent. The sync pulses form a vertical bar when all the timing has been properly set. A magnifying glass will help because each line of the picture is only 1/72 inch from the next. Make changes of only 50 to 100 in the values so you don't get lost in the process.

A program disk is available from me for

\$15. The disk contains somewhat more detailed instructions on the timing adjustment.—Elmer W. Schwittek, K2LAF, 429 N Country Club Dr, Atlantis, FL 33462

ALC FOR TRIODE AMPLIFIERS

□ After I wrote "ALC for Class AB₁ Amplifiers," I realized that it should be easy to adapt the circuit to grounded-grid triodes.² Unfortunately, I haven't been able to try such a circuit. Although I think little of untested ideas, someone else may want to give the circuit in Fig 2 a try.

The referenced article contains the hints for this adaptation. For a zero-bias tube, Q1 has no voltage at its emitter, and thus Q2 requires only about -20 V; anything more than the ALC control voltage required by the exciter will suffice. A small auxiliary supply may have to be built into the amplifier to provide

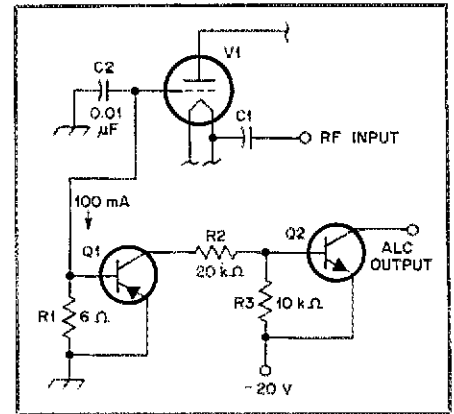


Fig 2—This shows how the ALC circuit presented in the July article (see note 2) might be adapted for use with grounded-grid triodes; it is an untested circuit. For automatic grid current control at a different level, the value of R1 may be changed (see text).

²M. Mandelkern, "ALC for Class AB₁ Amplifiers," QST, Jul 1988, pp 38-39 and 47.

```

100 *
101 * *****
102 * WXFAX.BAS *
103 * By Elmer W. Schwittek, K2LAF *
104 * 429 N. Country Club Dr. *
105 * Atlantis, FL 33462 *
106 * August 31, 1986 *
107 * *****
108 *
109 CLEAR, &HF000
110 KEY OFF:CLS
111 LOCATE 10,33:PRINT "Turn printer ON"
112 LOCATE 14,28:PRINT "Press any key to continue . . ."
113 IF INKEY$="" THEN GOTO 130
114 *
115 * Timing constants follow. Original values in lines 180,
116 * 190 and 200 are: TD3% = 11900 TD6% = 4972 TD9% = 3650
117 *
118 TD3%=11900
119 TD6%=4972
120 TD9%=3650
121 DEF SEG=&HF00
122 FOR F=# TO 362
123 READ G:POKE F,G
124 NEXT F
125 CLS
126 LOCATE 8,22:PRINT "To Start FAX copy, press 'g' or 'G'"
127 LOCATE 9,22:PRINT "(FAX audio signal must be present)"
128 LOCATE 13,24:PRINT "To Stop FAX copy, press any key"
129 LOCATE 18,26:PRINT "To Begin Again, press 'RUN' [ F2 ]"
130 K=#
131 CALL K (TD3%,TD6%,TD9%):END
132 DATA &h55,&h8B,&hEC,&h8B,&h76,&h0A,&h8B,&h04
133 DATA &h50,&h8B,&h76,&h08,&h8B,&h04,&h50,&h8B
134 DATA &h76,&h06,&h8B,&h04,&h50,&h8B,&h16,&h0F
135 DATA &h8E,&hD8,&h8F,&h06,&h09,&h00,&h8F,&h06
136 DATA &h07,&h00,&h8F,&h06,&h05,&h00,&hBA,&h00
137 DATA &h00,&hB4,&h00,&hB0,&h1B,&hCD,&h17,&hB4
138 DATA &h00,&hB0,&h41,&hCD,&h17,&hB4,&h00,&hB0
139 DATA &h08,&hCD,&h17,&hB4,&h00,&hB0,&h1B,&hCD
140 DATA &h17,&hB4,&h00,&hB0,&h32,&hCD,&h17,&hB4

```

Fig 1—WXFAX.BAS program listing.

¹K. Sueker, "Real-Time HF WEFAX Maps on a Dot-Matrix Printer," QST, Mar 1986, pp 15-20; Feedback, QST, Jul 1986, p 43.

this voltage source; only a few milliamperes of current are required.

The value of Q1's base resistor, R1, is chosen to produce a nominal 100-mA grid-current limit, and can be selected as required for any particular amplifier. This selection need be made only once during the design of the amplifier; it is not an adjustment (this is still a "no adjustment" circuit). The advantage of this approach to that of RF voltage-detector ALC circuits is that the latter needs adjustment to compensate for the different RF drive voltages required on different bands, caused by differing tube and circuit losses. If the low value base resistor is inconvenient, a somewhat larger value may be used, followed by a voltage divider—perhaps a "set and forget" trimmer potentiometer. Any method that produces 0.6 V at the base of Q1 will do. The usual RF filtering, as shown in the July article, should be applied to all circuit leads.—*Mark Mandelkern, KN5S, Department of Mathematics, New Mexico State University, Las Cruces, NM 88003*

Feedback

□ Author Stephen Stuntz reports a good response to his article, "A CW Program Cartridge for the Atari Computer," *QST*, Aug 1986, p 34. Some who have modified the cartridge PC board, however, couldn't remember how to orient the board when reinstalling it in the cartridge. Author Stuntz advises that the circuit board should be oriented so the top of the EPROM faces the back of the cartridge.

□ From author Clay Abrams, we've received corrections to Figs 1 and 3 of "In Search of the Perfect Picture," *QST*, Jan 1986, pp 18-24. In Fig 1, p 20, there should be a connection between U5 pin 1 (not shown) and the common point of U8B, pin 4 and U9B, pin 3. In Fig 3, p 22, insert a 0.01- μ F capacitor in the line between the arm of S1 and U3, pin 6. At U8, change the Q10 output pin number (labeled 14 on the diagram) to 12.

Product Review

(continued from page 43)

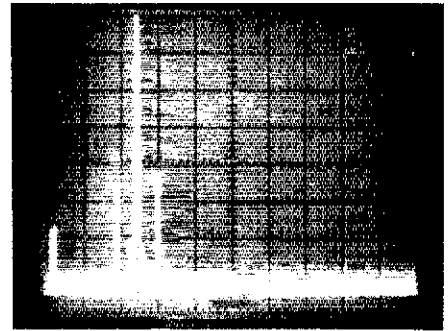


Fig 4—Worst-case spectral display of the TS-440S operating on the 20-m band. Vertical divisions are each 10 dB; horizontal divisions are each 10 MHz. Output power is approximately 123 W at a frequency of 14.1 MHz. All spurious emissions are at least 43 dB below peak fundamental output. The two taller pips on each side of the fundamental are mixing products, but are below the maximum level allowable under FCC regulations. The TS-440S complies with current FCC specifications for spectral purity.

```

41# DATA &h00,&hCD,&h16,&h3C,&h67,&h74,&h06,&h3C
42# DATA &h47,&h74,&h02,&h75,&hF2,&hB9,&hFF,&h00
43# DATA &hBA,&h01,&h02,&hEC,&h3C,&h80,&h73,&hF8
44# DATA &hE2,&hF6,&hB0,&h00,&hA2,&h00,&h00,&hB9
45# DATA &hC0,&h03,&h8B,&h3E,&h01,&h00,&h0A,&h01
46# DATA &h02,&hEC,&hD0,&hD0,&hD0,&h95,&h0B,&h00
47# DATA &h47,&h51,&hB9,&h63,&h00,&h90,&hE2,&hFD
48#
49# DATA &h59,&hE2,&hEB,&hB9,&hBC,&h01,&h51,&hB9
50# DATA &hA0,&h01,&h90,&hE2,&hFD,&h59,&h90,&hE2
51# DATA &hF5,&h8B,&h0E,&h05,&h00,&h90,&hE2,&hFD
52# DATA &hB9,&hC0,&h03,&h8B,&h3E,&h01,&h00,&hBA
53# DATA &h01,&h02,&hEC,&hD0,&hD0,&hD0,&h95,&h0B
54# DATA &h00,&h47,&h51,&hB9,&h63,&h00,&h90,&hE2
55# DATA &hFD,&h59,&hE2,&hEB,&hB8,&h00,&h00,&h8B
56# DATA &h3E,&h03,&h00,&hA0,&h00,&h00,&hB2,&hF0
57# DATA &hF6,&hE2,&h03,&hF8,&hBA,&h00,&h0A,&h01
58# DATA &hF0,&h00,&hB4,&h00,&hB0,&h1B,&hCD,&h17
59# DATA &hB4,&h00,&hB0,&h4C,&hCD,&h17,&hB4,&h00
60# DATA &hB0,&hF0,&hCD,&h17,&hB4,&h00,&hB0,&h08
61# DATA &hCD,&h17,&hB4,&h00,&h8A,&h85,&h0B,&h00
62# DATA &hCD,&h17,&h47,&hE2,&hF5,&hFE,&h06,&h00
63# DATA &h00,&h80,&h3E,&h00,&h00,&h04,&h74,&h18
64# DATA &hB9,&hB2,&h01,&h51,&hB9,&hA6,&h01,&h90
65#
66# DATA &hE2,&hFD,&h59,&h90,&hE2,&hF5,&h8B,&h0E
67# DATA &h07,&h00,&h90,&hE2,&hFD,&hE9,&h57,&hFF
68# DATA &hB4,&h00,&hB0,&h0D,&hCD,&h17,&hB4,&h00
69# DATA &hB0,&h0A,&hCD,&h17,&hA1,&h01,&h00,&h8B
70# DATA &h0E,&h03,&h00,&hA3,&h03,&h00,&h89,&h0E
71# DATA &h01,&h00,&hB4,&h01,&hCD,&h16,&h74,&h0F
72# DATA &hB4,&h00,&hB0,&h0D,&hCD,&h17,&hB4,&h00
73# DATA &hB0,&h0A,&hCD,&h17,&hEB,&h19,&h90,&hB9
74# DATA &h7A,&h01,&h51,&hB9,&h70,&h01,&h90,&hE2
75# DATA &hFD,&h59,&h90,&hE2,&hF5,&h8B,&h0E,&h09
76# DATA &h00,&h90,&hE2,&hFD,&hE9,&h0B,&hF6,&h8C
77# DATA &hD0,&h8E,&hD8,&h5D,&hCA,&h06,&h00,&h00
78# DATA &h00,&h00,&h00,&hE8,&h03,&h00,&h00,&h00
79# DATA &h00,&h00,&h00

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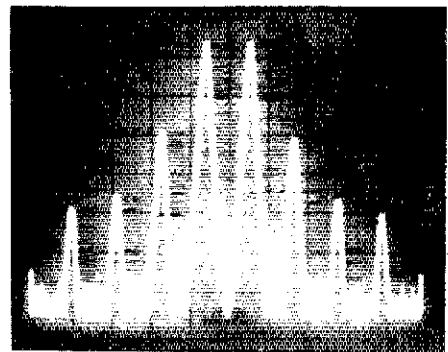


Fig 5—Spectral display of the TS-440S output during transmitter two-tone intermodulation distortion (IMD) testing. The transmitter was being operated at rated input power on the 20-m band. Third-order products are 28 dB below PEP, and fifth-order products are 46 dB down. Vertical divisions are each 10 dB; horizontal divisions are each 1 kHz.

Conclusion

The TS-440S is truly a pleasure to use, and I must say that I am impressed with its many features. It performed flawlessly through the review period. Because I tend not to operate from one location all of the time, its light weight and compact design enhanced my operations. Even though the controls are compactly arranged, I did not find them difficult to use. The only complaint I have is that the RIT and XIT controls are not separate—this caused some problems during contests because I use these two controls a lot in contesting. All things considered, however, I give Trio-Kenwood's TS-440S a "10."

Manufacturer: Trio-Kenwood Communications, 1111 West Walnut St, Compton, CA 90220. Price class: TS-440S with AT-440 antenna tuner, \$1200; YK-88C 500-Hz CW filter, \$65; YK-88CN 270-Hz CW filter, \$65; VS-1 voice synthesizer, \$45; PS-50 heavy-duty power supply, \$210; IF-232C level translator, \$55; IC-10 modem IC kit, \$23.—*Thomas Miller, KAIJQW*

ARRL Museum and Visitors' Center

A tribute to 75 years of Amateur Radio, a gateway to the future

By Andrew Tripp, KA1JGG
Editorial Supervisor, QST

At its July 1986 meeting, the ARRL Board of Directors approved, in principle, the idea of creating a Museum and Visitors' Center on the League's property in Newington. This is but the first of several steps that would have to be taken before the decision to proceed is made, and the Center can become a reality.

The Board, in effect, gave the okay for the ARRL staff to proceed to the next phase: determining if adequate funding is available from voluntary sources. The ARRL staff is gathering that information now for a report to the Board. Based on the project's feasibility and members' input, the Board will then vote on the project. For details on the Board action in July, see Minute 45 of the Meeting (Moved and Seconded, September 1986 QST).

In September QST, Executive Vice President Dave Sumner, K1ZZ, introduced the idea behind the Museum and Visitors' Center to the ARRL membership (It Seems to Us, page 9). Let's take a closer look now at some of the various aspects being considered.

Why build it? Certainly one good reason is to make sure that our roots—the people, the events, the traditions that have shaped Amateur Radio—are not lost forever, so future generations will have the opportunity to appreciate all that is Amateur Radio. Clearly, there is much to recognize and honor in our history, and the list of achievements and significant events is sure to continue to grow in the years to come (see accompanying sidebar).

A well-designed and -promoted museum display is much more than a well-deserved monument to past pioneers; it also will increase public awareness of Amateur Radio in general. This can only help to enhance the public's perception of the importance of Amateur Radio as a national resource. Initial building plans also include a multipurpose room for use as a command center to coordinate amateur communications during natural disasters. Head-

quarters space in the lobby that is used now as a museum could be converted to office space to help serve the members' growing needs.

Proposed Features of the Museum and Visitors' Center

- a renovated W1AW with four guest operating positions
 - permanent exhibits, including operating positions from each period of Amateur Radio history, antique equipment, historical events, distinguished amateurs
 - space for artifacts on loan from other collections
 - a members' library
 - a multipurpose room for meetings, receptions and video presentations, and to serve as an emergency-communications command center
 - ample space for storage and restoration of artifacts
-

Recruitment is another important consideration. Studies of similar facilities show that a permanent museum exhibit will have a significant impact on the ability of Amateur Radio to attract newcomers. Presently about 2000 visitors, 62% from outside New England and the bulk of them amateurs, come to League Headquarters annually. We believe that with the Museum and Visitors' Center as a drawing card, that figure will jump to about 8000-10,000 visitors annually—a significant number of whom will be prospective amateurs.

Already, the project has the support of the Connecticut State Department of Economic Development. Preliminary discussions with state officials indicate the possibility of a grant for restoring historic radios, components and other artifacts. Similarly, the Olde Towne Tourism Bureau, which promotes historic districts

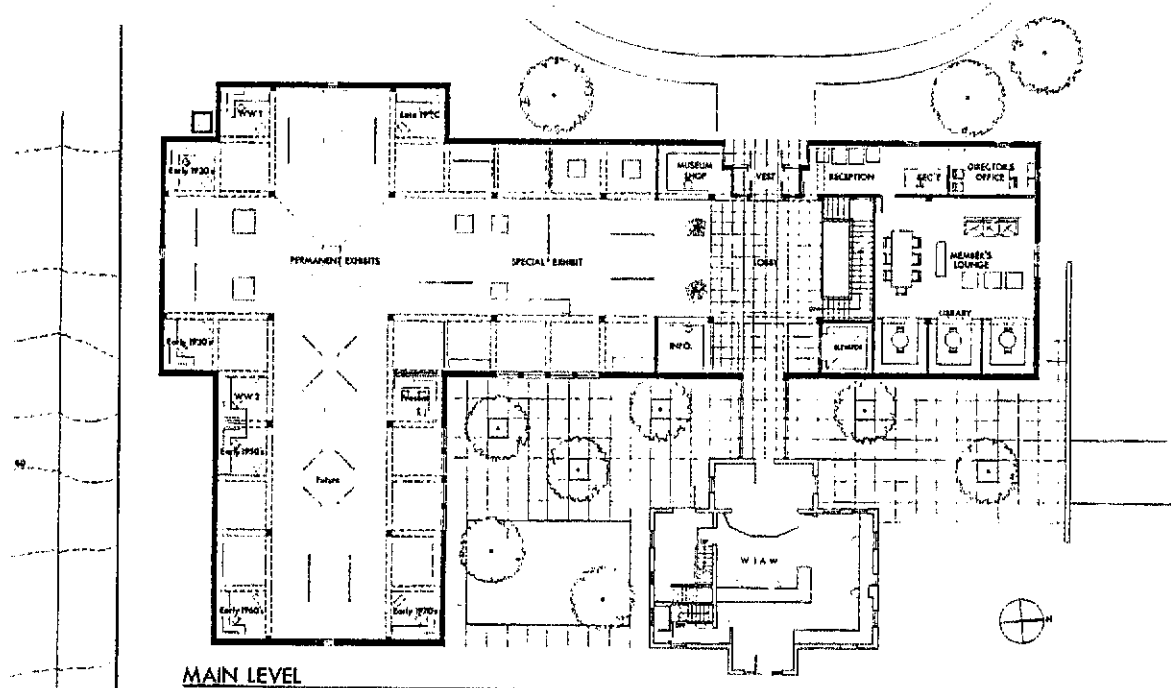
in neighboring towns, has expressed an interest in working with the ARRL should the Museum and Visitors' Center be approved. Through these promotional efforts alone, we would reach many prospective amateurs. State and other support earmarked for the Center could not be used directly for recruitment of new hams, of course.

The projected cost of the Center is about \$2.7 million. This includes the construction of the building and exhibit space, the renovation of W1AW and additional parking space. So, where will the money come from?

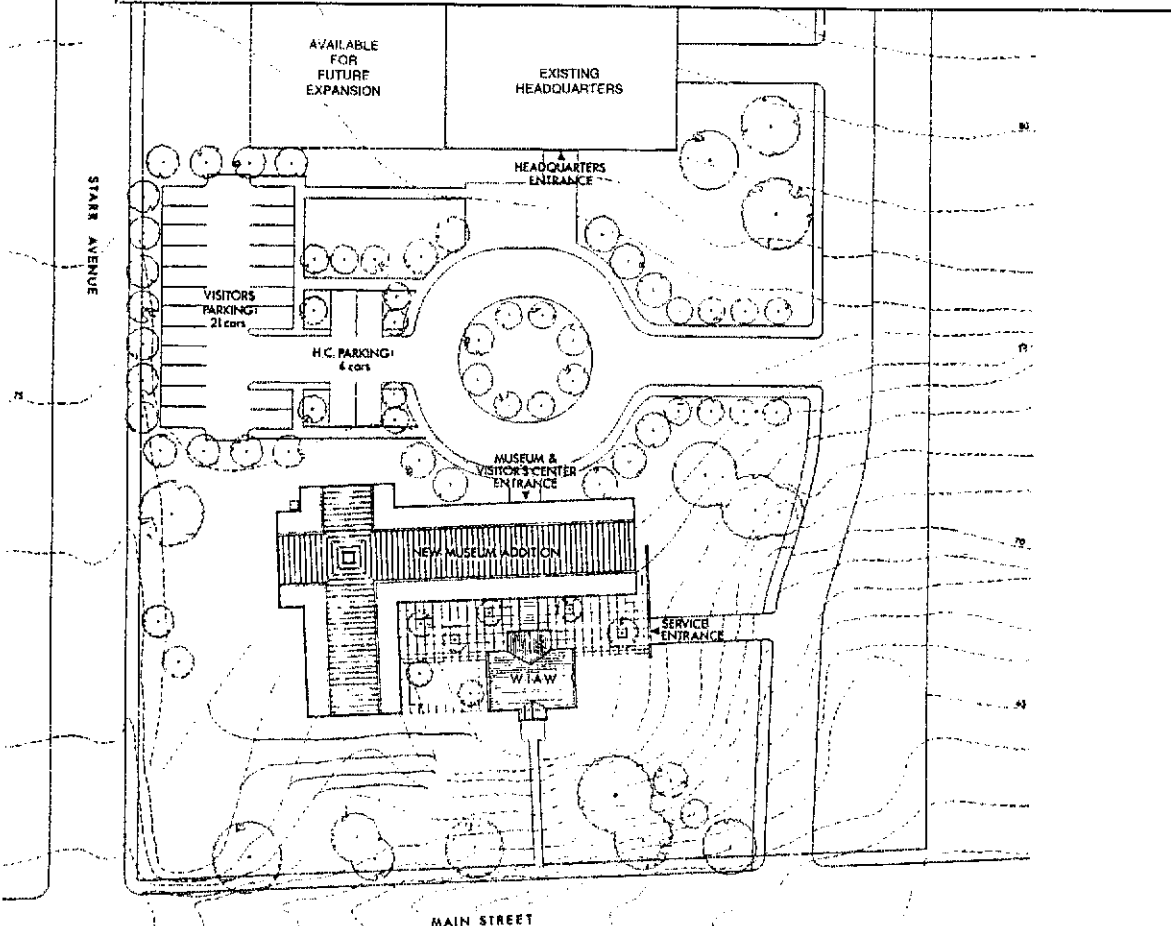
It is the Headquarters' view that the Center should be able to stand alone financially. Neither construction nor operating costs should be derived from League membership-subscriptions or existing resources. To that end, these and other sources of funding are being explored:

- grassroots contributions from League members and longtime amateurs and supporters
- 38 Connecticut Foundations whose stated purpose for giving grants fits ARRL and the museum part of the Center
- gifts from the electronics industry
- a possible grant from the State Department of Economic Development
- large personal gifts
- a blue-ribbon committee to promote fund-raising.

The decision whether to build the center is an important one, indeed, but not without precedent. The project is, in many respects, similar to the construction of the present Headquarters building in the 1960s. You, the members, made that a reality with your input and ultimate support. We're looking for that same effort again. Before the Board votes on the Center next month, voice your opinion to your Director or to HQ. With your support, the ARRL Museum and Visitors' Center can become a reality—a project worthy of a great organization to be dedicated in its Diamond Jubilee year.



MAIN LEVEL
TOTAL ADDITION AREA: 6300 SF



SITE PLAN

The "Slipup"

By Bruce Vaughan, NR5Q
PO Box 203
Springdale, AR 72765

Looking out of his window at the large parking lot, the old-timer watched people arriving for the evening visiting hours. A light snow had begun falling about mid-afternoon, and now at dusk the ground was almost covered. The large Christmas tree, with its hundreds of colored lights and the large star on top, stood out in bright contrast to the falling snow.

Carefully, the cars crossed the parking lot, pausing at the entrance only long enough to allow the passengers to step out onto the snow-free walk, then on to find a parking space. Many of those arriving were carrying flowers or gaily wrapped Christmas gifts.

What a wonderful time of year, but what a lousy place to spend Christmas, thought the OT. This hospital brought back a lot of memories—some good, some bad—but the past few days were not ones he would care to remember.

His three children had been born in this hospital, and even one grandchild had arrived here. There had been the usual annual check-ups, some surgery and broken bones, which, while unpleasant, were at least temporary. He could even look back with a certain amount of amusement at the time just before the DX contest when he had, after repairing his antenna, managed to lose his grip near the bottom of his tower, fracturing a leg. Not only did he miss the contest, but spent three weeks here right at the peak of the sunspot cycle.

With all these visits to the hospital, every day brought improvement and you could look forward to resuming your normal activities. This was different. The OT wondered if he would ever be able to enjoy the pleasures of everyday things we all take for granted. Or perhaps, and he preferred not to think about it, just maybe this was his last trip here.

The little 2-meter hand-held sitting on his bedside table broke his chain of thought. It was one of his fellow club members on the local repeater calling to wish him well and offer a few words of encouragement. With his right arm practically useless and partial paralysis of the left side, he clumsily operated the 2-meter rig with his left hand.

A cynical smile was on his face as he thought about an old CW man like himself

now having difficulty operating 2-meter FM. He wondered, would he again know the pleasure of putting up his own antennas? Were his days of building equipment over at last? Most of all, he would miss the pure joy of a good, snappy CW QSO.

When he had retired last year, he was

"Mac" bug arrived. It had cost him \$5.50, but it was worth every cent. Boy, what a thrill to work CW with that "Mac."

Now, at age 65, these CW days might be gone forever. The doctor had told him that his stroke had been a "light one," that he was sure he would soon regain most, if not all, of the use of his arms and legs.

However, he could not help but wonder . . . was the doctor really telling him the truth. After all, it was Christmas. Perhaps the XYL and the doctor had decided not to give him the bad news. Maybe, they were waiting until later, thinking he would slowly realize the extent of his disability.

One thing he did know: Marge would get the truth from the doctor and even if she decided not to tell him, sooner or later she would "slip up." After all, he had lived with her for 41 years and knew her better than anyone. When she, by action or word, made the "slipup" he would know it. Bad news is one thing, but this waiting, worrying and not knowing was worse.

"Hi," said Marge, as she came through the door carrying a small package. "I know it's only Christmas Eve," she said, "but I want you to open your present tonight."

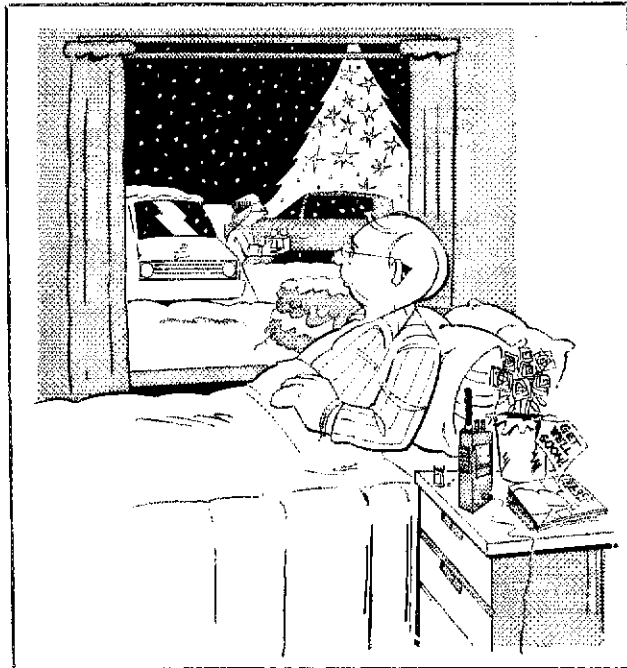
Does that mean that I may not be here tomorrow, thought the OT, or perhaps she is feeling sorrow or pity for me.

With his shaking left hand he unwrapped the box. Slowly lifting the flaps, he peeked inside, knowing the gift she had picked for him might very well be the "slipup" he had been waiting for. "Marge, please lift it out of the box for me. I'm afraid I might drop it."

Gently she lifted the "Presentation" Vibroplex from the box, placing it on the light-blue folded blanket at his side. The Vibroplex glistened like the Crown Jewels, its gold base, polished chrome parts contrasting beautifully with the red knob and paddle.

There was a smile of relief on his face and a tear in his eye as he read and reread the inscription engraved on the gold base. It said, "The best DX is yet to come."

His Christmas was truly a merry one when he noted the "bug" was a *right handed* model. Marge had indeed made the "slipup."



looking forward to many more years of hamming, of being able to chase DX or rag-chew any time he wished, of not having to leave a wide-open band with the DX rolling in to go to work.

His thoughts returned to 1938, when he was first licensed as W5HTX. He was in high school at the time, and money was scarce. Tape machines cost real money, so he learned code and theory by sitting in front of an old broadcast radio that would tune the 160-meter band, listening to W9BSP in Olathe, Kansas conduct his one-hour lessons. After three months of study, he was ready for the exam. Working after school and on Saturdays he was able to save enough for a used Sky Buddy, and to build a 15-watt transmitter.

From the first QSO, CW was his love. Oh, he tried 10-meter phone and worked some 75-meter phone, but always returned to CW. His code speed increased quickly, and at the end of his first year on the CW bands, 25 WPM was his usual QSO speed.

He smiled as he remembered the day his

ARRL to FCC: Reconsider Question Pools

The ARRL has filed a Petition for Reconsideration with FCC, requesting the Commission reverse its decision in PR Docket 85-196 to delegate to Volunteer Examiner Coordinators (VECs) the responsibility for maintaining the question pools for written-examination elements. The ARRL comments state that it was the intent of Congress that the FCC supervise the examination process through the maintenance of question pools, and that the FCC's maintenance of them is the only way to ensure standardization among the 25 VECs. A number of other petitions for reconsideration have also been filed.

In this Docket, the Commission has replaced the question pools with what the ARRL Petition calls a "vague, generalized algorithm" which specifies a list of nine topics and the percentage of questions on each topic

the VEC should include in its question pools for each examination element. The list of topics in the algorithm is so general and vague that it permits radically different question pools to be maintained by the various VECs. For example, it asks VECs to design questions for the Extra Class written examination on the topic of antennas and feedlines that relate to the extra privileges granted over those of an Advanced class licensee. There is just no practical way to comply with this. Said ARRL: "There is no guidance in the algorithm. The League is completely at a loss as to how to apply it."

The petition states that the FCC expectation that the 25 different VEC organizations will somehow band together and establish one question pool is unrealistic:

"The volunteer nature of the VEC program generally suggests the relative independence of VECs and a multitude of different question pools."

Should different question pools arise, candidates for the same class of license may be required to take examinations of widely different levels of difficulty and quality. For example, applicants with equal levels of understanding of the material may pass exams by one VEC, and fail exams by another VEC solely because of different question pools. The League concludes that "there must be only one question pool per written element, approved by the Commission, so that candidates are uniformly qualified and that examinations are fair to each candidate."

Should the ARRL's Petition be denied, the ARRL may appeal to the US courts.

ECPA PASSES CONGRESS, SENT TO PRESIDENT

Congress has finished its work on the Electronic Communications Privacy Act of 1986 and sent it on to the White House. It was signed by the President Oct 21, and is now known as Public Law 99-508. The Senate report number 541, which explains the bill, may be requested from the offices of your local Congressman or Senator.

In most cases, radio communications defined as *not* "readily accessible" will be illegal to monitor, unless one of the below exemptions applies. "Readily accessible to the general public" is defined to mean that the communication is *not*:

- scrambled or encrypted;
- carried on a subcarrier or other signal subsidiary to a radio transmission;
- transmitted over a communication system provided by a common carrier (except for tone-only paging signals);
- transmitted on frequencies allocated under FCC rules Part 25 [communication-relay satellites]; Part 74(D) [remote pickup broadcast stations]; Part 74(E) [aural broadcast auxiliaries, including studio-to-transmitter links]; Part 74(F) [television broadcast auxiliaries & studio-to transmitter links]; or Part 94 [private fixed microwave].

As mentioned above, some exceptions override the general ban on reception of allegedly "inaccessible" signals. For example, the radio emissions of a cordless phone may be monitored, even though it relays common carrier communications.

What May Legally Be Monitored:

- any Amateur, CB or General Mobile Radio Service transmission.
- any marine or aeronautical radio communication.
- any communication transmitted "for the use of the general public, or that relates to ships, aircraft, vehicles, or persons in distress."

- the radio portion of cordless telephone communications linking the handset and base unit.

- tone-only paging signals.
- certain types of audio subcarriers (to be specified in Senate report).

- signals causing harmful interference to "any lawfully operating station or consumer electronic equipment, to the extent necessary to identify the source of such interference."

- satellite transmissions of "network feeds," some audio subcarriers, and cable programming covered by Section 705(b) of the Communications Act.

- any governmental, law enforcement, civil defense, private land mobile, or public safety (including police and fire) radio communications system that is "readily accessible to the general public."

- any other electronic communication made through a system "configured so that such electronic communication is readily accessible to the general public."

Penalties

For most unencrypted radio communications protected under the ECPA, intentional unauthorized interception carries a criminal penalty of up to one year in jail and/or a fine of up to \$100,000—for a first offense that is not for a "bad purpose"—i.e., "not for a tortious or illegal purpose or for purposes of direct or indirect commercial advantage or private gain."

If it is a "public land mobile radio service" communication (i.e., a cellular or a traditional IMTS radiotelephone call) or any type of paging except for tone-only, and the signal is not scrambled or encrypted, and if the interception is intentional, but not for a "bad purpose," the penalty for a first offense is a fine of up to \$500.

If the communication is scrambled or encrypted, or the interception is for a "bad purpose" or is a second or subsequent offense, the penalty is up to five years in jail

and/or a fine of up to \$100,000.

Sections of the bill about which amateurs were most concerned at the outset have been modified, and it does not appear to inhibit any amateur operation as such.

FCC AUTHORIZES AUTOMATIC CONTROL FOR PACKET STATIONS WHEN RETRANSMITTING THIRD-PARTY TRAFFIC

The Commission has acted in PR Docket 85-105 to make permanent the provisions of the temporary waiver issued earlier in the year permitting network amateur stations, transmitting digital communications on VHF and above, using the AX.25 packet protocol, to be operated under automatic control while retransmitting third-party traffic.

Although the FCC acknowledged assurances of safeguards by the ARRL for the AX.25 packet protocol, the FCC noted that control operators capable of monitoring such transmissions must alert the control operator of any intermediate retransmitting station, under automatic control, of any station misuse so that corrective action can be taken.

The Commission deferred action on requests for automatic control for digital communications on HF until its feasibility can be determined. HQ received the order just at press time; further details, including the exact rule changes, will appear next month.

FCC TO ALLOW WRITTEN-EXAMINATION CREDIT

Beginning December 1, the Commission will allow reexamination credit for written elements passed during an otherwise unsuccessful amateur examination, according to an October 9 FCC news release. Currently, the Commission allows credit only for code-examination elements. The FCC also clarified that examiners who administer a Novice examination are not required to issue a Certificate of Successful Completion of

Examination (CSCE). Instead, applicants may produce a photocopy of a pending application that indicates the applicant has qualified for a Novice license. These rule changes are contingent upon Office of Management and Budget approval of revisions to FCC Form 610.

FCC DENIES ARRL PETITION TO REQUIRE LABELING OF HOME ELECTRONIC DEVICES

The Commission has affirmed a May 20, 1986 order of the Chief Engineer dismissing the petition for rule making filed by the ARRL requesting that the FCC require that a label be attached to home electronic devices. The label would indicate whether the device incorporates shielding, filtering or circuitry designed to reduce the susceptibility of the device to radio-frequency interference (RFI).

The Chief Engineer said the petition failed to take into account the need to establish criteria or standards to permit a qualitative assessment of the RFI susceptibility of a home electronic device. He also said the petition was premature since the susceptibility of home electronic devices to RFI is being addressed by an Ad Hoc Committee instituted by the American National Standards Institute.

In upholding the Chief Engineer's action, the Commission noted that while ARRL said its aim was public education on the subject of RFI responsibility, the implications of labeling home electronic devices or systems as to their immunity feature went far beyond public education. Such a program could imply that a standard had been developed that would assure the proper functioning of a home electronic device in the proximity of a properly operating licensed transmitter. This implied assurance could complicate the resolution of RFI problems involving home electronic devices.

The Commission said it would continue to monitor the effectiveness of the efforts of the Ad Hoc Committee and, if it finds that voluntary efforts are not yielding an adequate degree of RFI susceptibility control within a reasonable time, it may then consider mandatory standards and a means of enforcing them.

"VOLUNTEER EXAMINERS" IN THE COMMERCIAL SECTOR?

In General Docket 86-367, the FCC has asked for comments on legislation it may propose seeking authority to delegate responsibility for preparing and administering commercial radio operator examinations. According to the press release (we haven't seen the text of the actual proposal yet), examination authority might be delegated "to a private organization with the resources to better prepare and administer the tests" to be "selected through a competitive bidding process." The Commission requested comments on how a private examiner should be selected and funded.

HAM ISSUED \$1450 FORFEITURE

The San Juan FCC office issued a Notice of Apparent Liability to Monetary Forfeiture for \$1450 to David G. Ackley, W4UWH, of St Thomas, Virgin Islands. The forfeiture was assessed for violation of several sections under Part 97 of the Commission's Rules.

Ackley was allegedly found to be causing

willful and malicious interference to ongoing amateur communications on 7258 kHz, constituting a violation of Section 97.125. He also allegedly violated Sections 97.7(a), for transmitting on a frequency not authorized by his Technician class license, and Section 97.84, for failing to identify his transmissions.

ANOTHER NEW COSMOS ON 2304 MHz

WB5LUA and W4HHK report reception of a new Cosmos satellite on 2304 MHz beginning October 2. This second satellite almost identically follows by 13 hours an earlier new Russian bird that was reported in the *ARRL Letter* of September 15 and last month's Happenings. The first satellite is being received for five hours beginning at sunrise. The second is heard in the evening with a maximum elevation of 16 degrees at the end of a pass. For more information, contact Paul Wilson, W4HHK, P.O. Box 73, Collierville, TN 38017.

FCC CHAIRMAN TESTIFIES FOR SPECTRUM AUCTIONS

On October 1, FCC Chairman Fowler testified before the House Subcommittee on Telecommunications, Consumer Protection and Finance on the subject of "Spectrum Auctions: Proposals for FCC Management of the Airwaves." Chairman Fowler sought legislation giving FCC limited authority to use auctions to award spectrum to various commercial FCC licensees, arguing that this approach would generate revenue for the government and reduce administrative expenses and delays without altering the obligations or rights of licensees. This will not affect the Amateur Service. "Auction authority would not be granted for use in the amateur service or in any mass media or public safety service." The FCC estimates it could raise over \$2 billion by "auctioning off" some remaining portions of the UHF spectrum to potential licensees.

CQ NOVICE

CQ Novice is a magazine in development by *CQ Publishing* that will be made available free of charge for six months to all newly licensed amateurs. According to Publisher Richard Ross, K2MGA, the six issues of the magazine will be designed to aid newly ticketed hams in getting their feet wet in the real, day-to-day world of Amateur Radio. Writers such as Gordon West, WB6NOA, Robert Locher, W9KNI, and Peter R. O'Dell, KBIN, will present the various aspects of Amateur Radio to the new ham.

GWEN

Have you heard of an Air Force communications system named GWEN? GWEN stands for Ground Wave Emergency Network. Its purpose is to provide an EMP-immune communications network to carry "attack warning data" between the nation's military command authority and strategic military forces. Right now, a "Thin Line Connectivity Capability" is under construction which includes 56 unmanned VLF (150-175 kHz) relay nodes. The primary feature of one of these nodes is a 300-foot tower hooked to a 2-3 kW VLF transmitter; when GWEN reaches "Final Operation Capability" there will be approximately 70 such nodes scattered across

the nation. If one is planned for your area, you're likely to hear a wide variety of concerns expressed by the general public, such as aesthetic impact, RF radiation hazards, environmental impact, creation of a nuclear-strike target in your backyard, and so on. It's worth noting that the Air Force is not required to comply with local land use regulations.

FCC ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS OF ILLEGAL CB RADIOS

Two Long Island, New York men were sentenced for importation and marketing of illegal CB radios by the US District Court in New York last week. Lawrence Wallach, President of L. W. Sales, Inc. of Lynbrook, pleaded guilty to two felony counts and received a \$10,000 fine and five year's probation. Gerard Purnhagen, of East Rockaway, pleaded guilty to one felony count and was sentenced to four year's probation and a \$2000 fine.

Both men were indicted in February 1986 for importing and marketing CB radios that were not authorized by the FCC for sale in the US. The radios operated on frequencies outside the CB band with excessive transmitter power. In a related case, the US Marshal's Service, with the assistance of the FCC's New York office, confiscated an estimated \$35,000 worth of illegal radio equipment from Suburban Electronics of Fairfield, New Jersey, on October 7. This action is part of a continuing enforcement program to make certain the FCC ban on manufacturing and selling CB linear amplifiers and other non-type-accepted transmitters is observed. Federal law prohibits the marketing and manufacture of such non-compliant equipment.

FCC LICENSING FIGURES

The FCC amateur licensing figures for fiscal year 1986 (October 1985 through September 1986) are out. They show an increase in licensees of 8495 over one year ago. This is a 2.1% rate of annual increase.

By license class, the figures (with comparison to a year ago) are:

| | Sep 30, 1986 | Sep 30, 1985 | Change |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|----------|
| Novice | 79,107 | 76,337 | up 2770 |
| Technician | 86,148 | 83,117 | up 3031 |
| General | 116,864 | 117,340 | down 476 |
| Advanced | 98,195 | 97,825 | up 370 |
| Extra | 40,768 | 37,968 | up 2800 |
| Total operators | 421,082 | 412,587 | up 8495 |

There were 20,979 new licensees entering the Amateur Radio Service during the fiscal year, compared to 17,373 during the previous year. During fiscal year 1985, 1460 of the newcomers went directly to a Technician or higher license, bypassing the Novice stage; during the fiscal year just ended, the figure was 1832. Thus, there is a slight trend toward entry at the Technician or higher level, but it still constitutes less than 9% of the newcomers.

FCC PROPOSES 7075-7100 kHz TO NOVICE AND TECHNICIANS OUTSIDE REGION

The FCC, in response to a petition filed by Dean Manley, KH6B, has issued a Notice of Proposed Rule Making that would authorize

7050-7075 kHz for Novice and Technician class operators in Alaska, Hawaii, the Region 2 Pacific insular areas and the Caribbean insular areas.

In his petition, Manley stated that international broadcasting in the 7100-7300 kHz band rendered the Novice and Technician band at 7100-7150 kHz virtually useless. Manley noted that approximately 4500 Novice and Technician class operators would be affected by the change, not enough to pose a significant problem to amateur operators in the 48 contiguous states in Region 2. Presently, 7050-7075 kHz is authorized for Novice and Technician control operators in Regions 1 and 3. The Commission has assigned the number RM-5361 to Manley's petition, and will accept comments on the proposal until December 22, 1986. In accordance with Commission rules, persons submitting comments should provide an original and five copies.

MICHAEL R. ZEIGLER, ARRL CONTROLLER

ARRL Controller Michael R. Zeigler, 66, passed away October 16, three weeks after suffering a heart attack and undergoing emergency surgery for replacement of a heart valve. As ARRL Controller, Mike was responsible for all financial reporting and analysis. He was also responsible for the administrative-services functions at Headquarters. Mike, who was not a licensed amateur, had worked at HQ for over nine years. He leaves his wife, Grace, two sons, two daughters and seven grandchildren. Mike was an easygoing, friendly individual, and the ARRL Headquarters staff mourns his passing.

CAP RULE CHANGES

At the request of the Civil Air Patrol (CAP), the FCC has issued an order providing for SSB operation on 26.620 MHz, a frequency assigned to CAP, with 150 watts output. The present rules only allow for AM operation with 5 watts output.

The CAP requested the changes because of its need to improve intermediate range communications support for their search-and-rescue operations. The Commission said it approved the change since only the CAP was assigned this frequency, and that any resulting interference caused by the increased power and the new SSB emission would impact only upon CAP stations and would be within their capability to control.

COMMENT PERIOD EXTENDED FOR ATIS

The FCC has extended the comment deadline for both the Notice of Inquiry (NOI) and the Notice of Proposed Rule Making (NPRM) sections of their Automatic Transmitter Identification System Docket No. 86-337. The comment period for the Notice of Inquiry, the section in which Amateur Radio is specifically mentioned, has been extended to January 19, 1987.

ATIS is a unique, unchangeable identifying number assigned to each transmitter at the time of manufacture. This signature is added automatically during transmissions providing positive identification of the signal.

Obviously, ATIS is not practical in the Amateur Service where equipment is frequently bought and sold, making it difficult

International Amateur Radio Arrangements

Countries with which the United States shares reciprocal-licensing/operating agreements:

| | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| LU Argentina | J3 Grenada | LA Norway |
| VK Australia | TG Guatemala | HP Panama |
| OE Austria | 8R Guyana | ZP Paraguay |
| C6 Bahamas | HH Haiti | OA Peru |
| 8P Barbados | HR Honduras | DU Philippines |
| ON Belgium | TF Iceland | CT Portugal |
| V3 Belize | VU India | J6 St Lucia |
| CP Bolivia | YB Indonesia | S7 Seychelles*** |
| A2 Botswana | EI Ireland | 9L Sierra Leone |
| PY Brazil | 4X Israel | H4 Solomon Islands |
| VE Canada | I Italy | ZS South Africa |
| CE Chile | 6Y Jamaica | EA Spain |
| HK Colombia | JA Japan | PZ Suriname |
| TI Costa Rica | JY Jordan | SM Sweden |
| OZ Denmark | T3 Kiribati | HB Switzerland |
| HI Dominican Rep | 9K Kuwait | 9Y Trinidad |
| HC Ecuador | EL Liberia | T2 Tuvalu |
| YS El Salvador | LX Luxembourg | G United Kingdom** |
| 3D2 Fiji | 3A Monaco | CX Uruguay |
| OH Finland | PA Netherlands | YV Venezuela |
| F France* | PJ Neth Antilles | YU Yugoslavia |
| DL Fed Rep of Germany | ZL New Zealand | |
| SV Greece | YN Nicaragua | |

*Includes all its overseas departments/territories.

**Includes the following territories: VP2A (V2 now), VP2D (J7 now), VP2M, VP2V, VP5, VP8, VP9, VS6, ZB2, ZD7 and ZF

***Cancellation claimed by Seychelles.

Countries with which the United States shares third-party-traffic agreements:

| | | |
|------------------|--------------|---------------------|
| V2 Antigua | C5 Gambia | ZP Paraguay |
| LU Argentina | 9G Ghana | OA Peru |
| VK Australia | J3 Grenada | V4 St Christopher |
| V3 Belize | TG Guatemala | J6 St Lucia |
| CP Bolivia | 8R Guyana | J8 St Vincent |
| PY Brazil | HH Haiti | 9L Sierra Leone |
| VE Canada | HR Honduras | 3D6 Swaziland |
| CE Chile | 4X Israel | 9Y Trinidad |
| HK Colombia | 6Y Jamaica | GB United Kingdom** |
| TI Costa Rica | JY Jordan | CX Uruguay |
| CO Cuba | HL9 Korea* | YV Venezuela |
| HI Dominican Rep | EL Liberia | 4U1ITU ITU Geneva |
| J7 Comm Dominica | XE Mexico | 4U1VIC VIC Vienna |
| HC Ecuador | YN Nicaragua | |
| YS El Salvador | HP Panama | |

*Temporarily around Christmas in past years.

**Limited to special-event stations with call-sign prefix GB (GB3 excluded) and to stations on Pitcairn Island (VR6).

and expensive to keep track of who is using each transmitter. The ARRL will shortly file comments strongly opposing ATIS.

NARTE TO ISSUE COMMERCIAL TICKETS TO AMATEURS


The National Association of Radio and Telecommunications Engineers (NARTE) is one of the groups that stepped in to fill the void when the FCC decided to stop issuing broadcast radiotelephone licenses. NARTE offers examinations at over 100 colleges and universities to certify broadcast engineers. The Board of Directors of NARTE has determined that the technical complexity of the Amateur Advanced and Amateur Extra Class licenses is equivalent to the NARTE Technician 4th Class entry-level examination. Effective immediately, NARTE will grant its entry-level, 4th Class certificate without endorsement, to persons holding the Amateur Advanced class license, and to Amateur Extra Class licensees, the 4th Class certificate with

one endorsement.

Before running to NARTE for your 4th Class Certification, you should note that NARTE charges a \$15 annual fee for Advanced class certification, and a \$20 annual fee for the Extra Class certification.

NARTE hopes that this certification program will provide for an easier transition for radio amateurs who are interested in a broadcasting/commercial profession.

NEW THIRD-PARTY AGREEMENT WITH SIERRA LEONE

The United States has entered into a third-party-traffic agreement with Sierra Leone (9L). As with other third-party agreements, FCC licensed amateur stations may exchange messages with third parties in Sierra Leone, effective July 18, 1986. Remember, messages must be in plain language, and the text must consist only of communications of a technical or personal nature. As always, business communications are prohibited. 

All letters will be considered carefully. We reserve the right to shorten letters selected in order to have more members' views represented. The publishers of *QST* assume no responsibility for statements made herein by correspondents.

HAM RADIO FOREVER!

□ I do a great deal of traveling and have had the opportunity to associate with hams from many parts of the country. Although there are differences, it seems the sense of trust and helpfulness between hams is universal and one of the stronger positive traits of our hobby. I will relate an incident worthy of recognition.

While temporarily assigned to Fulton, Missouri, I was involved in a training class at the Callaway Nuclear Plant when the need to demonstrate a certain method of teaching arose. As it happens, Morse code lends itself readily to this style of teaching, and I immediately volunteered. Shortly thereafter, it dawned on me that while living out of my suitcase I had no code oscillator or available means of producing quality code. I also knew no hams in the area. That evening I stopped at a house with a large ham antenna in back. I introduced myself, and I was invited into the home of Jerry Liley, KØGUG. After about an hour eyeball ragchew, I left his house with a keyer and an iambic paddle. I was all set for my lesson.

His trust of a fellow ham and dedication to our hobby is admirable. Through our "instant" friendship created by a common affection for Morse code I was able to introduce our hobby to several new individuals, many of whom may continue on to get their tickets. Qualities such as these make ham radio not just a fun hobby but a great one.—Robert L. Vandevender II, KR2K, Muncie, Indiana

EXPO EXPOSED

□ I am writing in commendation of the effort of the Canadian hams involved in VETEXPO.

Never in my travels have I seen a more whole-hearted effort to portray Amateur Radio to both the government sponsors and the public who attended the EXPO. All of the exhibitors involved were eager to talk to both visiting hams and fully explain Amateur Radio to the thousands of passersby.

On the air, the hams "talked in" many incoming and on site operators, and I found myself giving reports as to the current crowd and pavillion status. To Ted, VE7CHE, I give a special thanks, as he was often on the air talking to anyone who had any questions. Ted talked me in on my first day at EXPO and was a great help through out my stay in Vancouver.—Scott P. Selby, KH2BU, Dandan, Guam

HAM RADIO CARTOONS RETURN!

□ The recent series of letters on ham radio featured in cartoons indicates to me that many amateurs have excellent memories and ever-active minds. For me, it was always easy to remember the activities of Disney characters, such as Donald Duck and Mickey Mouse, because so much of each story was accurate with regard to geography, electronics, chemistry and other areas of interest.

Each recent letter was enjoyable because of explanations on the subtle ways in which radio and code appeared in Disney movies. However, I have had a question in my mind since 1953.

Did you know that the April-May 1953 Mickey Mouse comic book shows Mickey on the air using the call W6OPU? In addition, the story has Mickey installing a four-element beam, telling a neighbor (symbolized by the character Goofy) about ham radio, handling emergency communications and leaving on a "DX-pedition" to "the island." I am not reading comic books any more, but much would be lost if those behind-the-scenes technical experts no longer had influence on the content of comic books.—Paul B. Williams, KISSO, Glastonbury, Connecticut

[The use of Amateur Radio in cartoons is not a thing of the past. The ARRL, in conjunction with the Amateur Radio industry, has produced an Archie comic book featuring ham radio. This is a way of reaching young people. Teachers of school-aged children may request these comic books free of charge from HQ.—Ed.]

AHH THE MEMORIES...

□ I recently served as one of three Volunteer Examiners for the Michigan City (Indiana) ARC. As we administered the exams, I remembered the gray FCC examination rooms and the examiners back then. I'm sure some of you have those fond memories, too!

I wondered if our new applicants are getting off "easy" by not having to face the old federal "tyrants." Is it really worse facing three of your peers?—R. Perry Awe, AJ9H, Griffith, Indiana

MANY YEARS AGO

□ As a matter of interest, with the arrival of the September 1986 issue of *QST*, I have been a member of the ARRL for 60 years. I commenced my membership in October 1926.

I was licensed in 1921 with the call sign 2BMS and have maintained an amateur license ever since. The actual date of the original license is January 29, 1921.

I well remember going to the corner newsstand to obtain *QST* monthly at a cost of 25 cents per copy. A real bargain. I owe all my years of ham radio pleasure and knowledge to *QST* and the League. Now, at the age of 83, I am still active in ham radio on the 40, 20 and 2 meter bands. Keep up the good work and may the ARRL continue to grow and grow.—John J. Glauber, W4OB, Zellwood, Florida

FLY CASTING THE NOVICE BANDS

□ Remember those contacts you made when you first got on the air? Who can forget the pressure of trying to keep your cool, and of receiving your first QSL cards? Those truly were great times for all of us.

A lot of new Novices are sitting back because they lack the nerve to make their first contact, so why not crank it down to 5 WPM and send out a few CQs? Once you entice a new Novice out of his shell and help him

break the ice, this will leave a good feeling in the pit of your stomach, not to mention the fact that you may have rescued a possible dropout.—Earl G. Jones, KA4VMU, Zephyr Hills, Florida

DX WITHOUT A kW

□ I noted with much interest the article in the July *QST* about W2DDN's mobile. He is to be commended for his DX achievements. However, I wonder why he went to this much trouble and expense to work DX on 20 meters?

Over the past 16 years, I have operated HF mobile with many different transceivers. All of them ran less than 100 watts fed to a Hustler antenna system. My 20-meter contacts have included Europe, South Africa and even VKs and ZLs.

My point is that you don't need a kW to work from your mobile. You do, however, need a good radio and good antenna system.

As for growing population of "kW alligators" that are all mouth and no ears, the HF bands could certainly do without them. If you want to have fun and be amazed, try 20 meters with a QRP (5 watt) transmitter. You'll be amazed by the long distance QSOs you will easily make.—Mack Avery, WA5ZKL, Canyon, Texas

QSL 100%

□ Some time ago *QST* had a letter addressing how poorly amateurs in the United States respond to QSL cards.

Patience is part of the rewards in receiving any QSL card and indeed one of the requirements for DX contacts. This does not even begin to mention that cards can be lost after they have been mailed.

Amateurs in the United States are not alone for a poor response rate. I have been waiting since 1983 for 32 cards from DX stations and have spent over \$25 postage and IRCs alone in the last few months, once again attempting to obtain the QSL. This amount cannot even come close to the total amount of money expended in the past three years. I've even been told on the telephone, "What's the emergency over one card?"

I'll admit that at least three attempts have been made to get the 32 cards, and some from stateside managers, who in like manner, have failed to respond even when a SASE was enclosed. Overall, the response rate has been about 60% for both stateside and DX QSL cards for my station.

Even registered letters with return receipts have been ignored, and now a matter has been turned over to the postal authorities. This really makes one think twice about mankind and the empty promises of a QSL card. I believe if you can't afford to send a QSL, don't request one.—Ronald J. Johnson, WA2PJC, Endwell, New York

[Correction: The call of Jim Kennedy, who wrote "Please QSL, Porky Pig" (September *QST*, p 86), was listed incorrectly. It should have been W7MID.]

How's DX?

Conducted By Ellen White, W1YL/4
19620 SW 234 St, Homestead, FL 33031



YO6VZ.



Popular VU2GI (left) and VU2UGI with WA4ETN's XYL, Betty, and Bob, WA4ETN, at Bob and Betty's Georgia shack.



ZS6BWD/ZS6CAF at their operating position in Johannesburg. (trn DK7PE)

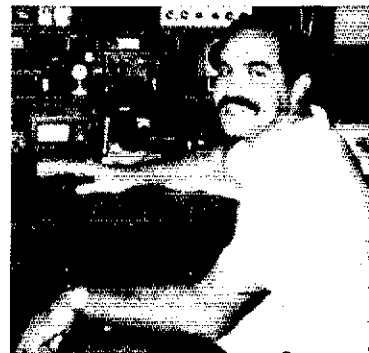


WA5OYH, T3ØAT and KL7VZ.

AZ1A, RTTY from the South Orkneys (Laurie Island), by LU8DTQ, Box 5, 1636 Olivos, Buenos Aires, Argentina.



A world of peace and good DX propagation for 1987's DXCC Golden Jubilee -- W1YL/4



ZP5JAL (XYL ZP5MJY), the only RTTY station in Paraguay. (ZP5XDW photo)



OZ5PF (ex-OX3PW) operating 4U1TU. He is currently spending a year in Saudi Arabia, working on a Loran-C system.



Tim Chen, BV2A/BV2B (left), met with W1UF over Peking duck in Taiwan. (Tim was a communications officer in Rangoon during WW II, helping Allied aircraft fly the "hump" into China.)



9K2AH (trn DK7PE).

YO6VZ

Sandu Chelement, YO6VZ (see photo), is secretary of the Brasov County Radio Club and an International Master of Sport in Romania. Sandu holds 5BDXCC no. 1902 and has 215 countries toward his DXCC, using a home-brew YO3NP-designed 5-band transceiver, Delta loop for 80 and 40, and 2-element quad for 20, 15, 10. Sandu wishes the USA hams special luck from his Brasov QTH, Bronzului Nr 7, 2200 Brasov 5, Romania.

ALASKA, THE CROSSROADS

The photo of WA5OYH, T3ØAT and KL7VZ shows them at a meeting in Anchorage earlier this year. George, KL7VZ, flew down from Fairbanks for the rendezvous, and Jim, WA5OYH (who is now QRV in Texas), provided ground transportation for Alan, who has given T3Ø and T31 to thousands. (tnx KL7VZ)

CAYMANS

ZF2 calls may be used only when an operator is in the Cayman Islands. An operator who signs /ZF2, portable ZF2 or ZF2 maritime mobile is operating illegally. During Nov 1985, a station using ZF1RC (operator "Ron") was operating illegally. Unfortunately, this was the call assigned to the now ZF1RC on Dec 21, 1985, so the resultant confusion can be imagined. The Caymans do have a reciprocal-licensing agreement with a number of countries, including the US. The Cayman Amateur Radio Society now operates an open repeater on 146.76/146.16. The simplex frequency most regularly used locally is 146.52. —Roger A. Corbin, ZF1RC, Secretary, CARS, Box 1549, Grand Cayman

PARIS

AB4Y, N4GPB, K5MG and others have organized an international Amateur Radio club

in Paris to support, promote and encourage Amateur Radio (with particular emphasis on the needs and special requirements of the foreign residents). Chuck, AB4Y, notes that Paris has one repeater, FT1THF, on 145.10/145.60 (requiring a single tone burst of 1750 Hz to activate) and that packet stations are active in France. Visiting Paris the next two years? Stop by and visit Chuck, 24 Quai du 4 Sept, Boulogne, tel 46 05 69 33.

THE CIRCUIT

□ **3G9:** The Chilean DXpedition to Antarctica should take place during the first 10 days of this month from the sub base Yelcho, located on Doumer Island. QSL via Box 2000, Punta Arenas, Chile, South America, or via the bureau (special trnx CE8PD).

□ **K6AN:** Northern California DX Club member Ed Peck (ex-W6LDD) became a Silent Key August 11. Active in contests and DXing, highly respected K6AN will be deeply missed by his many friends.

□ **P4Ø:** Bob, K4UEE, and Paul, N4PN, will be QRV from Aruba Nov 25-Dec 1 in a multi-single CQWW CW effort, concentrating on the low bands prior to the contest. (This is a SEDXC expedition.)

□ **P43GD:** W2GD will be operating from Aruba Nov 24-Dec 1, with special contest attention to 160/10 meters, 160 on the hour during darkness, and 28,025 on the hour daylight hours. QSL Mgr N2MM, SASE appreciated. A successful effort in CQWW would fulfill John's all-time contest goals.

□ **9M2PV:** About a year ago, this call was pirated, giving VK2ZF as the QSL manager. All cards related to 80-meter contacts, but more recently the phony operation moved to 20. Noel has returned the cards, plus IRCs, to the various stations. He is retired and finds the financial

drain a real problem. Take heed!

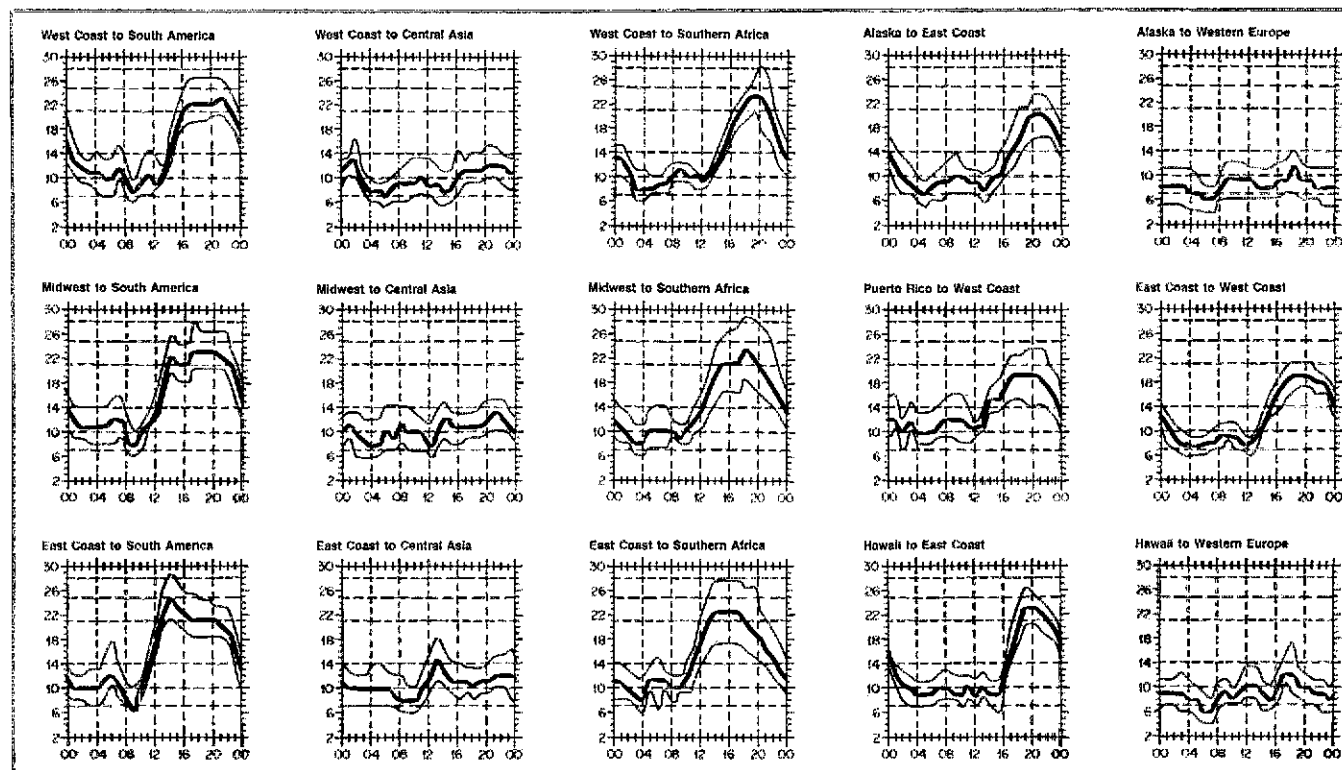
□ **Yasme:** The Colvins took to the road October 1, dedicating this latest DXpedition to the memory of W6AM. Lloyd and Iris expect to operate principally in the Indian Ocean area. Cards go via the Yasme Foundation, Box 2025, Castro Valley, CA 94546. [A new Yasme Supreme Award is available. It is a beautiful Yasme boat trophy, requiring that QSLs for 60 different Yasme calls, operated by Yasme officials, be submitted to WØMLY; no fee.—Ed.]

□ **Mellish:** K4ADN is interested in participating in an August 1987 DXpedition to Mellish Reef and is currently exploring the logistics. If interested, contact Ken Keenan, 8609 66th St N, Pinellas Park, FL 33565, tel 813-391-6547.

□ **KX6DS:** Dave expected to operate from the Eastern Carolines (the shack of KC6JC) the last week in November. Calls might be either KC6TO, K4TO/KC6 or KX6DS/KC6. For this operation only, QSL via the Northern Alabama DX Club, PO Box 4563, Huntsville, AL 35815-4563. (SASE or SAE/2 IRCs appreciated. Others returned by the bureau.) Kwajalein is beginning to feel like home to Dave after 3 years and 51,000 QSOs in 240 countries. He has now worked over 1500 contacts in 62 countries on 160.

□ **HL9:** If you're going to Korea and think you qualify for an HL9 call, drop a line to KD5YG for the proper forms: TSGT Jeff K. Steinkamp, HL9YG/KD5YF, PSC 456, APO San Francisco, CA 96461-0006. (In order to become licensed in the ROK, you must be assigned to Korea under the Status of Air Forces Agreement or the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.) There are no repeaters in the ROK and hand-held mobile operation is not permitted unless expressly permitted for special events (such as the Asian Games).

□ **Golden Jubilee DXCC:** Don't forget January



When are the bands open? These charts predict this month's average propagation conditions for high-frequency circuits between the U.S. and various overseas points. One chart for East Coast to West Coast is also included. On 10 percent of the days of the month, the highest frequency propagated will be at least as high as the uppermost curve (highest possible frequency, or HPF). On 50 percent of the days of the month, it will be at least as high as the middle curve (maximum usable frequency, or MUF). On 90 percent of the days of the

1 to start working and logging your claim for this commemorative award!

☐ **RSB Splatter:** John, VP9CP, is now sporting a new single-letter call, VP9J. VP9CP is very well known on HF, and it will take some getting used for the faithful to recognize John's new "name."

☐ **Greater Milwaukee DX Association:** New officers include Pres W9RN, VP KJ9I, Secy-Treas N4TZ. Their most recent "needs list" shows the following as being most desired by their membership: 3Y XZ ZA 4W 7O XV VU7 XW YA 5A.

QSL Corner

Administered By Joanna Hushin, KA1IFO

The ARRL DX QSL Bureau System (Incoming)

Within the US and Canada, the ARRL DX QSL Bureau System is made up of call area bureaus that act as central clearinghouses for QSLs arriving from foreign countries. These "incoming" bureaus are staffed by volunteer workers. The service is free, and ARRL membership is not required.

How It Works

Most countries have "outgoing" QSL bureaus that operate in much the same manner as the ARRL-Membership Overseas QSL Service. Members send cards to their outgoing bureau, where they are packaged and shipped to the appropriate countries.

A majority of the DX QSLs are shipped directly to the individual incoming bureaus, where volun-

teer workers sort the incoming QSLs by the first letter of the call-sign suffix. One individual may be assigned the responsibility of handling from one to three letters of the alphabet.

For detailed information on the operation of the bureau serving your district, please send an SASE for a prompt reply.

Claiming Your QSLs

- 1) Send a 5- × 7½-in SASE to the bureau serving your district.
- 2) Neatly print your call sign in the upper left-hand corner of the envelope.
- 3) A preferred way to send envelopes is to affix a First Class stamp. If you expect to receive more than 1 oz of cards, please affix postage accordingly.
- 4) When requesting *any information* from the bureau serving your district, always include an SASE for a prompt reply.

Some incoming bureaus sell envelopes or postage credits in addition to the normal handling of SASEs. They provide the proper envelope and postage upon prepayment of a certain fee. The different stages of presorting and sorting cards take time. It may be six to eight months, or longer, before you receive your cards.

Helpful Hints

Good cooperation between the DXer and the bureau is important to ensure a smooth flow of cards. Remember that the people who work in the area bureaus are volunteers. They are providing you a valuable service. With that thought in mind, please pay close attention to the following DOs and DON'Ts.

DOs

Do keep self-addressed 5- × 7½-in envelopes on file at your bureau, with your call in the upper-left corner, and affix at least one unit of

First Class postage.

Do send the bureau enough postage to cover envelopes on file and enough to take care of possible postage-rate increases.

Do respond quickly to any bureau request for envelopes, stamps or money. Unclaimed card backlogs is the bureau's biggest problem.

Do notify the bureau of your new call as you upgrade. Please send envelopes with old call. Please put only one call on an envelope.

Do include an SASE with any information request to the bureau.

Do notify the bureau *in writing* if you *don't* want your cards.

Do be appreciative of the fine efforts of these volunteers.

DON'Ts

Don't expect DX cards to arrive for several months after the QSO. Overseas delivery is very slow. Many cards coming from overseas bureaus are over a year old.

Don't send your outgoing DX cards to this bureau (see "ARRL Membership Overseas QSL Service" in this column in September 1986 QST).

Don't send envelopes to your "portable" bureau. For example, K9CH/1 sends envelopes to the W9 bureau, *not* the W1 bureau.

ARRL DX QSL BUREAU SYSTEM

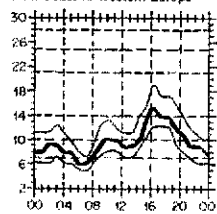
First Call Area: all calls*—W1 QSL Bureau, Mt Tom Repeater Assn, Box 216, Forest Park Station, Springfield, MA 01108.

Second Call Area: all calls*—NJDXA, PO Box 599, Morris Plains, NJ 07950.

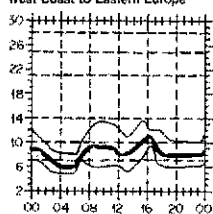
Third Call Area: all calls—C-CARS, PO Box 448, New Kingstown, PA 17072-0448.

(Continued on page 71)

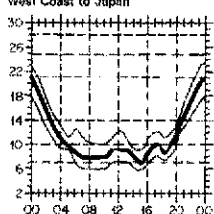
West Coast to Western Europe



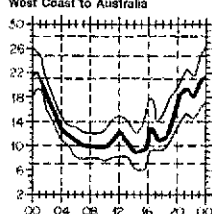
West Coast to Eastern Europe



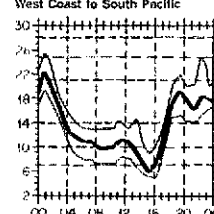
West Coast to Japan



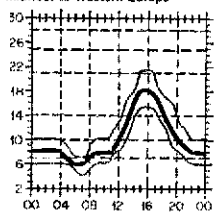
West Coast to Australia



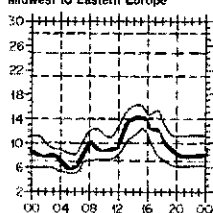
West Coast to South Pacific



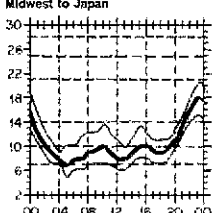
Midwest to Western Europe



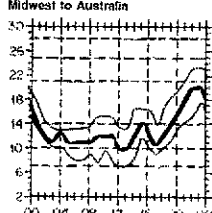
Midwest to Eastern Europe



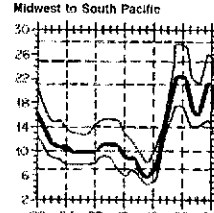
Midwest to Japan



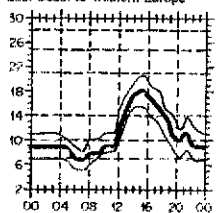
Midwest to Australia



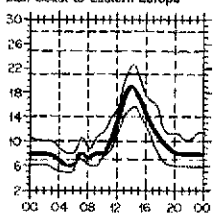
Midwest to South Pacific



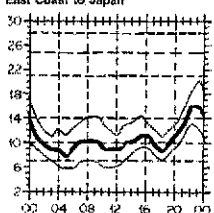
East Coast to Western Europe



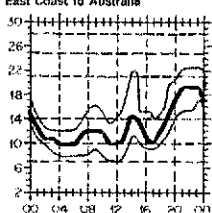
East Coast to Eastern Europe



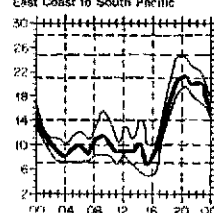
East Coast to Japan



East Coast to Australia



East Coast to South Pacific



month, it will be at least as high as the lowest curve (optimum traffic frequency, or FOT). See April 1983 QST, page 63, January 1977 QST, page 58, September 1977 QST, page 35, and January 1979 QST, page 11, for a complete explanation. The horizontal axis shows Coordinated Universal Time (UTC); the vertical axis, frequency in MHz. Data are provided by the Institute for Telecommunication Sciences, Boulder, Colorado. These predictions, for December 16, 1986 to January 15, 1987, assume a sunspot number of 9, which corresponds to a 2800-MHz solar flux of 71.

Table with multiple columns of alphanumeric characters and numbers, organized in a grid-like structure. Each cell contains a small set of characters and numbers, possibly representing a code or key.

Grid of alphanumeric characters and numbers, organized in columns and rows. Includes various letters, numbers, and symbols.

Table with multiple columns of alphanumeric codes and numbers. The table is organized into vertical columns, each containing a sequence of codes and numbers. The codes are a mix of uppercase letters and digits, often appearing in pairs or groups. The numbers are typically 2 or 3 digits long. The layout is dense and repetitive, typical of a data dump or a specific type of codebook.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 204 | 185 | W8HAH | 128 | W8WZ | OH2TI | 100 | AA1K | 145 | 128 | K2RIH | G4AKY | K1IK | CT4BD | ZL3GQ | W3GG | K8CCV |
| JA1DSI | KA5OQJ | W8LHS | WD6ELJ | 105 | 102 | AK2N | 182 | W100 | K2UJ | K3UA | 106 | LZ2DF | DL7AA | 101 | W3UM | K9RJ |
| 192 | 158 | W8LYM | 137 | CE3GN | CE3CEW | KT1N | 140 | 127 | W1JZ | W1JZ | F8BKJ | UA2FF | F6BWO | G3ZFC | W5TO | VK6HD |
| JASADQ | F8HJJ | WA2JBV | QE29NL | DL7WL | K5KR | W8RWC | W2JB | G3KTT | G3KTT | 124 | K1U | UA3PFN | JA3ONB | K1ZZ | W8LC | W1WAJ |
| 188 | OK1MP | 146 | WA4RIP | 11JQJ | NJUM | 100 | 138 | C21LD | 138 | 138 | N4GK | 103 | CE5KE | K1ZZ | W8LJN | W8PCR |
| W3DJZ | 154 | W2JGR | WA6PJR | JA3GM | PABLUS | METERS | 158 | FA3BPM | KG4W | 111 | W4XJT | G4CBK | UTSAB | K2EK | W9CM | W2LZX |
| 182 | WB2CJL | 135 | 125 | TG8VT | VK5RY | 201 | 152 | W2BHM | 111 | 111 | YU5EF | HB9CIP | K1LPS | K9GO | YU2TW | W2CHH |
| W5HEZ | 153 | JA3AUQ | K4AGC | PT2BW | W8AH | W8LRL | DL9KR | W4MGN | N4WJ | 130 | 144QO | JA2GQO | K4AQO | K9GX | W3VO | W3GH |
| 178 | W8MI | W5DOZ | W5ZPA | NE4R | W8WYK | 185 | K1MEM | W8CD | 110 | 110 | K2TQC | K2TQC | K5NA | KM1H | 100 | W3AQ |
| ISKGK | 151 | F5JA | 123 | W7KS | YU2OH | 150 | 150 | W8CD | VE1ZZ | 109 | 105 | N4JF | N1ACH | LA2GV | DL1RK | W5AQ |
| 167 | W1DA | 129 | 106 | YO4PX | N5DSK | 152 | K1MM | W8CD | 109 | 109 | G3YUV | OH1XX | OK1DTN | N4RY | GM3ZSP | W5CG |
| W1GKJ | 150 | AESH | CE3BBW | EA2RE | W4UG | 182 | W2OKM | W8CD | 109 | 109 | KA1PE | QZ7JZ | T77Y | N4RJ | JAS2CH | W2LPE |
| | | | | | W8WP | N4WW | W2SM | 129 | T9NX | 125 | OK3QD | W3CV | VE2FYR | N8XA | K1NA | W3GPH |
| | | | | | LA7AJ | W84UBD | W2TQC | W1JR | UB2ZL | 107 | F8VJ | W4FX | W2LW | OK2BOB | K2VN | W8CCZB |
| | | | | | | | | | | | I2ZGC | W8AHJ | W2XN | OK3EY | K3FN | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | AA4MM | W8AHJ | UG6GAW | K4CNW | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | W1AX | K7VIC | |

Coming Conventions

Strays



1987

February 7-8
Florida State, Miami

March 13-15
Southeastern Division, Orlando, Florida

March 20-21
Michigan State, Muskegon

March 28-29
Nebraska State, Kearney

ARRL NATIONAL CONVENTIONS

July 10-12, 1987—Atlanta, Georgia
July 21-24, 1988—Portland, Oregon
1989—Las Vegas, Nevada

WHO IS THE "PROFESSIONAL" AMATEUR?

Have you ever wondered why people like Doug DeMaw spend so much time building ham gear and reporting on the results? One reason is that it is the basis of Amateur Radio over the past several decades. Most hams approach their hobby as they do their profession. Professionals always return something to the profession. To feel like a well-rounded ham, return something to our hobby. Construction projects are ideal avenues for this. You might save some other tinkerer all the heartbreak and frustration you experienced on a project by reporting the results of your efforts. Don't feel that nobody's interested! Even if it's only a one-evening fun project, be a pro. Report it! Send your information to Paul K. Pagel, N1FB, Senior Assistant Technical Editor, QST, ARRL, 225 Main St, Newington, CT 06111.

must be done by your Division Director for Sanctioned Hamfests and, additionally, by the Executive Committee for Conventions. Application forms can be obtained by writing to or calling the ARRL Convention Program Manager, tel 203-666-1541.

QST congratulates ...

- Roger Hedgpeth, N7EUQ, on being appointed as Manager for Sales and Services at Jackson County Airport in Medford, Oregon, by Pacific Southwest Airlines.
- Colonel (Dr) William Hess, W6CK, on being chosen Alumnus of the Year for the North Dakota State School of Science.
- West Gulf Division Director Ray Wangler, W5EDZ, on being awarded the Charles V. Culbertson Outstanding Service Award from the American Society of Safety Engineers.

WOUFF HONG INITIATION

What is the Royal Order of the Wouff Hong? When does it meet? How can I join?

The ROWH is a secret society of radio amateurs who are members of the ARRL. The Order of the Wouff Hong can be conferred only at a National, Division, State or Section ARRL Convention. Each inductee receives a certificate of membership to be displayed prominently in his or her shack.

The ceremony is not conducted at every League convention, so you'll have to watch the convention writeups in QST or publicity mailings to determine whether it is one of the scheduled events at a convention in your area. Then, with proof of League membership in hand, register to be one of the inductees into the great, secret fraternity of Amateur Radio, the Royal Order of the Wouff Hong.

I would like to get in touch with ...

- anyone with a manual/schematic for a Hy-Gain RB-550A rotator control unit. Louis Kocurek, Jr, W5VIV, 108 Thelma Dr, San Antonio, TX 78212.
- anyone with a schematic for an EMC VOM, Model 102. Harold Becker, KA1KR, PO Box 515, Gales Ferry, CT 06335.

Hamfest Calendar

Administered By
Bernice Dunn, KA1KXQ
Convention Program
Manager

[Attention: The deadline for receipt of items for this column is the 5th of the second month preceding publication date. Hamfest information is accurate as of our deadline; contact sponsor for possible late changes. For those who send in items for Hamfest Calendar and Coming Conventions: Postal regulations prohibit mention in QST of prizes of any kind and games of chance such as bingo.]

Indiana (South Bend)—Jan 4: The Repeater Valley Hamfest is sponsoring their Swap & Shop at the Century Center downtown, on US 33, one-way north between St Joseph Bank Building and the river. Four-lane highways to door from all directions. Round tables \$5/5 ft; rectangular tables \$10/8 x 2 1/2 ft; wall locations \$2/ft. Talk-in on 52 and area repeaters. For more info, contact Wayne Werts, K9IXU, 1889 Riverside Dr, South Bend, IN 46616, tel 219-233-5307.

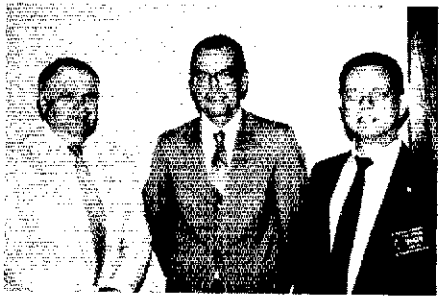
ARRL Hamfest

Note: Sponsors of large gatherings should check with League HQ for an advisory on possible date conflicts before contracting for meeting space. Dates may be recorded at ARRL HQ for up to two years in advance.

ATTENTION HAMFEST AND CONVENTION SPONSORS

ARRL HQ maintains a register of scheduled events that may assist you in picking a suitable date for your event. You are encouraged to register your event with HQ as far in advance as your planning permits. Note that the Hamfest and Convention approval procedures for ARRL sanction are separate and distinct from the date register: Registering dates with ARRL HQ does not constitute League sanction, nor does it guarantee there will not be a conflict with another established event in the same area.

We at ARRL HQ are not able to approve dates for sanctioned Hamfests and Conventions. This



Not only are the calls similar (and in alphabetical order here), but the three gents shown here represent the three types of management in the League—Officer, Director and Staff member. From left, President Larry Price, W4RA, Southeastern Division Director Frank Butler, W4RH, and Editor Paul Rinaldo, W4RI.

Get Out and Have Some Fun

Hamstrung by a poor VHF location or antenna restrictions? Why not take a leaf from the Europeans' book? Saddled with crowded living conditions for hundreds of years, many Old World hams, be they VHF aficionados, microwave enthusiasts or inhabitants of the lower bands, have learned to contend with their cramped environment by getting out into the countryside to do their hamming. Perhaps because of our less congested surroundings, we have not been as prone to leave our comfortable shacks. True, Field Day represents a major exception. Also, the major VHF contests induce some of us into making treks to those super locations. However, these are usually group efforts. Less frequently do one or two individuals take to the road.

There have been some rather notable exceptions in recent years, and the trend does seem to be on the rise. As far back as the '30s, the favorite pastime of this column's originator, Ed Tilton W1HDQ, was to backpack portable UHF equipment to various New England hilltops. In those days, they called UHF anything over 30 MHz. Later, in the '70s, Wayne Overbeck (ex-K6YNB), N6NB, became famous for his "cabover kilowatt EME DXpedition," including his most ambitious one to Alaska, which enabled KØMQS to complete the first 2-meter WAS. Since that time, the exploits of many VHFers who have taken to the road have been chronicled in these pages. There were the trips taken by WØSD and WBØTEM to various western state lines to bring a 1¼-meter WAS within closer reach for many operators of that band. Later, this time in the dead of winter, it was WØSD again, teamed up with WBØPJB

(now NSØN), providing 1¼-meter moon-bounce contacts for still more people chasing WAS on that underpopulated band. On 70 cm, many owe several of their states to K2UYH, who hauled a complete moon-bounce station to several locations. Al was recently in Delaware at the QTH of KB3QM. Last spring, WA4MVI continued the tradition, journeying to a number of state lines in the West to help many in their quest for 70-cm WAS. These pages have chronicled the numerous foreign trips by W6JKV, who provided rare countries for many 6-meter logs and even a few 2-meter contacts. The several 2-meter EME operations to the Bahamas by WA1JXN and visits to such places as CEØ and KH6 by K6MYC are other examples of ambitious DXpeditioning. This list is by no means complete. To compile one would require more space than that allocated to *The World Above 50 MHz* each month. It does illustrate, however, how valuable to others some of these DXpeditions can be.

Less heralded are the many shorter trips staged by individuals or small groups to activate an unpopulated grid or a neighboring state with little or no activity on the band in question. This kind of mini-DXpedition is especially valuable on the microwave bands, but are worthwhile and fun on the lower VHF frequencies as well. A fine example of microwave mini-DXpeditioning are the many trips around Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana by WASDBY, providing new states and many grid squares to a number of 13-cm stations. And there was the climb to the top of Pike's Peak last July by KXØO and WØMXY to work WB5LUA and others on 23 cm.

More and more people have been making short journeys to give the gang back home a shot at a new grid square. The *Midwest VHF Report*, put out by WBØDGF, often publishes examples of these. It also regularly lists active grid squares as well as those that could stand a visit, especially in the central part of the country.

This column often carries accounts of the West Coast to Hawaii tropo duct that sometimes lasts for days at a time. Except for last August's opening, contacts with Hawaii have required that someone, either KH6HME or KH6IAA, make the torturous journey up the side of Mauna Loa to a point where the duct can be accessed.

Whether your motives are to help others work something they need, free yourself from a poor location and/or antenna restrictions, or just get out and have some fun, taking to the countryside may be the answer. An example of what can be accomplished by this type of operation is furnished by W3EP, who, limited by apartment living while attending school in Bloomington, Indiana, regularly journeyed to a nearby hilltop and set up his 2-meter station. From that location, Emil ran up a total of 41 states and over 100 grid squares.

Although this may not be the best time of year in many parts of the country to even think about leaving the comfort of a warm shack and venturing forth, it isn't too soon to start planning for the more pleasant temperatures that are sure to follow. Next month, I will mention some of the preparations that you may wish to make and a few ideas to help make your coming year's DXpeditioning easier and more enjoyable.

ON THE BANDS

6 Meters—Will wonders never cease? Either the summer E_s season continued into October, or the winter season started early. Whichever it is, as this is being written about the 10th of October, we are still experiencing E_s openings. The ARRL September VHF QSO Party has never been noted for Sporadic E. Tropo is usually king during this event. But this year, tropospheric conditions, with a few exceptions, were only so-so throughout much of the country, but the E clouds helped fill the void, at least in a few areas. For stations across the southern tier of states, 6-meter totals were helped considerably by late season E_s. Even 2 meters was affected for a short period between Texas and Florida. See the 2-meter section for specifics. But that was not the swan song for the E Clouds. September 24 brought a very strong opening between the Mid Atlantic states and the Southeast. Even W3XO managed to catch this one, working WA3BSZ/4 Charleston, SC and NA4I in Georgia on 6 meters and hearing two Florida stations on 2 meters. E_s in mid-September is one thing, but in the last week of the month and into October is something else entirely. The next surprise came as the first full week of October got underway. W5UWB Kingsville, TX says that 6 meters was open October 6 to the south and that, in a QSO with YS1ECB, Edgardo told him of a contact he had made earlier in the day with

Argentine station LU7DZ. It's encouraging to learn of continuing activity by these Central and South Americans that we haven't heard much from of late. John further reports that the band was open to the Mid Atlantic states from his south Texas location the evenings of October 8 and 9. WA5IYX San Antonio adds that, from TV and FM broadcast listening, he determined that the opening began early in the day to Cuba and persisted late into the evening.

2 Meters—As promised last month, I am including some of the reports received on the Perseids meteor shower in mid-August. Opinions were mixed on how good this shower was. Those with schedules seemed to do quite well, but adherents to the 144.2 random club were not as well rewarded as in some previous years. W9IP/2 has a theory to explain this phenomenon. Mike notes that the shower peaked on the 12th and 13th, which were work days for most. He surmises that those with skeds played hooky from their jobs, while the rest went dutifully to the salt mine and thus weren't around when conditions were at their best. One who reports doing very well is KB3PD Newark, DE. Rick made 18 skeds via the phone and 3818 and was successful on 13 of them for 9 new states and 11 grid squares. His total is now 34 states and 88 grid squares. In other 2-meter activity, he reports his first taste of EME by joining

the "Worked W5UN Club." Rick describes Dave's signal as "incredible." W5UN is on 144.008 MHz most weekends when the moon is on the horizon for the earth's major populated areas. For those who may need Delaware, KB3PD's phone number is 302-737-7966. The station consists of 300 W to stacked CushCraft 215WBs, and a GaAs preamp ahead of a FT-726R.

Making up for the lack of tropo, this has been a most unusual year for E skip. Who ever heard of a 2-meter E_s opening in September? As noted above, we had at least two of them, not to mention one in October. W9AGH/5 Houston, TX reports that between 2345 September 14 and 0030Z on the 15th, he worked seven stations in Florida plus WB8EQ1/C6A in the Bahamas. Larry says that signals were very strong and that 6 meters was open to the same general area at the time. Coming as it did, during the Sunday evening of the September VHF QSO Party, this opening added considerable excitement to that event.

1¼ Meters—It is always nice to report successes with this band, especially when it involves some kind of ionospheric propagation—in this case, meteor scatter. W9IP/2 in northern New York was summoned home from work by a telephone call from W54F telling him that the meteors were very good. The result was a 1¼-meter QSO in

New 3456-MHz Record

The following information was sent along by Kent Britain, WA5VJB.

On August 3, 1986, a new North American 3456-MHz record was established when WA5TNY, KA5JPD and N5MP traveled to a location south of Ft Worth, Texas and worked W7CNK at his home station in Oklahoma City. First contact was made at 7:15 AM, with WA5TNY and W7CNK exchanging 529 reports on CW. At 7:35 AM, both stations went to SSB, exchanging reports of 51 and 59. The distance was 228 miles, and represents the seventh attempt by members of the North Texas Microwave Society to break the 16-year-old 3456-MHz record. WA5TNY used a home-brewed transverter, upconverting 144 MHz to 1296 MHz and then to 3456 MHz, with a final (solid-state) power output of 1.5 W. A 6-ft-diameter TVRO dish was used along with a TVRO LNA (low-noise amplifier)—which goes to show there is a good use for satellite TV equipment! W7CNK also used a home-brewed transverter, mixing 1296 MHz with a 2160-MHz LO to produce output on 3456 MHz, which was amplified with a traveling wave tube to produce 1 W out. The antenna used was a 7-ft mesh dish,



KA5JPD's van set up for 3456 MHz.



WA5TNY at the rig during the setting of the 3456-MHz record.

and again a TVRO LNA was used as the receive preamp.

Kent also comments that the 3456-MHz exploits are not over yet, as 5- and 10-W solid-state amplifiers are now operational. In addition, in the October 1986 New Frontier column, I gave an old address for Kent in

connection with the North Texas Microwave Society. His current address is Kent Britain, WA5VJB, 1626 Vineyard, Grand Prairie, TX 75052.

MODULATING GUNN OSCILLATORS

Jim Veatch, WA2EJ, recently wrote with a question concerning the modulation of a surplus Gunn oscillator assembly he picked up at a flea market. In contrast to commercially available Gunnplexers, which use a varactor diode mounted close to the Gunn diode to produce frequency modulation, surplus Gunn oscillators often contain no frequency modulating component since they are usually intended for fixed frequency use in motion sensors (burglar alarms). They can quite easily be frequency modulated, however, by modulating the voltage fed to the Gunn diode. The amount of frequency shift depends on the diode, its operating conditions and the "Q" of the oscillator cavity, but is of the order of several megahertz per volt at 10 GHz. For best modulation, the diode should not be operated at the voltage producing maximum RF out (since this point on the operational curve produces the lowest and most nonlinear frequency change with voltage), but at a lower voltage producing about 75% of maximum output. The RSGB *VHF/UHF Manual*, 4th edition (available from ARRL), p 9-57, contains a description of a power supply/modulator unit suitable for use with a Gunn oscillator of this type.

10-GHz CUMULATIVE CONTEST —PHASE I

September 26-27 saw the first leg of the 10-GHz cumulative contest. At the time of writing

(October 2), I have not received many reports of activity and conditions, but I know that a lot of stations made the effort to get on the band. One report has come in from the San Bernardino Microwave Society, sent in by Chuck Swenblom, WA6EXV:

The first half of the 10-GHz contest is now history. To say the least, conditions were not great, but there was lots of activity in the So California area. At this writing (Sunday, 8th) I do not have a tally of the contacts made by all of the members that participated, but all six of us were out there. I managed to make 13 contacts from the beacon site at Heaps Peak. The fog was so thick most of the time that I was unable to see 50 feet away and it was very cold. Ed, W6OYJ, had planned to operate from Pt Loma, but at the last minute found that there was a test being run on 29.9 MHz with a high-power transmitter in the vicinity that was getting into the IF amplifiers of his receiver, so he had to move locations to Mt Soledad. Ed did a superb job of coordinating the activities of the San Diego group with the rest of us.


Conditions on Friday evening were good for the first two hours, then turned bad with very few long haul contacts being made by anyone. On Saturday, an inversion set in and did not break up until almost noon. Bill, WA6QYR, and I were unable to make

our first schedule early in the morning but did make the rest of them. Bill was interrupted during one contact by the visit of the Kern County Sheriff wanting a lot of information about what was going on. I had a visit by the San Bernardino County Sheriff, but he didn't stay very long after he saw what I was doing. All in all it was a lot of fun and I am looking forward to the second half. (*San Bernardino Microwave Society Newsletter*, Sep 28, 1986)

Ed O'Connor, W2TMM, was active in New Jersey using both wideband Gunnplexers and a 10-GHz solid-state transverter system from SSB Electronic. Ed comments that his system puts out 200 mW+ and has a noise figure spec of about 2.5 dB. Not bad at 10 GHz! I have no reports of his success on narrowband, other than an unsuccessful attempt with KA1GT due to antenna feed problems!

I would be interested to hear the experiences of those who participated in the contest first or (upcoming) second sessions.

MICROWAVE SOCIETIES

Keith Ericson, KØKE, has sent in information about a microwave society meeting in Denver. The Colorado Front Range Microwave Society held its first meeting on June 26 in the studios of KOSI in Denver, with 30 attendees. For more information, contact Keith Ericson, KØKE, 5195 E Missouri, Denver, CO 80222. 

United, We Stand: The Need for Strong Frequency-Coordination Organizations

The September installment of FM/RPT, "When the Frequency Coordinator Doesn't..." dealt with the problem of an appointed or elected frequency coordinator who doesn't do his job, thus leaving those who seek coordination in the lurch. In response to that column, I received letters that cited other problems.

Divided, We Fall

A reader from the Central US complained, "Several of us in the area have requested coordination of frequencies on 440-450 MHz. We have written letters and made phone calls to no avail. I have written and asked for frequencies on 2 meters and have been told there are none, when, in fact, there are several."

An uncoordinated repeater operator in the Northeast explained, "I was unable to obtain coordination for a 2-meter repeater because the repeater did not meet the frequency coordinator's 70-mile co-channel separation rule. I operated the repeater uncoordinated and because of the local topography, had absolutely no interference. In fact, the other group operating on the same frequency was not even aware that I was operating on the channel. Despite the fact that there was no interference, the frequency coordinator would not grant coordination because of their 70-mile rule."

A Midwestern ham, who tried to coordinate his 220-MHz repeater, exclaimed, "The frequency coordinator does not issue frequencies to individuals, only to groups or clubs (minimum of five people)."

A ham from the Southwest explained, "I now operate an uncoordinated repeater because I was unable to obtain coordination from the local coordination group. The state has recently adopted the 20-kHz channel plan and I operate on 146.96, which conforms to the new plan. The reason that I am denied coordination is that there are older repeaters in the state that are still on the old band plan and are operating on 146.97. These repeaters are in distant parts of the state and there is absolutely no interference; however, the frequency coordinator will not coordinate with 10-kHz spacing no matter what the geographical separation."

From the Midwest again, "The frequency coordinator does not honor frequency requests... He assigns frequency pairs from the low end of the repeater subband upwards as they are available"... without regard to real or potential interference or intermod with other radio stations, Amateur or commercial.

One last complaint from the Central US, "I am a member of the frequency coordinator organization and attended their last meeting. Election of new officers was to take place. About 18 people showed up and the floor was never opened for nominations. One of the officers said that the same people that served last term would serve again. At this time, I had a friend interrupt and nominate me for

office. There were about 16 shocked looks on people's faces and a lot of confusion. They didn't even know how to hold an election! I later asked for a copy of their by-laws and still do not have a copy..."

Besides these examples, James Mills, NJ9F, cited the following example of potential abuse. "Suppose John Smith has a repeater on a VHF frequency that is uncoordinated, but it has been in existence for some time with no interference problems. In addition, John's repeater has lots of users and good, wide-area coverage. Now, suppose the Frequency Coordinator decides to coordinate someone on or near John's frequency, who complains about the interference, and, as a result, the frequency coordinator tells John Smith to get off the air. It may be partially deserved in that John didn't register his system with the coordinator. But what if the coordinator has a burning hatred for John Smith and refuses to allow him a pair?"

Finally, Mark Kolber, WB2WHC, opined, "The purpose of coordination, as defined by the FCC, is to reduce interference... Coordinators should be allowed to refuse coordination only on the basis of interference."

Strength in the Number of Active Participants

Each of these problems is different, but they are all the result of the same problem—the lack of a strong frequency-coordination organization. By strong, I mean strength in the number of active participants in the organization. When only one person provides frequency coordination, the potential for abuse is higher than if frequency coordination is a group effort, a truly representative group that allows many voices to be heard when the organization's rules are made and frequencies are coordinated.

Ideally, everyone who is affected should have a voice in the frequency-coordination process. When one man rules, it's his ball and everyone must play by his rules. However, when everyone has the ability to participate in the rule-making process, the system is fairer to everyone because each person is, in effect, ruling himself.

If one person is "volunteered" as frequency coordinator because nobody else wants to be involved ("Let George do it"), should there be any complaints when George does something that is disagreeable? A number of coordinators are in this situation. For example, some poor sap has had the job of coordinating 220 MHz in Podunk for 20 years. Until now, there have been no complaints because there are only three 220-MHz repeaters in all of Podunk. Suddenly, all of the 2-meter and 450-MHz repeater channels in Podunk are full and there is a big push for 220-MHz assignments. Our coordinator is overwhelmed with frequency requests. He tries to do the best job he can, but when he makes one mistake, there is a horde of disgruntled hams ready to tar and feather

him. Such a situation could have been avoided if there was a strong frequency coordination organization that did not leave one poor sap out in the cold to fend for himself while performing the 220-MHz coordination job.

Look at the successful frequency coordinators in the US and you will find that most of them are representative organizations, not one-man rule.

MICHIGAN AREA REPEATER COUNCIL NEWS

The following is courtesy John L. Hackman, WB4VVA.

At a meeting of the Michigan Area Repeater Council September 14, the membership present overwhelmingly reaffirmed its commitment to the 20-kHz band plan for 2 meters by a vote of 26 to 6. The membership authorized immediate implementation of the plan, with those repeaters anticipating no problems to make the switch as soon as they can get their new crystals. A small number of repeaters still have coordinating problems to be worked out with the Council, and those are expected to be worked out soon enough to permit them to make the change during the Thanksgiving-December 7 period. No existing repeater has been left without a frequency as a result of the change, and it is expected that a number of long-standing interference problems will be improved or eliminated.

Also, the Council adopted on first consideration an allocation of the 20-kHz channels 144.91 to 145.09 MHz and 147.54, 147.56 and 147.58 MHz for packet.

REPEATER LOG

According to August 1986 reports received, repeaters were involved in the following public-service events: 223 vehicle emergencies, 25 fire emergencies, 18 weather emergencies, 21 drills/alerts, 16 medical emergencies, 3 public-safety events, and 2 power failures.

The following repeaters were involved (followed by the number of events): WA1DGW 19, KG1O 5, W2VL 33, WA2ZWP 11, WD4JWO 7, WA4KDB 1, WB4LAI 2, W4YJG 1, W4V4Z 4, WD5KBZ 1, WA6BJY 8, W6CDR 2, W6FNO 182, N8ACV 2, WB8ART 2, W8BI 2, K8DDG 4, W8DYY 2, KD8GL 6, WA8KZR 2, W8OG 2, WB8SMC 2, K8TDN 2, WA8ULB 5, KC0PL 1.

Strays



I would like to get in touch with...

anyone with a circuit diagram for a Ham Master HM-2020 2-m transceiver. Werner Stier, Kirchstrasse 43, 5249 Hoevels, Fed Rep of Germany.

What's in a Name? Call Signs—Part 2

To an amateur, a call sign is like his or her name. Calls are of great interest to all hams for this reason. In the last Washington Mailbox, we began our discussion of call signs with a look at the present FCC system of issuing calls. This installment, we'll examine particular situations involving call signs we amateurs face. You may find it helpful to refer to the table of prefixes the FCC has allocated to amateur use (this table appears in October *QST*, page 66). And now, the continuing saga of call signs. . . .

Special Call Signs

Q. What is the difference between a primary call and a secondary call?

A. A primary call is issued to you as an individual. Since there is only one of you, you may possess only one primary call! A secondary call was issued to a station, not to an individual. Until 1978, if an individual owned a vacation home, he could obtain a secondary call sign for this location. The FCC no longer issues or renews secondary call signs, although those issued previously will be valid until they expire.

Q. Fifteen years ago I held the call W4AAA, but I let my license lapse. Recently, I passed my Technician examination, and I received the call N4XXX. Is there any hope that I may get back my old call of W4AAA?

A. At the present time it is impossible to regain lost calls, but there is hope! There is a possibility—and it is only a possibility—that the ARRL might become involved in the issuance of call signs. A special call-sign system is being studied jointly by the ARRL and by the FCC. If this possibility does become a reality, an amateur would apply to the ARRL where he could obtain a special call sign of his choice—if it is available. He would continue to keep his FCC-issued call sign. There would very likely be a special call sign fee. It is expected that the amateur could use either call sign interchangeably. No consideration is being given to the ARRL's issuing primary calls. If this special call sign program does evolve, it would likely be in the latter half of 1987. It must be stressed that this special call sign proposal is only a possibility, and it may never occur. (See November Happenings for more information.)

Call-Sign Modification and Renewal

Q. How do I apply for a change of call sign?

A. You must file FCC Form 610 with Item 2E marked. Use a 610 Form dated June 1984, or later, because the FCC will not accept forms with an earlier date. Important note: If you are completing an FCC Form 610 and you do not want a new call, do not check Item 2E. The FCC will give you a new call only if you specifically request it.

Q. What does it mean to be eligible for a new call?

A. To be eligible, you must have either upgraded or moved to a new station location. You are also eligible for a call-sign change when your current license class is not equivalent to the call group from which your call is issued. An example of this is if KB4HPD (an Advanced class operator with a Group D call) wants to obtain an Advanced class call. He does not need to upgrade or to move. This operator is simply obtaining a call that is equivalent to his license class.

On the other hand, an Extra Class operator who does not like his present call may not change it unless he moves to a new call-sign area. He would be eligible for a call-sign change in this case.

Q. I recently passed my Amateur Extra examination, and I received a call I find offensive. I am very unhappy with this call. May I obtain another call from the same group?

A. Under certain circumstances, a call sign you find verbally offensive might be changed upon request to the FCC. The request may not be granted. In most cases, you must keep your call unless you change your station location, or upgrade your license class.

Q. I failed to renew my amateur license, which expired in 1983. I have since regained interest in Amateur Radio. Can I renew my license without retaking the examinations?

A. Yes, your license may be renewed under a grace period. Licenses issued before January 1, 1984 carry a five-year grace period after the expiration date. You will receive a new call sign after two years, and you will not need to retake any examinations. Licenses with a 10-year term carry a two-year grace period.

Q. I am moving to a new call-sign area and I want a new call. From which group will it be issued?

A. You will receive a call that corresponds to your current operator class. Extra Class operators receive Group A calls, Advanced operators receive Group B calls, General/Technician operators receive Group C calls and Novices are issued calls from Group D. You may not want to change calls, especially if you hold one of the "preferred calls" under the old system. If old-timer W3AAA, who holds a General class license, moves to Cheraw, South Carolina, and applies for a new call, he will receive a call issued from Group C, such as N4XXX. He cannot request a 1 × 3 call beginning with the prefix W or K at the present time.

Call-Sign Situations

Q. I was listening to the Extra Class subband and I was surprised to hear a Group D 2 × 3 call sign. Is this possible?

A. Yes, it is quite possible. Many licensees kept their original call signs even though they have upgraded. For example, KA4ABW is an

Advanced class licensee, and he has elected to keep his Group D call.

Q. A local ham recently became a Silent Key. Will his call automatically be deleted from FCC records?


A. The FCC no longer deletes calls of Silent Keys unless cancellation is specifically requested. Since the term of an amateur license is now 10 years, the family of the deceased amateur could continue to receive correspondence for quite some time. To avoid this unwanted correspondence, families of deceased amateurs should return the license to the FCC, or send a letter to the FCC stating that the amateur is deceased in the event that the license cannot be found. The family of the deceased should write to the FCC at the following address: FCC, Consumer Assistance Office, Gettysburg, PA 17325, requesting cancellation of the license. The FCC is not reassigning the calls of Silent Keys at this time.

Station Calls

In 1978, the Commission decided that our special station calls were luxuries that the government could not afford to provide. Provisions for issuance of secondary repeater, RACES, auxiliary, military-recreation, special-event and club-station licenses were felled under the budget axe. These various types of special operations are still permitted, of course, but under the auspices of your primary call. The FCC will continue to renew and modify existing club, RACES and military-recreation licenses. There are currently 2226 club, 154 military recreation and 347 RACES station licenses. All others have expired.

Q. Our new club, the Thumb Twitters Amateur Radio Club, wants to set up a club station at our clubhouse. Since no club licenses are being issued, what are we supposed to do for authorization?

A. You should designate an amateur licensee member of your group as the trustee of the station. Since no club-station license is involved, there is no need to submit an application to the FCC. The club station uses the trustee's primary station license for authorization and identification purposes. Technically, the trustee's station is in portable operation, which is perfectly permissible. The FCC no longer requires an amateur to specify when he or she is in portable operation. The trustee whose call is being used is responsible for proper station operation at all times. The control operator is also responsible for the proper station operation while on duty.

Note: Questions appearing in this column are typical of those frequently asked of the FCC and other agencies. Answers, prepared at ARRL HQ, have been reviewed by the FCC's Personal Radio Branch for agreement with current FCC interpretations and policy. Numbers in parentheses refer to specific sections of the FCC rules. 



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“We Couldn’t Have Done It without the Hams”

Supplying emergency communications can be an education. That’s what New Brunswick amateurs discovered in the Gagetown forest fire last May. Several days of warm weather had left the forests tinder-dry. Fires did break out, but they were usually small and easily put out. The Gagetown fire was different.

Soldiers from the nearby Canadian Forces base started it. The fire was an accident and confined to the base and Canadian Forces personnel were sure they could handle it. Then, the wind shifted. The fire gained strength. It moved along Highway 102, threatening homes there and even in Gagetown itself.

On May 15, the evacuations began. EMO, the Emergency Measures Organization, established a command post in the safety of a gravel pit and asked if the amateurs could assist.

The amateurs came from the immediate area, from Fredericton and even from Saint

John. Many took time off work. They would probably lose their pay. Some took operating positions at EMO Headquarters in Fredericton, others at the command post or at the edges of the fire. Many went with the emergency vehicles, the RCMP patrol cars, the ambulances and the fire trucks. The vehicles had radios, but they had been brought in from all over and the radios were on different frequencies. The amateurs, using their 2-metre equipment would be providing the *essential* communications that would result in a coordinated effort.

Where was the fire moving? Where should fire fighters concentrate their efforts? Was a particular building in danger? Would that nursing home have to be evacuated? Amateurs relayed the information. There were a few tense moments. More than once, an amateur would find himself cut off by flames that had jumped a road and set a field on fire. But, three days had passed, and you

could see results. Then, the wind shifted again, and the fire came under control. The amateurs were able to sit back and reflect.

What had been learned? Another time, have mobile rigs mounted in such a way that they might be removed and used on another vehicle. Have a way of overriding the timeout feature on the local repeater. Have a portable repeater ready. Use two frequencies, one for essential communications, the other for ordering the inevitable sandwiches and coffee. Wear armbands for easy identification. Keep emergency kits in each car: A flashlight, road map, first-aid kit, foul-weather gear, water, snack foods and extra batteries for the hand-held transceiver can be lifesavers in an emergency.

Not that the amateurs hadn’t done an outstanding job without all this. As one EMO official put it, “We couldn’t have done it without the hams.” (*special tnx to Brent Taylor, VE1APG*)

SECTION MANAGER APPOINTMENT

Leigh Hawkes, VE1GA, of Armdale, Nova Scotia, has been appointed Section Manager, Maritimes-Newfoundland Section, to complete the term of office temporarily filled by Don Welling, VE1WF. Welcome aboard, Leigh!

DOC NEWS

□ No word yet from DOC, but according to Japanese authorities, on September 17, Canada signed a reciprocal-operating agreement with Japan. The agreement went into effect on November 16. Canada follows the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany as the third country to sign such an agreement. While in Japan, Canadian amateurs will use 7J calls.

□ DOC has authorized a new radio-navigation system operating from the west end of Lake Ontario on or about 432 MHz. The frequency assignment appears to be legal. Amateurs use 430-450 MHz on a secondary basis. However, the frequency assignment also appears to have been made without due regard for potential interference. The wideband nature of the system’s signal threatens weak-signal terrestrial and EME communications near 432 MHz and even satellite communications near 435 MHz. There is also a possibility that amateur signals could interfere with the system, creating a danger for ships that rely on it. CRRL is watching the matter closely.

RABC NEWS

□ As a result of the Jack Ravenscroft case, CRRL, CARF and commercial users of the radio spectrum have expressed some serious concerns

to the Electromagnetic Compatibility Committee of RABC, the Radio Advisory Board of Canada. As a result, that committee formed a subcommittee, chaired by a DOC engineer, to study the problem of RF susceptibility of nonradio electronic equipment. At its September meeting, the subcommittee unanimously supported an


approach suggested by CRRL Director Ray Perrin, VE3FN: Have DOC make a regulation that would require manufacturers of nonradio electronic equipment to modify their equipment without charge whenever it malfunctions in an RF field. The subcommittee also supported changing the Radio Act to allow the Minister of Communications to make such a regulation. If the Radio Advisory Board adopts the recommendations, they will be forwarded to the Minister. Early indications are that the Minister will be receptive.

NOTES FROM ALL OVER

□ At an October meeting of Fredericton Amateur Radio Club, CRRL Director Andy McLellan, VE1ASJ, presented Certificates of Merit to amateurs who had provided communications in the Gagetown forest fire. Earlier, similar certificates were sent to amateurs who helped conduct an eight-day search for a child lost near Waverly, Nova Scotia in July.

□ Jim DeZorzi, VE3ZK, is organizing a cross-Canada packet-radio network to distribute the CRRL bulletins. If you can help, please contact Jim by packet radio, VE3ZK via VE3GYQ, or write to him at 1047 Prince George Rd, London, ON N6H 4E2.

□ Alberta Section Manager and CRRL Director Bill Gillespie, VE6ABC, has a new address and telephone number. Contact Bill at 10932 68 Ave, Edmonton, AB T6H 2C1, tel 403-438-2510.

□ From everyone in and around the CRRL Headquarters office in London, Ontario, from all your CRRL reps and workers across Canada, best wishes for a happy holiday season. May 1987 be your best year ever. 



The emphasis was on the Field Organization when Jean-Serge Labelle, VE2ED (left), and Quebec Section Manager Harold Moreau, VE2BP, set up this fine CRRL booth at the 1986 Quebec Hamfest. Jean made the signs and Harold made the banner that did CRRL proud. (*VE2GMP photo*)



President: Richard L. Baldwin, W1RU
Vice President: Carl L. Smith, W8BWJ
Secretary: David Sumner, K1ZZ
Assistant to the Secretary: Naoki Akiyama,
 N1CIX/JH1VRQ

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 Secretary, IARU Region 2
 9 Sidney Lanier La
 Greenwich, CT 06830
 USA

Masayoshi Fujioka, JM1UXU
 Secretary, IARU Region 3 Association
 PO Box 73, Toshima
 Tokyo 170-91
 Japan

The International Amateur Radio Union—since 1925 the federation of national Amateur Radio societies representing the interests of two-way Amateur Radio communications.

ARDF

A facet of Amateur Radio that is very popular in Europe, quite popular in the Far East and practically unheard of in the Americas—that's ARDF, Amateur Radio Direction Finding. The Third ARDF World Championships were held in Sarajevo, Yugoslavia, during the first week of September 1986, organized under the very capable leadership of SRJ (Savez Radio-Amatera Jugoslavije), our IARU society there. Over 150 contestants were present, representing 17 countries.

What is ARDF? In a nutshell, it's a contest in which the participants attempt to locate hidden transmitters, using hand-held receivers and traveling on foot over an area that is large enough to accommodate a total distance traveled of about three to four miles. Any championship involves two separate events, for 3.5 and 144 MHz, scheduled on separate days. Some of the equipment used is home-made, some commercially available. In addition to the hand-held DF unit, a contestant needs a map (provided by the organizing body), a compass, a sturdy pair of legs and stamina.

There are five hidden transmitters, and they operate for one minute each in sequence, repeating this sequence throughout the contest. Each transmitter uses a distinctive call sign (MOE, MOI, MOS, MOH, MO5) so that there is positive identification. Built-in timing circuits, synchronized at the beginning, are arranged so that only one transmitter is on

the air at a time. These transmitters are located no less than 400 meters (that's roughly a quarter of a mile) apart, and the first one must be at least 750 meters (roughly a half mile) from the start. As mentioned earlier, the total distance covered by the course should be 4-7 kilometers, or between 2.5 and 4 miles. There is a time limit of two hours to complete the course, but the real hotshots generally cover the distance in about one hour. Those are the ones who are not only radio amateurs but also well-conditioned athletes.

In Yugoslavia, the course was set up in the vicinity of the site of the 1984 Winter Olympics. It was a heavily wooded and hilly area (although the ARDF rules limit the up-and-down excursions to 200 meters), through which there ran a number of trails and paths. It was a tough course, and most of the contestants arrived at the finish lines pretty well winded. In fact, the course was so tough that on the first day, for the 144-MHz competition, quite a number of contestants failed to finish within the required two hours. Two days later, the 3.5-MHz competition did not, that I recall, have any contestants coming in over the time limit. It appears that the 144-MHz competition may have been more difficult because of the hilly terrain causing confusing reflections of the 2-meter signals.

The countries represented in the Third ARDF World Championships included the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Hungary, Norway,

China, Yugoslavia, Romania, Austria, North Korea, South Korea, Japan, Belgium, Switzerland, Sweden, Poland, Czechoslovakia and West Germany. As you can see, quite a representation from Regions 1 and 3, but nobody from Region 2. This has caused quite a bit of comment from our overseas friends, and they'd like nothing better than to see a team from somewhere in the Americas taking part in this activity. ARDF seems to be gaining in popularity, as this was an all-time high in the number of contestants. It seems to be a great way to encourage young people to become interested in Amateur Radio. It fosters a great spirit of camaraderie during the events, both while the young men and women are charging around the puckerbrush, but also during the after-hours festivities. Did I say while the young people are DFing? There are several classes of competition, making it possible not only for the younger crowd but also for more senior citizens to compete on an equal basis. In fact, at Sarajevo there was one special group of competitors who had first competed with each other some 25 years ago.

We'd like to see a greater interest in ARDF, and to that end we hope to have some more articles that give a far more complete description of the sport and its equipment than has been possible this month. ARDF is growing in Regions 1 and 3—when will Region 2 take up the challenge?

QSL Corner

(continued from page 57)

Fourth Call Area: single-letter prefixes—Mecklenburg ARS, PO Box DX, Charlotte, NC 28220.

Fourth Call Area: two-letter prefixes—Sterling Park Amateur Radio Club, Call Box 599, Sterling Park, VA 22170.

Fifth Call Area: all calls*—ARRL W5 QSL Bureau, PO Box 44246, Oklahoma City, OK 73144.

Sixth Call Area: all calls*—ARRL Sixth (6th) District DX QSL Bureau, PO Box 1460, Sun Valley, CA 91352.

Seventh Call Area: all calls—Willamette Valley DX Club, Inc, PO Box 555, Portland, OR 97207.

Eighth Call Area: all calls—Columbus Amateur Radio Assn, Radio Room, 280 E Broad St, Columbus, OH 43215.

Ninth Call Area: all calls*—Northern Illinois

DX Assn, Box 519, Elmhurst, IL 60126.

Zero Call Area: all calls*—W0 QSL Bureau, Ak-Sar-Ben Radio Club, PO Box 291, Omaha, NE 68101.

Puerto Rico: all calls*—Radio Club de Puerto Rico, PO Box 1061, San Juan, PR 00902.

US Virgin Islands: all calls—Virgin Islands ARC, GPO Box 11360, Charlotte Amalie, St Thomas, VI 00801.

Hawaiian Islands: all calls*—John H. Oka, KH6DQ, PO Box 101, Aiea, Oahu, HI 96701.

Alaska: all calls*—Alaska QSL Bureau, 4304 Garfield St, Anchorage, AK 99503.

Guam: AH2, KH2, WH2 and KG6 calls—MARC, Box 445, Agana, GU 96910.

SWL—Mike Witkowski, WDX9JFT, 4206 Nebel St, Stevens Point, WI 54481.

CRRL DX QSL BUREAU SYSTEM

QSL Cards for Canada (VE, VO and VY) may be sent to CRRL Central Incoming QSL Bureau, Box 51, St John, NB E2L 3X1. Or, QSL cards may be sent to the individual CRRL Incoming QSL bureaus.

VE1*—L. J. Fader, VE1FQ, PO Box 663, Halifax, NS B3J 2T3.

VE2—A. G. Daemen, VE2IJ, 2960 Douglas Ave, Montreal, PQ H3R 2E3.

VE3—The Ontario Trilliums, PO Box 157, Downsview, ON M3M 3A3.

VE4*—Larry R. Lazar, VE4SL, 30 Bathgate Bay, Winnipeg, MB R3T 0L2.

VE5—B. J. Madsen, VE5FX, 739 Washington Dr, Weyburn, SK S4H 3C7.

VE6*—N. F. Waltho, VE6VW, General Delivery, 9714-94th St, Morinville, AB T0G 1P0.

VE7*—Alex Iysic, VE7CNE, 1107-7434 Kingsway, Burnaby, BC V3N 3B7.

VE8*—Rolf Ziemann, VE8RZ, 2888 Lanky Ct, Yellowknife, NT X1A 2G4.

VO1, VO2—Roland Peddle, VO1BD, PO Box 6, St. John's, NF A1C 5H5.

VY1—QSL Bureau, W. L. Champagne, VY1AU, PO Box 4597, Whitehorse, YT Y1A 2R8.

*These bureaus sell envelopes or postage credits. Send an SASE to the bureau for further information.

1986 DX-YL to NA-YL Contest Results



KM8E—June Branz's contesting expertise pays off (at long last!). Her 1st place SSB finish and 2nd place in CW brought her the coveted DX-NA YL plaque. A longtime contesteer, this was her first win.



WD4NKP—Martha King is a contest winner of many years as well as a hard-working YL in support of YLRL.



IT9JLA—Nina LaVecchia showed her skills as both an SSB and CW operator by taking top prize in both contests.

| Scores | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|--------|------------|--------------|--------|
| SSB Winners | | | CW Winners | | |
| NA | | DX | NA | | DX |
| KM8E | Gold Cup | IT9JLA | WD8MEV | Gold Cup | IT9JLA |
| WA3HUP | Second Place | I2KYM | KM8E | Second Place | VK3KS |
| WD8MEV | Third Place | E17CW | WD4NKP | Third Place | I5UNA |
| Combined-Score Plaque Winners | | | | | |
| NA—KM8E | DX—IT9JLA | | | | |
| NA SSB | | | DX SSB | | |
| KM8E | 1018* | | IT9JLA | 1018* | |
| WA3HUP | 940 | | I2KYM | 945* | |
| WD8MEV | 761* | | E17CW | 925* | |
| WD4NKP | 659* | | DJ1TE | 493 | |
| VE7YL | 330* | | DL2SAP | 390* | |
| N2EVZ | 325* | | CT1YH | 368* | |
| WA2NFY | 250* | | J87CD | 316* | |
| KA2ESQ | 138* | | HB9ACO | 300* | |
| WA8EBS | 113* | | ZL1ALF | 275* | |
| K11IF | 104 | | DF6UI | 158* | |
| NA3H | 56 | | GM4YMM | 140* | |
| KU7F | 53* | | VK3KS | 120* | |
| KA0OMX | 36 | | CP5LE | 77 | |
| W2EEO | 24 | | OK2BBI | 38* | |
| | | | SM0HNV | 15* | |
| NA CW | | | DX CW | | |
| WD8MEV | 158* | | IT9JLA | 278* | |
| KM8E | 140* | | VK3KS | 220* | |
| WD4NKP | 130* | | I5UNA | 124* | |
| VE7YL | 83* | | DF6UI | 110* | |
| KA0OMX | 77 | | I2KYM | 100* | |
| N2EVZ | 68* | | CT1YH | 96* | |
| KA8TYM | 53* | | OK2BBI | 70* | |
| WA2NFY | 44* | | DL2SAP | 68* | |
| | | | JA1AEQ | 25* | |

*denotes low-power multiplier
Check logs: F5RC, JA1AEQ (SSB), NY4H, VK2SU, WD8IKC



I5UNA—Lina Ramella is a first-rate CW operator with a well-equipped station.



VK3KS—Mavis Stafford collects another contest accolade to add to her other accomplishments: a 1st CW in the DX-YL Contest in 1980 and 1981, and a 3rd CW in 1983, 1984 and 1985.



WA3HUP—Mary Ann Crider is known to the amateur community as a YL of DX accomplishments as well as a QSL manager for many DX stations.



I2KYM—Manuela R. Petrucci is an avid contesteer and a DX chaser with 250 countries to her credit.



E17CW—Clare Dixon from County Cork was "pleased to come in 3rd in the CW portion, but it was hard work." Clare also finds time to sail.



WD8MEV—Shirley Hooper is a pediatric RN who is proof that the "little gun" (as she calls herself) can fare well in contests.

Motivated Instructors Motivate Students—Part 2

In October, we began our discussion on motivation as the key ingredient in conducting a successful Amateur Radio course. This month, we wrap up that subject.

Why Does a Student Enroll?

Consider the reasons why people sign up for ham courses, basic or upgrade. Granted that no two students have exactly the same reasons for enrolling. Nevertheless, certain reasons seem to appear more often than others. These are:

- 1) To learn ham radio (but for many students, this is far from the primary reason for enrolling).
- 2) To get a license or to upgrade (entirely apart from what one might learn).
- 3) To begin or enhance a career in electronics.
- 4) To get a raise on their present job.
- 5) They like the instructor (applies more to juniors than to adults).
- 6) They want the challenge.
- 7) They want to meet other people.
- 8) They're simply bored with life in general, and ham radio is, for them, at least, something new.

Seldom does only one of these motivating influences apply. Usually, the student enrolls for some combination of two or more of these reasons. Furthermore, the student does not always know precisely what motivates him/her to enroll. And often one is afraid to reveal the real reasons if they are known. Those motivated by reasons 5-8 probably won't complete the course, unless you reinforce the motivation heavily. Usually, you can do so by giving the student other, considerably more specific, reasons for completing the course.

Providing Additional Motivation

For instance, a student who enrolls primarily because he/she is bored and wants to meet other people often will drop out when the going gets rough. But that student will complete the course if he/she learns that the knowledge being acquired will help earn a promotion on the job. Or a retired person will learn that the knowledge will enliven his/her spare time by making possible an on-the-air discussion of a favorite subject with other hams worldwide who are knowledgeable in that subject.

In courses where learning the code or upgrading one's code speed is a prerequisite for completion, a different motivation might be involved. Many students will be dissuaded from dropping out by discovering that a knowledge of the code might save a life in an emergency situation (in which, for instance, code might be sent with a flashlight to alert the pilot of a passing airplane).

The Importance of Instructor Awareness

For this reason, you as the instructor must be aware of the student's real motivation for enrolling—not necessarily the stated motivation. If the real motivation is unsubstantial, you must act from the outset to reinforce the motivation with something more substantial. The first class session, during which each student states why he is taking the course, provides a starting place—but only that—for reinforcement. As mentioned, personal conversation with the individual student

through the first month or so of the course usually provides good clues to the real motivation. More often than not, you will find the real motivation to be considerably other than the stated motivation, whether or not the student has tried to state honestly his reasons for enrolling. Remember, though, that your guess as to the true motivation might be wrong.

Emotion as a Motivating Force

Most students have given little or no thought to the question of basic motivation. They have chosen to enroll primarily on emotional grounds: because ham radio appears to be fun, because a friend recommended the course, because they're lonely. Nothing is *wrong* with such motivation. It must be reinforced, however, if it is to be strong enough to keep the student in the course through difficult and sometimes tedious study.

Many of today's most successful hams entered ham radio primarily or entirely for emotional reasons. They never had analyzed just what was involved in becoming a ham, or how much commitment the effort might require. Nevertheless, they found new reasons for continuing the course, and they did stick it out to the end. Now, with 10 years or more of hamming behind them, they're more than glad that they did so.

Growth Is the Goal

Your course should be a learning experience for all involved—your students and yourself. That, after all, is what instructing is all about. The entire project fails unless you and your students grow. All of you *will* grow if you adopt the proper attitude and spend the required amount of time in preparation. Seldom will time spent on anything produce such beneficial results lasting for so long a time to so many people as will time spent on this project!

REGISTER YOUR COURSES: IT'S IMPORTANT!

During the past 11 months we've sent out several hundred blue course-registration sheets. Un-

fortunately, only slightly more than a hundred have been returned, duly filled out. Every week we receive a dozen or so inquiries from would-be hams who want to enroll in a ham course and get a license. Our referral system is being computerized and automated; still, we cannot refer potential students to courses we don't know exist!

Please be sure to register your courses with ARRL HQ as soon as you know the dates, time and location of the instruction. If you do so, we can match each applicant with the appropriate course nearest his location. No fee is charged for course registration. Also, we have operating aids and diploma forms for your graduates, but to send you these items we must know how many students will graduate and when the course will end. Course-registration sheets are available free from ARRL HQ.

NOVICE ROUNDUP'S COMING!

Don't forget the Novice Roundup, Jan 24-Feb 1. All licensed hams can participate, but only Novices and Technicians can win points. Instructors, this is the time for having fun on the bands with your former students—and cementing life-long friendships, to boot!

WE'RE CHANGING THE NAME OF OUR COLUMN!

Beginning in 1987, our column will be entitled Exploring Ham Radio. It will continue to address instructors' problems, but will also open to beginners new horizons in Amateur Radio. It will show them how new modes can enhance their fun with radio and how they can begin having fun with these new modes. And it will show instructors how to introduce students to these new modes of operation. More training material will appear in the *Field Forum* newsletter during 1987, too. Be sure to write us and tell us what you would like our columns to discuss.

Merry Christmas, Happy Hanukkah, to all the instructors and other loyal readers of this column—from W7KQW and all the ARRL Headquarters staff. Have a great 1987! ☺

COAX INVENTOR DIES

☐ Lloyd Espenschied, AT&T Bell Labs staffer credited with co-inventing coaxial cable with Herman Affel in 1929, passed away on June 21. He was 97. He held more than 100 patents in wire and radio communications systems, and was awarded the Medal of Honor by the Institute of Radio Engineers in 1940.

QST congratulates . . .

☐ the following radio amateurs on 60 years as ARRL members:

- Donald Alexander, W8LK, of Dayton, Ohio
- Taylor Shreve, W0CXW, of Denver, Colorado
- Maynard Black, W0EDQ, of Neodesha, Kansas

Strays



TRAVELING ABROAD?

☐ ARRL HQ is equipped to assist members in obtaining operating permits for most places in the world. In addition, we can provide you with information on Amateur Radio societies and repeaters in foreign countries. Instructions and information are available from the Regulatory Information Branch. Please enclose a business-size SASE, and don't forget to indicate which country you plan on visiting.—*NICIX/JHVRQ*

It is with deep regret that we record the passing of these amateurs:

W1AOS, G. Roger Gladding, Chester, CT
W1ELT, Sidney G. Gray, Northboro, MA
W1IHN, Bernard E. Reade, Putney, VT
W1HUC, Wallace F. Howlett, Groton, CT
W1KYP, Royal M. Proulx, Providence, RI
W1NVA, Richard T. Laffin, Ellsworth, ME
W1VHF, John H. Pattee, Marblehead, MA
W2AQJ, W. Manning Grim, Medford, NJ
W2DFE, Edward J. Moser, Hillside, NJ
W2FA, William E. Devereux, Ossining, NY
KA2GTT, Denis W. Blonde, Staten Island, NY
KA2JEC, Robert A. Harris, Ho-Ho-Kus, NJ
WA2LSB, Wallace L. Colross, West Caldwell, NJ
W2MIK, Irving A. Krause, Nutley, NJ
W2PSD, George A. Emery, Rotonda West, FL
W2RD, Eric H. Palmer, Jr., Middletown, NY
WB2SOZ, Irwin A. Wolman, Oceanside, NY
W2YQQ, E. De Forest Burdick, Terre Haute, IN
W3CFD, Wilven J. Hagerty, Honesdale, PA
W3DKX, Roger E. Cole, New Castle, DE
KA3HXG, Albert Resneck, Baltimore, MD
K3KNJ, Stanley J. Ugoick, Tamaqua, PA
W3LVI, John K. Young, Butler, PA
W3MCL, Wade H. Kesselring, New Freeport, PA
W3OML, Herwood N. Miller, Ortwigsburg, PA
W3ZO, Henry B. Cowan, Parkersburg, PA
WB4AIL, S. Leo Mc Granaghan, Greensboro, NC
N4AND, Hoyle U. Scott, Loris, SC
WA4BEY, Roy C. Jones, Etowah, NC
N4BIS, Malcolm Nelson, Sebring, FL
W4BMX, Reynolds W. Collins, Fort Myers Beach, FL
KA4BNA, Daryl Hughes, Kingsport, TN
W4CFH, Robert E. Pendleton, Fort Lauderdale, FL
W4DB, Winston J. Jackson, Sr., Asheville, NC
W4DX, Benjamin L. Team, Camden, SC
K84FHQ, Stephanie S. Toller, Oakland, FL
W4FMG, Theodore R. Jones, Christiansburg, VA
WA4HLJ, Chestley L. Yelton, Pell City, AL
W4IM, William O. Long, Jr., Miami Lakes, FL
W4IZC, Edward M. Thornbury, Richmond, VA
W4JUJ, Charles C. Justice, Richmond, VA
N04K, Madison C. Greene, Buffalo, SC
KC4LK, Larry L. Schuster, Sr., Prestonsburg, KY
W4LL, A. A. "Augie" Brieske, Peachtree City, GA

W4MAQ, Seymour "Cy" Harris, Sunrise, FL
*W4OR, Russell C. N. Beck, Huntsville, AL
WD4PQG, Eldon F. Stanford, St Cloud, FL
W4ARMP, Will I. Hardy, Halls, TN
W4TOW, Adolph S. Sanchez, Eatonton, GA
WB4TRJ, Arnold Ustal, Orlando, FL
W4VXS, James T. Heenan, Clarksville, TN
W4VL, William D. Pease, Windermere, FL
KA5EWG, Gordon M. Lambrecht, Jordan, AR
W5GHE, Leith E. Bodley, Claremore, OK
W5GRP, Augustus W. Peale, Jr., Natchez, MS
N5HVP, Fred H. Podrasky, Lake Charles, LA
W5IKW, Scott E. Mollenauer, Elsa, TX
N5ISW, John S. Amorin, Houston, TX
W5MAV, Jack Hover, Monroe, LA
KC5MV, Henry E. Zachmyc, Alexandria, LA
W5SBJ, Clementin Wottle, Albuquerque, NM
W5SJJ, John H. Waller, Sr., Baton Rouge, LA
W5TFF, Homer R. Wise, Washington, MS
W5TKV, Nathan C. Lafleur, Opelousas, LA
W5UHV, E. F. Aymond, Jr., Dallas, TX
WB5UQI, Edwin Gjerstad, Ferriday, LA
WA5WKI, William R. Mc Gahan, Vernon, TX
W5WMO, Anthony Velez, Natchez, MS
W6AC, J. West Little, Sr., San Francisco, CA
W6AN, Edward F. Peck, Walnut Creek, CA
W6ELW, William Temp Campbell, Felton, CA
KA6FTO, Allie W. Johnson, Escondido, CA
K6KQE, Robert L. Le Clert, Tracy, CA
K6QOK, Cyril D. Robinson, Fresno, CA
WA6WJS, William T. Acord, Long Beach, CA
W7AIB, Herman F. Helgesen, Port Angeles, WA
W7LXF, Everett B. Cobb, Reno, NV
W7QYV, Evert L. Pipkin, Everett, WA
W7SQM, Todd D. Long, Kingman, AZ
W8BL, Earl M. Osborne, Grayling, MI
W8CIL, Roy E. Lockwood, Charlevoix, MI
N8DBL, Thomas Chaney, Brecksville, OH
W8DP, Wally A. Seaman, Findlay, OH
WB8HMI, Richard L. Smith, Vermilion, OH
WA8IQB, Zoltan Gaal, Lorain, OH
*K8OQB, Alfred F. Nelson, Jr., Portage, MI
KA8RDR, Alfred J. Filmer, Canfield, OH
W8RKB, Marcel F. Cloutier, Dayton, OH
W9CYP, Marvin E. Wyatt, Mesa, AZ

N9ECB, Gerald F. Smith, Harker Heights, TX
W9HHB, Robert J. Mink, Dundee, IL
K9HIG, Bern W. Ferrill, Dallas City, IL
W9IBI, Chester F. Tucholski, Brookfield, WI
WB9KAR, Orlin Mikelson, Nelson, WI
W9RSZ, Fred K. Wilhelm, Belleville, IL
K9TBA, Eugene Palermo, Clintonville, WI
W9ZDG, Stanley J. Fic, Bensenville, IL
N08BN, Alan Lee Fleming, Blair, NE
N0FXP, Henry J. Lührman, Jr., Bloomington, MN
W0GSW, James C. Evans, Joplin, MO
K0IEU, Harold O. Brent, Portis, KS
KX0J, James L. Elms, Wichita, KS
WA0PCC, Harold F. Layher, Omaha, NE
WB0PEL, Robert A. Clark, Minneapolis, MN
W0RPR, Andrew C. Bohn, Fergus Falls, MN
W0ZUB, Frank Stefonek, Jamestown, ND
V0ICM, Roy Moyles, Tor Bay, NF
VE3DK, Morley C. Patterson, Toronto, ON
VE3DO, Alfred J. Fletcher, Burlington, ON
VE3MOD, Robert C. Corbett, Sault Ste Marie, ON
VE3NS, Edgar Stephens, Hagersville, ON
VE3SS, Andrew Peter Kuflik, Agincourt, ON
VE4VJ, James Watt, Winnipeg, MB
VE7FX, Herbert A. Fowler, Langley, BC
VE7WD, Walt Daniel, Vancouver, BC
*DLIVQ, Kurt Ladwig, Tegernsee, Fed Rep of Germany

*Life Member, ARRL

In order to avoid unfortunate errors in the Silent Keys column, reports of Silent Keys are confirmed through acknowledgment only to the family of the deceased. Thus, those who report a Silent Key will not necessarily receive an acknowledgment from HQ.

Note: All Silent Key reports sent to HQ must include the name, address and call sign of the reporter as well as the name, address and call of the Silent Key in order to be listed in the column. Please allow several months for the listing to appear in QST.

50 Years Ago

December 1936

- Proud that QST has "come of age" (21 years), the Editor reminisces on our journal's earlier days, with unpaid League officers wrapping copies on the kitchen table and then carting 'em to the post office in Hiram Percy Maxim's car.
- Mailed vertically folded for many years, causing a near-permanent crease in the cover picture and numerous complaints from members who like to keep immaculate files, QST is now wrapped and mailed flat using some newer machinery.
- The Columbia Broadcasting System has announced the offer of a permanent award to that person who, through amateur radio, has contributed most usefully to the American people—whether in research, technical development or operating achievement. The annual award is named for CBS President William S. Paley.
- For a 20-watt basic low-power transmitter design, George Grammer chose receiving tubes (41s, 42s) as the most practical, considering performance and expense. Fourteen coils, some being modifications of commercial units, are needed to cover the five bands.
- VODAS? That's an acronym for "voice operated delayed amplification system" which W2ATQ has adapted from commercial practice for his 100-watt crystal controlled rig. The circuit protects the receiver by disabling it an instant before the transmitter comes on.
- W3BES had some difficulties with the much-touted 6L6 beam tube, but they disappeared when he switched to the glass version (6L6G) for his final amp. He added two more for the modulator.

- Some broadcast stations are updating their microphone equipment and disposing of earlier condenser mikes with preamps at rock-bottom prices. WICBG describes how the units can be revamped easily for excellent service in ham gear.
- The new RCA 913 cathode ray tube has a one-inch screen and is low enough in price that most any ham can afford to build his own scope.
- The Spanish civil war has disrupted amateur radio in that portion of the world. Some EAs have mysteriously disappeared, and all sorts of rumors are rife. Portugal has shut down amateurs, simply to ensure complete neutrality. Better news from Colombia, where the congress adopted legislation recognizing amateur radio, after years of open hostility by bureaucrats in the government communications agency which refused to issue licenses.
- "DX Notes" in the operating news section is coming into its rightful place with a new title, "How's DX?" bylined by W1JPE.

25 Years Ago

December 1961

- The Editor notes the 60th anniversary of Marconi's successful transmission of the letter "S" across the Atlantic, and how that news event sparked a lot of interest in radio experimentation and eventually amateur radio. The Society of Newfoundland Radio Amateurs and the Radio Society of Great Britain have installed stations at both original locations and will commemorate the event—but not on quite as long a wavelength.
- While we bite our fingernails waiting for the first

- OSCAR launch, K2QBW continues his treatise on principles of space communications, with such subjects as tracking, Faraday rotation, atmospheric absorption and Doppler shift.
- W6 amateurs who have been providing liaison for the 319-mile annual motorboat race on the Sacramento River switched this year to 2 meters and repeaters, finding it much superior to previous 75-meter circuits.
- Using a transistor in the cathode keying circuit of your rig is not without problems, George Grammer points out; the open-key voltage becomes a major consideration which can be remedied by his solutions.
- The little "IMP" exciter in May 1960 QST helped quite a few hams get on sideband with minimum expense. Now W4IMP has come up with a transistorized version which, admittedly experimental, has some interesting ideas for those who prefer semiconductors to tubes.
- WA2RMA gets two voltages from the same basic power supply by switching from a full-wave center-tap circuit to a full-wave bridge hookup.
- The 1959 Geneva world radio conference found allocations in 4 to 27.5 Mc. too difficult for agreement, and so appointed a Panel of Experts to study the problem. The first meeting has now been held, and we breathe a sigh of relief in that no amateur bands were discussed; we are left to solve our own QRM!
- There's no theory—just practical facts in W4GEB's collection of basic transistor circuits in multiple applications around the ham shack.
- A combination band checker, field-strength meter and "monimatch" feature WIICP's contribution this month to the progress of Novice amateurs.
- Be sure to write your Senator seeking his favorable vote on the bill to provide reciprocal-licensing privileges. —W1RW

Be an Audience

Nothing seems harder than to *really* listen. While driving to work one morning I tuned in to WGAB, a local AM broadcast station with a talk-show format. The announcer was doing everything possible to get someone to call the station and express an opinion. "Look," she said, "I've called teenagers lazy, irresponsible, stuck-up little brats; what will it take to get someone to call?"

We like to be listened to, but have trouble listening to others. Some hams suffer the same fate. Take the hams you always hear calling CQ on the band—or worse, calling CQ DX. Their voice gets edgy; you feel the frustration. What keeps you from answering the CQ? The signal is S9 plus. After a few minutes you leave the frequency, embarrassed that no one answers the CQ and wondering why you didn't either.

Where's the Audience?

Like the frustrated ham who always calls CQ and never takes the time to figure out why no one answers, Amateur Radio clubs sometime become bogged down in business meetings that lead to inactivity and, thus, apathy: the first step of decline. And yet many club members don't want their club to die. They frantically begin trying to recruit new members into the club hoping that "new blood" will halt the club's skid. Yet the club still falters. What's wrong?

Too Much QRM

When a person becomes ill, it's easy to focus on the problem and not the solution. The same thing happens to an organization—whether a club or business. Seems like clubs reel from a QSB in purpose and a rising QRM of criticism. I found a club pulling together because they focused on a community need instead of a disinterested membership. True, many community needs deserve attention, but the first reaction is paralysis—to do nothing. A club, however, should act like a high-performance receiver: filter community needs with selectivity and sensitivity.

A Club That Cares

The New River Valley ARC, cloaked beneath the long shadows of the Blue Ridge Mountains in Southwestern Virginia, is an example of one club that listens and therefore perceives community needs. Club members recently donated \$1300 to the Chance For Life Committee in response to the large medical bills


accrued by one club member's daughter. Michelle "Petie" Lineberry underwent a heart transplant operation in June because of cardiomyopathy, a condition where the heart muscle deteriorates. Although the Commonwealth of Virginia paid for the heart transplant operation, Michelle will have monthly medical bills between \$750 and \$1200 perhaps for the rest of her life.

"The money just keeps coming in; I've received another \$40 from club members during tonight's meeting," said Bob Cecil, WA4LNT, New River Valley ARC club member. Bob also said that the Chance For Life Committee set a goal of \$75,000 for this year and has already raised \$25,000. "I think we'll make our goal," added Bob.

Bob has started a campaign through Amateur Radio to help with Michelle's huge medical

expenses. "It's a long-term effort, not just a one-time donation," cautioned Bob. "Michelle will have large medical bills for a long time." For more information about the Chance For Life Committee, write to New River Valley ARC, Drawer 1127, Dublin, VA 24084.

TELL US WHAT YOUR CLUB IS DOING

I know many other clubs are also involved with community service, but don't publicize their efforts. Starting with January 1987 *QST*, the club column will be renamed Club Spectrum. League HQ looks for different kinds of clubs and what they are doing in the community. If your club is involved with public service, please send us your story and photographs. Are you listening? 

Volunteer Examiner Information

from the ARRL/VEC, 225 Main St, Newington, CT 06111

Locating A Test Session: Sessions are advertised publicly via local Amateur Radio club newsletters and repeaters. A printout of sessions in any state and some overseas locations is available from ARRL HQ for an SASE. We list ARRL/VEC sessions plus those of other VECs who inform us of their testing schedules.

Registering to Take an ARRL-Coordinated Test: A completed FCC Form 610 application and a check or money order for the test fee, payable to the "ARRL/VEC," should be sent to the local

VE Team where you intend to be tested. "Walk-in" candidates may be allowed at some sessions, but registering in advance helps. If you write to a VE Team, send an SASE to cover postage and handling.


Test Fee: For ARRL-coordinated sessions held during calendar 1986, the test fee is \$4.25, payable to "ARRL/VEC." This fee is to cover expenses incurred by administering examinations. A check or money order is preferred.

What to Bring to the Session: Bring the *original* plus a photocopy of your current FCC-issued Amateur Radio license, and the *original* plus a copy of any temporary upgrade certificate issued by a VE Team less than 1 year prior to the test date. (Duplicates of lost licenses are available through the FCC's Gettysburg office.) Also bring two forms of positive identification (including a photo ID, if possible) and at least two pencils and a pen. Scratch paper and answer sheets are provided.

Calculators: Nonprogrammable and "scientific" calculators are welcome. Pocket computers that store words are not allowed. Programmable calculators will be allowed only at the discretion of the VE Teams; be prepared to demonstrate that the memories have been cleared.

Exam Format: Written-element exams are four-choice multiple-answer tests. A score of 74% or more is required to pass a written element exam. Most VECs assemble tests based on the ARRL-issued multiple-choice question pool. Code test transmissions are played from an audio tape prepared by the ARRL/VEC with message contents similar in format to an Amateur Radio QSO. The code test is "fill-in-the-blank" style and may be passed by answering at least 7 out of 10 comprehension questions correctly or by copying on paper at least one continuous minute of perfect copy from the code test transmission. The ARRL/VEC does not require a code sending test, based on the FCC's recommendation. Code tests may be copied on typewriters, but prior arrangement with the VE Team is required so that other candidates are not disturbed.

ARRL/VEC Retest Policy: A candidate who fails a written element and who has exhausted all code test possibilities at a session may not be retested during that same session. If a convention or hamfest test session schedules multiple sittings, a failed candidate may request that the VE Team retest him or her at a subsequent sitting. Retesting is allowed if the VE Team has a *different* test version available and the VE Team determines that it has the time and resources available to accommodate the retest. A candidate for retest is required to pay another test fee, and may be required to complete a fresh application Form 610 at the Team's request.

Special Tests: Candidates who require special assistance, materials or equipment because of physical disability must attach to the application a signed and dated physician's statement certifying the nature of the disability, plus a letter explaining what special assistance, materials and/or equipment must be used to conduct the examination. (See Section 97.26[g] of the FCC Rules.) Be sure to notify the VE Team well in advance so that special arrangements can be made. If Braille or tape-recorded written tests or special-pitch code tapes are needed, contact the ARRL/VEC at least one month in advance to ensure materials will be available. Further questions about testing persons with disabilities should be addressed to the ARRL Program for the Disabled at HQ. 



Bob Cecil, WA4LNT (right) and Bill Lineberry, WB4TGT (center) present the New River Valley ARC's \$1300 donation to a Chance For Life Committee representative. (photo courtesy WA4LNT)

The UNICEF "Round the World" Torch Relay

"Fantastic! Absolutely fantastic! We could not have done it without ham radio!" Those were the words of Martin Bentz, the UNICEF organizer for the Round the World Torch Run for Peace. For 22 hours on September 16-17, 38 Amateur Radio operators from Connecticut had guided an enthusiastic but disorganized torch relay operation from the United Nations in New York City through Connecticut and on into Rhode Island. Amateur Radio might have been the glue that kept the event going through initial difficulties. Skeptical at first, the Torch Run organizers had grown to rely upon our highly flexible communications. More importantly, however, they also relied upon our organizational skills, without which the first leg of the "Around the World" torch run would have run aground.

The Amateur Radio communications network set up for the event was impressive, especially considering that UNICEF organizers had given us only six days' warning! The Torch Run network was organized in three phases and involved eight Connecticut Amateur Radio clubs, nine 2-meter repeaters and more than \$100,000 worth of volunteered Amateur Radio equipment.

The Torch Run operation involved three caravans, each with a motor home, two vans and a lead car. Each caravan had its cadre of runners drawn from 24 different countries. Most were United Nations employees who belonged to the UN Running Club. Several had been assigned to run by their country's embassies, and a handful were recognized world-class runners.

Phase I

Phase I encompassed the first day of the run from 10 AM to 6 PM. Torch runners started at the United Nations Building and progressed northeast through Connecticut's coastal towns and cities. Radio amateurs representing clubs in Stamford, Norwalk and Fairfield were with runners all the way on this first part of the trek. Amateur Radio clubs provided communications for celebrations in their respective communities as the Torch Run passed through.

Because the day's scheduled activities were physically spread out and depended upon the movement of the torch, communication between these points was essential. To cover all areas of action, net control WA1PDK would, at times, handle traffic on four repeaters at once during this initial phase of the run.

Problems quickly cropped up along the route. Although the motor homes were equipped with kitchen and sanitary facilities, no one had thought to fill the water tanks. Food was promised for the runners (and radio operators), but none was supplied. Commercial radios were provided to the caravan drivers, but they were inoperable. The frequencies were mismatched, antennas were not supplied and those radios that did



Bob Schetgen, KU7G, operates from his 1963 Corvette while watching for the Torch Run in Hartford's Bushnell Park. (Rita Armour photos)



Sharon Ramsharram (left) of the UNICEF Torch Run Relay discusses Torch Run operations in Hartford with Len Bourquin, KA1NVS, of the Newington Amateur Radio League.

work had insufficient range to be of use. Drivers were not provided, and the relay runners were expected to double as drivers between their runs. No provision was made to dispose of trash, which quickly filled the vehicles. Fortunately, the amateur operators had anticipated that the motor home roofs would be fiberglass and had brought metallic bases for mag-mount antennas.

Nevertheless there was a contagious

enthusiasm shared by this international group of young men and women. In their 20s and 30s, these young runners seemed to be even younger than their ages. They applauded each other as each ran their relay and shouted encouragement as teenagers to seniors from each community joined in the run. Each torch runner saw to it that everyone who joined in shared in carrying the Peace Torch.

One caravan of Torch Run officials branched off and proceeded to Hartford. Enroute, the officials realized no torch had been provided for the Hartford celebration and no one would be ready to run the relay around Bushnell Park.

W1LUH, with the Hartford-bound group, made contact with WA1VUU in the main caravan near Stamford. Organizer Martin Bentz, however, was in the lead car behind the torch runner and out of reach by radio. K3ZJJ, with a mobile radio in his car, picked up Bentz from the lead vehicle and made contact with W1LUH and the Torch Run officials waiting at Bushnell Park. After much conversation, a program was decided upon, a facility for the officials to change into running clothes was located and instructions were passed along for fabricating a torch from hardware supplies. All of this was accomplished literally "on the run" as Bentz dashed back and forth between K3ZJJ and the lead car to confer with his associates. The celebration in Hartford was ultimately delayed thirty minutes while an official searched for fuel to burn in a torch fashioned from a large funnel and a towel. Had State officials not been advised by the radio operators, they would have left the park.

The torch run continued steadily on through Stamford and Norwalk amid high-spirited celebrations that included a band playing a new "Peace Anthem," a children's choir singing "We Are The World" and the release of hundreds of helium-filled balloons. Confusion turned to chaos as the torch relay approached the 50-mile exchange point in Fairfield. Caravan B had been twice notified via radio of the location of the exchange point and was kept continually informed of the estimated time of arrival. Nevertheless, when the torch arrived at the exchange point—the Fairfield Town Green—Caravan B and its runners were two blocks away! As the torch runner approached, a Fairfield town official stepped proudly forward with a proclamation. The runner, not seeing his relief, paused not a step, but strode briskly past the astonished crowd that had gathered and disappeared down the wrong route with half of Caravan A trailing. Meanwhile a portion of Caravan B with its own torch runner was prompted to start down an entirely different route! Luck was with us. N1DTI was aboard the lead car following the second runner, and K3ZJJ took chase after the other splinter group. After 30 minutes of confusion, amid much waving of the arms in the air by run officials, N1DTI and K3ZJJ were able to

rejoin the splinter groups—after a wild chase through the streets of Bridgeport with the aid of a State Police escort. At that point, matters finally settled down.

Phase 2

As night fell, Phase 2 began with calm efficiency in contrast with the confused shake down of the day. Phase 2 spanned the 50-mile route from Fairfield to Wesleyan University gymnasium, the transfer point, and ran from 6 PM to midnight.

Amateur Radio operators from the West Haven Amateur Repeater Association worked through this phase with excellent net operation and discipline. Net control N1DCS carefully plotted the progress of both caravans on a detailed map. The estimated time of arrival of either caravan could be accurately determined for key points on the route.

Impromptu celebrations started along the route. Kids at a ball field playing "under the lights" broke up their game to greet the torch runner. And everywhere people of all ages joined in the run. Phase 2 continued smoothly until the very last runner began her relay. The runner, a tall blond from Norway, had just dismounted from the motor home to begin her run when the driver ran over her foot. Although in considerable pain, she ran the remaining five miles to the Phase 3 transfer point, averaging 7½-minute miles! After she had passed her torch onward to the Phase 3 relief runner, K3ZJJ recognized that she was shivering with pain, and medical assistance from the EIM van was summoned.

Phase 3

Phase 3 began at 12:20 AM Wednesday and would take the Torch Run from Wesleyan University in Middletown to a check point near East Putnam where Rhode Island Section Manager WB1FDY and his group were scheduled to take over the communication reins.

By now, the caravan was deep into early morning on a clear moonlit night with the dancing flame from the torch lighting the way of a solitary runner down deserted country roads. But then, as one might expect, the motor home broke down. If KA1HTX had not been located at the end of the caravan in his car, the procession would have continued blithely onward, leaving the stricken vehicle stranded. As it was, KA1HTX arranged for a tow truck, repairs and the timely return of the motor home to the caravan.

Suddenly, at about 3 AM, a high school track team appeared out of the night followed by The Silk City Striders, an adult running group from Manchester, Connecticut. The enthusiasm of these groups in the dead of night was hard to believe, and each runner was rewarded with a turn to carry the torch.

As the Torch Run pulled into Putnam at 7:30 AM, it was greeted by an early morning celebration. It then moved onward to the transfer point where the tired Connecticut operators passed control of radio communication to the Rhode Islanders.

Almost everyone involved had positive comments on the Torch Run operation. Bob Namara, KR1J, president of the Pioneer Valley Radio Association, said, "We were privileged to be a part of it. We had the same feeling for our role in the Olympic torch run." Caesar Rondina, N1DCS, added, "This is an example of what can be accomplished through

multiple club cooperation. Much can be accomplished by working together."

Dick Pechie, KB1H, president of the Eastern Connecticut Amateur Radio Association, summed it up this way: "I had the opportunity to ride in the runner's motor van throughout the night. What an exciting ride! Being involved in an international effort was interesting to say the least. The ride, though eight hours long, was quick to pass. I was able to chat with runners from countries such as Kenya, USSR, Austria and Canada. There was as much interest by the runners in ham radio as there was interest by me in why each one had chosen to run or what their jobs were at the United Nations. Through 21 years of being associated in this hobby, the evening spent doing this public service ranks high in the all time thrills to me. I am not ashamed to say that I got goosebumps when I saw Connecticut residents meet the torch runner at 3 AM just to be able to run alongside the light of hope for world peace."

The enthusiasm of these young men and women Torch Run participants from different countries and cultures was appealing. They all seemed to share the confirmed belief that there are simple, happy solutions to the problems of a difficult, troubled and often brutal world, and simply by running a lighted torch around the world, somehow the world would be made better. As the torch left Connecticut in the hands of a small, young girl from Nigeria and slowly disappeared in the distance, it struck us that such simple faith could not be all that bad.—*John T. Ronan, K3ZJJ, ARRL Section Manager, Connecticut*

SPOTLIGHT ON SERVICE

Operation Sail 1986

Operation Sail orchestrated the Parade of Tall Ships and the International Naval Review July 3-4, 1986 in New York Harbor. This event was held in honor of the 100th anniversary of the Statue of Liberty dedication.

A communications challenge was met by the Operation Sail 1986 organization. A complex network set up under the guidance of the Technical Service/Communications Committee provided all organizations involved in Operation Sail intergroup communication, press and public information and a message-delivery facility.

Several companies provided equipment and services for the communications network. Several layers of the network were developed to handle a variety of situations, and the Radio Communication Subcommittee was instrumental in pulling all the pieces together. Amateur Radio was an integral part.

The Amateur Radio Subcommittee, in addition to invaluable participation in overall Technical Service activities, engineered an Amateur Radio network on the 2-meter band to provide supplementary means of radio communication. Amateurs operated the base stations and controlled the entire network of eight UHF radio base stations, two VHF marine base stations, 40 UHF hand-held radios, 12 VHF marine hand-held radios and the ham radio stations.

Throughout the weekend, the team of nearly 60 Amateur Radio operators worked with other communications services. The skilled operating techniques of the amateurs proved to be a useful example to all participants in communications for Operation Sail 1986.—*Michael F. Shapiro, Chairman, Technical Services/Communications Committee, with assistance from Richard Brooks, N2KO, Chairman, Amateur Radio Operations*

IN SERVICE...

□ Cape Cod, MA—Sep 19-21. "Autumn Escape Bike Trek" saw 200 cyclists pedaling from Plymouth to Provincetown over a three-day period. Cape Cod radio amateurs were set up at checkpoints along the route and handled safety-related messages.—*Harry D. Azadian, W1ODO, President and Director, Cape Cod and Islands Amateur Radio Association*

□ Rochester, MN—Sep 21. Heavy rain, starting late on Sep 20, caused a flood threat early Sunday morning. Radio amateurs were called to monitor flood gauges on the Zumbro River, which runs through Rochester. A few hours later, the threat was upgraded to a warning, and nearly 200 people were relocated to emergency shelters. Nineteen radio amateurs continued to help the Red Cross and county-wide emergency services through the weekend.—*J. D. Fishburn, KØTS, EC, Olmsted County*

□ Bartlesville, OK—Sep 20-21. The Bartlesville Amateur Radio Club supported the Bicycle Classic that included time trials, lap races and a road race. About 100 riders from a five-state area participated. Radio amateurs, set up along the course, reported accidents and minor incidents to the Red Cross and helped race officials keep track of riders' progress.—*Michael S. Brannan, KA5OXA*

□ Wheeling, WV—Sep 24. N8GHQ witnessed a car accident as he was driving down a hill near Obbley Park. The car just in front lost control and flipped on its roof, blocking the road. N8GHQ called for help on the KD8GL repeater and was answered by N8HRB who gave him the repeater autopatch emergency number for the police department. The police responded immediately. In the next few minutes, N8GHQ assisted the slightly injured and dazed driver of the flipped car.—*Ralph A. McDonough, K8AN, DEC, District 10, Ohio*

□ Lake and Porter Counties, IN—Sep 26. Large storms, bringing damaging winds and heavy rain, prompted the ARES Severe Weather Net to activate at 1:30 PM. Stations checking in from around the area reported flooding streets, dangerous lightning and pea-sized hail. A large tree fell, blocking a main street into Griffith, and radio amateurs notified the state police promptly. Severe weather conditions cleared around 3 PM, and the weather net was secured.—*Lucille Schendera, N9DTG, DEC, District 1, Indiana*

□ Indianapolis, IN—Sep 26. Human-powered vehicles raced on the 2½-mile Indianapolis Motor Speedway. Members of the Indianapolis Red Cross Amateur Radio Club assisted throughout the event by tracking vehicle progress and reporting any trouble along the race track.—*Bruce Woodward, W9UMH, Assistant Section Manager, Indiana*

□ Los Angeles, CA—Sep 27-28. The first Angeles Crest 100-Mile Endurance Run sent runners on a day-and-night trek that covered 15 miles of road and 85 miles of mountain trails in the Angeles National Forest. The route gained 19,100 feet and lost 24,230 feet before ending at the Rose Bowl in Pasadena.

Nearly 60 radio amateurs followed all runner positions throughout the race. Nineteen checkpoints had Amateur Radio stations, and liaison was maintained with the Sierra Madre Search and Rescue headquarters.—*Ell Fullmer, WB6MKA, DEC NE District, Los Angeles*

□ Gainesville, FL—Oct 10. The annual University of Florida Homecoming parade was held on a rainy day, but that didn't stop the parade goers or the hams. Members of the Gainesville Amateur Radio Society and the Gator Amateur Radio Club provided parade officials with tactical communications.—*Kenneth T. Merrill, KJ4PH, EC Alachua County*

Rules, 40th January VHF Sweepstakes

January 10-12, 1987 will mark the 40th running of the ARRL VHF Sweepstakes. The VHF/UHF bands will come out of their winter doldrums and spring to life. Note that the QSO point values are the same as last year, and that single-band entrants may count their all-band score for their ARRL-affiliated club.

Official entry forms are available from ARRL HQ for a business-size SASE with one unit of First Class postage. These forms will simplify the task of calculating your score and make our job of compiling the results much easier.

Also, don't forget the Affiliated Club Competition available to members of ARRL-affiliated clubs in the VHF SS. Check with your club secretary to see if your club is going to make an aggregate entry. If your club is not ARRL affiliated, contact the ARRL Club Services Department to find out how to join the ranks. **Club secretaries note:** See January *QST* for rules governing affiliated-club competition. *Each affiliated club wishing to enter the club competition must submit a current club roster showing the calls of all club members eligible to submit their scores for the club.* Now is the time to start planning for successful participation in the VHF SS.

Good luck!

Rules

1) **Object:** To work as many amateur stations in as many $2^\circ \times 1^\circ$ grid squares as possible using authorized amateur frequencies above 50 MHz. Foreign stations work W/VE amateurs only.

2) **Contest Period:** Begins 1900 UTC Saturday, January 10, and ends 0400 UTC Monday, January 12.

3) Categories:

(A) **Single Operator, Single Band**—one person performs all transmitting, receiving, spotting and logging functions. All QSOs for score listing in *QST* must be made on one band. Single-band entries may, however, submit QSOs made on other bands for credit in ARRL-affiliated club competition.

(B) **Single Operator, All Band**—one person performs all transmitting, receiving, spotting and logging functions.

(C) **Multioperator**—those obtaining any form of assistance, such as the use of relief operators, loggers or spotting nets. All equipment (including antennas) must be located within a 300-meter-diameter circle.

4) **Exchange:** Grid square locator (see January 1983 *QST*, page 49). Example: W1AW in Newington, CT would send FN31. Exchange of signal reports is optional.

5) Scoring:

(A) **QSO Points**—count one point for complete two-way QSOs on 50/144 MHz; two points on 220/432 MHz; four points on 902/1296 MHz; and 8 points on 2.3 GHz or higher.

(B) **Multiplier**—total number of different grid squares worked per band during the contest. Each different $2^\circ \times 1^\circ$ grid square counts as one multiplier on each band it is worked.

(C) **Final Score**—multiply the total number of QSO points by the total number

Scoring Example

| Band (MHz) | QSOs | QSO Points | Grid Squares |
|------------|----------|------------|--------------|
| 50 | 25 (x 1) | 25 | 10 |
| 144 | 40 (x 1) | 40 | 20 |
| 220 | 10 (x 2) | 20 | 7 |
| 432 | 15 (x 2) | 30 | 10 |
| 902 | 36 (x 4) | 144 | 9 |
| 1296 | 5 (x 4) | 20 | 3 |
| 2300 + | 1 (x 8) | 8 | 1 |
| Totals: | 132 | 287 | 60 |

Final Score = (QSO Points) \times (Total no. Grid Squares) $17,220 = 287 \times 60$

of multipliers. See scoring example.

6) Use of FM:

(A) **Retransmitting either or both stations, or use of repeater frequencies, is not permitted.** This prohibits use of all repeater frequencies for contest QSOs. Contest entrants may not transmit on repeaters or repeater frequencies on 2 meters for the purpose of soliciting contacts.

(B) **Use of the national simplex frequency, 146.52 MHz, or immediate adjacent guard frequencies, is prohibited.** Contest entrants may not transmit on 146.52 for the purpose of making or soliciting QSOs. The intent of this rule is to protect the national simplex frequency from contest monopolization. There are no restrictions on the use of 223.50 MHz.

(C) **Only recognized simplex frequencies may be used,** such as 144.90 to 145.00; 146.49, .55, .58; and 147.42, .45, .48, .51, .54 and .57 MHz on the 2-meter band. Local-option simplex channels and frequencies adjacent to the above that do not violate the intent of (A) or (B) above or the spirit and intent of the band plans as recommended in the *ARRL Repeater Directory* may be used for contest purposes.

7) Miscellaneous:

(A) **Stations may be worked for credit only once per band from any given grid square, regardless of mode.** This does not prohibit working a station from more than one grid square with the same call sign. Such a roving station, however, must submit a separate entry for each grid square from which operation takes place. In this situation, the entrant may opt to waive rule 7 (C) and use a single different call sign from each different grid square. Crossband QSOs do not count. Aeronautical mobile contacts do not count.

(B) **Partial QSOs do not count.** Both calls, the full exchange and acknowledgment must be sent and received.

(C) A transmitter used to contact one or more stations may not be used subsequently under any other call during the contest period (with the exception of family stations where more than one call is assigned to one location by FCC/DOC). The intent of this rule is to accommodate family members who must share a rig, not to manufacture artificial contacts.

(D) **Only one signal per band (6, 2, 1 1/4, etc) at any given time is permitted, regardless of mode.**

(E) While no minimum distance is specified for contacts, equipment should be capable of real communications (ie, able to communicate over at least 1 km).

(F) **Multioperator stations** may not include QSOs with their own operators except on frequencies higher than 2.3 GHz. Even then, a complete, different station (transmitter, receiver and antenna) must exist for each QSO made under these conditions.

(G) A station located *precisely* on a dividing line between grid squares must select only one as the location for exchange purposes. A different grid-square multiplier cannot be given out without moving the complete station (including antennas) at least 100 meters.

(H) **Above 300 GHz,** contacts are permitted for contest credit only between licensed amateurs of Technician class or higher using coherent radiation on transmission (eg, laser) and employing at least one stage of electronic detection on receive.

8) Reporting:

(A) **Entries must be postmarked no later than 30 days after the end of the contest.** Use ARRL VHF SS forms or a reasonable facsimile.

(B) **Logs** must indicate time in UTC, bands, calls and complete exchanges. Multipliers should be numbered clearly in the log the first time they are worked. Entries with more than 200 QSOs total must include cross-check sheets (dupe sheets).

9) Awards:

(A) Single Operator

1) Top single-operator score in each ARRL Section.

2) Top single-operator on each band (50, 144, 220, 432, 902 and 1296-and-up categories) in each ARRL Section where significant effort or competition is evidenced. (Note: Since the highest score per band will be the award winner for that band, an entrant may win a certificate with additional single-band achievement stickers. For example, if WBØTEM has the highest single-operator all-band score in the Iowa Section and his 50- and 220-MHz scores are higher than any other IA single op's, he will earn a certificate for being the highest single-operator Section leader and endorsement stickers for 50 and 220 MHz.

(B) **Top multioperator score in each ARRL Section where significant effort or competition is evidenced.** Multioperator entries are not eligible for single-band awards.

10) **Club Competition: ARRL-affiliated clubs** compete for gavels on three levels: unlimited, medium and local. Details are in January *QST*.

11) Conditions of entry:

(A) Each entrant agrees to be bound by the provisions, as well as the intent, of this announcement, the regulations of his or her licensing authority and the decisions of the ARRL Awards Committee.

(B) **Disqualifications:** For excess duplicates and call sign/exchange errors. See January *QST* for complete details. □

1987 ARRL International DX Contest

To the serious DX contester and the casual country hunter alike, the third full weekend in February (21-22, for CW) and the first full weekend in March (7-8 for phone) bring the challenge and excitement of the ARRL International DX Contest. For these two weekends each year, the bands spring to life with DX aplenty. An operator can choose to go all out in the competition for a top score, or leisurely chase those last few countries needed to finish the requirements for the 5-Band DXCC award.

If you participated in the 1986 ARRL International DX Contest, you are that much ahead of the pack. The rules for the '87 contest are exactly the same as in '86.

Use of official entry forms makes the post-contest paperwork a snap for you, and makes the job of compiling the results a lot easier at our end. To receive your set of entry forms, send a self-addressed, stamped, business-size envelope (for W/VE amateurs) or a self-addressed envelope and 2 IRCs (for DX amateurs) to ARRL HQ. Mail early and avoid the last-minute delay.

Complete contest rules are listed below. If you have any questions on any aspect of this contest, get in touch with us at HQ, and we'll do our best to help you out. Good DX!

Rules

1) **Eligibility:** Amateurs worldwide.

2) **Object:** W/VE amateurs work as many amateur stations in as many DXCC countries of the world as possible on 1.8 to 30 MHz, *excluding* the 10, 18 and 24-MHz bands. Foreign amateurs work as many W/VE stations in as many states and provinces as possible.

3) **Dates:**

(A) **CW**—Third full weekend in February (February 21-22, 1987).

(B) **Phone**—First full weekend in March (March 7-8, 1987).

4) **Contest Period:** 48 hours each mode (separate contests). Starts 0000 UTC Saturday; ends 2400 UTC Sunday.

5) **Categories:**

(A) **Single Operator**—One person performs all operating and logging functions. Use of spotting nets (operator arrangements involving assistance through DX-alerting nets, etc) is not permitted. Single-operator stations are allowed only one transmitted signal at any given time. (Note: This does not permit multiple single-band entries from the same station.)

(1) *All band.*

(2) *Single band* (one only). Single-band entrants who make contacts on other bands should submit logs for checking purposes.

(B) **Multioperator**—More than one person operates, checks for duplicates, keeps the log, etc.

(1) *Single transmitter.* One transmitted signal at any given time. Once the station has begun operation on a given band, it must remain on that band for at least 10 minutes, listening time counts as operating time. Multioperator, single-transmitter stations must keep a single, chronological log for the entire contest period. Violation of the 10-minute rule or improper

logging will result in an entrant's reclassification to the unlimited multi-multi class (see below).

(2) *Two transmitter.* A maximum of two transmitted signals at any given time, on different bands. Once either station has begun operation on a given band, it must remain on that band for at least 10 minutes, listening time counts as operating time. Both transmitters may work any and all stations; the second transmitter is *not* limited to working new multipliers only. Each of the two transmitters must keep a separate, chronological log for the entire contest period. Violation of the 10-minute rule by either or both transmitters or improper logging will result in an entrant's reclassification to the unlimited multi-multi class (see below).

(3) *Unlimited.* A maximum of one transmitted signal per band at any given time. Unlimited multi-multi stations must keep a separate, chronological log for each band for the entire contest period.

(C) **QRP**—Single operator, all band only. QRP is defined as 5-W output or less.

6) **Contest Exchange:**

(A) W/VE stations (includes 48 contiguous United States and does not include Canadian islands of St Paul and Sable) send signal report and state or province.

(B) DX stations send signal report and power (three-digit number indicating approximate transmitter input power).

7) **Scoring:**

(A) **QSO Points**—W/VE stations count three points per DX QSO. Foreign stations count three points per W/VE QSO.

(B) **Multiplier**—W/VE stations: sum of DXCC countries (except US and Canada) worked per band. Foreign stations: Sum of US states (except KH6/KL7) and District of Columbia (DC), VE1-7, VO, VE8/VY1, worked per band. Maximum of 58 per band.

(C) **Final Score**—QSO points \times multiplier = final score.

8) **Miscellaneous:**

(A) Call signs and exchange information must be received and logged by each station for a complete QSO.

(B) All operators must observe the limitations of their operator licenses at all times.

(C) Your call sign must indicate your DXCC country station location (KH6XYZ/W1 in Maine, FG0AAA/FS on St Martin, etc).

(D) One operator may not use more than one call sign from any given location during the contest period.

(E) The same station may be worked only once per band—no crossmode, crossband or repeater contacts.

(F) Aeronautical and maritime mobile stations outside the US and Canada may *not* be worked for QSO or multiplier credits by W/VE stations.

(G) All transmitters and receivers must be located within a 500-meter-diameter circle, excluding directly connected antennas. This prohibits the use of remote receiving installations. Exception: Multioperator stations may use spotting nets for multiplier hunting only.

9) **Reporting:**

(A) All entrants are encouraged to use official forms available from ARRL (SASE or 2 IRCs)

to report contest results.

(B) Logs must indicate times in UTC, bands, calls and complete exchanges. Multipliers should be clearly marked in the log the first time worked. Entries with more than 500 QSOs total must include cross-check sheets (dupe sheets).

(C) All operators of multioperator stations must be listed.

(D) Entries must be postmarked within 30 days of the last contest weekend (April 7, 1987). Logs not postmarked by the deadline will be classified as checklogs; no extensions, no exceptions. All stations are requested to send their entries in as early as possible. Entries received after mid-July will not make QST listings.

10) **Awards:** Plaques will be awarded in the following categories for both the CW and phone contests.

(A) Top W/VE scorer in each entry category—single operator-all band, single operator-single band (1.8-28 MHz), QRP, multioperator-single transmitter, multioperator-two-transmitter and multioperator-multitransmitter.

(B) Top scorer in the single operator-all band category worldwide and on each continent. In addition, worldwide leaders in the single operator-single band, QRP, multioperator-single transmitter, multioperator-two transmitter and multioperator unlimited categories will receive plaques.

(C) Additional special plaques will be awarded as sponsored. See January 1986 QST for the current list.

(D) Certificates will be awarded to top single-operator, all-band entries from each country and ARRL Section; top single-band entries in each US call area and each country; top multioperator entries (both single and multi-transmitter) in each country, US call area and in Canada. Additional single-band and multioperator certificates will be awarded if significant effort or competition is displayed. DX entrants making more than 500 QSOs on either mode will receive certificates.

11) **Club Competition:** ARRL-affiliated clubs compete for gavels on three levels: unlimited, medium and local clubs. Details are listed in January QST.

12) **Conditions of Entry:**

(A) Each entrant agrees to be bound by the provisions, as well as the intent, of this announcement, by regulations of his or her licensing authority and the decisions of the ARRL Awards Committee.

(B) **Disqualification:** An entry may be disqualified if the overall score is reduced by more than two percent. Score reduction does not include correction of arithmetic errors. Reductions may be made of unconfirmed QSOs or multipliers, duplicate QSOs or other scoring discrepancies. An entry *will* be disqualified if more than two-percent duplicate QSOs are claimed for credit. For each duplicate or miscopied call sign removed from the log by ARRL, a penalty of three additional QSOs will be deleted. The penalty will not be considered as part of the two-percent disqualification criterion. If a participant is disqualified, that operator will be barred from entering the contest on that mode the following year. The calls of all disqualified participants will be listed in the QST contest results. □

Results, 1986 ARRL UHF Contest

Number nine was really fine!

By Michael B. Kaczynski, W1OD
Contest Manager, ARRL HQ

One hundred and seventy-three grid swappers took to the hills on the weekend of August 2-3, 1986 to celebrate the ninth birthday of the ARRL UHF Contest.

Since the contest's earliest beginnings, the August event has been a "fun" time. For most, activity isn't quite as "go get 'em" as the June and September QSO parties, giving station owners a little time to "tweak" things a little here and there in anticipation of the September VHF QSO Party. For others, the UHF Contest is a time to check the effectiveness of equipment and antennas for 220 MHz and above, without the distractions afforded by 6 and 2 meters.

And what a celebration it was! The northeastern portion of the country was plagued with persistent thunderstorms on Saturday, which wreaked havoc with the top single-op scores. Some who braved the storms were treated with some unexpected "off time," while others were a little luckier.

The Atlantic Division took top single-op honors this year, with K2SMN reeling in 31 QSOs and 18 multipliers on 220, 93/29 on 432, and 47 contacts in 23 grid squares on 1296. Wow! New Englander K1PXE finished second with 32k, followed very closely by N2BJ (29k) and AA2Z (28.8k).

The multioperator top-five box represents as many call areas this year. An outstanding effort by the crew from the Tektronix Employees' RC in Oregon treated K7AUO to a number-five finish. Numbers two, three and four were separated by *less than 600 points*, with AB4L's 20.7k just squeezing by K6TZ (20.5k) and WB5LUA (20.16k). The Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute gang, W2SZ/1, took top slot again this year, while setting an all-time multioperator record in the process. Their 137k effort, set just last year, has already fallen by the wayside. Not too shabby considering the "flat" conditions. Way to go, guys!

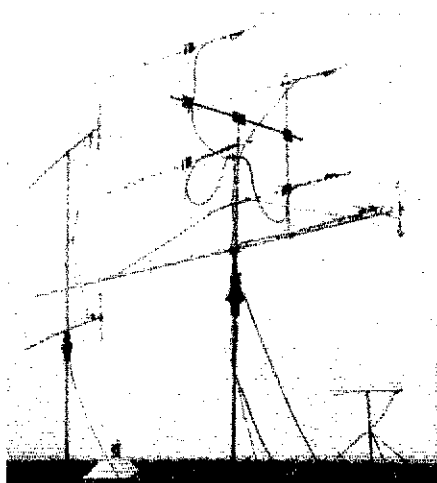
Some folks have suggested some rules and time changes for this operating activity. What do you think? Send your ideas and comments to the ARRL Contest Branch at HQ. While you're at it, mark



W1UUQ adjusts the 432-MHz quagis used at K6TZ.



WA2AAU putting the finishing touches on W2SZ's 35-foot rotating tower, which allows their microwave antennas to be pointed to within a half-degree.



The antenna system used at K1DS played—to the tune of 13k.

Single Operator Top Five

| | |
|--------|--------|
| K2SMN | 45,780 |
| K1PXE | 31,659 |
| N2BJ | 29,322 |
| AA2Z | 28,836 |
| WB8BKC | 24,924 |

Multioperator Top Five

| | |
|--------|---------|
| W2SZ/1 | 205,884 |
| AB4L | 20,709 |
| K6TZ | 20,544 |
| WB5LUA | 20,163 |
| K7AUO | 8,844 |

your calendar to celebrate this contest's 10th anniversary, August 1 and 2, 1987. CU then! Thanks to Billy Lunt, KR1R, who helped in the preparation of this report.

SOAPBOX

No band openings. Nuts! Weather was a real, literal washout on Saturday... rain, rain, rain... I'm sure looking forward to September! (K2SMN). Propagation was poor on all bands. Activity? Many stations were heard (K2GK). Activity on 220 was very slow, but I guess everyone was enjoying the sun. Hope for more activity in September

DECEMBER

2

West Coast Qualifying Run, 10-35 WPM, at 0500Z Dec 3 (9 PM PST, Dec 2). W6OWP prime, W6ZRJ alternate. Frequencies are approximately 3590/7090 kHz. Underline one minute of the highest speed you copied, certify that your copy was made without aid and send to ARRL for grading. Please include your full name, call sign (if any) and complete mailing address. A large SASE will help expedite your award or endorsement.

5-7

ARRL 160 Meter Contest, Nov QST, p 81.
TOPS Activity Contest, Nov QST, p 82.

8

WIAW Qualifying Run, 10-35 WPM, at 0300Z Dec 9 (10 PM EST, Dec 8). Transmitted simultaneously on 1.818 3.58 7.08 14.07 21.08 28.08 50.08 147.555 MHz. See Dec 2 listing for more details.

13-14

ARRL 10 Meter Contest, Nov QST, p 81.
Garden City Contest, Part 1, sponsored by the Vivesvaraya Industrial and Technological Museum and the Bangalore ARC in 2 parts. CW from 1200Z Dec 13 until 1200Z Dec 14; phone from 1200Z Dec 20 until 1200Z Dec 21. Single operator only. Work VU2 stations only (VU2 station work the world). Work stations once per band. 10-80 meters. Exchange RS(T) and serial number. North and South American stations count 3 points per QSO with VU2 stations. No multipliers. Certificates. Mail logs before Jan 15 to The Convenor, Garden City Contest 1986, Bangalore ARC, PO Box 5053, Bangalore 560001, India.

20-21

EA DX CW Contest, sponsored by the Union de Radioaficionados Espanoles from 1600Z Dec 20 until 1600Z Dec 21. CW only. 10-160 meters. Classes are single operator and multioperator, single transmitter. Work EA stations only. Work stations once per band. Exchange RST and serial number starting with 001 (EA stations add province). Count 3 points per QSO (Europeans count 1 point per QSO). Multiply total QSO points by the sum of different EA provinces worked per band for final score. Separate logs per band. Awards. Send logs before Jan 30 to URE, PO Box 220, 28080 Madrid, Spain.
Garden City Contest, Part 2. See Dec 13-14 listing.

28

Canada Contest, sponsored by the Canadian Amateur Radio Federation, from 0000Z to 2400Z Dec 28. Everyone works everyone. 160-2 meters, phone and CW. Entry classes: single op, all bands, mixed mode; single op, all bands, CW; single op, all bands, phone; single op, single band, mixed mode; multiop, single transmitter, all bands; multiop, multitransmitter, all bands. Single ops must use their own stations. Work stations once per mode on each band. No crossmode QSOs allowed. Exchange name, RS(T), serial number starting with 001 and province/state/country. VE1 stations must also send their province. Multi-multi stations use separate serial numbers for each band. Count 10 points per VE QSO, 4 points for other countries. 20 point bonus for any CARF station using TCA or VCA suffix. Multiply by total VE provinces worked per band on each mode (VO1/VO2 VE1-PE1 VE1-NB VE1-NS VE2-8 VE0 VY1). Suggested frequencies: 1.810/1.840 3.525/3.775 7.025/7.070/7.155 14.025/14.150 21.025/21.250 28.025/28.500 50.040/50.110. Mail logs within 30 days (include SASE or SAE/IRC for results) to CARF Contest c/o Norm Walther, VE6VW, Box 1890, Morinville, AB T0G 1P0, Canada.

30

WIAW Qualifying Run, 10-35 WPM, at 1400Z (9 AM EST) Dec 30. See Dec 2 and 8 listings for more details.

31

West Coast Qualifying Run, 10-35 WPM, at 0500Z Jan 1 (9 PM PST Dec 31). See Dec 2 listing for more details.

31-Jan 1

ARRL Straight Key Night, 24-hour period UTC (from 7 PM EST Dec 31 until 7 PM EST Jan 1). This is a friendly meeting on the air using straight keys. Suggested areas of operation of 80, 40 and 20 meters are 60 to 80 kHz from the lower band edges and 10 kHz from the lower Novice band edges. When participating in SKN, use SKN instead of RST preceding the three-digit report to clue in passersby. Following SKN, send a list of stations worked plus your vote for best fist heard (not necessarily one you've worked) during that period. This is not a contest; quick contest-like exchanges are discouraged. Vote also for the most interesting QSO. Mail your report by Jan 10 to ARRL HQ.
YL-ISSB QSO Party, CW, coordinated by Bill Early, WA9AEA, from 0001Z Jan 31 until 2359Z Feb 1. (Phone is from 0001Z Mar 21 to 2359Z Mar 22.) Frequencies are the General portion of all bands. Single operator, DX-W/K partners, YL-OM teams. Exchange call, signal report, state/province/country, name, ISSB number (if member) and DX-W/K partner. Score 3 points per member QSO within same continent, 6 points per member QSO in different continent, 1 point per nonmember QSO. Member stations only count as multipliers. Multiply by 1 for each DX-W/K partners; YL-OM team; US, VK, ZL, VE state or province; DXCC country. Bonus multipliers: 1 for working 15 or more members on a second band; 2 additional for 15 or more members on a 3rd band. Multiply by 5 for maintaining a dc input under 250 watts throughout contest. Mail logs before Apr 30 to Bill Early, WA9AEA, PO Box 401, McHenry, IL 60050-0401.

JANUARY

3-4

World SSB Championships, sponsored by 73. 10-meter contest 0000Z Jan 3 to 2400Z Jan 4; 15-meter contest 0000Z-2400Z Jan 10; 20-meter contest 0000Z-2400Z Jan 11; 160-meter contest 0000Z Jan 17 to 2400Z Jan 18; 40-meter contest 0000Z-2400Z Jan 24; 75-meter contest 0000Z-2400Z Jan 25. There are six separate contests. Work stations once in each contest. SSB only. No crossmode QSOs. Single op, single transmitter and multiop, single transmitter classes. Exchange signal report and QTH (state, province or territory for W/VE stations; DX country name for others, including KH6 and KL7). Count 5 points per QSO with own continent, 10 points per QSO other than own continent. Multiply by number of states (48 max), VE provinces/territories (13 max) and DX countries worked (excluding US and Canada). A 100 QSO point penalty for each duplicate contact found in log. DX window frequencies are reserved for split-band operation only. DX windows include 1.907-1.913 1.850-1.855 1.825-1.830 3.790-3.805 7.080-7.090. Official entry forms are available from the sponsor. Mail entries by Feb 18. 10-meter entries go to Linda Ingram, KG6MO, 44720 N 11th St E, Lancaster, CA 93535. 15-meter contest entries go to Gary Vest, NW5E, Star Route, Box 34, Holliday, TX 76366. 20-meter contest entries go to Chuck Ingram, WA6R, 44720 N 11th St E, Lancaster, CA 93535. 40-meter contest entries go to Dennis Younker, NE6I, 43261 6th St E, Lancaster, CA 93535. 75-meter entries go to Ron Johnson, KCTPA, 68 S 300 W, Brigham City, UT 84302.

160-meter contest entries go to Bill Gosney, KE7C, 2665 N Busby Rd, Oak Harbor, WA 98277.

10

15-Meter World SSB Championship, see Jan 3-4 listing for more details.

10-12

ARRL January VHF Sweepstakes, this issue, p 78.

Michigan QRP Club CW Contest, sponsored by the Michigan QRP Club, from 1500Z Jan 10 until 1500Z Jan 11. Three entry categories: 1 W or less output power; 5 W or less output power; more than 5 W. Exchange signal report, QTH (state, province or country) and MI QRP no. (power output if non-member). CW only. Work stations once per band. Suggested frequencies: 1.810 3.560 3.710 7.040 7.110 14.060 21.060 21.110 28.060 28.110. Count five points per member QSO and one point per non-member QSO. Multiply by the number of states/provinces/countries worked per band. Multiply total by 1.5 if using battery or natural power. Mail logs (include SASE for results) to be received no later than six weeks after the contest to Chris Hethorn, KM8X, 6818 Meese Dr, Lansing, MI 48910.

Hunting Lions in the Air Contest, sponsored by Lions Clubs International, from 0000Z Jan 10 until 1200Z Jan 11. Open to all radio amateurs worldwide, 80-10 meters (excluding WARC bands), phone and CW. Phone and CW count separately. Categories are single op and multiop, single transmitter. Multiop must be club or association of ham radio operators. Exchange signal report and serial number. Lion, Lioness and Leo club members will also send their club name and Lion District. Work stations once per band and mode. QSOs with stations on the same continent count 1 point; QSOs with stations on other continents count 3 points. Bonus points: 10 points for QSOs with Lion, Lioness or Leo Club from different countries; 20 points (5 points for Brazilian stations) for QSOs with Rio de Janeiro Arpoador Lions Club members. 20 points (5 points for US stations) for QSO with the Melvin Jones Memorial Radio Club of US. 25 points for QSO with Arpoador Official Station, PYILCA (does not apply for the Rio de Janeiro Arpoador Lions Club or Melvin Jones Memorial Radio Club). No multiplier. Mail logs by Feb 15 to Rio de Janeiro Arpoador Lions Club Contest Committee, Rua Oto de Alencar 32, Apt 301, 20271 Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brazil, South America.

11

20-Meter World SSB Championship, see Jan 3-4 listing for more details.

13

WIAW Qualifying Run, 35-10 WPM, at 0300Z Jan 14 (10 PM EST Jan 13). See Dec 2 and 8 listings for more details.

17-18

160 Meter World SSB Championship, see Jan 3-4 listing for more details.

AGCW-DL QRP Winter Contest, sponsored by the DL Activity Group CW, from 1500Z Jan 17 until 1500Z Jan 18. CW only, 160 through 10 meters. Classes are: A—less than 3.5 W input (2 W out), single operator; B—less than 10 W input (5 W out), single operator; C—less than 10 W input (5 W out), multioperator; D—QRO stations, more than 10 W input (5 W out), to contact QRP stations; E—SWL. Class C stations may operate full time; classes A, B, D and E must break for 9 hours, which can be taken in 2 segments. Exchange RST, QSO number and input, adding × if crystal controlled. QRO stations add /ORO. Operation is limited to one class per band, VFO or crystal controlled. No more than 3 crystals may be used on one band. Contact each

station once per band. Count 1 point for QSO with own country, 2 points for QSO with own continent, 3 points for QSO with DX (outside own continent) per DXCC list. JA, PY, VE, W and ZS call areas count as separate countries. Count 1 multiplier for each country and 1 for each DX QSO. Multiply points by multipliers on each band, then add band results. Crystal-controlled stations double total result. Submit a separate log for each band. Logs must be received within 6 weeks of the contest. Send logs (include 1 IRC for results) to Siegfried Hari, DK9FN, Spessartstrasse 80, D-6453 Seligenstadt, Fed Rep of Germany.

Crazy 8s HF, VHF and UHF Contest, sponsored by the Cuyahoga Falls ARC, from 1400Z Jan 17 until 2300Z Jan 18. Work only stations in the 8th Call Area (8th Call-area stations work everyone). Exchange state/province/country and grid locator (Maidenhead). Score 1 point per QSOs. All bands 1.8 through 1296 (except 10 MHz) and all modes (including repeaters, satellites, etc). There are two groups of multipliers. Group one (times 1 per total); number of bands operated (min 3 QSO per band), number of grid squares worked, number of states worked. Group two (each multiplier times 8; must have min of 3 QSO per multiplier); SSB contacts, CW contacts, FM contacts, RTTY or AMTOR contacts, SSTV or ATV contacts, packet contacts, satellite contacts, AM contacts, QRP contacts (<5 W), 12-meter contacts, 6-meter contacts, 220-MHz contacts, Novice contacts, ragchew contacts (min of 10 minutes each), repeater contacts, mobile contacts. Final score equals QSO points times the sum of

group one and group two multipliers. Awards. Send logs to Anthony Luscre, KA8NRC, 5441 Park Vista, Stow, OH 44224.

22 WIAW Qualifying Run

23-25
CQ World Wide 160 Meter CW Contest
REF French Contest, CW

24
40-Meter World SSB Championship, see Jan 3-4 listing for more details.

25
75-Meter World SSB Championship, see Jan 3-4 listing for more details.

24-Feb 1 Novice Roundup

Deadline: The deadline for receipt of items for this column is the 1st of the second month preceding the publication date. For example, your information would have to reach HQ by Jan 1 to make the March issue. Please include name of contest, dates, times (Z) and complete rules. Send

to Contest Corral, 225 Main St, Newington, CT 06111.

Standard Contest Guidelines

1) Make sure your log details the date, time, band, call sign and complete exchange sent and received, for each QSO claimed for contest credit.
2) Your summary sheet should indicate your score, including how you figured it, and a declaration that you followed FCC/DOC regulations and the contest rules. Your name, call sign and complete address should be typed or printed in block letters.

3) Crossband, crossmode and repeater contacts are usually not permitted. Contacts with the same station on different bands are usually permitted.

4) Your log should be checked carefully for duplicate QSOs and if more than 200 QSOs are made, dupe sheets should be included with your entry.

5) Your log may be considered a checklog or disqualified if it is incomplete or if too many errors are detected by the contest committee.

6) Avoid standard net frequencies.

7) International contests generally offer awards to top scorers from each US call area and each country; state QSO parties to each state/province.

8) Your summary sheet should include the following statement: "I have observed all competition rules as well as all regulations established for Amateur Radio in my country." The declaration should be signed and dated. □

Special Events

Conducted By Billy Lunt, KR1R
Assistant Contest Manager, ARRL

Bethlehem, Connecticut: The Hen House Gang ARC will operate the Santa Special, W1FHP, throughout the month of December. Operation will be 10, 20 and 40 General bands and 40 Novice band. Work any four Bethlehems around the world, any time, band or mode for extra special award. QSL to Robert O'Neil, W1FHP, Hard Hill Rd, Bethlehem, CT 06751.

Moscow, Idaho: The University of Idaho ARC will hold its 2nd Annual Alumni Reunion on the Air from 2000Z Dec 6 until 0400Z Dec 7. Suggested frequencies and times: phone—14.230 (2000Z-0100Z), 7.230 (0000Z-0400Z), 3.930 (0000Z-0400Z); C'W—14.030 (2000Z-0100Z), 7.130 (0000Z-0400Z). For QSL, send SASE via Callbook address. For more information, contact W7UQ.

Lynchburg, Virginia: The Piedmont ARA will operate AA4UM Dec 13, 1200Z-2400Z, to celebrate the 200th birthday of Lynchburg. Suggested frequencies and times: SSB—3.855 (1200Z-1600Z), 14.302 (1600Z-2400). For commemorative certificate, send an 9- x 12-in SASE to Piedmont ARA, PO Box 11362, Lynchburg, VA 24506.

Bethlehem, Indiana: The Clark Co ARC will operate W9WWI from 1700Z Dec 13 until 0300Z Dec 14 and from 1300Z-2000Z Dec 14. Suggested frequencies: 3.905 7.240 14.290 21.365 146.25/.85. For certificate, send a large SASE to CCARC, Box 532, Jeffersonville, IN 47131.

Christmas, Florida: Special-event station W1TRB will operate Dec 19-26, 1200Z-2400Z each day, from Christmas, FL to celebrate the Christmas season. Suggested frequencies: 3.900 7.200 14.300 21.300. For certificate and QSL, send SASE via Lou Hoekstra, W1TRB, Box 430, Christmas, FL 32709.

Nazareth, Pennsylvania: The Delaware-Lehigh ARC will operate Christmas City station, W3OK, Dec 20-21, 1600Z-2200Z each day. Suggested frequencies: 3.900 7.200 14.250. For special certificate, send QSL and no. 10 SASE via The Delaware-Lehigh ARC, W3OK, Greystone Building, Nazareth, PA 18064.

Thomaston, Connecticut: The Northfield Emergency Amateur Team (NEAT) will operate the 6th Annual Number One Christmas Carol (N1CC) Dec 24-25. Operation will be 1.850 3.900 7.225 14.285 21.350 28.600. For a special QSL, send SASE to N1CC, 454 High St Ext, Thomaston, CT 06787.
Plano, Texas: The Plano ARK will operate WQ5S

from 1600Z Dec 27 until 1600Z Dec 28 to give "New Christmas Toy" owners a chance to try out their new equipment. Operation will be in the center of the Novice bands, lower 25 kHz of the General phone bands, 146.52, 52.525, 29.600 FM and 144.200 SSB. For QSL, send to Brad Fuller, WQ5S, Rte 11, Box 24, McKinney, TX 75069.

Deadline: The deadline for receipt of items for this column is the 1st of the second month preceding the publication date. For example, your information would have to reach HQ by Jan 1 to make the March issue. Please include the name of the sponsoring organization, the location, dates, times (Z), frequencies and call sign of the special-event station. Requests for donations will not be published.

QSLing Special-Events Stations: To get your QSL or certificate from any of the special-event stations listed here, follow these simple guidelines. (1) After working the station, carefully fill out a QSL card for the QSO. Show the date and time accurately using UTC. (2) Prepare a self-addressed, stamped envelope. If sending for a certificate, use a 9- x 12-in envelope if you want an unfolded certificate, or a no. 10 envelope if folds are okay. Include enough postage for return of your envelope. (3) Mail both your QSL and your SASE to the address listed, or to the address given on the air by the station you QSO. Be patient. Special-event stations will often print their cards and/or certificates after the operation is over so they will know how many to order. □

Mini Directory

As a convenience to our readers, here is a list of items of particular interest and when they most recently appeared in QST.

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| Advisory Committee | | Conventions—1986 | Jan 1986, p 61 |
| Members | May 1986, p 48 | MARS Information | Jul 1985, p 46 |
| Club Challenge for the '80s Rules | Sep 1986, p 58 | Novice-Enhancement | |
| Club Contest Rules | Jan 1986, p 94 | NPRM | Jun 1986, p 49 |
| DX Contest Awards Program | Feb 1986, p 83 | QSL Bureaus | |
| Frequency/Mode | | Incoming | This issue, page 57 |
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| Golden Jubilee of DXCC | | Reciprocal-Operating | |
| Award | Sep 1986, p 80 | Agreements | This issue, p 53 |
| Hamfest Calendar | | Spread-Spectrum | |
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| License-Renewal | | 902-MHz Interim | |
| Information | Jan 1986, p 62 | Band Plan | Jan 1986, p 74 |
| Major ARRL Operating | | 10-Meter Contest Rules | Nov 1986, p 81 |
| Events and | | 160-Meter Contest Rules | Nov 1986, p 81 |

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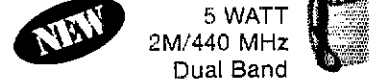
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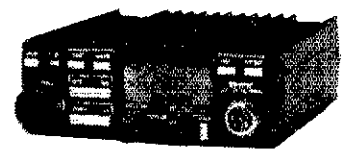
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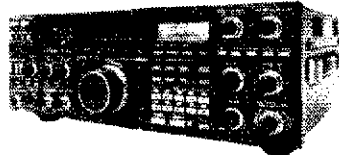
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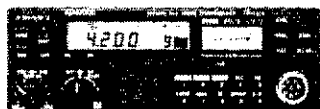
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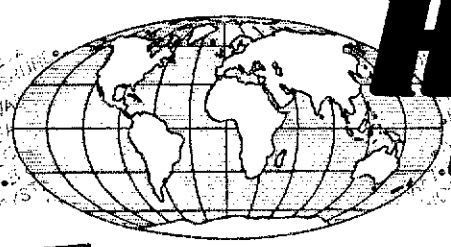
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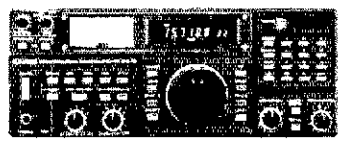
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Covers Both 2 Meters & 70 cm

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1.2 GHz Transceiver:
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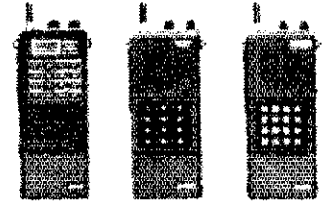
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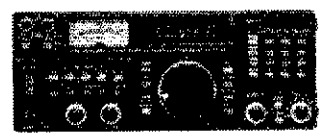
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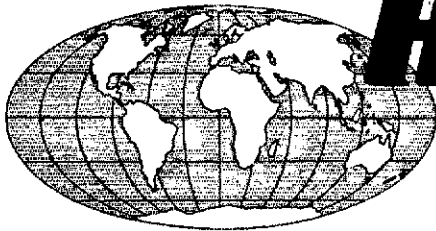


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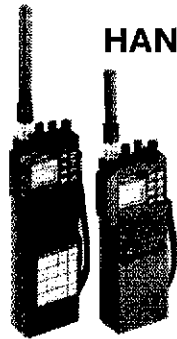
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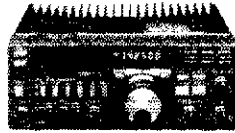


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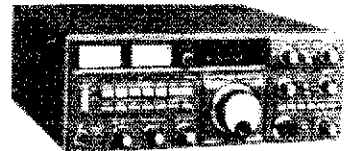
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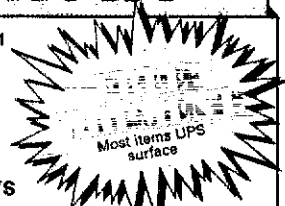
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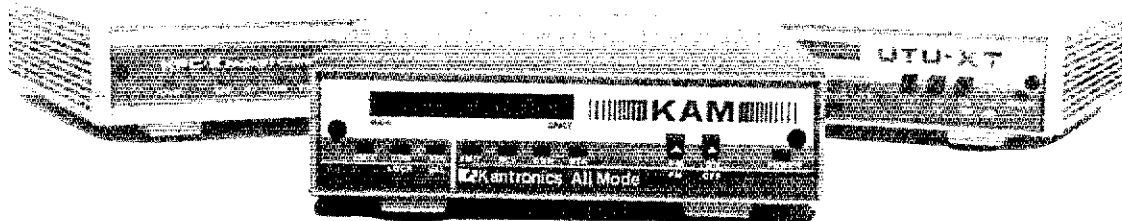


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Kantronics All Mode

KAM gives you CW, RTTY, ASCII, AMTOR, HF and VHF PACKET all together in one unit.

We combined the features of our UTU-XT and KPC-2 to give you the true all mode unit you've been asking for, the Kantronics All Mode (KAM™).

KAM features bargraph tuning and user programmable MARK and SPACE tones for RTTY and HF packet, as well as limiter/limiterless operation on HF for weak signal operation.

KAM's CW demodulator is also programmable for both center frequency and bandwidth.

KAM's RS-232/TTL terminal interfacing provides universal compatibility to all computers, including Commodores and PC compatibles.

If you're looking for increased sensitivity and the greatest amount of flexibility in an all mode unit, look to Kantronics. We've got it all together in the Kantronics All Mode.

Suggested Retail \$319.00

KAM's FEATURES

- Transmit and receive CW 6-99, RTTY/ASCII 45-300 baud, ARQ, FEC, SELFEC, Listen ARQ, VHF and HF Packet.
- HF and VHF radio ports.
- Command driven by your computer with over 100 software commands.
- User programmable baud rates for RTTY/ASCII—selectable in one-baud increments.
- User programmable MARK and SPACE tones on HF, you choose the tones.
- Selective RTTY Autostart operation.
- Separate CW demodulator filter with programmable center frequency and bandwidth.
- Separate CW keying relay for positive or negative keying.
- 12-pole programmable switched capacitance input filtering.
- Quartz synthesized AFSK or direct FSK operation.
- RS-232 or TTL level operation by jumper selection.
- 16K RAM (expandable to 32K), 256K EPROM, EEPROM for parameter storage.
- Compatible with any computer having an asynchronous serial I/O port.
- FCC Part 15 compliant.

2400 BPS Packet Video or Basic Packet Video
VHS or BETA - \$25 (includes shipping)

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UTU-TERM/PACTERM for IBM and compatibles.
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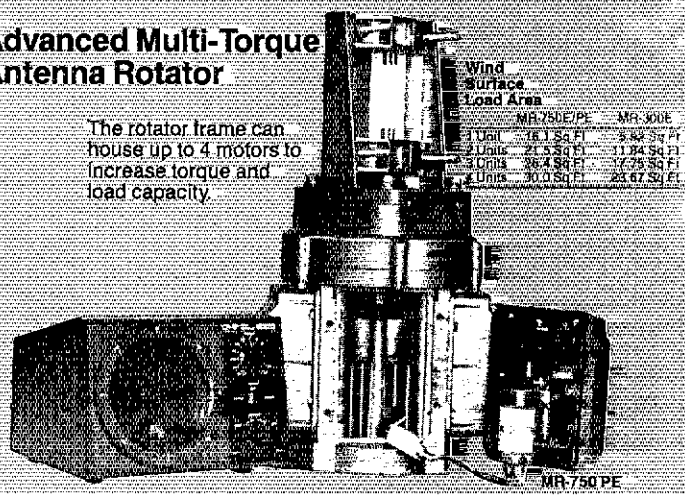
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Superior Ham Accessories

Advanced Multi-Torque Antenna Rotator

The rotator frame can house up to 4 motors to increase torque and load capacity.



| Wind Surface Load Area | MR-750E/PE | MR-300E |
|------------------------|------------|-------------|
| 1 Unit | 16.1 Sq Ft | 8.42 Sq Ft |
| 2 Units | 21.3 Sq Ft | 11.24 Sq Ft |
| 3 Units | 26.4 Sq Ft | 17.75 Sq Ft |
| 4 Units | 30.0 Sq Ft | 23.67 Sq Ft |

Each unit is equipped with a Super Wedge and Clutch brake system (Slip clutch type) that works independently from the main frame gear train and protects the total mechanism from excessive torque.

Low voltage (24VAC) motors... low-cost 6-wire control cable... can be installed on the same base as a TEXEX unit.

Specifications

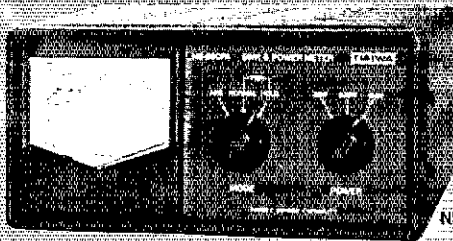
Rotator Unit

| Rotation time | MR-750E/PE | | MR-300E |
|------------------------------|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | 60 Hz | 58 seconds (60 Hz input) | 33 seconds (60 Hz input) |
| 50 Hz | 70 seconds (50 Hz input) | 39 seconds (50 Hz input) | |
| Output torque Brake power | 1 motor | 610 inch/lbs | 220 inch/lbs |
| | | 5,200 inch/lbs | 1,700 inch/lbs |
| | 2 motor | 1,200 inch/lbs | 440 inch/lbs |
| | | 9,600 inch/lbs | 3,500 inch/lbs |
| 3 motor | 1,800 inch/lbs | 650 inch/lbs | |
| | 13,900 inch/lbs | 5,200 inch/lbs | |
| 4 motor | 2,400 inch/lbs | 870 inch/lbs | |
| | 18,300 inch/lbs | 7,000 inch/lbs | |
| Rotation angle | 375 degrees | | |
| Permissible mast size | 1 1/2 - 2 1/2 inch (38 - 63 mm) < diameter > | | |
| Control cable | 6-wire cable 0.5sq - 1.25sq (AWG16/18/20 etc.) | | |
| Continuous operation | 5 minutes Max. permissible | | |
| Dimensions | 15.6" H x 8.43" W x 8.43" D (397 mm x 214 mm x 214 mm) | | |
| Unit weight | 16.5 lbs (7.5 kg) < with 1 motor unit fitted > | | |

Controller Unit

| | CR-4 (for MR-750E/MR-300E) | CR-4P (for MR-750PE) |
|-------------------|--|----------------------|
| Power source | 117 V AC (50/60 Hz) | |
| Power consumption | 200 W (with 4 drive motors) | |
| Operating voltage | 24 V AC | |
| Dimensions | 4.9" H x 7.1" W x 6.9" D (125 mm x 180 mm x 175 mm) | |
| Weight | 9 lbs (4 kg) | |
| Operation | Manual | Manual/Pre-set |

New Cross Needle SWR/Power Meters for All Bands



15° angle face for easy reading and operation

NS-660PA

| Model* | Freq. Range Int. Sensor | Forward Power | Tolerance Full Scale | Connectors |
|-----------|-------------------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|
| NS-660A | 1.8-150 MHz | 30/300 W/3 kW | ±10% | SO-239 |
| NS-660PA | 1.8-150 MHz | 30/300 W/3 kW | ±10% Av Pwr ±15% PEP | SO-239 |
| NS-663A/N | 140-525 MHz | 30/300 W/3 kW | ±10% | SO-239/N Type |
| NS-66A | 900 MHz-1.3 GHz | 1.5/15/60 W | ±10% | N Type |

*Optional sensors adapt each meter for use on other bands.



External Sensors (For indoor/outdoor use)

Permit operation over range of 1.8 MHz through 1.3 GHz. Optional for use with NS-660 series meters.
 U-66H, 1.8-150 MHz, Max 3 kW, SO-239 Connectors
 U-66V, 140-525 MHz, Max 300W, SO-239 Connectors
 U-66VN, 140-525 MHz, Max 300W, N Type Connectors
 U-66S1, 900 MHz-1.3 GHz, Max 60W, N Type Connectors
 SO-20 60 ft. Cable with connectors for use with remote sensors

SWR & POWER CROSS NEEDLE METERS

CN-720B
 Frequency Range: 1.8-150 MHz
 Power: 3 Ranges (Forward, 20/200/2000 W)
 (Reflected, 4/40/400 W)

NS-448
 900 MHz-1.3 GHz
 (Forward 5/20 W)
 (Reflected 1.6/6.6 W)
 Separate Sensor Type

CN-520
 Frequency Range: 1.8-60 MHz
 Power Range: 200/2000 W

CN-550
 144-250 MHz
 20/200 W

CN-410M
 Frequency Range: 3.5-150 MHz
 Power Range: Forward 15 W/150 W
 Reflected 5 W/50 W

CN-460M
 140-450 MHz
 15 W/150 W
 5 W/50 W

CN-465M
 140-450 MHz
 15 W/75 W
 5 W/25 W

Back Lit, with mobile bracket.

LA-2035R **POWER AMPLIFIERS** **LA-2155W**

| Band: | LA-2035R | LA-2065R | LA-4040R | LA-2155W |
|--------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------|
| 144-148 MHz | 144-148 MHz | 430-450 MHz | 144-148 MHz | |
| Input Power: | 0.5-3 W | 0.5-5 W | 10 W | 10-35 W |
| Max. Output Power: | 30 W plus | 60 W plus | 35 W | 30-160 W |
| Pre-Amp (Gain) | 15 dB | | | |

Variable Output POWER SUPPLIES

| Model | IMAX (CONT.) | Variable Output VDC | POWER SUPPLIES |
|----------|--------------|---------------------|----------------|
| PS-51XM | 5.8A/5A | 9-15 | |
| PS-120M | 12A/10A | 9-15 | |
| PS-30XM | 31A/24A | 1-15 | |
| PS-60MD* | 56A/44A | 13.8* | |

*Sub-DC Outlets: 10.6A/1-15 VDC
 **Fixed Output Voltage

ANTENNA TUNERS

CNW-419 **CNW-51B** **CNW-419** **CL-880** **CL-880 (no metering)** **CNW-919**

Frequency Range: 3.5-30 MHz (8 bands) 1.8-30 MHz (17 bands) 1.8-30 MHz (17 bands) 140-150 MHz
 Power: 1 kW CW (50% duty) 200 W CW (3.5-30 MHz) 200W CW (3.5-30 MHz) 200W CW
 Rating: 100W CW (1.8-3.4 MHz) 100W CW (1.8-3.4 MHz) 100W CW (1.8-3.4 MHz) 10-250ohm
 Output: 10-250/25-100 ohm 10-250 ohm 10-250 ohm
 Impedance: (On 3.5 MHz)

AUDIO FILTERS

AF-806K **AF-806K**

Four stages of filtering... variable bandwidth over broad range... razor sharp CW reception... built-in speaker... PLL Tone Decoder circuitry

ELECTRONIC KEYS **DK-210**

Sharpen your "fist" with Daiwa precision!

COAXIAL SWITCHES
 PAT. No. 59-000803

| | CS-201 | CS-201G | CS-401 | CS-401G | CS-4 |
|----------------|------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Position | 2 position | 2 position | 4 position | 4 position | 4 position |
| Frequency | 600 MHz | 1.3 GHz | 600 MHz | 1.3 GHz | 1.3 GHz |
| Connectors | SO-239 | N type | SO-239 | N type | BNC type |
| VSWR | Below 1:1.2 | | | | |
| Insertion Loss | Less than 0.2 dB | | | | |

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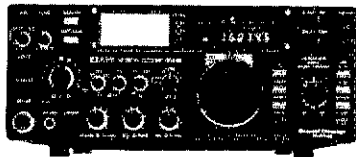
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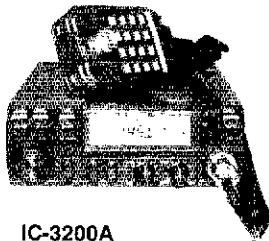
IC-745



IC-R7000



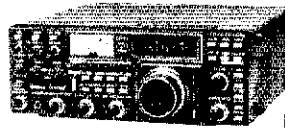
IC-28A
IC-28H



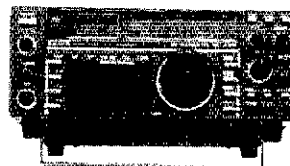
IC-3200A



IC-02AT
IC-04AT
IC-2AT
IC-3AT
IC-4AT



IC-751A



IC-735



IC-R71A

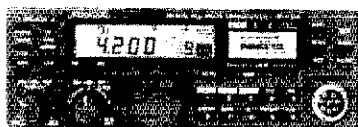
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TR-2600A
TR-3600A

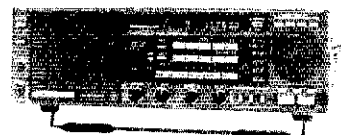


TR-751A

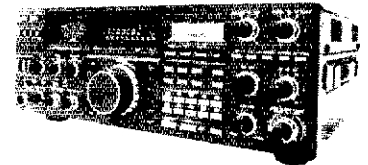


TM-2530A
TM-2550A
TM-3530A

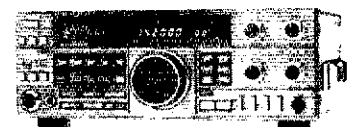
TH-21AT
TH-31AT
TH-41AT



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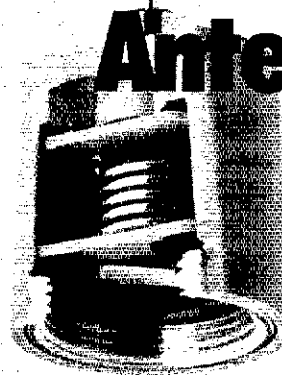
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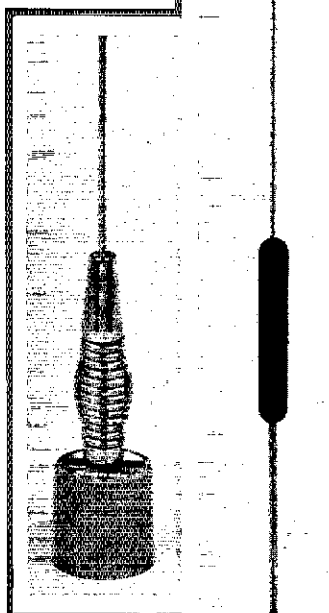


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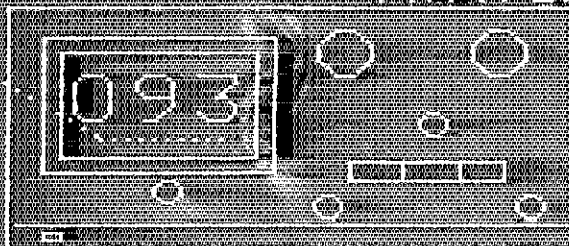


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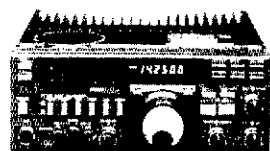
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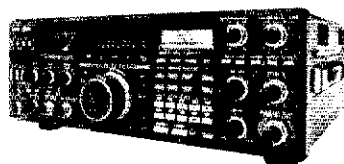
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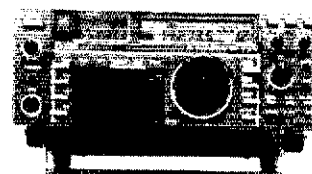


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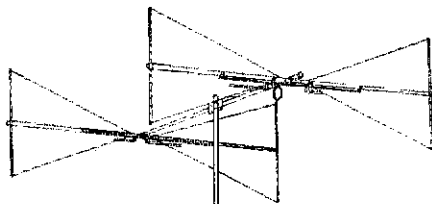
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sessions with 854 QNI & 22 QTC. Albany Co ARES Net had 21 QNI. Sweetwater Co. 2M Net had 44 QNI. Traffic: NN7H 205, W7HBA 87, K7HBB 8. W7COK recovering very well from recent surgery.

SOUTHEASTERN DIVISION

ALABAMA: SM, Joseph E. Smith, WA4RNP—STM: N4JAW. SGL: KA4WVU. BM: KF4VV. OO/A AUX: AA4BL. TC: N4AU. ATC: WB4BYQ. ACC: WA4RNP. "act" SEC: WA4RNP. I have appointed W4QAT, Pat Patterson, of Tuscaloosa as the new AENB net manager. Pse give him your support. Huntsville and B'ham have really turned out the public service work last month with three apiece. These efforts, on the part of any club, promote public awareness and are the best way for your club to establish a "working" relationship in your community, also it's a lot of fun. I am still thinking about a packet radio net for the section (possibly on the HF bands) so if you are interested, pse drop me a line and give me your views. I hope that Santa Drops into your shack just what you have been wanting. Traffic: CANID reports 634 messages in 30 sessions with DRN5 rep 100% by WA4JDH, W4CKB, and NW4X. DRN5 reports 641 messages in 60 sessions with Alabama rep 85% by WA4JDH, W4CKB, NW4X and W4WJF. AEND reports 53 messages passed in 30 sessions with other nets represented by WA4JDH, WD4NYL, KJ4MG, W4DEU and N4DC6. AENB reports 33 messages passed in 31 sessions with RN5 represented by WA4JDH, W4CKB, W4QAT, N4W4X and WA4PIZ. Brass: Founded August WA4JDH. PSR: WA4JDH, W4CKB and WA4RNP. Totals: WA4JDH: 657, W4CKB 123, WD4NYL 50, WA4RNP 49, K4AOZ 48, W4WJF 18, W4DGH 10, WB4TVY 4. Seven Three, Joe.

GEORGIA: SM, Eddy Kosobucki, K4JNL—ASM & BM: K4VHC. SEC: NC4E. STM: WB4WQ. ACC: WA4ABY. OOC: NA4I. PIC: WB4DEB. SGL: W4RNP. TC: WD4PAI. GN NM: WB4DVZ. GCN NM: W4HON. GSSBN NM: KA4HHE. GSN NM: W4WXA. GA ARES NM: NC4E. QCWA NM: K4VN. Well 1986 is almost history & I do want once agn thank all u FB GA hams for the support given during the past year. We have made many strides & I hope that '87 will be even more fruitful. One more time I want all of u to remember that if ur club or group is planning a Hamfest in 1987 to please contact Frank Butler, W4RH, the SE Division Director or me for the necessary forms. By us having the dates etc., we can avoid conflict in our section & neighboring states. Colquitt County HRS once agn getting deeply involved with SUNBELT EXPO '86. Trx to Gwinnett County ARS & area hams, who furnished communications for the Gwinnett County Club Picnic Weds. Atlanta ARC new officers are: Pres: N4IBW. VP: WD4AGW. Sec: N4MAQ. Treas: WA4ABY. Act: N4LPU. Georgia SSB Assn. elected KA4HHE Pres., KF4FG VP, W4HON Sec/Treas., Dir: N4DOM & WA4EPK. W4TOW was the Georgia Amateur of the year. The award was given posthumously as "DOC" became a Silent Key. Albany RC once agn assisted with the annual Pecan Festival. Trx to the Atlanta ARC for the FB welcome given me on my club visit. If ur an ARRL member & think that u can qualify for an OO appointment contact NA4I the GA section OO Coordinator or me for the form CD-187. This is the month of the HOLIDAY SEASON, I hope that all of u and ur families enjoy their together. Traffic: WD4COL 238, WB4DVZ 116, WB4VCL 115, W4PIB 85, K4MCG 70, KF4FG 42, K4BA 29, AA4V 28, AA4V 28, AA4V 27, W9NXC 27, W4HON 28, K4NM 23, N4MWR 8, W4QHH 5.

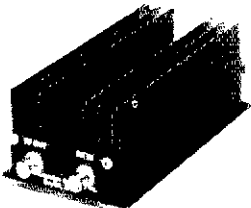
NORTHERN FLORIDA: SM, Roy Mackey, N4ADI—ACC: WD4RIQ. BM: KB4B. COOP: K4LJE. PIC: WA4PJQ. SEC: WA4PUP. SGL: KC4N. STM: WB4GHU. TC: N4KF. NOFL now has complete staff and we are geared to assist you or your club in reaching for new goals. Several of our Affiliated Clubs have had problems with keeping enough ARRL members on their rolls to maintain the Affiliation that requires 51% of the club as ARRL members. A suggestion to help get your Affiliated Club an extra \$2.00 and also to maintain your ARRL membership is to add the date of expiration of each ARRL member's dues to the clubs roster sheet, so the Treasurer can also remind them to pay their dues thru the club. If the membership chairman also watches the list it will give you more chances to keep up the memberships. Another way is to participate in the Club Challenge and get \$5.00 for every new member, but your club has to be an affiliated club to participate. Contact WD4RIQ for his help. If your club has any other ideas along this line we'd like to hear from you. The Volunteer Examiners in Central Florida have been conducting FCC Exams every two months, usually on the First Saturday, next sessions will be Nov 1, 1986 and Jan 3, 1987. Call N4ADI in Mailand for details. There are between 15 and 25 examiners who help each session. The pass rate is near the National average of 60% and we feel this is a good way to keep our Amateur Radio operator ranks growing and improving. If you want to help us out, call us at N4ADI. Traffic: WX4H 593, N4PL 392, W7AY 232, KB2L 229, KC4VK 219, WA4QXT 194, WD4IO 178, AA4HT 142, KB4L 131, N4GUM 129, WD4IU 94, W4MGO 91, N4JAJ 88, KD4K 88, WC4D 59, N4EDH 49, NS4C 48, W4KX 46, NF4C 40, WA4SXW 39, N4OX 39, WB4FJY 30, W7YWF 30, KB4FY 28, K4CQ 27, W4LDY 26, WA4EYU 25, W4DTV 23, WA4PUP 22, NQ4P 19, KF4GY 18, WD4RIQ 15, WD4HBP 14, N4ENL 14, WB4AWG 13, WD4HUZ 12, KJ4HS 11, KA4KAH 11, WD4RJI 10, N4BQE 4. (Aug) WD4RJI 10, WB4TZR 10, KJ4PA 6.

SOUTHERN FLORIDA: SM, Richard D. Hill, WA4PFK—SEC: W4SS. STM: K4ZK. TC: KI4T. BM: WD4KBW. PIC: W4WYR. SGL: KC4N. OOC: W4TAH. ACC: WA4NBE. KB4T has requested that he be relieved as manager of the ARRL Information Net due to work and other conflicts. Many thanks Frank, for a great job! You have a booming signal all over Florida! WA4PFK has assumed responsibility for the ARRL Information Net which will be on the air on the 1st of AM on 3940 kHz, NCSs for the first, second, third, fourth and fifth Saturday of each month are respectively, W4WYR, WD4KBW, W4TAH, WD4RIQ and WA4NBE. WA4NBE will also act as sub if anyone should have to miss. Checkins have held up well over the summer and conditions have not been too bad. In fact they have been great compared to the problems some other nets have experienced. Hope many will QNI and that all will listen. W4TAH has started a monthly (more or less) newsletter to the Official Observer Stations in an effort to increase coordination among them. The Martin County ARA's newsletter, the Common Emitter, provides the information that K4ZK is having his carport remodeled into a ham shack. The bad part of this is, according to Bill, that he has to be out of the sack by 0800 when the workmen arrive! That is really a bloody shame—H! A letter from W4SME indicates he expects to be back in Southern Florida about the first of November. Had a nice message from KY0T and N4DIN—they are now sailing to South Africa. KY0T also sent his best 73 to all his friends on the CW traffic nets. WD4KBW reports 206 bulletins sent in September by AA4BN 14, W4DL 45, WA4EIC 71, W4ESH 7, WT4F 6, KA4GUS 21, K4IEK 16, WD4KBW 12, AA4M14. 73 de WA4PFK. Traffic: W3CUL 2789, W3VR 914, WA4PFK 348, W4NFK 198, K4EUK 187, WA4EIC 150, K4ZK 132, K4IA 125, WB4WYG 124, AA4BN 113, KA4GUS 108,

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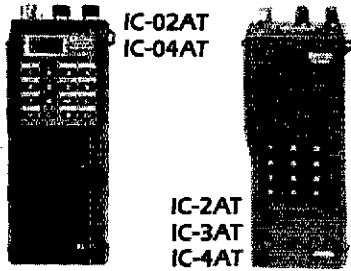
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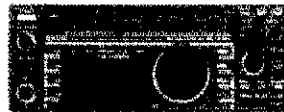


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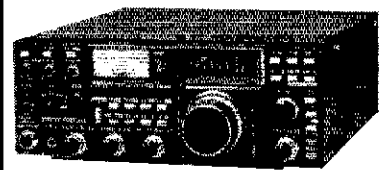
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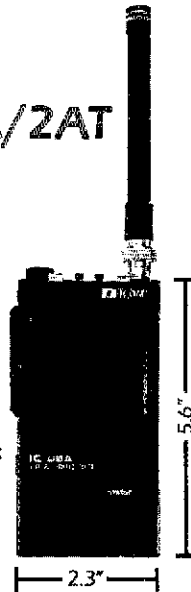
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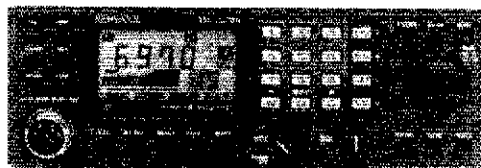
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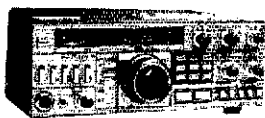
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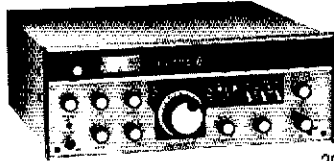
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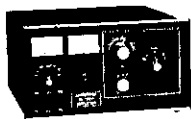
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6 Frequency Bands

| Band | Frequency range | Tuning interval |
|------|--|------------------|
| PSB | 144 - 174 MHz | 5kHz |
| AIR | 108 - 136 MHz | 25kHz |
| FM | 76 - 108 MHz | 50kHz |
| AM | SW 1801 - 2194 kHz (1803 - 2194 kHz) | 1kHz |
| | MW 531 - 1602 kHz | 10kHz (9 kHz) |
| | LW 150 - 529 kHz (150 - 530 kHz) | 1kHz |

7 Functions on LCD Display

Indicates the band being received

Frequency being received

The large black dot indicates that the frequency is memorized to the 3 key.

The small black dot indicates that the relay function is activated for the 3 key

Indicates that the input frequency is out of range

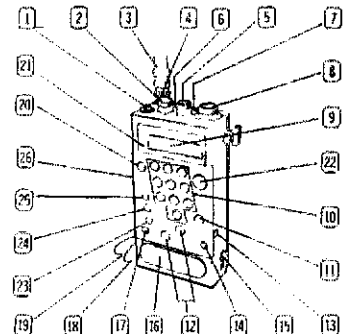
Indicates that the priority function is activated

Indicates that the program function is activated

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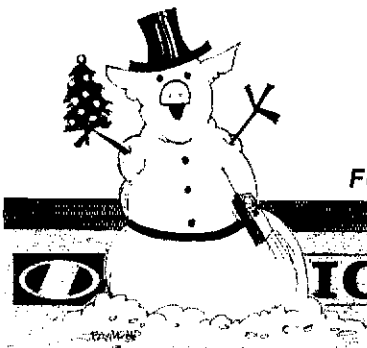


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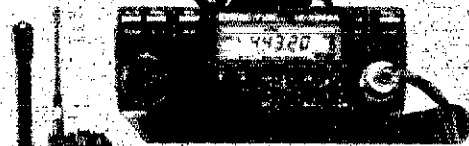
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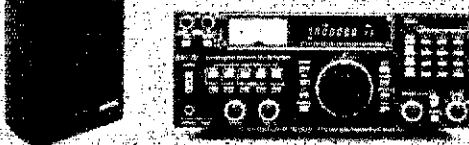
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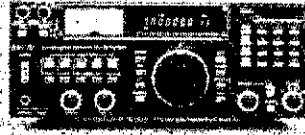
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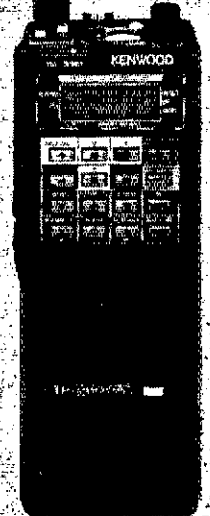
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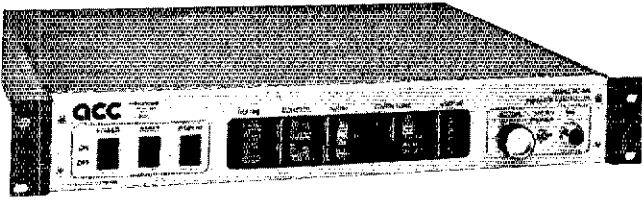
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contributed to our present and future, not personality kids, but really true blooded hams interested in the future of Ham radio, willing to give a little of themselves for just one year in return for the many pleasures Ham radio has given them. Nominate them for whatever office you feel they deserve. That's what we need! The "BIG" and very important meeting of the year. The final selection of the Club officers; the BIG vote. Come to this meeting or don't complain later. It's your club! Make this meeting above all! CONVENTION, OCCARO—HAMCOM-88 planning is well on the way with Chairman Len Gerardi, N6CH at the helm. John KD7XG, Orange Section TC has made four club presentations this month, with the ARRL N1I Convention at San Diego thrown in. I return to the conclusion that our modes/bands/areas there are basically three kinds of hams; those that invent new modes/methods, those that develop practical uses for the new modes/methods, and those that put these various modes/methods to use sooner or later in their everyday operating. Each of these groups is essential to the health of Amateur Radio. How very dull it would be if something new and exciting wasn't always looming on the horizon. Practical uses for new developments always make operating more exciting/enjoyable for many hams. Last, but not the least, if it weren't for the day-to-day users, there probably wouldn't be Amateur Radio. The radio spectrum is a very precious commodity, and it is usually a use or lose proposition for all set. The teamwork of these three kinds of hams is what makes Amateur Radio tick. It is the reason Amateur Radio has evolved from the 1923 spark gap to the computer automated satellite stations. Whatever part of Amateur Radio you choose to fit into, above all else enjoy it! Rest assured that all facets of Amateur Radio contribute to its advancement. On that note, The AMSET Tech Achievement award has been awarded to our own TC John KD7XG for capturing telemetry from Morse on the space shuttle thru OSCAR 10. Good show OM. Ernie WA6QCA, STM; PSHR WF6O, W6QCA, W6QBZ, BPL WF6O.

| NET | FREQ | SEC | QNI | TFC | NM | TIME |
|-------|---------|-----|-----|-----|--------|------|
| SCN/1 | 3598 | 30 | 238 | 261 | WF6O | 1830 |
| SCN/2 | 3598 | 26 | 128 | 31 | WF6O | 2015 |
| SCN/V | 148.645 | 30 | 404 | 297 | WA6QCA | 2100 |

Traffic: WF6O 593, W6QBZ 180, KA8HJK 156, N6GQT 126, K6DD 120, WA6QCA 93, K6ZCE 72, AD8A 48, W6CPB 30, KA8TND 7.

SAN DIEGO: SM, Arthur R. Smith, W6INI—STM: N6GW, SEC: W6INI, PIO: K6GLF, TC: N6NR, New EC for Eastern Dist of S D County is N6NKJ. Can you imagine the chaos on the repeater bands if frequency selection were a "free for all"? Our tradition of self-regulation is manifested by the repeater coordinating organizations which maintain order on repeater bands. Recent changes in FCC regs (PR85-22) give official recognition to these groups. Your support is vital to their existence. Join those coordinating your local area. The 220 Club of SD hosted the Oct meeting of the 220 SMA (the 220 coordinator for Southern Calif). Join your local club. The ARC of El Cajon meets on second Thursday at Parkway Junior High School, near Fletcher Pky & Dallas, La Mesa, at 1930. Visitors welcome. The club's repeater, WA6RGS, in SanDiego, is on 148.19(+). To encourage actively among club members a WAMO (Worked All Members Only) award is given for on-the-air contacts. Club leaders with over 300 contacts are KD6PZ, K6DS. Have you checked the expiration date of your license recently? NCTN met 29 times, handled 56 msgps. Traffic: N4KRA 103, N6GW 40.

SANTA BARBARA: SM, Byron Looney, K6FI—Santa Barbara County OES and Public Health sponsored a disaster drill using AFES in Sept. Many lessons learned but, most important, 2M antennas now installed on hospitals in Lompoc and Vandenberg AFB. Our next Section Meeting being scheduled for December...Contact your EC for date and time. Latest appointment is Tony Tonkin, N6AJA, who has agreed to take on Dec for Santa Barbara County. I frequently get calls asking for info re VE schedules. If your club or group is conducting tests, please send a card as I only receive info where ARRL is the EC, and this is often delayed. SBARC van was at the San Diego Convention...I take a bow, fellows. Traffic: W6NOR 126, N6HYM 24, N6FOU 20.

WEST GULF DIVISION

NORTHERN TEXAS: SM, Phil Clements, K5PC—Asst. SM: K5MXQ ACC: N5IV, SEC: W5GPO, TC: W5LNL, STM: A5EJ, BM: W5QXK, PIO: K5HGL, OOC: W5JBP, SGL: W5UXP, George Lyons, K5MXQ, has been appointed Asst. SM. He will be meeting the NTS nets and soliciting your stn. activity and PSN monthly reports, and serving as my rep. Reports must reach him by the 5th of each month, the printing deadline for QST. Charles Byars, W5GPO, has been reappointed Section Emergency Coordinator. He is already hard at work on a recruiting drive to make our section 100%, with an active ARES unit in each county. The ARES districts will be redrawn in January when the new West Texas Section is formed. I am sure Charles would like friends from all DEC's on how the new district lines should be drawn to match repeater coverages etc. so that DEC's can more easily reach their EC's by radio. Our TC, W5LNL, is on "TDY" in the Wash. D.C. area, and meeting and several club meetings and seminars in "2" land. DEC'IM K5LUP reports that the Northeast Texas TC, and Emer. Net had QNI of 65, QTC 8 in 8 sessions in Sept. Attn: "Packeteers", we need someone to form a Northern Texas Section Packet Emergency Net to test our capabilities and coverage and be "in place" before a disaster strikes. Any takers?! An open note to the 900 ARRL members and all the Leadership Officials who will be in the new West Texas Sec. Jan. 1; it has been my pleasure working with you these last 10 years. Thanks for your dedicated work for the betterment of our hobby and your public service. Good luck on the establishment of our 74th Section! I am sure I can speak for W5KR and myself that we are committed to doing all we can to insure a smooth transition. Just let us know if we can help. PSN for Sept. 1: K5MXQ, W5GPO, W5JBP, K5SPT, W5GS, K5EVI and K5ADE. Traffic: N5BT 287, W5NT 263, W5VMP 206, K5SPT 165, K5SRC 142, W5OYL 139, W5GS 90, K5MXQ 87, K5AZK 85, W5HML 83, K5EVI 58, K5ADE 51, N5HJ 40, K5UL 31, W5E2T 19, K5QYV 13, N5JUI 7.

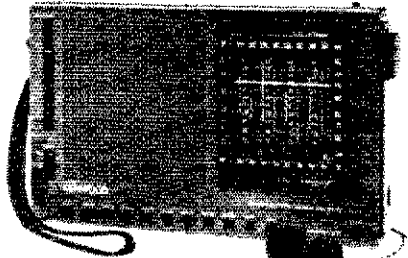
OKLAHOMA: SM, Bill Goswick, K5WG—The OK Section owes a debt of gratitude to Dave Cox, N5N, the previous SM. Dave worked long and hard for the section during his term, going well beyond the call of duty. He expanded the role of SM into many new areas and did much to promote amateur radio and the League within the section. He has been a valuable source of information and guidance for me, and his help is greatly appreciated. Well done, Dave. Congrats to Sam Sitton, K5X on being appointed an Asst. Dir. Feel free to contact Sam regarding ARRL policy matters. Congrats also to John Thomason, W5SYY, on being appointed the PIO for the section. John is looking for PLAs to assist him as the state; if you are interested, please contact him. Does your club have a committee to investigate and resolve RFI complaints? If so, please let me know. Many thanks to those who helped provide emergency communications during the Sept-Oct

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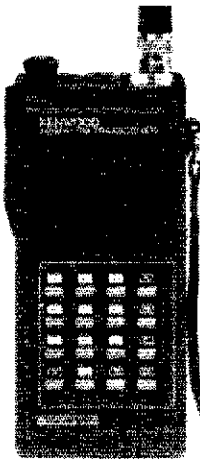
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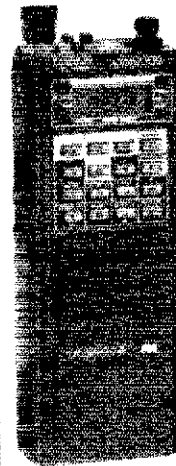


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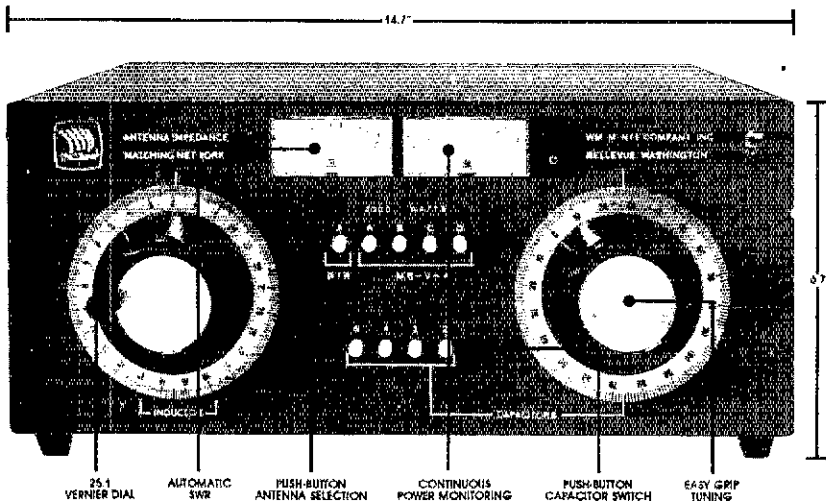
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Model Options. MB-IV-A1 includes all MB-V-A features less antenna switch and balun. MB-IV-A2 is identical to MB-IV-A1 with the addition of a triple core balun.

* 1.4 MHz will not tune on some antennas.

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floods. A happy Thanksgiving to all. Traffic: W5AS 384, KV5X 190, W5RB 157, NQ50 148, NQ5W 120, N5IKN 105, NX5E 91, WA5OLV 71, K5GBN 59, WD5IFB 48, NB5N 46, N5IXV 32, K5CAY 30, W5VLW 27, W5VOR 25, WA5ZOO 23, W5SUG 17. (Aug) KV5X 101, WA5OGC 31.

SOUTHERN TEXAS: SM, Art Ross, W5KR—ASM; N5TC, STM; K5QEW, SEC; K5KPI, OOC; WA2VJL, PIO; WA5UZZB, BM; W5OVH, TC; NZ5U. The PIO—Public Information Officer—is a relatively new appointive office in the ARRL field service. We once "hid our heads under a bushel." Our aim now is to tell the world about the good things done by Amateur Radio. The PIO has a group of helpers known as PIAs—Public Information Assistants—who gather information and help spread the good words. Each club should have a PIA to help in that spreading, to tell everyone of its good activities. South Texas Section has WA5UZZB as PIO. His assistants (PIAs) are WA5BTO, K5SEEC, N5FIX, K5HMB, N5HPR, N5IDD, K5EOG, K5OGA, K5PFE and WA5WCY. Got in touch with WA5UZZB if one of the listed PIAs is not a member of your club. You'll be glad you did. The word is out on the ARRL's "Youth in Amateur Radio" program. Do all you can to spread the word and to help prospective young artists. (Another reason for becoming a PIA.) Kendall ARS reports K5MOF finally won the "worked all counties" award! Williamson County ARC's VE team held a special exam session for a visually handicapped applicant; K55ADG successfully upgraded from Novice to General. Nice work, gang! VEs from three of the Rio Grande Valley Clubs held a similar session; word not received at report time on outcome. Hill County ARC, Kerrville, VE test session produced four upgrades: K5JFA to Technician; K5V5X to General; N5FJD and K5SEQ to Extra. Congratulations all around. PIA N5FIX reports NARS (Houston) has full participation in Houston HAM-COM, including the transmitter hunt; NARS is coordinating visits to actual Ham Shacks by Boy Scouts during the BSA Jamboree-on-the-air; they have been listed in a BSA district news letter and in a local flyer; is providing communications for Lions Club International Eye Bank Bike Ride. CAND Mgr W5KLV reports 634 messages in 30 sessions; DRNS represented 100%; South Texas stations K05KQ, W5KLV, W55FQU, W55EPA, N5DFO, W5SUDP, N5XV and N5CRU. DRNS Mgr W55YDD reports 681 messages in 60 sessions; South Texas reported 100% by W5CTZ, N5XV, K05KQ, N5DFO, AJ5K, W5KLV, W55EPA, W55FQU, WA5ZJY, N5BHQ and W55YDD. ORS K5CVD elected to Net Mgr of Central Gulf Coast Hurricane Net, to be Asst Net Mgr until installed as NM January 1, 1987. OBS W5KLV reports 13 ARRL bulletins, 28 satellite bulletins, 3 propagation forecasts, 3 DX bulletins, 4 CRRL bulletins, given 180 readings on 8 nets. NZ5J reports K5DYB is now WQ5C. PIA/ORS/ATC WA5WCY is now radio technician for Houston PD; is restoring Viking Ranger II, Hammarland HQ-170 revd and HX-800 xmitr. Traffic: W5GTTZ 298, W5KLV 288, W55YDD 279, W5TFB 231, AJ5K 217, W55GKH 85, W55J 74, W55EPA 73, AC5Z 52, W55FQU 41, WA2VJL 38. (Aug) WD4PPG 21, WA5UZZB 2.



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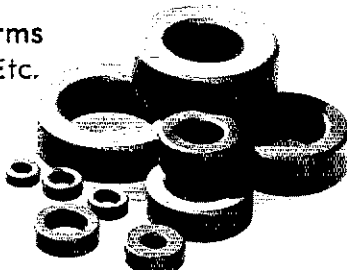
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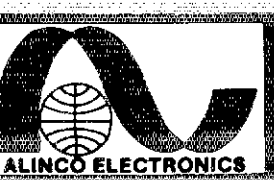
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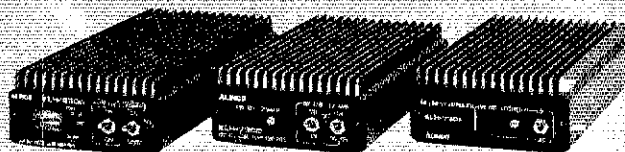


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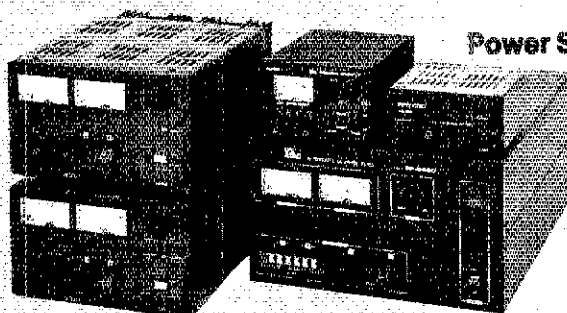
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Matching Vacuum Tube Amplifiers with Solid State Transceivers

ICOM's Tech Talks and discussions at various conventions around the country often uncover some interesting inquiries which are beneficial to the amateur community at large. Since information retained is information lost, we would like to share knowledge of an occasionally misunderstood area with our friends. Specifically, let's consider the question "How can I interface my older style vacuum tube linear amplifier with a modern solid state ICOM transceiver?" This isn't a difficult operation, but it does require some forethought and understanding. Let's take a closer look at that situation.

Older style vacuum tube transceivers and high power linear amplifiers use large relays with wide spaced contacts for their essential transmit/receive switching. Those large relays are necessary because tubes require high voltage and low current for operation, and that high voltage can arc across close spaced contacts. Transmit/receive switching times of those units are not fast, but they were sufficient for their era's technology.

Most modern solid state transceivers utilize high speed diodes and small reed type relays to support their extremely fast transmit/receive switching capabilities. While this arrangement is ideal for full break-in CW, AMTOR, Packet and other popular activities, large relays with long "arm travel distances" can't maintain compatible T/R switching speeds. Likewise, their mated transceiver's reed relay will arc or "stick" from application of excess amplifier T/R switching voltages.

A popular alternative, however, involves using the "barefoot" transceiver for full break-in type activities and using a simple relay interface circuit for including amplifier operation during semi break-in CW and SSB activities. A convenient interfacing circuit is shown in Figure 1, and parts are available at most Radio

Shacks. Merely remember to observe polarities, check the circuit's operation before connection to transceiver and amplifier, and enjoy the results.

A second question concerning ALC interconnections also arises when vacuum tube linear amplifiers are mated with solid state transceivers. Generally speaking, ALC may be visualized as an "original" or "basic" form of RF speech processing. A linear amplifier's ALC control is also a convenient means of decreasing a transceiver's RF output to prevent overdriving that amplifier's input circuit. Since many high power linear amplifiers include vacuum tube compatible ALC voltage (quite high compared to solid state equipment), and since linearity curves of various units are different, ALC lines must usually be left unconnected.

Fortunately, both high performance RF speech processing and front panel adjustment of RF output (not merely mic input level) are included in all ICOM HF transceivers. Many competitive transceivers lack one or both of these capabilities, resulting in less than optimum over-

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Naturally, ICOM'S overall and logical suggestion for station assembly involves using its fully broadbanded and solid state IC-2KL linear amplifier. This deluxe unit features instant on and no tune-up operation, plus it can be interconnected with the station's transceiver for automatically tracking band changes. The IC-2KL'S RF and power supply sections are housed in separate cabinets for easy handling and installation. Its 1,000 watt input power also liberates it from the 240 AC power requirement. A healthy 120 AC outlet is sufficient.

Whether your HF interests include high power SSB, break-in CW, RTTY, AMTOR or Packet activities, ICOM has you covered in top style. Its HF transceivers boast a full one year warranty, and its service centers give the most rapid "turn around" time in the industry. That's possible because ICOM'S new generation amateur gear is exceptionally reliable. It stays in your station rather than waiting its turn in the shop. Performance is the name of the game, and ICOM is...simply the best!

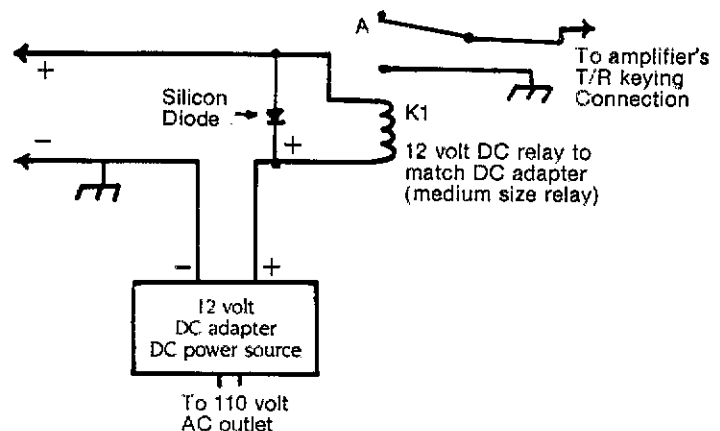


FIGURE 1: AMPLIFIER INTERFACE CIRCUIT

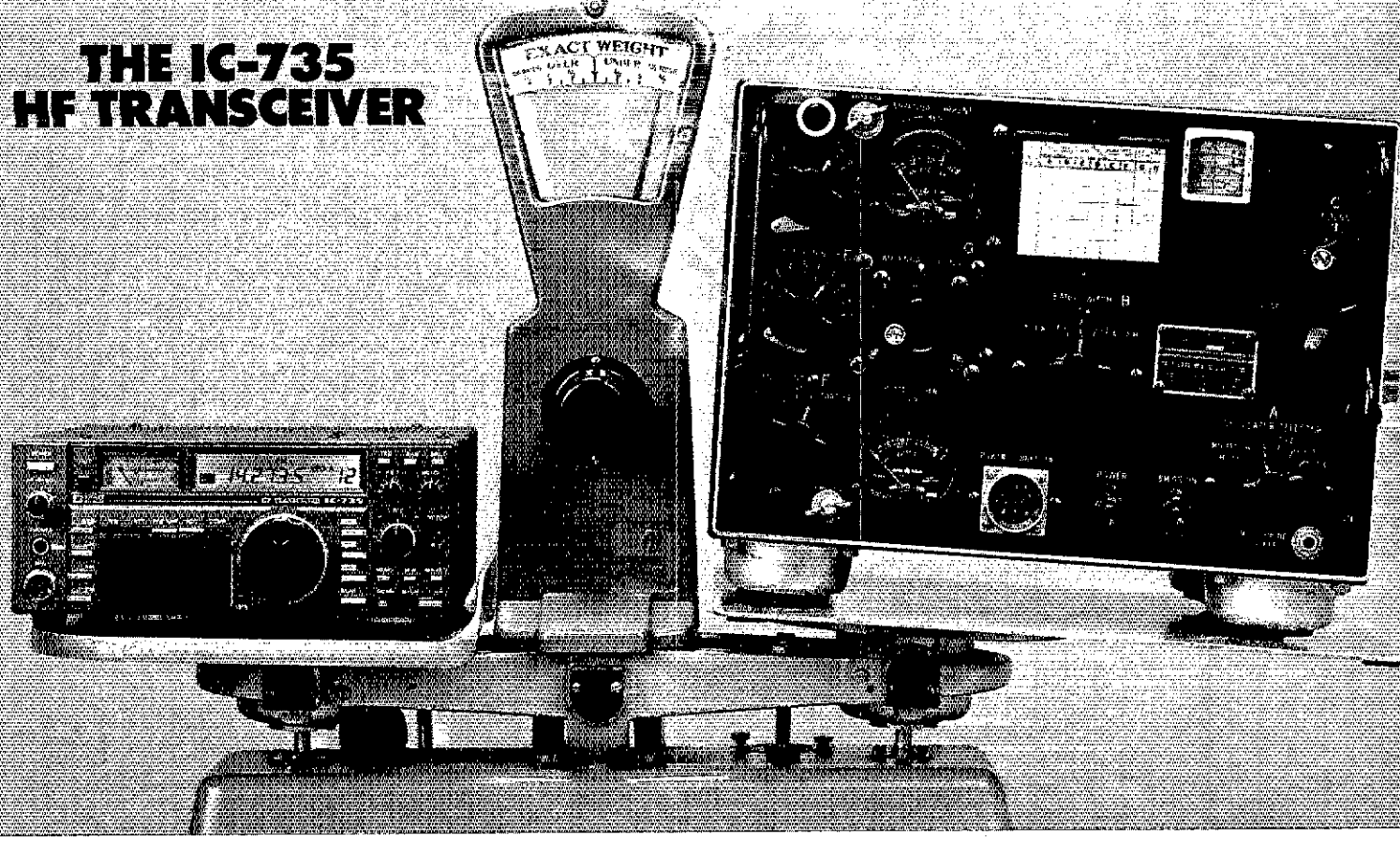
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Ultra Compact. Measures only 3.7 inches high by 9.5 inches wide by 9 inches deep and weighs only 11.1 pounds. Without question, the IC-735 is the best HF transceiver for mobile, marine or base station amateur operation.

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12 Memories. Frequency and MODE may be easily stored and retrieved in the 12 tunable memories.

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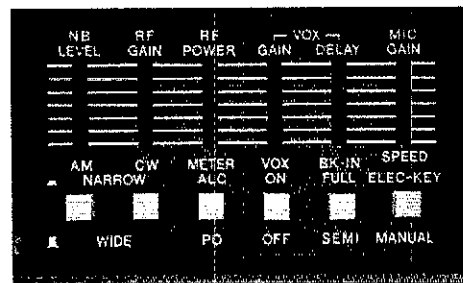
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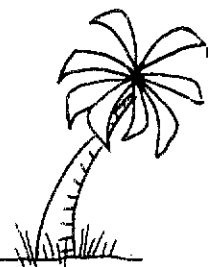
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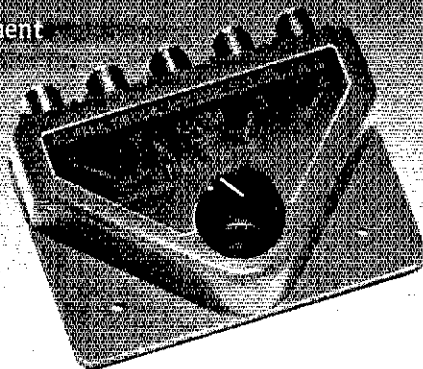
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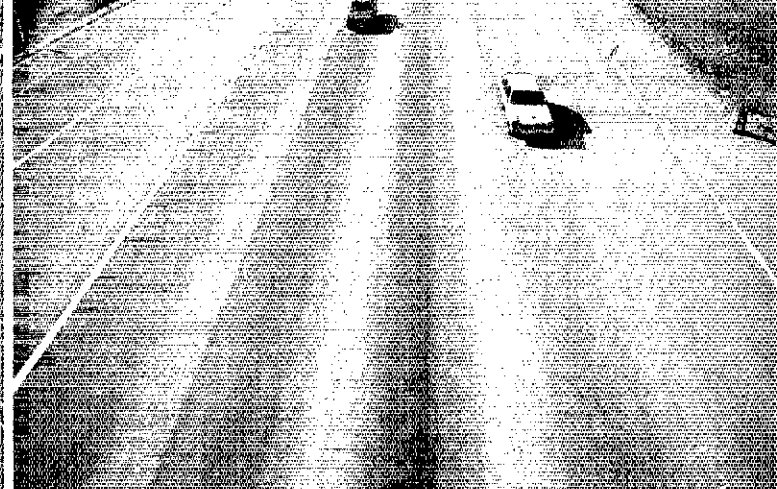
PRETUNED-ASSEMBLED ONLY ONE NEAT SMALL ANTENNA FOR ALL BANDS! EXCELLENT FOR APARTMENTS! IMPROVED DESIGN!

FOR ALL MAKES AMATEUR TRANSCEIVERS! GUARANTEED FOR 2000 HOURS! SSB INPUT FOR NOVICE AND ALL CLASS AMATEURS! CW-AM-FM

COMPLETE with 90 ft. RG58U-52 ohm feedline, and PL259 connector, insulators, 30 ft. 300 lb. test dacron end supports, center connector with built in lightning arrester and static discharge, sealed, weatherproof, traps "X5" wt 3 oz. Low SWR over all bands - Tuners usually NOT NEEDED! Can be used as inverted Y's - stands in attic, on building tops or narrow lots. WORKS ON NEW WARC BANDS! THE ONLY ANTENNA YOU WILL EVER NEED FOR ALL BANDS! NO BALUNS NEEDED!

150-80-40-20-15-10 -- 4 trap- 169 ft. No. 1060E . . . \$134.95
80-40-20-15-10 -- 2 trap- 104 ft. No. 998E . . . \$99.95
40-20-15-10 -- 2 trap -- 54 ft. No. 1001E . . . \$98.95
20-15-10 meter -- 2 trap- 26 ft. No. 1007E . . . \$97.95

SEND FULL PRICE FOR PP DEL IN USA. (Canada is \$5.00 extra for postage etc.) order using VISA - MASTER CARD - AMEX. EXPIRES Ph 1-308-238-5333 week days. We ship in 2-3 days. (Per Cks 1-6 days). All antennas guaranteed for 1 year. 10 day money back trial if returned in new condition! Made in USA. FREE INFO. AVAILABLE ONLY FROM WESTERN ELECTRONICS
Dept. AQ Kearney, Nebraska, 68847



Tired of all the traffic on your band?

Discover the wide open spaces on 220MHz.

ICOM has a commitment to 220MHz.

ICOM has the most complete line of 220MHz gear to take you away from the traffic on other bands.

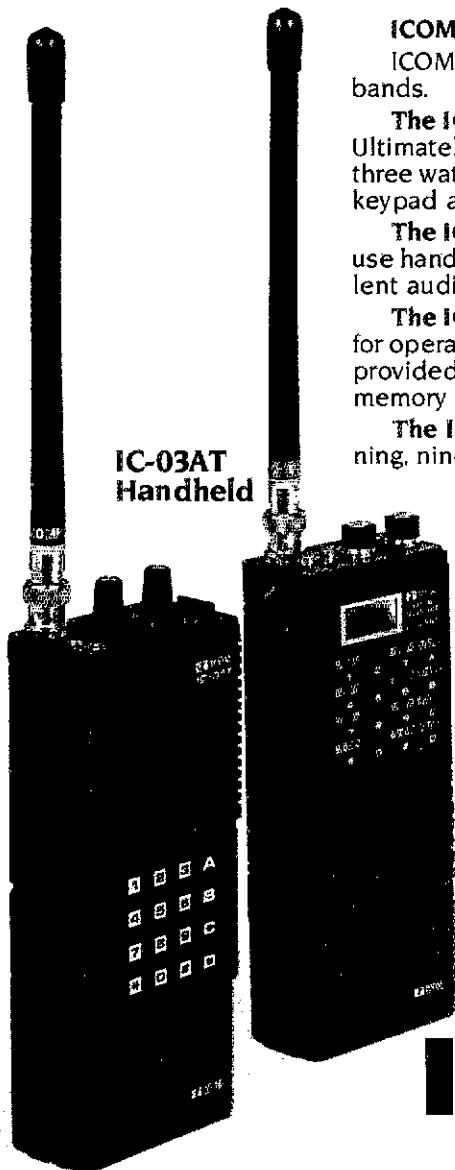
The IC-03AT Handheld reflects uncompromised top-of-the line quality and performance. Ultimately deluxe, with 10 full function memories, scanning, 32 built-in subaudible tones, three watts output (five watts optional) and an LCD readout. Direct frequency entry via DTMF keypad and adjustable offsets for non-standard repeaters.

The IC-3AT Handheld is ICOM's 220MHz version of the world's most popular and easy-to-use handheld. Provides superb transmit and receive performance, 1.5 watts output and excellent audio.

The IC-38A Mobile...ICOM's new compact and easy to operate mobile especially designed for operator convenience. It sports a large LCD readout and band/memory stepping from the provided IC-HM12 mic. Plus 21 memories, receive coverage from 215-230MHz, scanning and memory lock-out.

The IC-37A Mobile...ICOM's slim-line 220MHz mobile. There's band or memory scanning, nine memories, 32 built-in subaudible tones and an LED readout. Plus a reverse switch for offset checks and an internal speaker. Comes with the IC-HM23 DTMF touchtone mic with up/down frequency and memory scan.

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IC-03AT Handheld

IC-3AT Handheld



IC-37A Mobile

IC-38A Mobile

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3150 Premier Drive, Suite 126, Irving, TX 75063

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All stated specifications are approximate and subject to change without notice or obligation. All ICOM radios significantly exceed FCC regulations limiting spurious emissions. 220MHz1086

SOLID STATE DESIGN

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Solid State Design
FOR THE RADIO AMATEUR



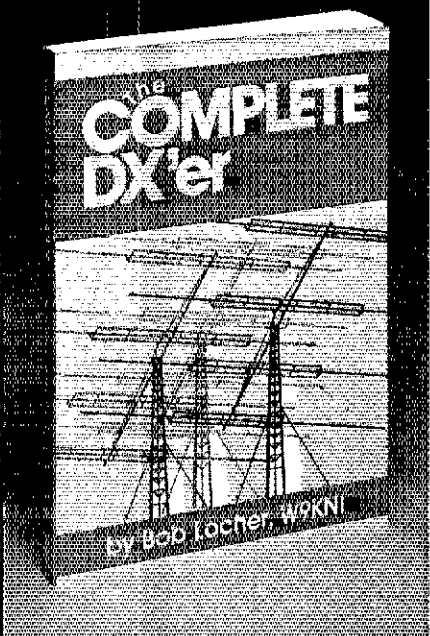
Solid State Design for the Radio Amateur was first released in 1977 as a theoretical and practical guide for the radio amateur interested in using solid-state devices in RF design work. In the just released second printing, the occasional errors and omissions which inevitably creep into a work of this magnitude have been corrected, making this publication even more valuable not only to amateurs, but professional RF designers as well.

Solid State Design is among the select few technical books that have sold more than 50,000 copies. Why has it achieved this enviable sales milestone? For one thing, its 9 chapters and 256 pages are chock full of good basic information on circuit designs and their applications. Much of the data such as transistor modeling, cannot be found in other publications. Some of the topics covered are: basics of transmitter design, power amplifiers, matching networks, receiver design basics, advanced receiver concepts, modulation methods and test equipment. 1st edition, 2nd printing. \$12.00 in US funds. Add \$2.50 for shipping and handling (\$3.50 for UPS).

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DX POWER IS HERE!

THE COMPLETE DX'er

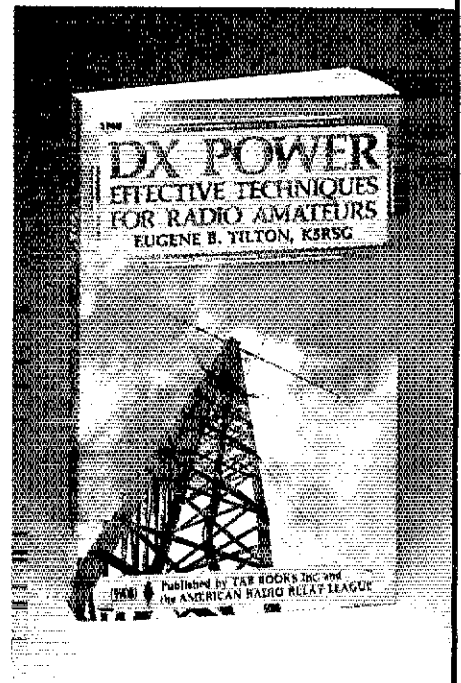


The second great book on DXing is now available! **DX Power** by Eugene B. Tilton, KSRSG tells how to get started working DX and survive in the DX'ers highly charged and competitive world. You'll find tips on cracking pileups, propagation, operating aids, and station design. 244 pages, co-published by ARRL and Tab Books.

The Complete DX'er by Bob Locher, W9KNI covers all important aspects of the DX'ers life both in and out of the pileups: the art of listening, the chase, the capture and the quest for the elusive QSL. Gives advice on equipment and antenna selection. Contains 187 pages of practical information.

Both books are written by avid DX'ers, and you shouldn't be without either of these books. Both are paperbound and sell for \$10.00 each. Add \$2.50 (\$3.50 for UPS) per order for shipping and handling.

DX POWER
EFFECTIVE TECHNIQUES
FOR RADIO AMATEURS
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AZDEN PCS-5000

COMMERCIAL — GRADE



UNPRECEDENTED WIDE FREQUENCY RANGE: Covers 140,000-153,000 MHz in steps that can be set to any multiple of 5 kHz up to 50 kHz.

CAP/MARS/NAVY MARS, BUILT IN: The wide frequency range facilitates use of CAP and ALL MARS FREQUENCIES including NAVY MARS. **COMPARE!**

TINY SIZE: Only 2 inches high, 5 1/4 inches wide and 7 1/4 inches deep!

MICROCOMPUTER CONTROL: Gives you the most advanced operating features available.

UP TO 11 NONSTANDARD SPLITS: **COMPARE** this with other units!

20 CHANNELS OF MEMORY IN TWO SEPARATE BANKS: Retains frequency, offset information, PL tone frequency.

DUAL MEMORY SCAN: Scan memory banks separately or together. **ALL** memory channels are tunable independently. **COMPARE!**

MEMORY SCAN LOCKOUT: Allows you to skip over channels you don't want to scan.

TWO RANGES OF PROGRAMMABLE BAND SCANNING: Limits are quickly reset. Scan ranges separately or together with independently selective steps in each range. **COMPARE!**

BUSY SCAN AND DELAY SCAN: Busy scan stops on an occupied channel. Delay scan provides automatic auto-resume.

DISCRIMINATOR CENTERING (AZDEN EXCLUSIVE PATENT): Always stops on frequency desired when scanning.

PRIORITY MEMORY AND ALERT: Unit constantly monitors one memory channel for signals, alerting you when channel is occupied.

LITHIUM BATTERY BACKUP: Memory information can be stored for up to 5 years even if power is removed.

FREQUENCY REVERSE: Allows you to listen to repeater input frequency.

ILLUMINATED KEYBOARD WITH ACQUISITION TONE: Keys are easily seen in the dark, and actuation is positively verified audibly.

CRISP, BACKLIGHTED LCD DISPLAY: Easily read no matter what the lighting conditions!

DIGITAL S/R F METER: Shows incoming signal strength and relative transmitter power.

MULTI-FUNCTION INDICATOR: Shows a variety of operating parameters on the display.

FULL 16-KEY TOUCHTONE PAD: Keyboard functions as auto-patch when transmitting.

MICROPHONE CONTROLS: Up/down frequency control and priority channel recall.

PL TONE GENERATOR BUILT IN: Instantly program any of the standard PL frequencies into the microcomputer. **COMPARE!**

TRUE FM, NOT PHASE MODULATION: Unsurpassed intelligibility and audio fidelity. **COMPARE!**

HIGH/LOW POWER: Select 25 watts or 5 watts output — fully adjustable.

SUPERIOR RECEIVER: Sensitivity is better than 0.15 microvolt for 20-dB quieting. Commercial-grade design assures optimum dynamic range and noise suppression. **COMPARE!**

DIRECT FREQUENCY ENTRY: Streamlines channel selection and programming.

OTHER FEATURES: Rugged dynamic microphone, built-in speaker, mobile mounting bracket, remote speaker jack, and all cords, plugs, fuses and hardware are included.

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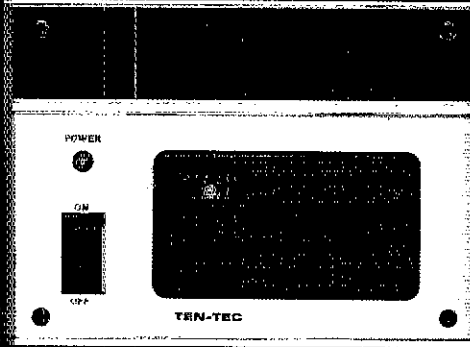


MANUFACTURER:

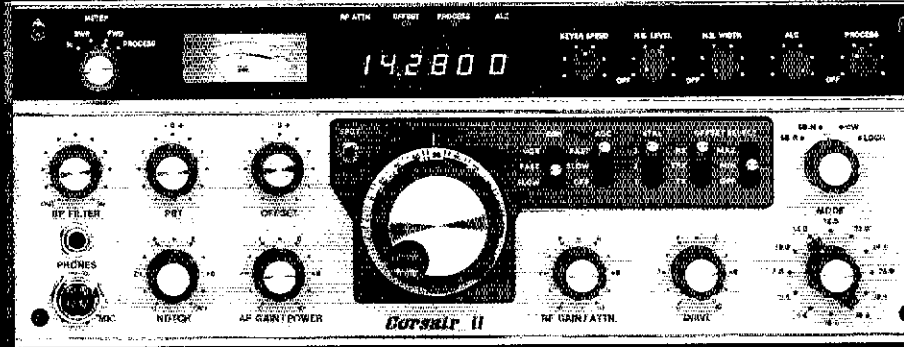
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America's Best Kept Secret!



MODEL 260 POWER SUPPLY



MODEL 561 CORSAIR II

CORSAIR II HF TRANSCEIVER, Model 561 . . . \$1345

Receiver performance that only a permeability tuned oscillator can deliver . . . superb signal to noise ratio, outstanding adjacent signal rejection. Three, frequency tuning rates using dual range offset tuning. QSK with a changeover time of 30 ms or less for superior CW or AMTOR operation. Twelve position band switch for operation on all nine HF bands, from 1.8 to 30 Mhz, plus 40 KHz overshoot on band edges.

RECEIVER

Sensitivity: 0.25 μ V for 10 dB S/N ratio.

Selectivity: 16 pole crystal ladder filter, 2.4 kHz bandwidth. 1.6:1 shape factor at 6/60 dB. Three position, mode independent, switch selects standard 2.4 kHz, optional 1.8 kHz, 500 Hz or 200 Hz filters.

Notch filter: Greater than 50 dB notch, adjustable from 200 Hz to 3.5 kHz.

Audio Bandpass filter: 8 pole, active filter centered at 750 Hz variable from filtered to flat response.

Passband tuning (PBT): Tunes 2nd IF frequency 3 kHz.

Noise Blanker: Switchable on/off with adjustable threshold and blanking

Offset tuning: Dual range, tune RX, TX or TRX.

PLUS: Built-in antenna pre-amp, spot button, selectable AGC fast, slow and off and much more.

TRANSMITTER

RF Output: Broadband, solid state, self tuning with 85-100 watts, all bands.

Built-in lmbic keyer. Speed adjustable 8-50 WPM with 40 character programmable memory.

Multi-meter: Reads Ic, Power out, SWR, speech processing level.

Built-in speech processor, with level control, standard.

Variable ALC, adjust power output continuously from 100% to 25% and retain full ALC action.

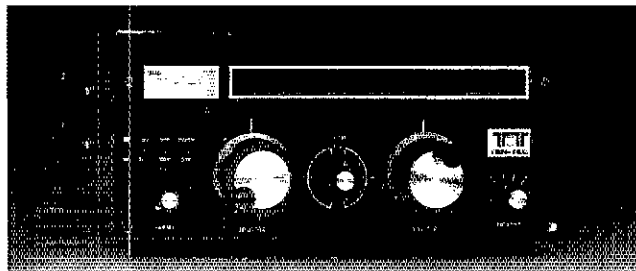
PLUS: Rear panel connectors for station control, AFSK, QSK, phone patch, auxiliary antenna, PTT, standard CW key, and more.

POWER REQUIRED: 13.8 VDC, Base or mobile at 20 A.

Size: HWD 5.25" x 15.25" x 15".

REMOTE VFO, Model 263 . . . \$219

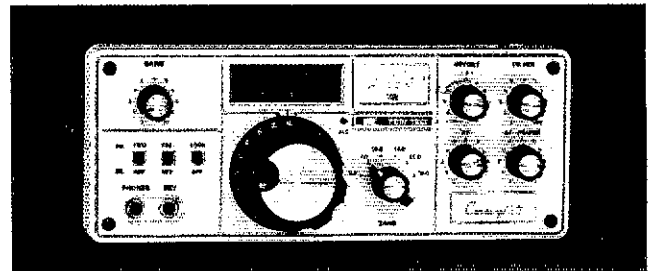
Uses the same PTO design as the CORSAIR. Adds complete TX/RX



2KW ANTENNA TUNER, Model 229A . . . \$299

Designed to match your 50 ohm, un-balanced coaxial, transmitter output to virtually any, balanced or un-balanced antenna. General coverage from 1.8 to 30 MHz. Handles all the power the law allows.

- Reversible "L" network circuit for best match and bandwidth, at either hi or lo, antenna impedance.
- Avoids false load indication.
- Ceramic insulators and coil forms throughout. Silver plated switch contacts and roller inductor coil.
- Built-in SWR bridge.
- Built-in balun.
- System by-pass switch.
- 4 Position antenna select switch.
- Attractive Ten-Tec Corsair styling.
- Also available in kit-form, Model 4229 . . . \$219.



CENTURY/22, CW Transceiver, Model 579 . . . \$389

Put the fun back into hamming. This is a top notch, 50 watt, CW transceiver.

Features found in only the best rigs are included. Full break-in QSK, excellent RX selectivity on CW (also tunes LSB/USB) and 100% solid state circuitry. Broadband "no tune" RF amp. Operates 80, 40, 30, 20, 15 and the lower 500 KHz of 10 meters. Power required, 12 to 14 VDC at 6A. Size HWD 4" x 10" x 10.5". Weight 6 lbs. Great for portable, mobile or base station operation.

POWER SUPPLY for Century/22, Model 979 115VAC . . . \$98.

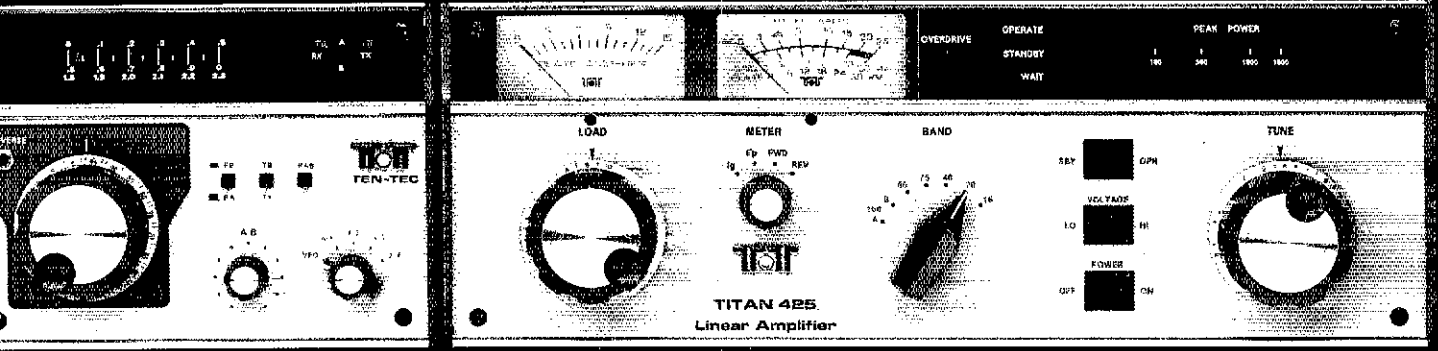
979E 230VAC . . . \$110

THE ULTIMATE HF MOBILE ANTENNA SYSTEM

. . . From \$28.00 - \$40.00 per band.

HF mobile is a world of compromise! Give yourself a chance. Choose the finest, environmentally protected, antenna system. Loaded to the best height for radiation efficiency, and to clear most overhead obstacles. Upper SS whip is vertically adjustable for "no tears" tuning. Lowest wind resistance too, less whipping and de-tuning. Standard 3/8" x 24 base fitting screws into all standard mounts. Typical height 78" or less.

Our outstanding SSB performance equals our CW and DIGITAL reputation!



MODEL 263G REMOTE VFO

MODEL 425 TITAN

frequency control. Front panel switch selects, CORSAIR transceiver, 263 transceiver, CORSAIR TX/263 RX, 263 TX/CORSAIR RX. You can also listen to both frequencies simultaneously. A balance control is provided for priority adjustment. Also makes provision for Xtal control. Connects to CORSAIR with cables provided. Size is HWD 5.25" x 7.5" x 12".

MATCHING SPEAKER/POWER SUPPLY Model 260 . . . \$199

A highly regulated and filtered, 20 amp. supply. Includes protective circuit breaker and primary power fuse. Can use either 115 or 230 VAC, 50/60 Hz. Size is HWD 5.25" x 7.5" x 12".

TITAN HF LINEAR AMPLIFIER . . . \$2685

"BOOM BOX" EXTRAORDINAIRE! Remoted power supply makes possible, this compact, desk top linear amplifier. Puts out a solid 1500 watts SSB and CW, 1000 watts continuous power on RTTY, AMTOR or SSTV. Lightning fast QSK for "break-in" CW and super AMTOR performance.

RF DECK

Drive power: 80 watts typical.

Four LED status indicators, including "overdrive" warning.

Hi/Lo plate voltage switch.

Metering: Full time plate current meter. Multi-meter, selectable for plate voltage, grid current, power out or reflected power.

Vernier drive, tune and load controls.

Peak power indicator: Ultra quick 10 element LED bar-graph display.

Amplifier tubes: Two Eimac® 3CX800A7, ceramic, external anode, air cooled triodes in grounded grid circuit. Plate dissipation, 1600 watts.

Frequency coverage: 160, 80, 40, 20 and 15 meter bands plus 18 and 24 MHz standard, 10 meter kit supplied upon proof of authority to transmit.

Size and weight: HWD 5.25" x 15.25" x 15". 17 lbs.

POWER SUPPLY (Supplied with TITAN)

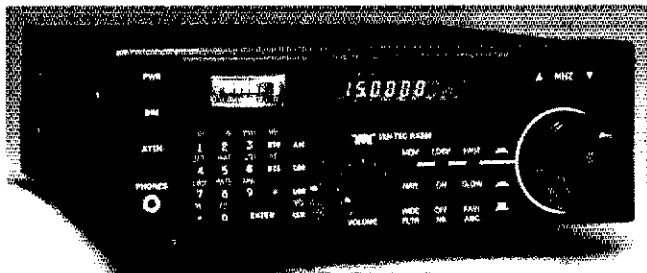
Primary power: 220-250 VAC @ 20 amps, maximum.

Conservatively designed for cool operation under full load using a Ten-Tec, tape wound, Hypersil® transformer.

Hi/Lo blower speed switch.

Size and weight: HWD 8.25" x 13.4" x 10.25". 45 lbs.

UPS shippable.



NEW! Model RX-325 General Coverage RCVR...\$699

Fully synthesized, the RX-325 is the latest from Ten-Tec. General coverage from 300 KHz to 30 MHz. Operates on 12 to 14 VDC or with 120 VAC adapter, supplied. You will hear it all, mobile or base. Look at these features:

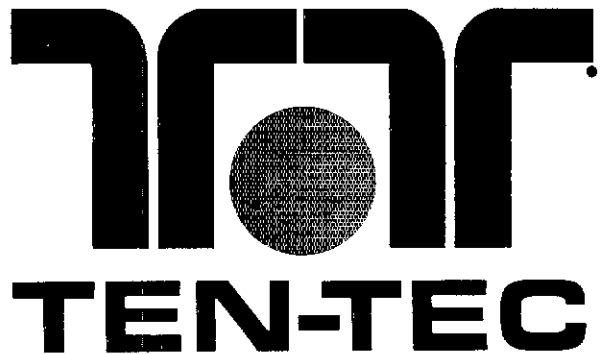
- Keyboard entry or tuning knob frequency control.
- 25 Memories.
- AM, LSB (cs), or USB (CW).
- S-Meter with SINPO scale.
- Built-in quartz digital clock with timer feature.

- Noise Blanker.
- RF Preamp built-in.
- Programmable band or memory scan.
- Dual ceramic I-F filters.
- Hi and Lo impedance antenna terminals.

PLUS . . . switchable AGC, built-in speaker, 2 Watts audio power. epoxy-glass circuit boards throughout. Striking, high-tech appearance, finished in black. Size (HWD) 3.75" x 9.5" x 7". Weight 5 lbs. 5 oz.

The term of the TEN-TEC WARRANTY IS ONE YEAR...as always!

...America's Best Kept Secret!



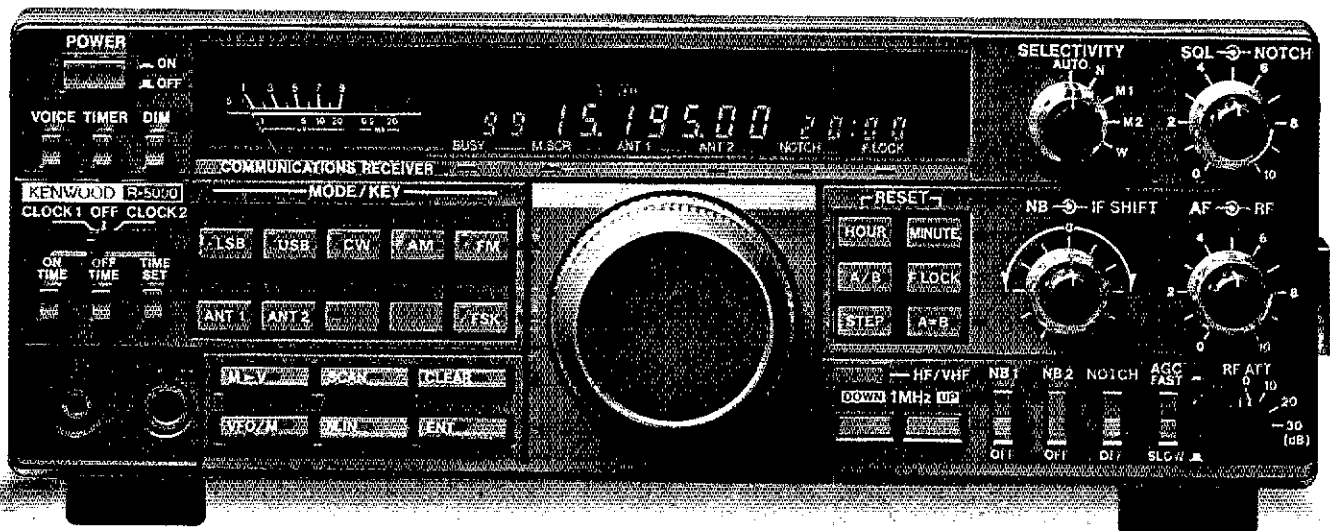
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NEW

Hear it All!

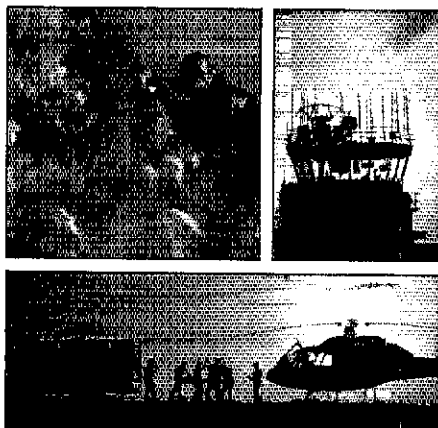


R-5000

High performance receiver

THE high performance receiver is here from the leader in communications technology—the Kenwood R-5000. This all-band, all mode receiver has superior interference reduction circuits, and has been designed with the highest performance standards in mind. Listen to foreign music, news, and commentary. Tune in local police, fire, aircraft, weather, and other public service channels with the VC-20 VHF converter. All this excitement and more is yours with a Kenwood R-5000 receiver!

- Covers 100 kHz-30 MHz in 30 bands, with additional coverage from 108-174 MHz (with VC-20 converter installed).
- Superior dynamic range. Exclusive Kenwood DynaMix™ system ensures an honest 102 dB dynamic range. (14 MHz, 500 Hz bandwidth, 50 kHz spacing.)



- 100 memory channels. Store mode, frequency, antenna selection.
- Voice synthesizer option.
- Computer control option.
- Extremely stable, dual digital VFOs. Accurate to ± 10 ppm over a wide temperature range.
- Kenwood's superb interference reduction. Optional filters further enhance selectivity. Dual noise blankers built-in.
- Direct keyboard frequency entry.

- Versatile programmable scanning, with center-stop tuning.
- Choice of either high or low impedance antenna connections.
- Kenwood non-volatile operating system. Lithium battery backs up memories; all functions remain intact even after lithium cell expires.
- Power supply built-in. Optional DCK-2 allows DC operation.
- Selectable AGC, RF attenuator, record and headphone jacks, dual 24-hour clocks with timer, muting terminals, 120/220/240 VAC operation.

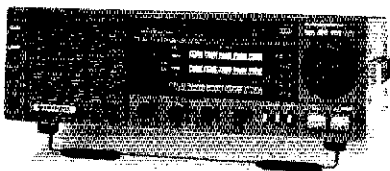
Optional Accessories:

- VC-20 VHF converter for 108-174 MHz operation
- YK-88A-1 6 kHz AM filter
- YK-88S 2.4 kHz SSB filter • YK-88SN 1.8 kHz narrow SSB filter
- YK-88C 500 Hz CW filter
- YK-88CN 270 Hz narrow filter
- DCK-2 DC power cable
- HS-5, HS-6, HS-7 headphones
- MB-430 mobile bracket
- SP-430 external speaker
- VS-1 voice synthesizer
- IF-232C/IC-10 computer interface.

More information on the R-5000 and R-2000 is available from Authorized Kenwood Dealers.

R-2000

150 kHz-30 MHz in 30 bands
• All modes • Digital VFOs tune in 50 Hz, 500 Hz, or 5 kHz steps • 10 memory channels
• Programmable scanning • Dual 24-hour digital clocks, with timer • 3 built-in IF filters (CW filter optional) • All mode squelch, noise blanker, RF attenuator, AGC switch, S meter • 100/120/220/240 VAC operation • Record, phone jacks
• Muting terminals • VC-10 optional VHF converter (118-174 MHz)



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Here Now!
220 MHz

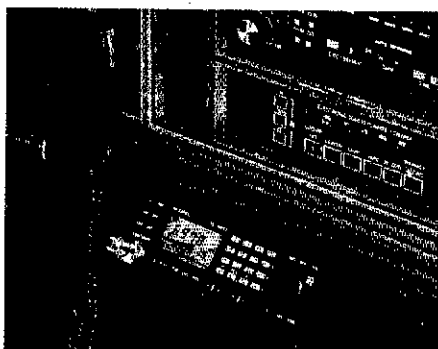
220: Kenwood Style!

TM-3530A

The first comprehensive 220 MHz FM transceiver

TM-3530A—25 watts of 220 MHz FM—Kenwood style! Features include built-in 7-digit telephone number memory, auto dialer, direct frequency entry and big LCD. All this makes the TM-3530A the most sophisticated rig on 220 MHz!

- First mobile transceiver with telephone number memory and auto-dialer (up to 15 seven-digit telephone numbers)
- Frequency range 220-225 MHz
- Automatic repeater offset selection—a Kenwood exclusive!
- Direct keyboard entry of frequency
- 23-channel memory for offset, frequency and sub-tone



- Big multi-color LCD and back-lit controls for excellent visibility
- Optional front panel programmable 38-tone CTCSS encoder **includes 97.4 Hz**

- Frequency lock switch
- Digital Channel Link (DCL) option
- High performance GaAs FET front end receiver

TH-31BT/31AT/31A

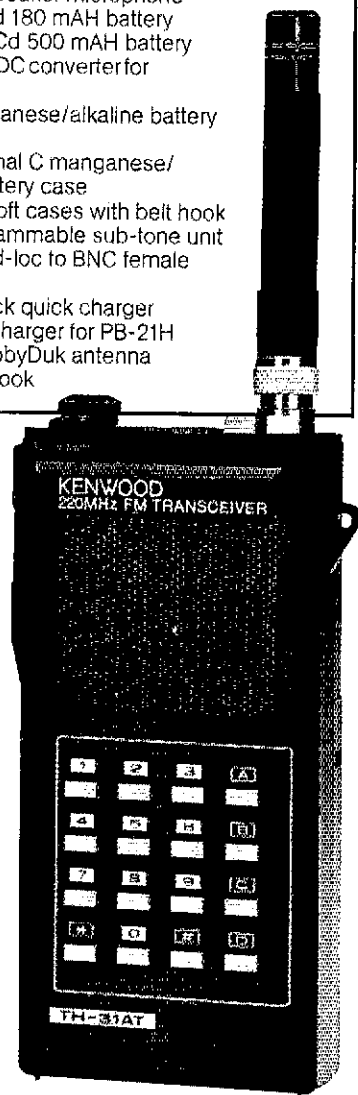
Kenwood's advanced technology brings you a new standard in pocket/handheld transceivers!

- 1 watt high, 150 mW low
- Super compact and lightweight (about 8 oz. with PB-21)
- Frequency range 220-224.995 MHz in 5-kHz steps
- BT Series has built-in tone
- Repeater offset: -1.6 MHz, reverse, simplex
- **Supplied accessories:** rubber flex antenna, earphone, wall charger, 180 mAH NiCd battery and wrist strap
- Quick change, locking battery case

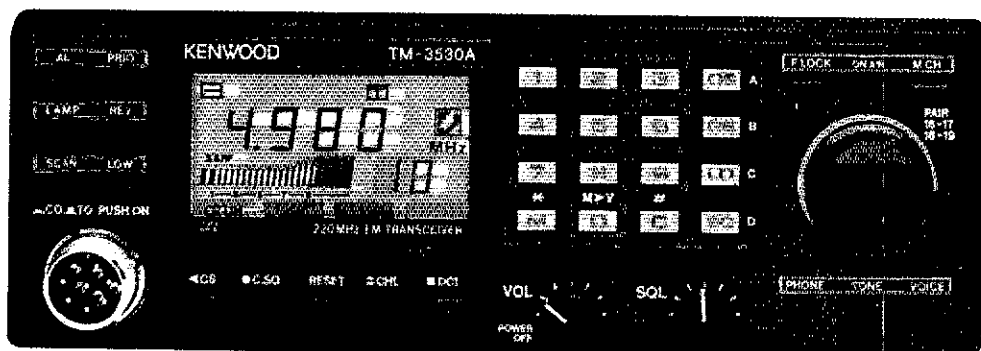
TH-31BT/31AT/31A optional accessories:

- **HMC-1** headset with VOX
- **SMC-30** speaker microphone
- **PB-21** NiCd 180 mAH battery
- **PB-21H** NiCd 500 mAH battery
- **DC-21** DC-DC converter for mobile use
- **BT-2** manganese/alkaline battery case
- **EB-2** external C manganese/alkaline battery case
- **SC-8/8T** soft cases with belt hook
- **TU-6** programmable sub-tone unit
- **AJ-3** thread-loc to BNC female adapter
- **BC-6** 2-pack quick charger
- **BC-2** wall charger for PB-21H
- **RA-9A** StubbyDuk antenna
- **BH-3** belt hook

- 16-key DTMF pad, with audible monitor
- Center-stop tuning—**another Kenwood exclusive!**
- **New 5-way adjustable mounting system**
- **Unique** offset microphone connector—relieves stress on microphone cord
- HI/LOW power switch (adjustable LOW power)



TH-31AT with DTMF pad shown. Optional RA-9A attached.



TM-3530A optional accessories:

- **TU-7** 38-tone CTCSS encoder
- **MU-1** DCL modem unit
- **VS-1** voice synthesizer
- **PG-2N** extra DC cable
- **PG-3B** DC line noise filter
- **MB-10** extra mobile bracket
- **CD-10** call sign display
- **PS-430** DC power supply
- **MC-60A/MC-80/MC-85** desk mics.
- **MC-48B** extra DTMF mic. with UP/DOWN switch
- **MC-43S** UP/DOWN mic.
- **MC-55** (8 pin) mobile mic. with time-out timer
- **SP-40** compact mobile speaker
- **SP-50B** mobile speaker
- **SW-200B** SWR/power meter
- **SW-100B** compact SWR/power meter

KENWOOD

TRIO-KENWOOD COMMUNICATIONS
1111 West Walnut Street
Compton, California 90220

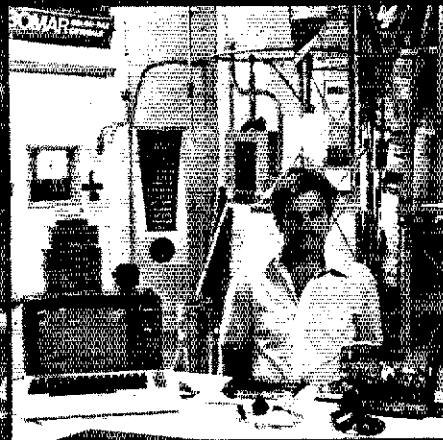
Complete service manuals are available for all Trio-Kenwood transceivers and most accessories. Specifications and prices are subject to change without notice or obligation.



Rob, WA3QLS



Katherine, KA3IYO



Paul, WA3QPX

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“Dual-Band” Leader!

TW-4000A 2-m/70-cm FM transceiver.

The first is still the best! The original FM “Dual Bander” TW-4000A delivers 25 watts output on both VHF and UHF in a single compact package.

2 m and 70 cm FM in a compact package.

Covers the 2 m band (142,000-148,995 MHz), including certain MARS and CAP frequencies, plus the 70 cm FM band (440,000-449,995 MHz), all in a single compact package. Only 6-3/8 (161)W x 2-3/8 (60)H x 8-9/16 (217)D inches (mm), and 4.4 lbs. (2.0 kg.).

Single-function keys allow easy operation.

Large, easy-to-read LCD display.

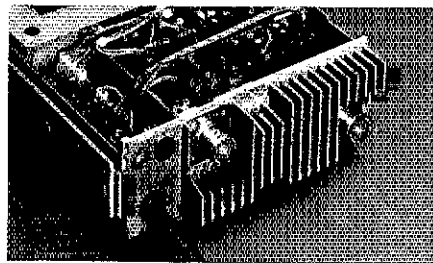
A green, multi-function back-lighted LCD display for better visibility. Indicates frequency, memory channel, repeater offset, “S” or “RF” level, VFO A/B, scan, busy, and “ON AIR.” Dimmer switch.

Front panel illumination.

10 memories with offset recall and lithium battery backup.

Stores frequency, band, and repeater offset. Memory 0 stores receive and

transmit frequencies independently for odd repeater offsets, or cross-band (2 m/70 cm) operation.



• **Rugged die-cast chassis.**

• **Two separate antenna ports.**

Use of separate antennas is recommended. This simplifies antenna matching and minimizes loss. However, mobile installations may require a single antenna. The optional MA-4000 dual band mobile antenna comes with an external duplexer.

• **Programmable memory scan with channel lock-out.**

Programmable to scan all memories, or only 2 m or 70 cm memories. Also may be programmed to skip channels.

• **Band scan in selected 1-MHz segments.**

Scans within the chosen 1-MHz segment (i.e., 144,000-144,995 or 440,000-440,995, etc.): The scanning direction

may be reversed by pressing either the “UP” or “DOWN” buttons on the microphone.

• **Priority watch function.**

Unit switches to memory 1 for 1 second every 10 seconds, to monitor the activity on the priority channel.

• **Common channel scan.**

Memories 8 and 9 are alternately scanned every 5 seconds. Either channel may be recalled instantly.

• **High performance receiver/transmitter.**

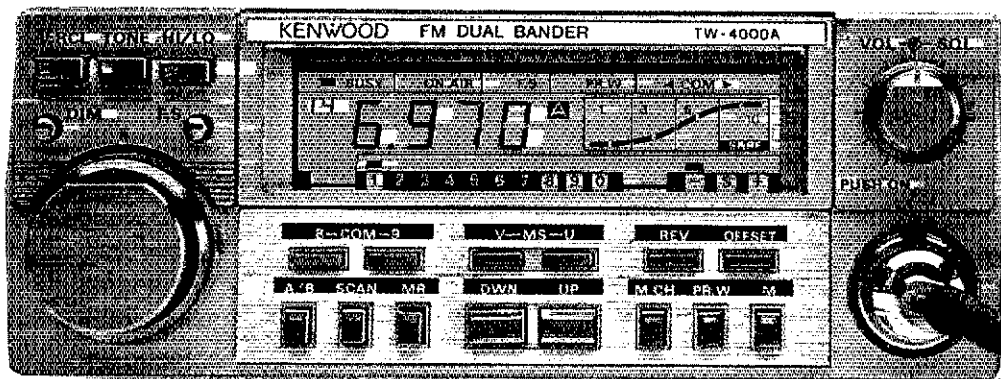
GaAs FET RF amplifiers on both 2 m and 70 cm, high performance monolithic crystal filters in the 1st IF section, provide high receive sensitivity and excellent dynamic range. The high reliability RF power modules assure clean and dependable transmissions on either band.

• **Optional “voice synthesizer unit.”**

Installs inside the TW-4000A. Voice announces frequency, band, VFO A or B, repeater offset, and memory channel number.

• **Repeater reverse switch.**

More TW-4000A information is available from authorized Kenwood dealers.



Optional accessories:

- VS-1 voice synthesizer
- TU-4C two-frequency CTCSS tone encoder
- PS-430 DC power supply
- KPS-7A fixed station power supply
- MA-4000 dual band mobile antenna with duplexer
- SP-40 compact mobile speaker
- SP-50 mobile speaker

- MC-42 UP/DOWN microphone
- MC-55 8-pin mobile mic. with time-out timer
- SW-100B SWR/power meter
- SW-200B SWR/power meter
- SWT-1/SWT-2 2 m/70 cm antenna tuners
- PG-3A noise filter
- MB-4000 extra mounting bracket

Complete service manuals are available for all Trio-Kenwood transceivers and most accessories. Specifications and prices are subject to change without notice or obligation. Antenna mag mount is not Kenwood supplied.

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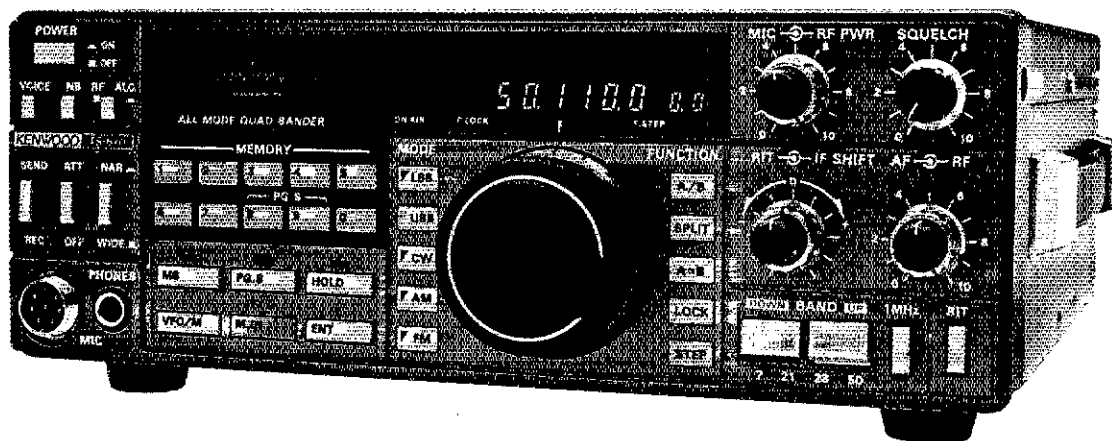
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HF to Microwaves!

TS-670 40, 15, 10, and 6-meter all mode "Quad Bander"

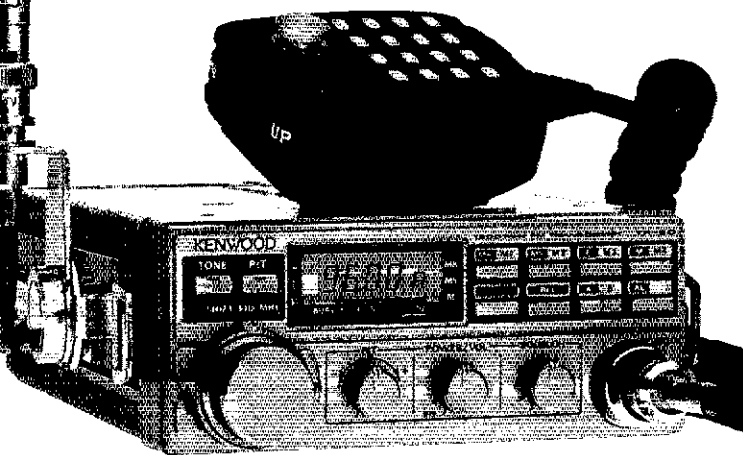
- Keyboard selection of frequency, as well as "traditional" VFO
- 80 memory channels store frequency, band, mode data
- All-mode squelch, noise blanker, RF attenuator
- Optional general coverage unit, voice synthesizer, FM unit, IF filters



TR-50 1.2 GHz FM transceiver

The perfect portable for microwave mountain-topping!

- 1 watt output
- LCD frequency readout with S & RF power meter
- 5 memory channels
- Odd split on memory channel 5
- Includes: Battery set, charger, external power cable, 16-key DTMF hand microphone, sleeve antenna with adjustable mount, shoulder strap.



TM-211A/411A

The compact mobiles with "flexibility"

- 5 channel memory
- 25 watts high, 5 watts low (adjustable)
- 7-position, tilting control panel
- DCS—Digital Coded Squelch selective calling system
- GaAs FET front end for superior reception



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complete line of accessories is available for these transceivers.
specifications and prices subject to change without notice or obligation.
complete service manuals are available for all Trio-Kenwood transceivers and most accessories

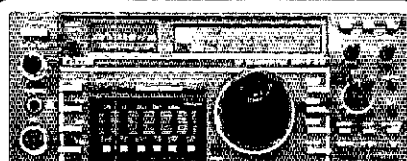
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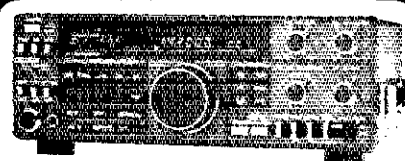
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YAESU



IC-735

| HF Equipment | List | Juns |
|----------------------------|---------|---------|
| IC-735 Gen. Cvg Xcvr | 999.00 | Call \$ |
| IC-745 Gen. Cvg Xcvr | 1049.00 | Call \$ |
| IC-751A Gen. Cvg Xcvr | 1649.00 | Call \$ |
| Receivers | | |
| IC-R7000 25-1300+MHz Rcvr | 1099.00 | Call \$ |
| IC-R71A 100kHz-30 MHz Rcvr | 949.00 | Call \$ |
| VHF | | |
| IC-271A All Mode Base 25w | 859.00 | Call \$ |
| IC-271H All Mode Base 100W | 1099.00 | Call \$ |
| IC-27A FM Mobile 25w | 429.00 | Call \$ |
| IC-27H FM Mobile 45w | 459.00 | Call \$ |
| IC-28A FM Mobile 25w | 429.00 | Call \$ |
| IC-28H FM Mobile 45w | 459.00 | Call \$ |
| IC-2AT FM HT | 299.00 | Call \$ |
| IC-02AT FM HT | 399.00 | Call \$ |
| IC-U2AT | NEW! | Call \$ |
| UHF | | |
| IC-471A All Mode Base 25W | 979.00 | Call \$ |
| IC-471H All Mode Base 75w | 1339.00 | Call \$ |
| IC-47A FM Mobile 25w | 549.00 | Call \$ |
| IC-4AT FM HT | 339.00 | Call \$ |
| IC-04AT FM HT | 449.00 | Call \$ |
| IC-3200A FM 2m/70cm 25W | 599.00 | Call \$ |
| 220MHZ | | |
| IC-37A FM Mobile 25w | 499.00 | Call \$ |
| IC-3AT FM HT | 339.00 | Call \$ |
| Repeaters | | |
| IC-RP3010 440 MHz | 1229.00 | Call \$ |
| IC-RP1210 1.2 GHz | 1479.00 | Call \$ |



TS-440S/AT

| HF Equipment | List | Juns |
|-----------------------------|---------|---------|
| TS-940SAT Gen. Cvg Xcvr | 2249.95 | Call \$ |
| TS-940S Gen. Cvg Xcvr | 2049.95 | Call \$ |
| TS-930S/AT Gen. Cvg Xcvr | 1849.95 | Call \$ |
| TS-830S Xcvr | 1099.95 | Call \$ |
| TS-530SP Xcvr | 899.95 | Call \$ |
| TS-430S Gen. Cvg Xcvr | 819.95 | Call \$ |
| TS-440S/AT Gen. Cvg Xcvr | 1199.95 | Call \$ |
| TS-440S Gen. Cvg Xcvr | 1049.95 | Call \$ |
| Receivers | | |
| R-5000 NEW! | 899.95 | Call \$ |
| R-2000 150kHz-30 MHz | 649.95 | Call \$ |
| TS-670 All Mode Quad 6M | 799.95 | Call \$ |
| VHF | | |
| TS-711A All Mode Base 25w | 899.95 | Call \$ |
| TR-751A All Mode Mobile 25w | 599.95 | Call \$ |
| TM-201B FM Mobile 45w | 369.95 | Call \$ |
| TM-211A FM Mobile 25w | 399.95 | Call \$ |
| TM-2530A FM Mobile 25w | 429.95 | Call \$ |
| TM-2550A FM Mobile 45w | 469.95 | Call \$ |
| TM-2570A FM Mobile 70w | 559.95 | Call \$ |
| TH-21AT FM, HT | 249.95 | Call \$ |
| TR-2600A FM, HT | 359.95 | Call \$ |
| UHF | | |
| TS-811A All Mode Base 25w | 1049.95 | Call \$ |
| TM-401B FM Mobile 25w | 399.95 | Call \$ |
| TM-411A FM Mobile 25w | 449.95 | Call \$ |
| TH-41AT FM, HT | 259.95 | Call \$ |
| TR-3600 FM HT | 369.95 | Call \$ |
| 220MHZ | | |
| TM-3530A FM 220MHz 25w | 449.95 | Call \$ |
| TH-31AT FM 220 MHz HT | 259.95 | Call \$ |
| TL-922A HF Amp | 1499.95 | Call \$ |



FT 757GX

| HF Equipment | List | Juns |
|--------------------------------|---------|---------|
| FT-ONE Gen. Cvg Xcvr | 2859.00 | Call \$ |
| FT-757GX Gen. Cvg Xcvr | 995.00 | Call \$ |
| FT-767 4 Band New | 1895.00 | Call \$ |
| Receivers | | |
| FRG-8800 150kHz-30 MHz | 599.95 | Call \$ |
| FRG-9600 60 - 905 MHz | 679.95 | Call \$ |
| VHF | | |
| FT-270RH FM Mobile 45w | 439.95 | Call \$ |
| FT-23R/TT Handheld NEW! | 299.95 | Call \$ |
| FT-209RH FM Handheld 5w | 359.95 | Call \$ |
| UHF | | |
| FT-770RH FM Mobile 25w | 479.95 | Call \$ |
| FT-73R/TT NEW! | 314.95 | Call \$ |
| FT-709RH FM HT 4w | 359.95 | Call \$ |
| VHF/UHF Full Duplex | | |
| FT-726R All Mode Xcvr | 1095.95 | Call \$ |
| 6m/726 6m Module | 269.95 | Call \$ |
| 430/726 430-440MHz | 329.95 | Call \$ |
| 440/726 440-450MHz | 329.95 | Call \$ |
| HF-726 10-15-20M | 289.95 | Call \$ |
| SU-726 Sate Duplex | 129.95 | Call \$ |
| Dual Bander | | |
| FT-2700RH FM 2m/70cm 25W | 599.95 | Call \$ |
| 220MHZ | | |
| FT-109 RH New HT | TBA | Call \$ |
| FT-690 R/II 6mtr 10W All Mode | 569.95 | Call \$ |
| FT-290 R/II 2mtr. 25W All Mode | 579.95 | Call \$ |
| Repeaters | | |
| FTR-2410 2m Repeaters | 1249.95 | Call \$ |
| FTR-5410 70cm Repeaters | 1289.95 | Call \$ |

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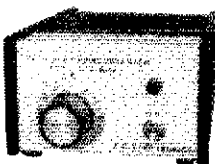
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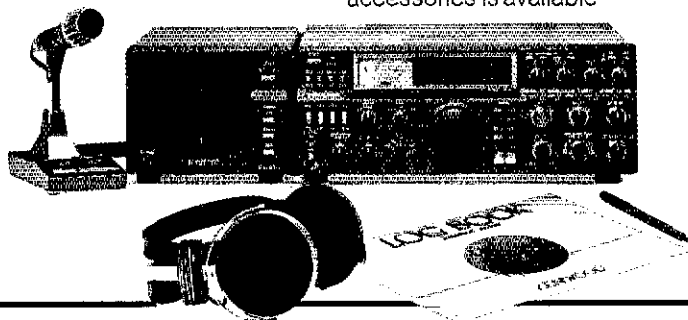
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- RF speech processor
- High stability, dual digital VFOs
- AC power supply built in
- Fluorescent tube digital display
- One year limited warranty on parts and labor
- A complete line of accessories is available

TS-930S All band transceiver with general coverage receiver

Throughout the contest and DX world, the TS-930S is recognized as THE HF rig to own—with the most outstanding performance per dollar ratio!

- Easily modified for HF MARS and CAP operation
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- Excellent receiver dynamic range
- All solid state, 28 volt final amplifier for lowest inter-modulation distortion
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- Full break-in or semi-break-in CW



TS-430S Compact all band transceiver with general coverage receiver

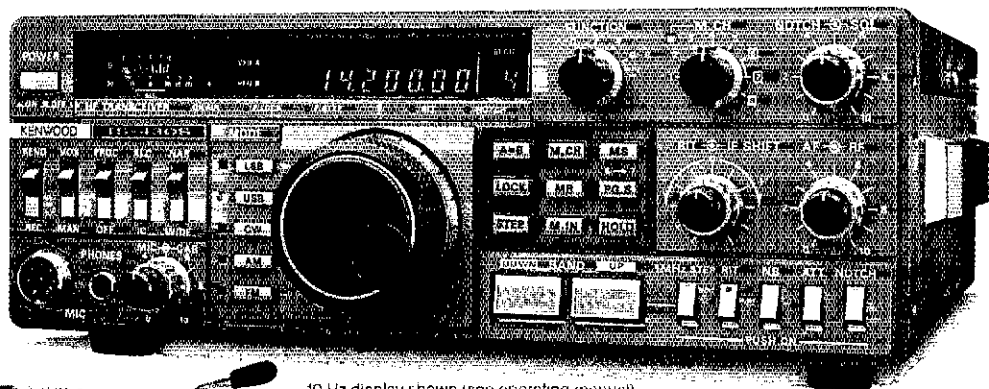
Kenwood engineering brings you "Digital DXterity"—QSY from band to band, mode-to-mode, and frequency-to-frequency with ease!

- Easily modified for MARS operation
- Superb interference reduction
- Programmable scanning

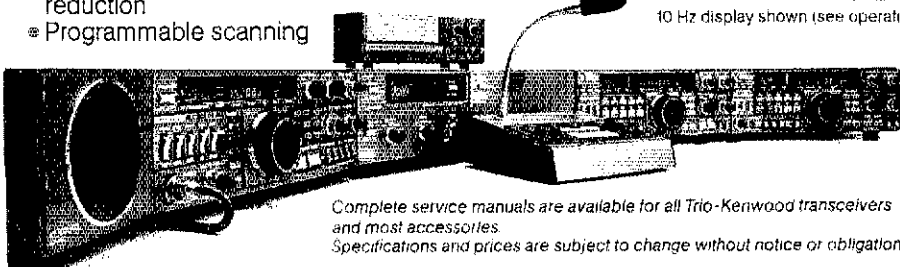
- 8 memories store mode, frequency, band. Each channel may be used as a separate VFO

- Superior solid state design
- VOX, semi break-in CW with sidetone

- Dual digital VFOs
- A complete line of accessories is available



10 Hz display shown (see operating manual)



Complete service manuals are available for all Trio-Kenwood transceivers and most accessories. Specifications and prices are subject to change without notice or obligation.

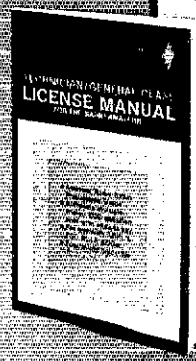
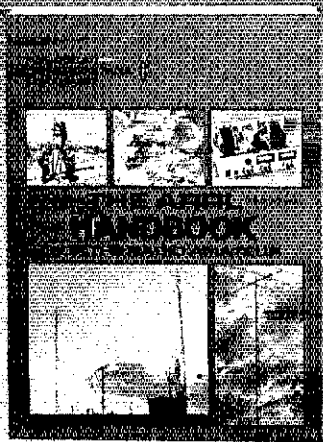
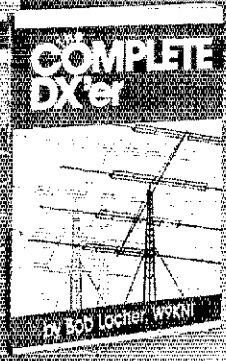
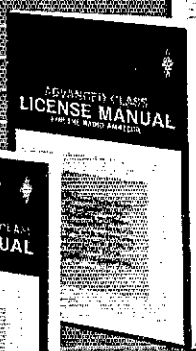
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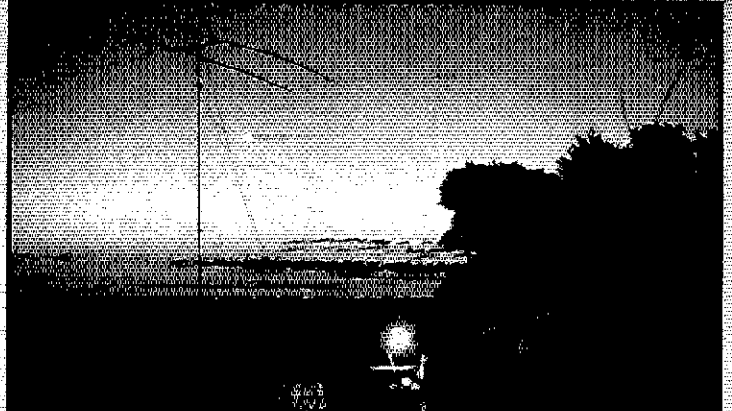
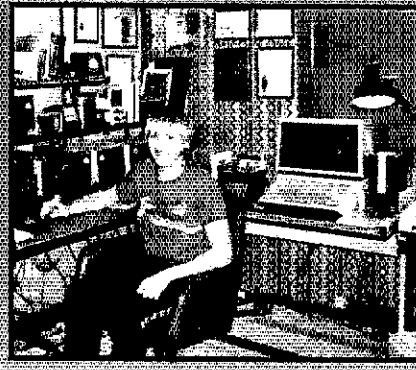
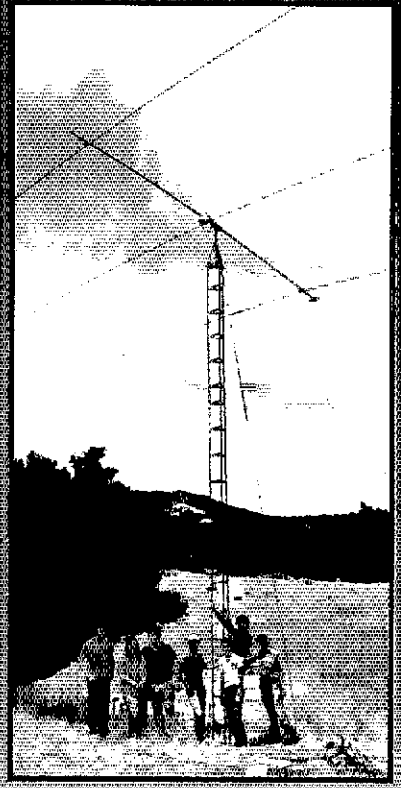
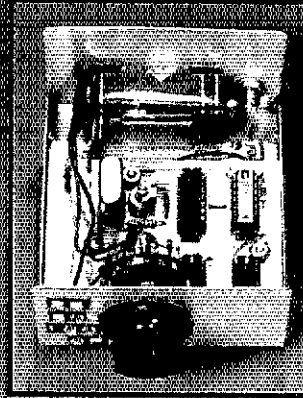
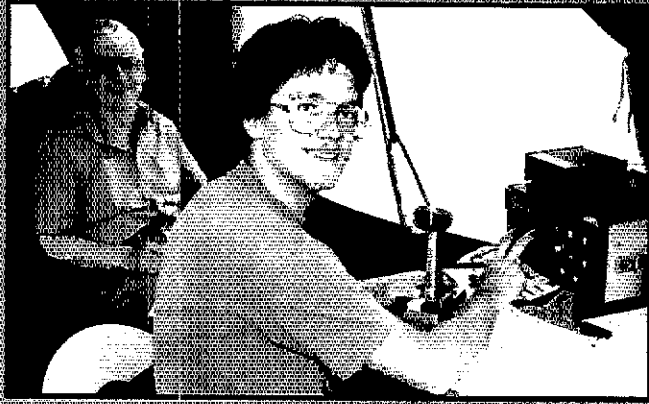


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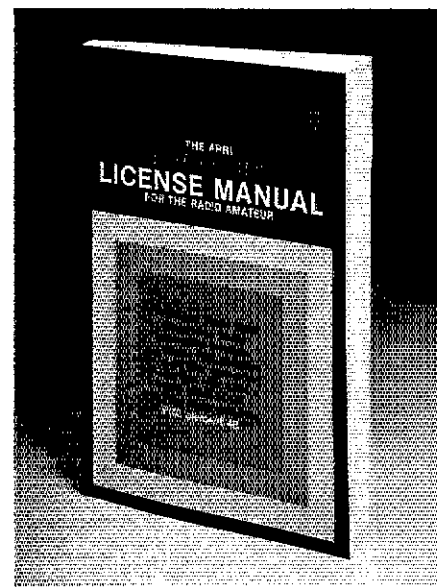
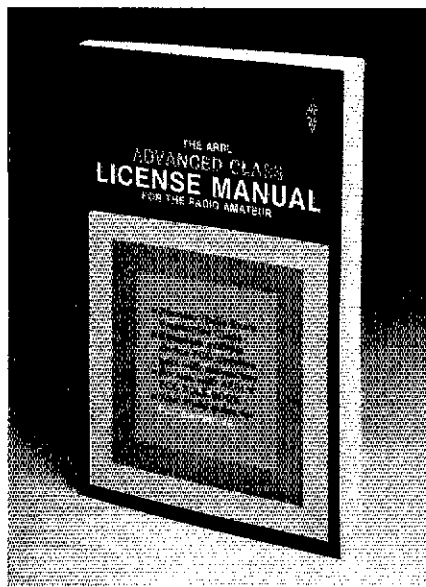
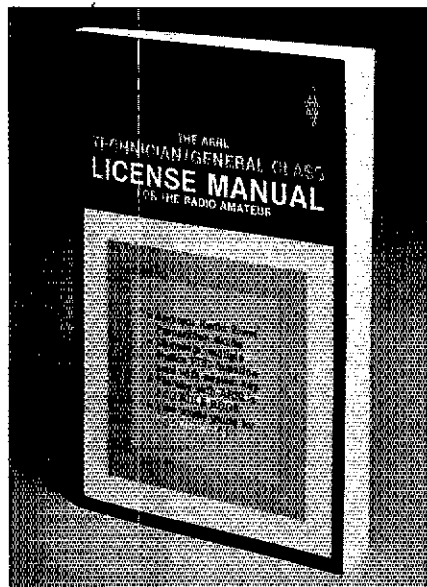
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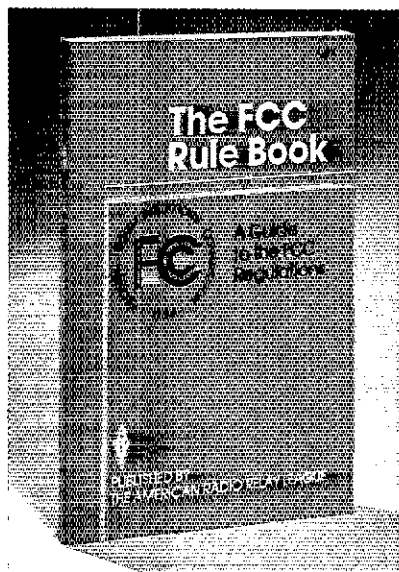
W6BP operated this solar powered packet station during 1986 Field Day as part of the McDonnell Douglas Amateur Radio Club and Southern California Amateur Network entry. The photographer was W6AUF.



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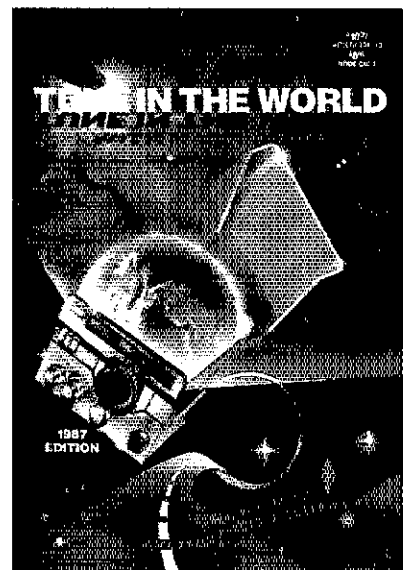
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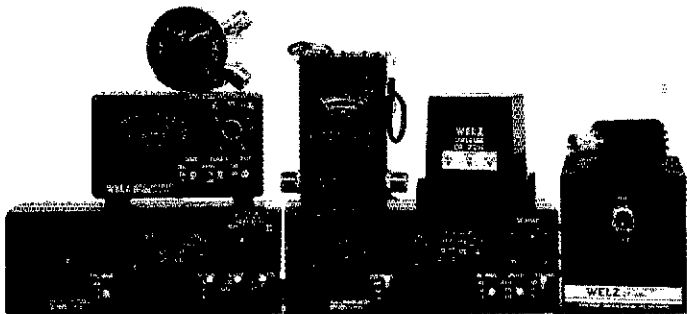
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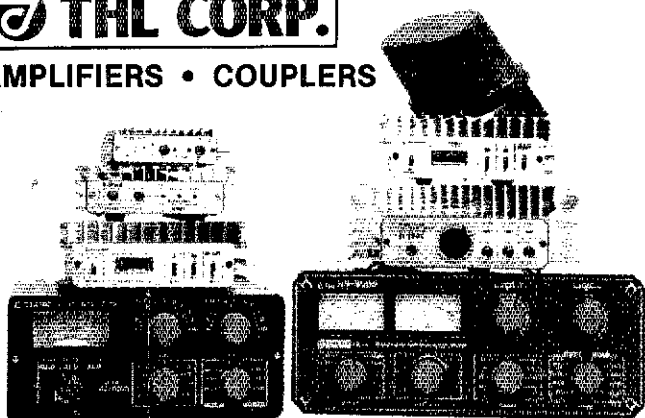
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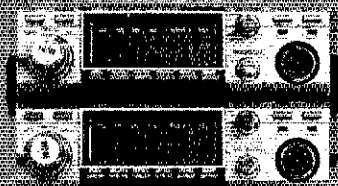
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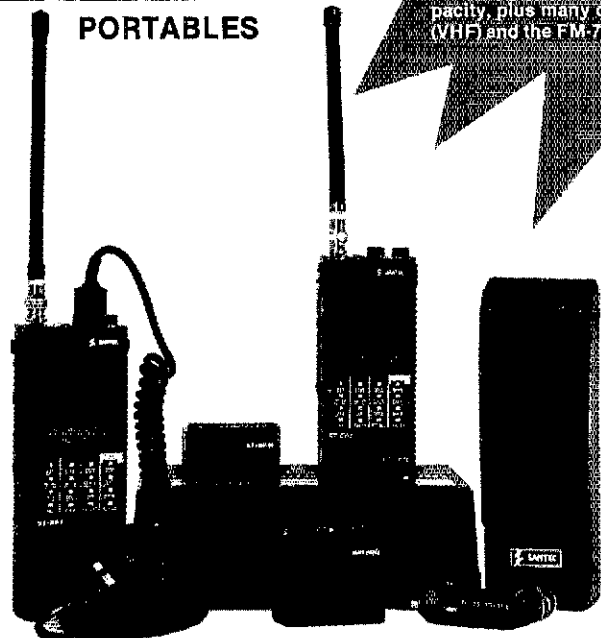
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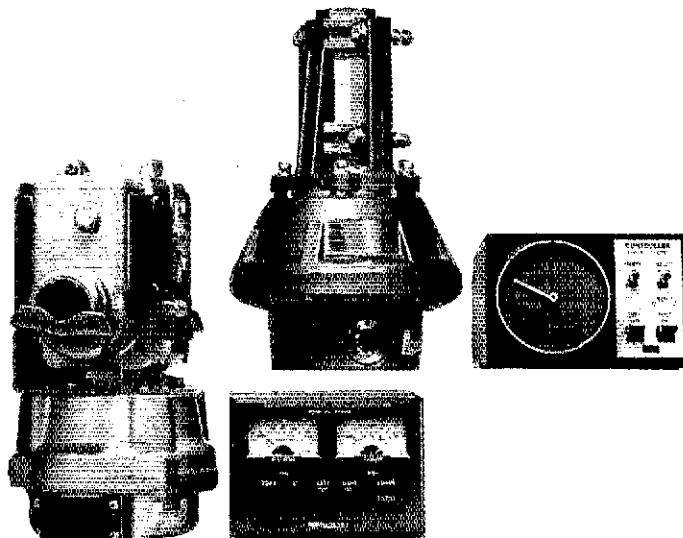


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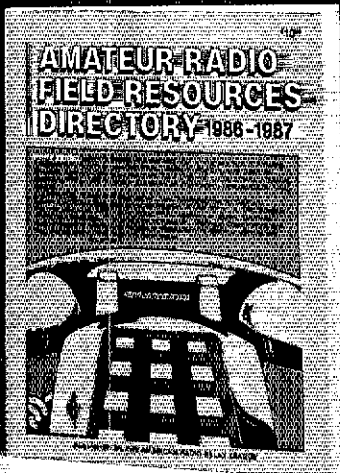
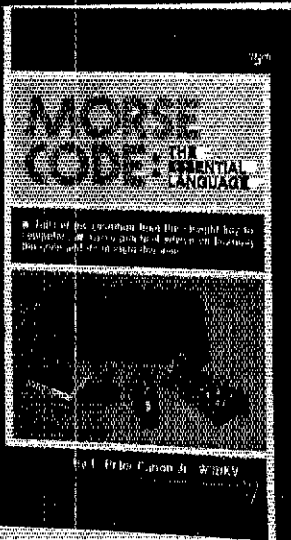
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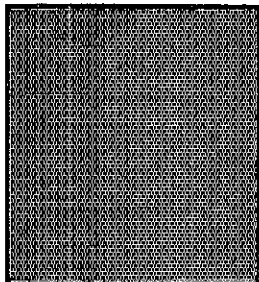
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MORSE CODE: The Essential Language tells of the evolution from the straight key to computers. Using the code is a fun and exciting way to communicate, and author Pete Carron, W3DKV has incorporated his own enthusiasm into this book. The beginner will find practical advice on learning to receive and send. There are chapters on high speed operation, distress calls and what the future has in store for CW operation. An extensive history of the code is presented and the appendix lists abbreviations, the RST system, associations and organizations of CW operators and manufacturers of equipment. If the sight of a radio operator sending a message in code generates a certain intrigue that makes the mind wander to thoughts of mysterious signals in the night, ships in distress and faint transmissions from distant lands; then *MORSE CODE: The Essential Language* is must reading for you! 111 pages, copyright 1986 #0356 \$5 plus postage and handling.*

The Amateur Radio Field Resources Directory for 1986-87 is now available. Its 514 pages are divided into three sections. The **WHITE** pages list those individuals who can help with almost any Amateur Radio-related question or problem. The **BLUE** pages include a 10-year **QST** cumulative index, ARRL organization and much more. The **YELLOW** pages contain advertisers. Copyright 1986 #0321 \$10 plus postage and handling*.

GIL - A Collection of Classic Cartoons from QST Phillip "Gil" Gildersleeve, W1CJD contributed over 1500 cartoons and drawings to ARRL from the late twenties until he became a silent key in 1966. This book presents only a small portion of the "best of Gil." Most hams would love to have a "Jeeves" character to do the tough chores around the ham shack, and what radio club doesn't have characters similar to those portrayed on the famous field day covers? Gil was an avid radio amateur, and a member of *Who's who in American ART*. This book is a tribute to W1CJD, and we are sure that you will have as much fun reading and viewing Gil's work as we did in assembling the material. Approximately 110 pages, copyright 1986 #0364 \$5 plus postage and handling.*

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Yaesu's dual-band FT-727R packs our best HT know-how into one compact design. At a price that's in step with your ham budget.

Hit hard-to-reach repeaters with a powerful 5 watts on both 2 meters and 440 MHz.

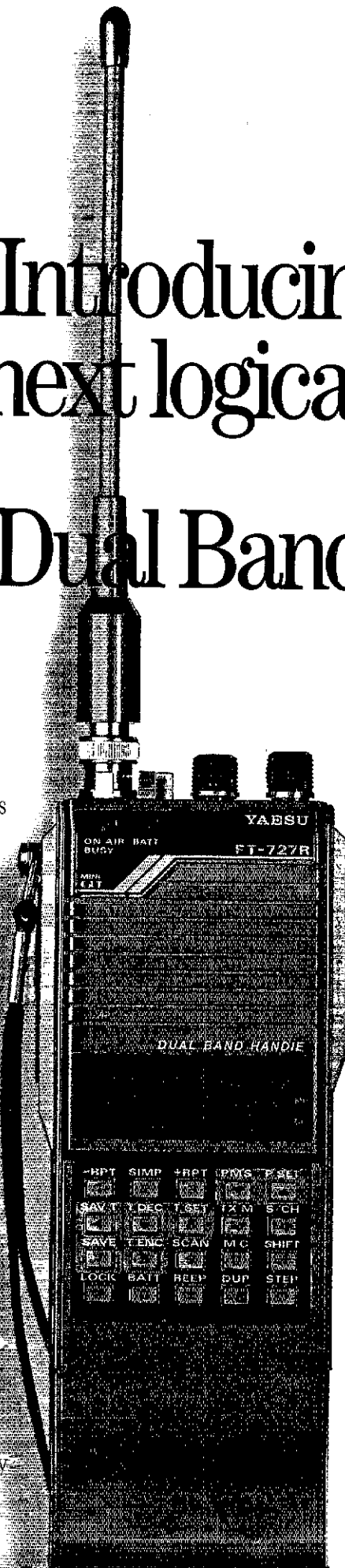
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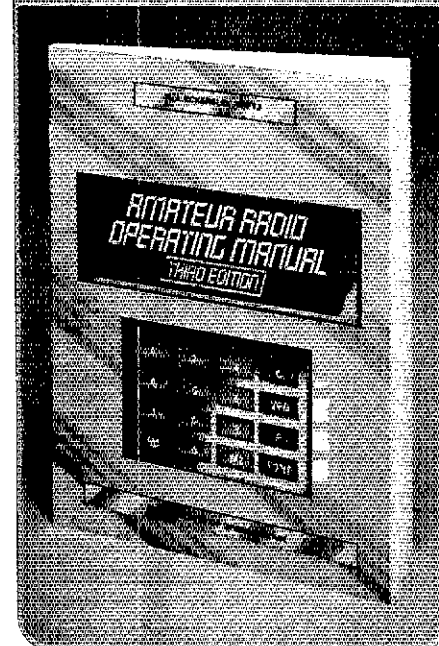
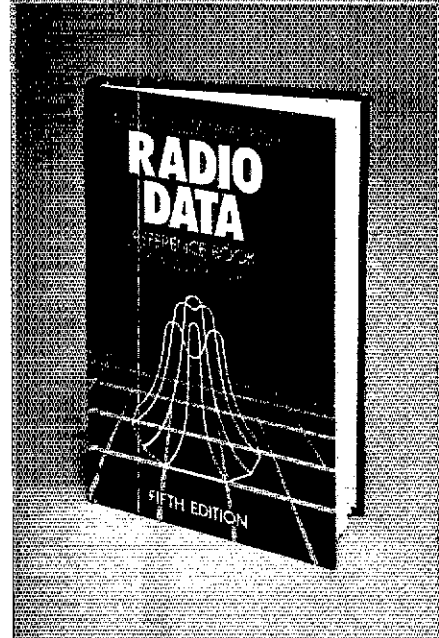
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AMATEUR RADIO SOFTWARE by John Morris, GM4ANB. Designed to be a sourcebook for the radio amateur program. Contains 86 programs written in BASIC and 6 in assembly language. The introductory chapter describes the differences between various versions of BASIC so that the programs presented can be modified slightly in order to be used on as many types of computers as possible. The remaining 8 chapters cover: CW, sending and receiving; RTTY and Data including Amtor and packet; Antennas and Propagation, predicting path loss, propagation predictions; Distances, Bearings and Locators; Satellites, predicting elliptical and geostationary orbits; Sun and Moon; Circuit Design Aids, filters and matching networks; Miscellany, a simple data base system and network analysis package. Copyright 1985, 328 pages, \$15.00 hardbound. First Edition.

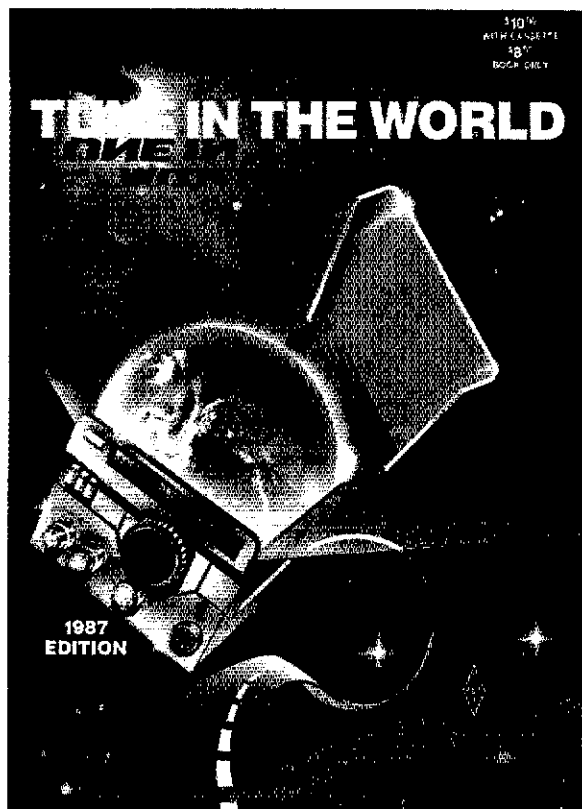
RADIO DATA REFERENCE BOOK by G.R. Jessop, G6JP. This handy publication is divided into 9 chapters: Units and symbols, Basic calculations, Resonant circuits and filters, Circuit design, Antennas and transmission lines, Radio and TV services, Geographical and meteorological data, Materials and engineering data, and Mathematical tables. You'll find hundreds of useful tables, charts, and formulas. Fifth Edition, Copyright 1985, 244 pages, \$15.00 hardbound.

AMATEUR RADIO OPERATING MANUAL by R. J. Eckersley, G4FTJ. The latest edition just off the press. Get the British side of operating. Besides such chapters as Setting up a station, and Mobile, Portable and Repeater Operation, the reader will find information in the Appendices most useful. There are continental and regional maps which show the prefixes assigned to each area and listing of countries showing ITU call-sign allocations, call-sign systems for each country, notes on foreign amateur operation, addresses of licensing administrations and the names and addresses of National Amateur Radio Societies. Third Edition, Copyright 1985, 204 pages. Softbound \$10.00



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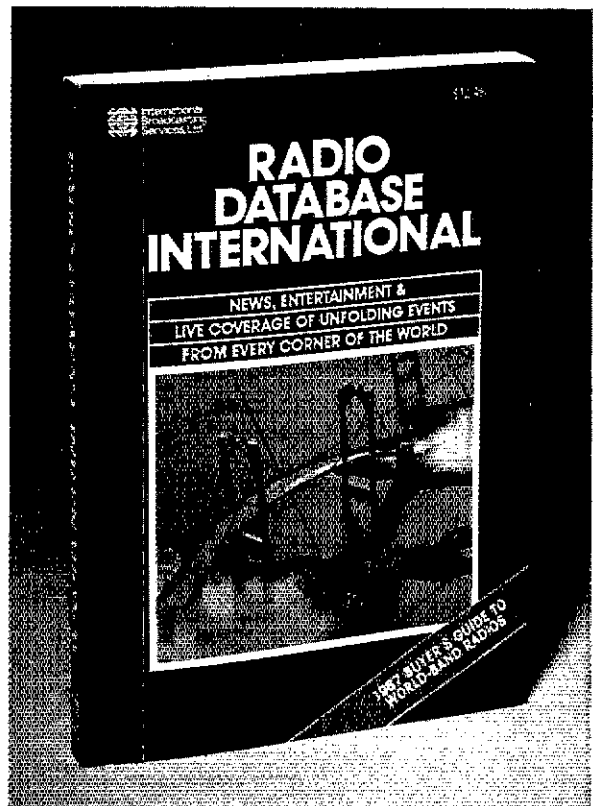
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Tune In The World With Ham Radio has been used by thousands as their road to Amateur Radio adventure. The 6th Edition explains in simple bite-sized chunks what you need to know in order to pass your beginner's (Novice) exam. It also tells you how to select equipment for your first station and guides you step-by-step through your first on-the-air contact! In no time you will be communicating with new-found friends, *and* there's excitement too. During recent earthquakes and forest fires these active communicators were in the thick of the action, passing messages to loved ones and providing communications for rescue workers. Amateur communications satellites, ham-astronauts, and communication between home computers via digital ham networks are all part of the fun. A code learning cassette is included in the package. #0380 \$10.00, Book only, #0399 \$8.00

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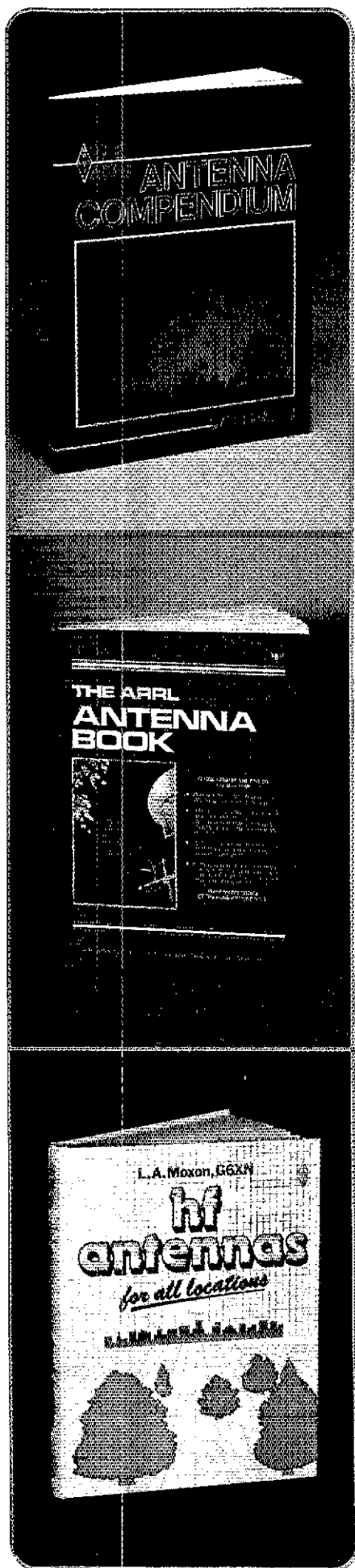
Here's your chance to discover (or rediscover) what is going on between our ham bands in the way of international broadcasting. Many modern Amateur Radio transceivers can receive these frequencies. Now it is easier than ever to hear world events as they happen — *providing* you know where and when to look for a particular station. **Radio Database International** lists medium and shortwave broadcast stations by country and frequency. It also gives the language, power and antenna directivity at specific times. For example, when might you expect to hear an English language broadcast from Malta? The country listing shows such a transmission on 9515 kHz. For more detail you turn to the frequency listings and see that the broadcast takes place at 2030z with an erp of 250 kW beaming Europe. The frequency listing makes identifying particular stations a snap! International radio is a great way of increasing your knowledge of the world. Something is happening *right now!* You can be a part of it by listening in on the medium and shortwave broadcast bands. 352 pages, 1987 edition \$13.00 #RDBI.



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ANTENNA BOOKS



Because of space limitations in *QST*, we don't have room to run all of the good antenna articles that are submitted. The solution to this problem? **THE ARRL ANTENNA COMPENDIUM!** You'll find 178 pages packed with new material on quads, loops, log periodic arrays, other beam antennas, multiband antennas, verticals, reduced size antennas, plus such interesting topics as: Mr. Smith's "Other" Chart and Broadband Rigs; Available Power, SWR and Loading; Baluns: What They Do and How They Do It; The Horizontal Dipole Over Lossy Ground; and Antenna Polarization. Copyright 1985. Paperbound: **\$10.00** in the U.S., **\$11.00** elsewhere.

THE ARRL ANTENNA BOOK The best and most highly regarded antenna information available. The 14th Edition contains 328 pages of propagation, transmission line and antenna fundamentals. You can update your present antenna system with practical construction details of antennas for all amateur bands - 160 meters through microwaves. There are also antennas described for mobile and restricted space use. Tells how to use the Smith chart for making antenna calculations and covers test equipment for antenna and transmission line measurements. Over 600,000 copies of previous editions sold. Copyright 1982. Paperbound: **\$8.00** in the U.S., **\$8.50** elsewhere. Clothbound: **\$12.50** in the U.S., **\$13.50** elsewhere.

HF ANTENNAS FOR ALL LOCATIONS by L.A. Moxon, G6XN. An RSGB publication. Contains 264 pages of practical antenna information. This book is concerned primarily with small wire arrays, although construction information is also given on a small number of aluminum antennas. Chapters include: Taking a New Look at hf Antennas; Waves and Fields; Gains and Losses; Feeding the Antenna; Close-spaced beams; Arrays, Long Wires, and Ground Reflections; Multiband Antennas, Bandwidth; Antenna Design for Reception; the Antenna and its Environment; Single-element Antennas; Horizontal Beams; Vertical Beams; Large Arrays; Invisible Antennas; Mobile and Portable Antennas; What Kind of Antenna: Making the Antenna Work; Antenna Construction and Erection. Copyright 1982, 1st Edition, Paperbound **\$12.00**

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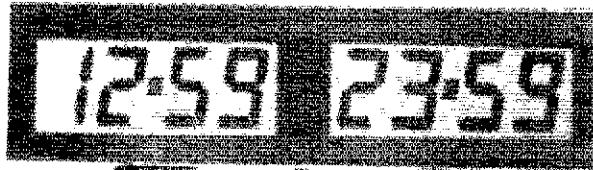
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MFJ ACCESSORIES

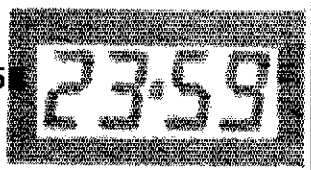
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These MFJ 24 hour clocks make your DXing, contesting, logging and SKEDing easier, more precise. Read both UTC and local time at a glance with the MFJ-108, \$19.95, dual clock that displays 24 and 12 hour time simultaneously. Or choose the MFJ-107, \$9.95 single clock for 24 hour UTC time.

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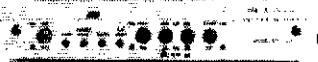
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Maximize your antenna performance!



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Tells whether to shorten or lengthen antenna for minimum SWR. Measure resonant frequency, radiation resistance and reactance.

New Features: individually calibrated resistance scale, expander capacitance range (±150 pf). Built-in range extender for measurements beyond scale readings, 1-100 MHz. Comprehensive manual. Use 9 V battery. 2x4x4 in.

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NEW! IMPROVED! ANTENNA with higher gain "World Grabber" rivals or exceeds reception

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Turn your synthesized scanning 2 meter handheld into a hot Police/Fire/Weather band scanner!

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144-148 MHz handhelds receive Police/Fire on 154-158 MHz with direct frequency readout. Hear NOAA maritime coastal plus more on 160-164 MHz. Converter mounts between handheld and rubber ducky. Feedthru allows simultaneous scanning of both 2 meters and Police/Fire bands. No missed calls. Crystal controlled. Bypass/Off switch allows transmitting (up to 5 watts). Use AAA battery. 2 1/4 x 1 1/2 x 1 1/2 in. BNC connectors.



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The best of all CW worlds-

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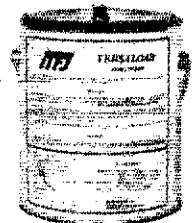
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Tune up fast, extend life of finals, reduce QRM! Rated 1KW CW or 2KW PEP for 10 minutes. Half rating for 20 minutes, continuous at 200 W CW, 400 W PEP. VSWR under 1.2 to 30 MHz, 1.5 to 300 MHz. Oil contains no PCB. 50 ohm non-inductive resistor. Safety vent. Carrying handle. 7 1/2 x 6 1/4 in.



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MFJ's "Dry" dummy loads are air cooled—no messy oil. Just right for tests and fast tune up. Non-inductive 50 ohm resistor in aluminum housing with SO-239. Full load to 30 seconds, de-rating curve to 5 minutes. MFJ-260 (300 watt), SWR 1.1:1 to 30 MHz, 1.5:1, 30-160 MHz, 2 1/2 x 2 1/4 x 7 in. MFJ-262 (1 KW), SWR 1.5:1 to 30 MHz, 3x3x13 inches.

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Now you can quickly optimize your antenna for peak performance with this portable, totally self-contained antenna bridge that you can take to your antenna site—no other equipment is needed.

You can determine if your antenna is too long or too short, measure its resonant frequency and antenna resistance to 500 ohms. It's the easiest and most convenient way to determine antenna performance available today to anyone. There's nothing else like it and only MFJ has it. Built-in resistance bridge, null meter and tunable oscillator-driver (1.8-30 MHz). Uses 9 V battery. 4 x 2 x 2 inches.



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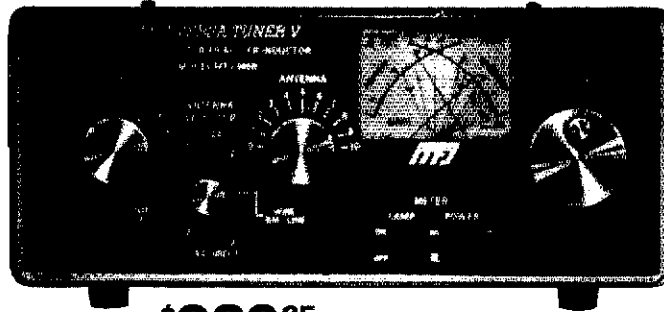
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MFJ TUNERS

This may be the world's most popular 3 KW roller inductor tuner because it's small, compact, reliable, matches virtually everything and gives you SWR/Wattmeter, antenna switch, dummy load and balun — all at a great price!

Meet "Versa Tuner V". It has all the features you asked for, including the new smaller size to match new smaller rigs—only 10 3/4" Wx4 1/2" Hx14 7/8" D. Matches coax, balanced lines, random wires—1.8 to 30 MHz. 3 KW PEP—the power rating you won't outgrow (250pf-6KV caps). Roller inductor with a 3-digit turns counter plus a spinner knob for precise inductance control to get that SWR down to minimum every time. Built-in 300 watt, 50 ohm dummy load, built-in 4:1 ferrite balun.



MFJ989B

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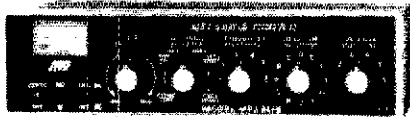
Lighted Cross-needle Meter reads SWR, forward and reflected power all in one glance. Has 300 and 3,000 watt ranges. Meter light requires 12 VDC.

6 position antenna switch (2 coax lines, through tuner or direct, random/balanced line or dummy load). SO-239 connectors, ceramic feed-throughs, binding post grounds.

Deluxe aluminum low-profile cabinet with sub-chassis for RFI protection, black finish, black front panel with raised letters, tilt bail.

MFJ's Fastest Selling TUNER

MFJ-941D **\$99.95**



MFJ's fastest selling tuner packs in plenty of new features. New styling! Brushed aluminum front. All metal cabinet. New SWR/Wattmeter! More accurate. Switch selectable 300/30 watt ranges. Read forward/reflected power.

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Matches everything from 1.8 to 30 MHz! dipoles, inverted vee, random wires, verticals, mobile whips, beams, balanced and coax lines.

Built-in 4:1 balun for balanced lines. 1000 V capacitor spacing. Black. 11 x 3 x 7 inches. Works with all solid state or tube rigs. Easy to use anywhere.

MFJ's 1.5 KW VERSA TUNER III

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Run up to 1.5 kw PEP and match any feedline continuously from 1.8 to 30 MHz: coax, balanced line or random wire.

Lighted Cross-needle Meter reads SWR, forward and reflected power in one glance. Has 300 and 3,000 watt ranges. 6 position antenna switch handles 2 coax lines, wire and balanced lines. 4:1 balun. 250 pf, 6 kv variable capacitors. 12 position ceramic inductor switch. New smaller size matches new rigs: 10 3/4" x 4 1/2" x 14 7/8" inches. Flip stand for easy viewing. Requires 12V for light.

MFJ's Best VERSA TUNER

MFJ-949C **\$149.95**



MFJ's best 300 watt tuner is now even better! The MFJ-949C all-in-one Deluxe Versa Tuner II gives you a tuner, cross-needle SWR/Wattmeter, dummy load, antenna switch and balun in a new compact cabinet. You get quality conveniences and a clutter-free shack at a super price.

A new cross-needle SWR/Wattmeter gives you SWR, forward and reflected power—all at a single glance. SWR is automatically computed with no controls to set. Has 30 and 300 watt scale on easy-to-read 2 color lighted meter (needs 12 V).

A handsome new black brushed aluminum cabinet matches all the new rigs. Its compact size (10 x 3 x 7 inches) takes only a little room.

You can run full transceiver power output—up to 300 watts RF output—and match coax, balanced lines or random wires from 1.8 thru 30 MHz. Use it to tune out SWR on dipoles, vees, long wires, verticals, whips, beams and quads.

A 300 watt 50 ohm dummy load gives you quick tune ups and a versatile six position antenna switch lets you select 2 coax lines (direct or thru tuner), random wire or balanced line and dummy load.

A large efficient airwound inductor—3 inches in diameter—gives you plenty of matching range and less losses for more watts out. 100 volt tuning capacitors and heavy duty switches gives you safe arc-free operation. A 4:1 balun is built-in to match balanced lines.

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2 KW COAX SWITCHES MFJ-1702 **\$19.95**



MFJ-1702, \$19.95, 2 positions. 60 dB isolation at 450 MHz.

Less than .2 dB loss. SWR below 1:1.2.

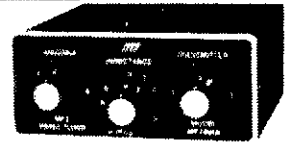
MFJ-1701, \$29.95.

6 positions. White markable surface for antenna positions.



MFJ's Smallest VERSA TUNER

MFJ-901B **\$59.95**



MFJ's smallest 200 watt Versa Tuner matches coax, random wires and balanced lines continuously from 1.8 thru 30 MHz. Works with all solid state and tube rigs. Very popular for use between transceiver and final amplifier for proper matching. Efficient airwound inductor gives more watts out. 4:1 balun for balanced lines. 5 x 2 x 6 inches. Rugged black all aluminum cabinet.

MFJ's Random Wire TUNER

MFJ-16010 **\$39.95**



MFJ's ultra compact 200 watt random wire tuner lets you operate all bands anywhere with any transceiver using a random wire. Great for apartment, motel, camping operation. Tunes 1.8-30 MHz. 2 x 3 x 4 inches.

MFJ's Mobile TUNER

MFJ-945C **\$79.95**



Designed for mobile operation! Small, compact. Takes just a tiny bit of room in your car. SWR/dual range wattmeter makes tuning fast and easy. Careful placement of controls and meter makes antenna tuning safer while in motion.

Extends your antenna bandwidth so you can operate anywhere in a band with low SWR. No need to go outside and readjust your mobile whip. Low SWR also gives you maximum power out of your solid state rig—runs cooler for longer life.

Handles up to 300 watts PEP RF output. Has efficient airwound inductor, 1000 volt capacitor spacing and rugged aluminum cabinet. 8x2x6 inches. Mobile mounting bracket available for \$5.00.

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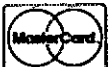
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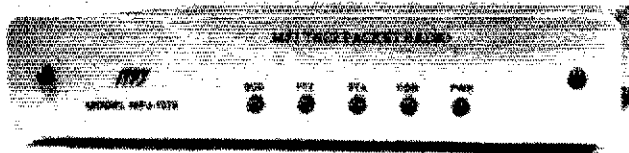
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AFFORDABLE PACKET RADIO FROM MFJ

MFJ's TAPR TNC 2 clone in a new cabinet with added features... for an incredible \$139.95!



MFJ-1270
\$139.95

Join the exciting packet radio revolution and enjoy error-free communication... for an incredible \$139.95! MFJ brings together efficient manufacturing and TAPR's (Tucson Amateur Packet Radio) leading edge

technology to bring you top quality and affordable packet radio.

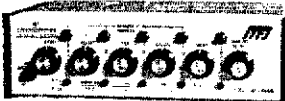
You get MFJ's highly acclaimed clone of the industry standard TAPR TNC 2. Its in a new cabinet and includes a TTL serial port and an easily replaceable lithium battery for memory back-up.

All you need is your rig, home computer with a RS-232 serial port and a terminal program. If you have a Commodore 64, 128, or VIC-20 you can use MFJ's optional Starter Pack to get on the air immediately.

Here are MFJ's latest and hottest products for improving your station's performance.

MEMORY KEYS

MFJ-484B
\$139.95



The MFJ-484B "GRANDMASTER" Memory Keyer is THE choice of CW contesters. Why? Because it's so easy to use it's second nature... you don't have to remember how to use complex commands... and it has all the features you'll ever need for easy CW.

Features like these... you can store up to twelve 25 character messages that you can combine and send at whatever speed you want, you can repeat any message continuously or pause between repeats, you can change or insert into a playing message by simply sending and much more.

The MFJ-484B is RF proof, sends 8-50 WPM and measures just 8x2x6 inches. It uses 12 to 15 VDC or 110 VAC with MFJ-1312, \$9.95.

HF SWR/WATTMETER

MFJ-816
\$29.95



Want minimum SWR to maximize your antenna performance?

The MFJ-816 is our smallest -4 1/2 x 2 1/4 x 3 inches-(and most affordable) SWR/Wattmeter that lets you read SWR, forward and reflected power (30/300 watt scales) from 1.8 to 30 MHz. Uses toroidal current pickup for uniform sensitivity.

CROSS-NEEDLE SWR/WATT METER

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MFJ's cross-needle SWR/Wattmeter gives you SWR, forward and reflected power—all at a single glance! SWR is automatically computed



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Monitors RF current by sensing magnetic field. Uses an electrostatically shielded ferrite core, FET RF amplifier, op-amp meter circuit for excellent sensitivity, selectivity. 1.8-30 MHz. Has sensitivity, bandswitch, tune controls, telescoping antenna for field strength meter. 4 x 2 x 2 inches.

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A new cross-needle SWR/Wattmeter gives you SWR, forward and reflected power—all at a single glance. SWR is automatically computed with no controls to set. Has 30 and 300 watt scale.

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MFJ-1040
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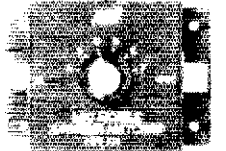
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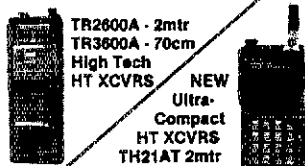
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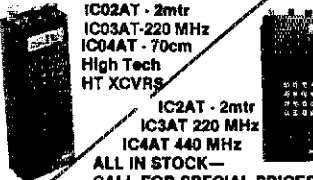
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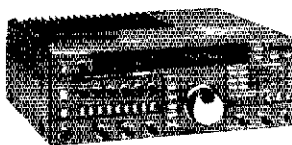


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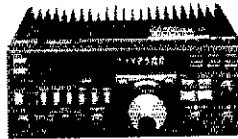


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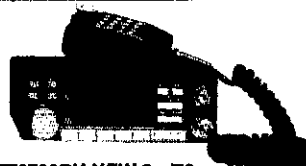
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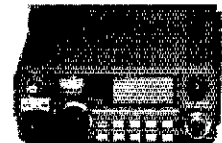
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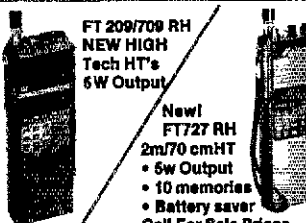
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Customer feedback in 1986 insisted on system compatibility. Responding to this challenge, a special Plug and Play Harness to hook your favorite radio to the LK500 is offered as an accessory. Of course, all Amp Supply amplifiers have our famous ATI-6 tuned input systems, assuring a perfect 50 ohm load to your transceiver.

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2-SPEED FANS

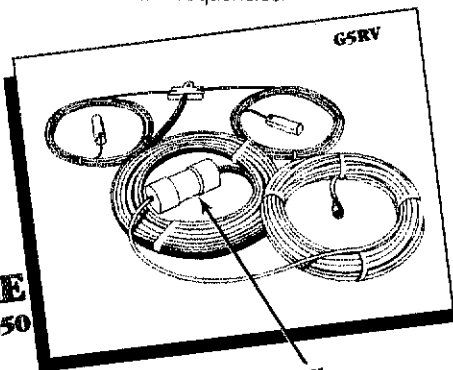
Most manufacturers have had to compromise on fan speed, one of the noisiest and objectionable aspects of amateur radio operation. But, our 500 Series amplifiers are different; they are the result of our perfected system of customer communication and engineer response.

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A version of the 500ZC is available without the Jennings vacuum antenna changeover relay and a companion sealed relay QSK system. A super buy at \$1099.00 during this special sale.

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- 2 KW PEP
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SPECIFICATIONS LK-500ZC

Frequency Range: 160 Meters 1.8-2.2 MHz, 80 meters 3.5-4.5 MHz, 40 meters 7.0-7.5 MHz, 30 meters 10.1 to 10.15 MHz, 20 meters 14.0-14.9 MHz, 17 meters 18.0-19.2 MHz, 15 meters 21.0-21.5 MHz, Export models: 12 meters 24.8-24.9 MHz, 10 meters 28.0-29.7 MHz

Drive Power: 100W Nominal for 1500 Watt SSB PEP output, 125W Nominal for 1500 Watt CW output

RF Output SSB: 1.5 KW PEP continuous, CW 1.2 KW Average continuous, RTTY, SSTV 1 KW Average 1.5 KW PEP.

Plate Voltage: RTTY/AM/SSTV/CW/SSB 3.2 KV DC

Harmonic Suppression: -50 dB minimum.

Intermodulation Distortion Products: -33 dB down minimum.

Circuit Type: Class AB₂ grounded grid. Type of Emission: SSB, CW, RTTY, AM, SSTV

Duty Cycle: Amateur continuous duty in all modes at specified output.

Output Circuit: Pi-network (silver plated tubing HF coil).

Power Requirements: 115/230 VAC, 30/15 amps (230 VAC factory wired and recommended).

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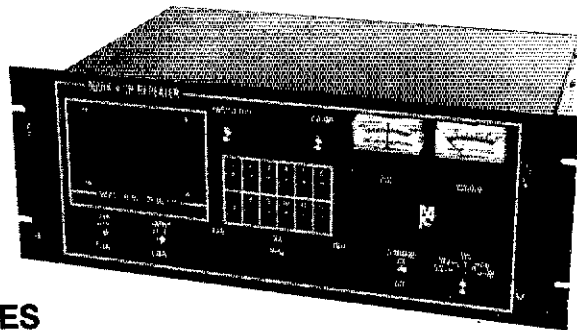
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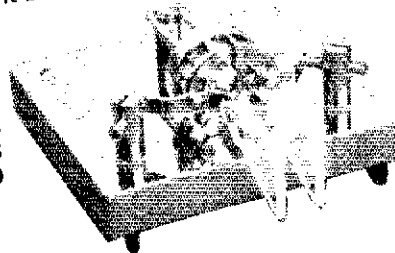
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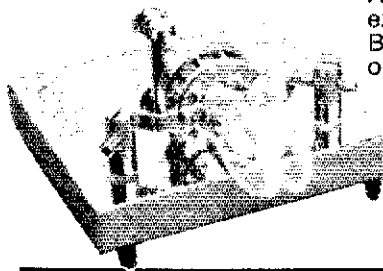


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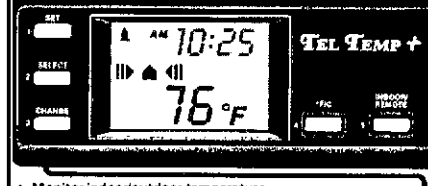


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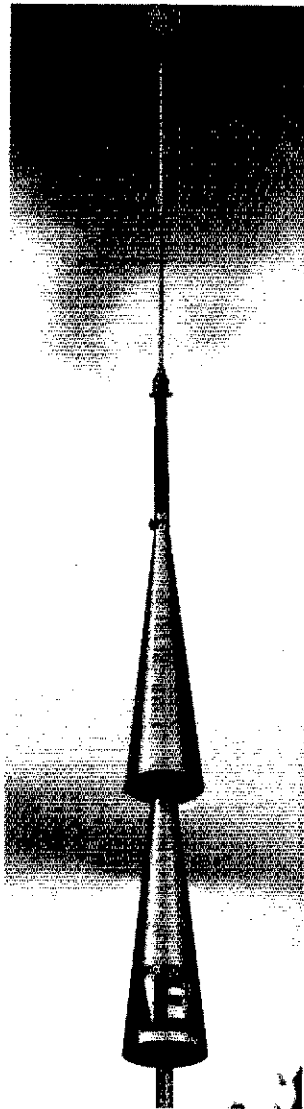
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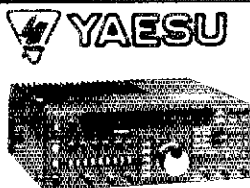
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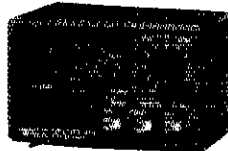
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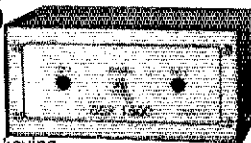
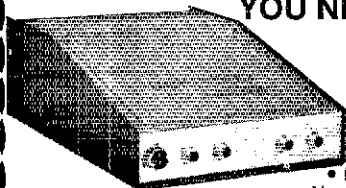
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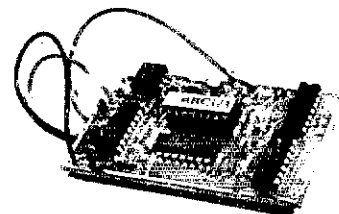


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

Continuing a 66 year tradition, there are three new Callbooks for 1987. The North American Callbook lists the calls, names, and address information for licensed amateurs in all countries from Canada to Panama including Greenland, Bermuda, and the Caribbean islands plus Hawaii and the U.S. possessions. The International Callbook lists the amateurs in countries outside North America. Coverage includes South America, Europe, Africa, Asia, and the Pacific area. The 1987 Callbook Supplement is a new idea in Callbook updates; it lists the activity in both the North American and International Callbooks. Published June 1, 1987, this Supplement will include all the new licenses, address changes, and call sign changes for the preceding 6 months.

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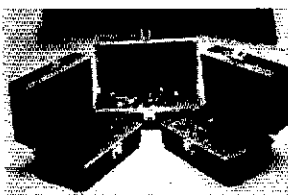


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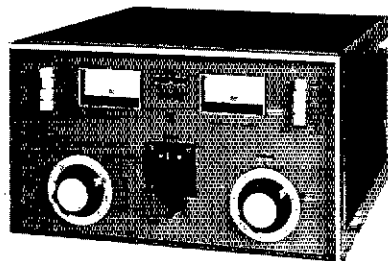


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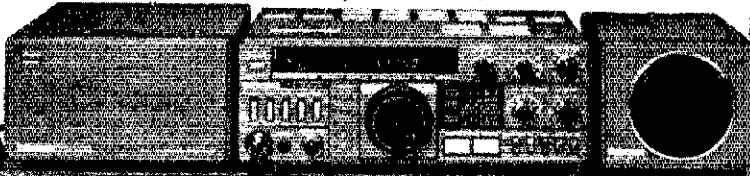
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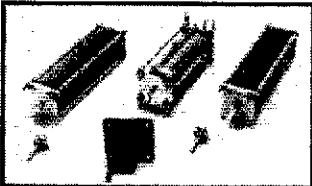


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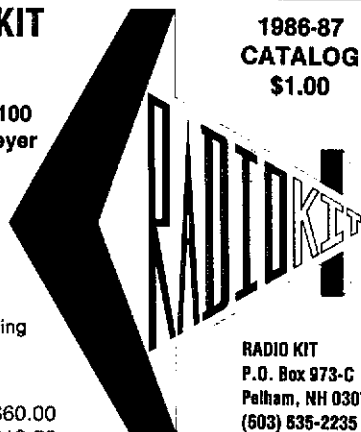
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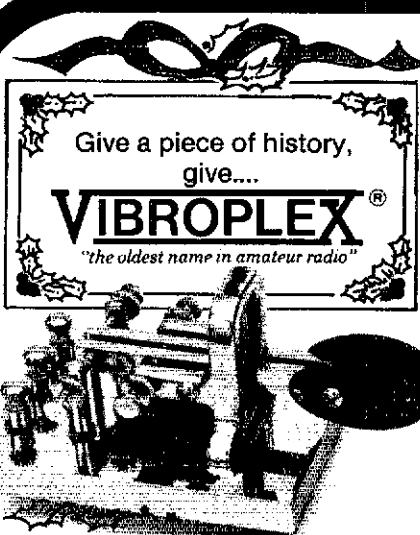
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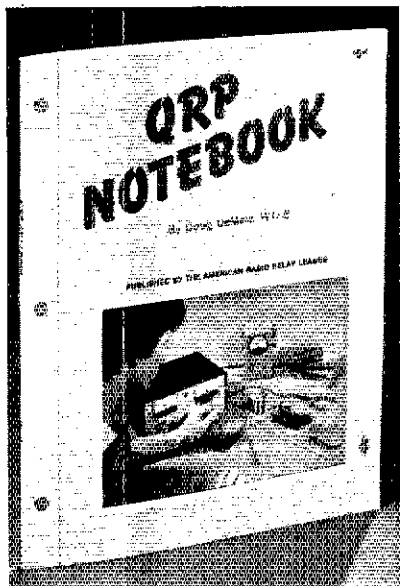
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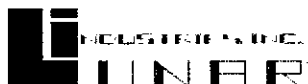


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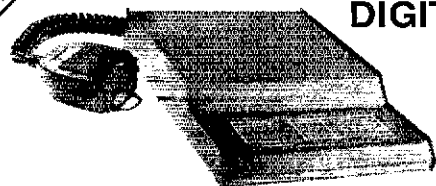
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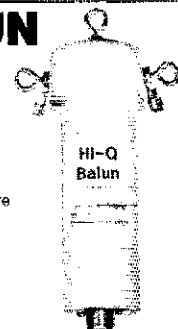
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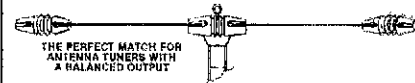
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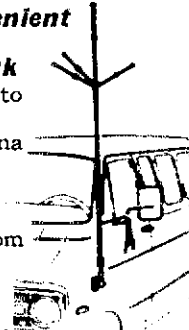
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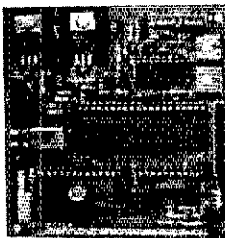


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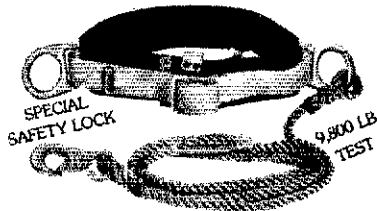
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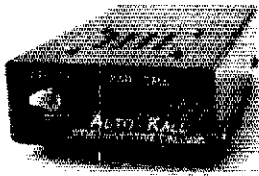
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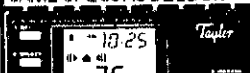
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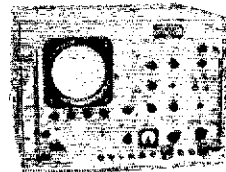
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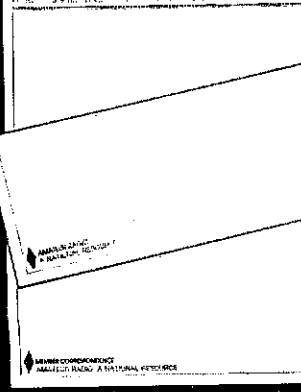
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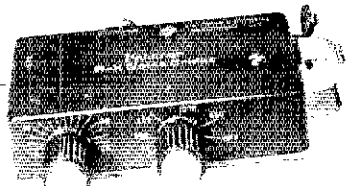
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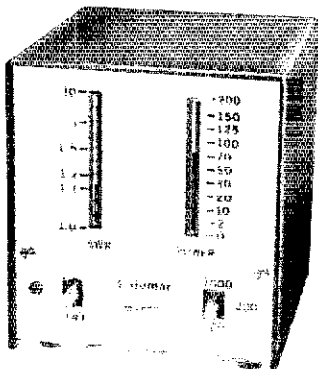


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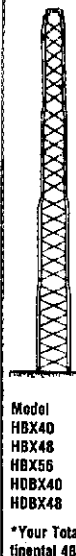
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- Totally self-supporting—no guys needed



| Model | Height | Load | Sale Price |
|--------|--------|----------|------------|
| HG37SS | 37 ft | 9 sq ft | \$CALL |
| HG52SS | 52 ft | 9 sq ft | \$CALL |
| HG54HD | 54 ft | 16 sq ft | \$CALL |
| HG70HD | 70 ft | 16 sq ft | \$CALL |

Masts—Thrust Bearings—Other Accessories Available
—Call! Prices Shown Are Your Total Delivered Price In Continental U.S.A.!

ROHN Self Supporting Towers On SALE! FREIGHT PREPAID




- All Steel Construction—Rugged
- Galvanized Finish—Long Life
- Totally Free Standing—No Guy Wires
- America's Best Tower Buy—Compare Save \$
- Complete With Base and Rotor Plate
- In Stock Now—Fast Delivery

| Model | Height | Ant Load* | Weight | Delivered Price* |
|-------|--------|-----------|--------|------------------|
| H8X40 | 40 ft | 10 sq ft | 228 | \$329 |
| H8X48 | 48 ft | 10 sq ft | 303 | \$429 |
| H8X56 | 56 ft | 10 sq ft | 385 | \$499 |
| H8X40 | 40 ft | 18 sq ft | 281 | \$399 |
| H8X48 | 48 ft | 18 sq ft | 363 | \$469 |

*Your Total Delivered Price Anywhere In Continental 48 States. Antenna Load Based on 70 MPH Wind.

ROHN Guyed Tower Packages



- World Famous Rohn Quality and Dependability
- Rugged high wind survival provides safe installation
- Multi purpose towers satisfy a wide range of needs
- Complete packages include: guy hardware, turnbuckles, guy assemblies, wire bars, concrete base, rotor plate and top section per manufacturers specs.
- Packages shown below are rated for wind zone "B" (86 mph wind). Zone "C" (100 mph wind) design prices slightly higher. All tower packages shipped freight collect from our Plano, TX warehouse, in stock for prompt delivery.

| Model | 25G | 45G | 55G |
|-------|--------|------|------|
| 50' | \$ 579 | 1079 | 1439 |
| 60' | 639 | 1209 | 1609 |
| 70' | 689 | 1329 | 1759 |
| 80' | 849 | 1479 | 1929 |
| 90' | 919 | 1749 | 2089 |
| 100' | 989 | 1899 | 2259 |
| 110' | 1189 | 2019 | 2639 |
| 120' | 1259 | 2179 | 2819 |

US TOWER CORPORATION



These rugged crankup towers and masts now available from Texas Towers! Check these features:

- All steel construction
- Hot dipped galvanized
- Totally self-supporting—no guys needed

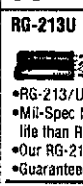
Coax arms, Thrustbearings Masts, Motor drives, Remote controls, Hinged bases, Rotor bases, & Raising fixtures also in stock.

CALL FOR SALE PRICES!

| Model | Min. Ht. | Max. Ht. | Ant. load* | Sale price |
|-----------|----------|----------|------------|------------|
| MA40 mast | 21' | 40' | 10 sq ft | \$ 500 |
| MA50 mast | 22' | 50' | 10 sq ft | \$ 899 |
| TK438 | 22' | 38' | 18 sq ft | \$ 526 |
| TK455 | 22' | 55' | 18 sq ft | \$ 1249 |
| TK472 | 23' | 72' | 18 sq ft | \$ 2059 |
| HDX565 | 22' | 55' | 30 sq ft | \$ 1879 |
| HDX572 | 23' | 72' | 30 sq ft | \$ 3229 |

Note - US Towers Shipped Freight Collect From Visalia, CA Factory
*Note - towers rated at 50 mph to EIA specifications

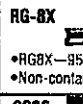
RG-213U



\$.29/ft \$279/1000 ft
Up to 600 ft via UPS

- RG-213/U—95% Bare Copper Shield
- Mil-Spec Non-contaminating Jacket for longer life than RG8 cables
- Our RG-213/U uses virgin materials.
- Guaranteed Highest Quality!


RG-8X



\$.19/ft \$179/1000 ft

- RG8X—95% Bare Copper Shield • Low Loss
- Non-contaminating Vinyl Jacket Foam Dielectric

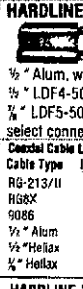
9086



\$.39/ft \$379/1000 ft

- Same specs as Belden 9913
- Lower loss than RG8U
- 100% shielded-braid & foil

HARDLINE/HELIX™



Lowest Loss for VHF/UHF!

| Alum. w/poly Jacket | LD#4-50 Andrew Helix™ | LD#5-50 Andrew Helix™ |
|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| \$.79/ft | \$1.79/ft | \$3.99/ft |

select connectors below

| Cable Type | Imped. | 10MHz | 30MHz | 150MHz | 450MHz |
|------------|--------|-------|-------|--------|--------|
| RG-213/U | 50 | 6 | 9 | 2.3 | 5.2 |
| H8X | 52 | 8 | 12 | 3.5 | 5.8 |
| 9086 | 50 | 4 | 64 | 1.7 | 3.1 |
| 1/2" Alum | 50 | 3 | 5 | 1.2 | 2.2 |
| 1/2" Helix | 50 | 2 | 4 | .9 | 1.6 |
| 1/2" Helix | 50 | 1 | 2 | .5 | .9 |

HARDLINE & HELIX™ CONNECTORS

| Cable Type | UHF FML | UHF MALE N | FML N | MALE |
|-------------|---------|------------|-------|------|
| 1/2" Alum | \$19 | \$19 | \$19 | \$25 |
| 1/2" Helix™ | \$25 | \$25 | \$25 | \$25 |
| 1/2" Helix™ | \$49 | \$49 | \$49 | \$49 |

COAX CONNECTORS

| | |
|----------------------------|--------|
| Amphenol Silver PL259 | \$1.25 |
| UG21B N Male | \$2.95 |
| 9086/9913 N Male Connector | \$4.95 |

ANTENNA WIRE & ACCESSORIES

Stranded Copper 14ga. \$.10/ft 16ga. \$.09/ft

1/4" male 18ga copper-clad steel wire. \$.30

Dog bone end insulator. \$.79 ea.

Van Garder

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1:1 Balun | \$11 | Center Insulator | \$6 |
| Dipole Kits | D80 \$31.95/D40 \$28.95 | Short Dipole Kits | S80 \$35.95/S40 \$33.95 |
| All-band Dipole w/ladder line | \$29.95 | G5RV all band antenna | \$49.95 |

ALPHA DELTA

DX-A 160-80-40 Sloper. \$49

CUSHCRAFT

| | |
|--|-------|
| A3 3-el Tribander | \$229 |
| A4 4-el Tribander Beam | \$299 |
| A743 & A744, 30/40 mtr KIT for the A3 & A4 | \$679 |
| R3 20, 15, 10mtr Vertical | \$275 |
| AV5 80-10mtr Vertical | \$109 |
| D40 40mtr Dipole | \$159 |
| 40-2C2 2-el 40 mtr Beam | \$289 |
| A50-5 5-el 6 mtr Beam | \$395 |
| 215 WB NEW 15-el 2 mtr Beam | \$85 |
| 230 WB NEW 30-el 2 mtr Beam | \$229 |
| 4218 XL 18-el 2 mtr Beam | \$105 |
| 3219 19-el 2 mtr Beam | \$99 |
| 220B 17-el 220MHz Beam | \$99 |
| 424B 24-el 432MHz Beam | \$85 |
| ARX2B 2 mtr Vertical | \$39 |

Hy-gain Limited Quantities purchased at old prices. Call for current prices!

Discoverer 2-el 40-mtr Beam

Discoverer 3-el Conversion Kit

EXPLORER-14 SUPER-SPECIAL

OK710 30/40 mtr. Add-On-Kit

V2S 2-mtr Base Vertical

V4S 400MHz Base Vertical

TH5MK2S Broad Band 5-el Triband Beam

TH7DXS 7-el Triband Beam

TH3JRS 3-el Triband Beam

20S5AS 5-el 20-mtr Beam

15S5AS 5-el 15-mtr Beam

10S5AS 5-el 10-mtr Beam

204BAS 4-el 20-mtr Beam

64BS 4-el 6-mtr Beam

12 AVQ 20-10 mtr vertical

14 AVQ 40-10 mtr vertical

18 AVT/WB 80-10mtr Vertical

18HTS 80-10 mtr Hy-Tower Vertical

23BS 3-el 2 mtr Beam

25BS 5-el 2 mtr Beam

28BS 8-el 2 mtr Beam

214BS 14-el 2-mtr Beam

2800 80/40 mtr Trap Dipole

580Q 80-10 mtr Trap Dipole

8N6G 80-10 mtr KW Balun W/Coax Seal

HUSTLER

| | | | |
|---|-------|-----------------------|-------|
| 6BTV 80-10 mtr Vert | \$129 | 5BTV 80-10 mtr Vert | \$109 |
| 4BTV 40-10 mtr Vert | \$89 | G7-144 2-mtr Base | \$119 |
| G6-144B 2-mtr Base | \$89 | Mobile Resonators 10m | \$16 |
| | | 15m | \$17 |
| | | 20m | \$19 |
| | | 40m | \$22 |
| | | 75m | \$36 |
| 400W Standard | \$16 | \$17 | \$19 |
| 2KW Super | \$20 | \$22 | \$25 |
| Bumper Mounts - Springs - Folding Masts in Stock! | | | |

BUTTERNUT ELECTRONICS CO

HF6V 80-10m Vertical \$129 Delivered

- Full Legal Power
- Q Tuning Circuits

HF2V 80-10m Vertical \$129 Delivered


- Full Legal Power
- Automatic Band Switching

Accessories:

- RMK II Roof Mtg. Kit \$49
- STR II Stub-Tuned Radials \$29
- TBR16D 160m Coil Kit \$49
- 30m Add-on Kit \$29
- 20m Add-on Kit \$29
- 17/12m Add-on Kit \$27

FREE UPS on ACCESSORIES when purchased w/antenna

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HF4B "Butterfly" 20-10m Compact Beam \$189. Delivered

- Unique Design Reduces Size
- No Lassy Traps
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ROTORS

| | |
|---|----------|
| Alliance HD73 (10.7 sq ft rating) | \$119.95 |
| Alliance U110 (3 sq ft rating) | \$49 |
| Telux CD 45II (8.5 sq ft rating) | \$Call |
| Telux HEM 4 (15 sq ft rating) | \$Call |
| Telux Tailwister (20 sq ft rating) | \$Call |
| Telux HDR300 Heavy Duty (25 sq ft rating) | \$Call |
| Kenpro KR500 Heavy Duty Elevator Rotor | \$189 |
| Kenpro KR5400 AZ/EL Rotor Package | \$319 |

ROTOR CABLE

Standard 8 cord cables \$.19/ft (vinyl jacket 2-#18 & 6-#22 ga)

Heavy Duty 8 Cord cable \$.36/ft (vinyl jacket 2-#18 & 6-#18 ga)

ROHN GUYED TOWER SECTIONS

10 FT. STACKED SECTIONS

| | | | |
|-----|---------|-----|----------|
| 20G | \$39.50 | 45G | \$112.50 |
| 25G | \$49.50 | 55G | \$149.50 |

ALL ACCESSORIES IN STOCK—CALL

ROHN FOLDOVER TOWERS

| Model | Height | Ant. Load* | Price |
|--------|--------|--------------|---------|
| FK2548 | 48 ft. | 15.4 sq. ft. | \$ 899. |
| FK2558 | 58 ft. | 13.3 sq. ft. | \$ 949. |
| FK2568 | 68 ft. | 11.7 sq. ft. | \$ 999. |
| FK4544 | 44 ft. | 34.8 sq. ft. | \$1199. |
| FK4554 | 54 ft. | 29.1 sq. ft. | \$1299. |
| FK4564 | 64 ft. | 28.4 sq. ft. | \$1399. |

25G Double Guy Kit \$249.
45G Double Guy Kit \$269

*Above antenna loads for 70 mph winds w/guys at hinge and apex. All foldover towers shipped freight prepaid in 48 states. Prices 10% higher west of Rockies.

TOWER/GUY HARDWARE

| | |
|--|----------|
| 3/16 EHS Guywire (3950 lb rating) | \$ 15/ft |
| 1/4 EHS Guywire (6650 lb rating) | \$ 18/ft |
| 5/16 EHS Guywire (11,200 lb rating) | \$ 29/ft |
| 5/32 7 x 7 Aircraft Cable (2700 lb rating) | \$ 15/ft |
| 3/16 CCM Cable Clamp (3/16" or 5/32") | \$ 45 |
| 1/4 CCM Cable Clamp (1/4" Cable) | \$ 55 |
| 1/4 TH Thinlike (fits all sizes) | \$ 45 |
| 3/8EE (3/8" Eye & Eye Turnbuckle) | \$6.95 |
| 3/8 EJ (3/8" Eye & Jaw Turnbuckle) | \$7.95 |
| 1/2 x 9EJ (1/2" x 9" Eye to Eye Turnbuckle) | \$9.95 |
| 1/2 x 9EJ (1/2" x 9" Eye & Jaw Turnbuckle) | \$10.95 |
| 1/2 x 12EE (1/2" x 12" Eye & Eye Turnbuckle) | \$12.95 |
| 1/2 x 12EJ (1/2" x 12" Eye & Jaw Turnbuckle) | \$13.95 |
| 5/8 x 12EJ (5/8" x 12" Eye & Jaw Turnbuckle) | \$16.95 |
| 3/16" Preformed Guy Grip | \$2.49 |
| 1/4" Preformed Guy Grip | \$2.99 |
| 6" Diam - 4 ft Long Earth Screw Anchor | \$14.95 |
| 500 D Guy Insulator (5/32" or 3/16" Cable) | \$1.99 |
| 500 D Guy Insulator (1/4" Cable) | \$2.89 |
| 5/8" Diam - 8 ft Copper Clad Ground Rod | \$12.95 |

PHILLYSTRAN GUY CABLE

| | |
|--|----------|
| HPT62100 Guy Cable (2100 lb rating) | \$ 29/ft |
| HPT64000 Guy Cable (4000 lb rating) | \$ 49/ft |
| HPT67000 Guy Cable (6700 lb rating) | \$ 69/ft |
| 9901LD Cable End (for 2100/4000 cable) | \$8.95 |
| 9902LD Cable End (for 6700 cable) | \$9.95 |
| Sockettast Poling Compound (does 6-8 ends) | \$14.95 |

GALVANIZED STEEL MASTS

Steel Guy Steel Masts 2 in OD - Galvanized Finish

| Length | 5 FT | 10 FT | 15 FT | 20 FT |
|------------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 12 in Wall | \$29 | \$49 | \$69 | \$89 |
| 18 in Wall | \$39 | \$69 | \$89 | \$129 |
| 25 in Wall | \$69 | \$129 | \$189 | \$249 |

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(Antenna/tower product prices do not include shipping unless noted otherwise)

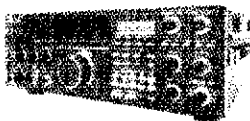
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- Optional Built-in AT
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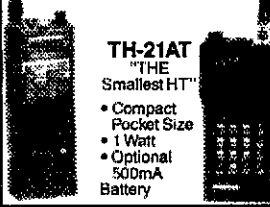
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- 2.5 W/300 MW 2 Meter HT
- LCD Readout
- 10 Memories
- Band And Memory Scan



TH-21AT "THE Smallest HT"

- Compact Pocket Size
- 1 Watt
- Optional 500mA Battery

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FT-757GX "CAT SYSTEM"

- All Mode Transceiver
- Dual VFO's
- Full Break-in CW
- 100% Duty Cycle

CALL FOR BEST PRICE!

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FT-767GX HF/VHF/UHF BASE STATION

- Add Optional 6m, 2m & 70cm Modules
- Dual VFO's
- Full CW Break-in
- Lots More Features

YAESU

FT23/73R

- Zinc-Aluminum Alloy Case
- 10 Memories
- 140-164 MHz, 440-450 MHz
- 600 MAh Standard Opt. 5w New "super handle"



YAESU

FT-727R "DUAL BAND HT"



- 5 Watts on Both 2m & 440 MHz
- 10 Memories
- Battery Saver
- Remote Computer Control Capability

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Can you put a price tag on reliability? Now ICOM offers a ONE YEAR WARRANTY on its HF Transceivers & Receivers purchased after August 1, 1986.

ICOM



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- 100 KHz - 30 MHz
- FM Standard
- 32 Memories
- QSK (Nominal Speed 40 WPM)

ICOM



IC-38A

- Full 25W, 5W low
- 21 memories
- Subtones built in RX 215-230 MHz
- CALL FOR BEST PRICE

ICOM

IC-U2AT



- 140-163 MHz
- 10 Memories
- 1W, 1.5W optional
- 32 tones built-in

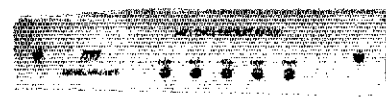
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- Supports multiple connects
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Power Supply

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- RS20A \$88
- RS20M \$105
- VS20M \$125
- RS35A \$153
- RS35M \$149
- VS35M \$165
- RS50A \$189
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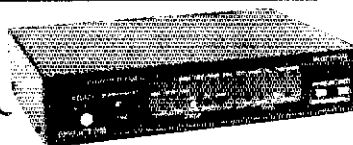
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- Make any RS-232 compatible computer or terminal a complete digital operating terminal.
- Morse, Baudot, ASCII, AMTOR, Packet
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Finally, an HT that's built to take the realities of life.

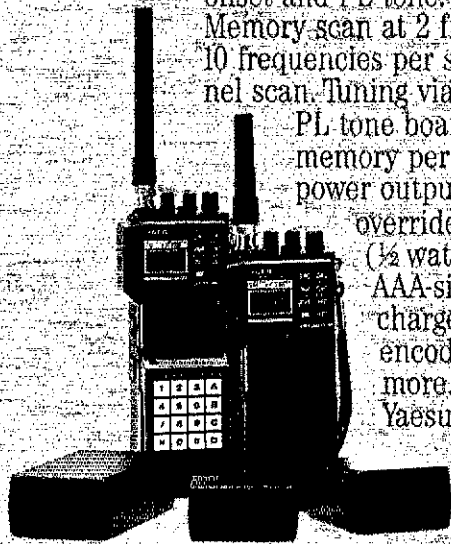
Let's face it. It's easy to bump, drop, or get rain on an HT. ■ But if your HT is Yaesu's mini 2-meter FT-23R or 440-MHz FT-73R, such mishaps are a lot less worrisome. ■ They're built to last, with rugged aluminum-alloy cases that prove themselves reliable in a one-meter drop test onto solid concrete. Plus, their moisture-resistant seals really help keep the rain out.

Built for the realities of operating. Despite their miniature size, both radios have all the operating capabilities of larger-microprocessor-controlled HTs. Yet operating them couldn't be easier. Consider: ■ You get a 10-volt, 2-watt battery pack. (Optionally, a 12-volt, 5-watt pack, or a 10-volt miniature 2-watt pack.) 10 memories that store frequency, offset and PL tone. (7 memories can store odd splits.) Memory scan at 2 frequencies per second. Band scan at 10 frequencies per second. Tx offset storage. Priority channel scan. Tuning via tuning knob, or up/down buttons.

PL tone board (optional). PL display. External PL selection. Independent PL memory per channel. PL encode *and* decode. Expanded Rx coverage. LCD power output and "S"-meter display. Battery saver circuit. Push-button squelch override. Eight-key control pad. Keypad lock. High/low power switch (½ watt on low power.) ■ Options available: Dry cell battery case for 6 AAA-size cells. Dry cell battery case for 6 AA-size cells. DC car adapter/charger. Programmable CTCSS (PL tone) encoder/decoder. DTMF keypad encoder. Mobile hanger bracket. External speaker/microphone. And much more. ■ So get the intelligent mini HT that's built for life's realities. Yaesu's 2-meter FT-23R, or 440-MHz FT-73R.



Radios above shown actual size.



YAESU

Our 30th Anniversary.

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NEW!

This HT has it all!

TH-215A

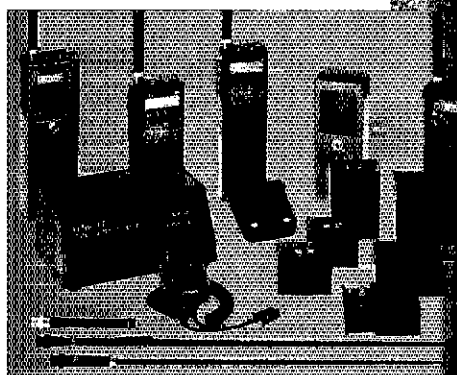
Full-featured 2m Hand-held Transceiver

Kenwood brings you the greatest hand-held transceiver ever! More than just "big rig performance," the TH-215A packs the most features and the best performance in a handy size. You will want to keep this HT "close at hand" all of the time. And our full line of accessories will let you go from ham shack to portable to mobile with the greatest of ease!

- **Wide receiver frequency range.** Receives from 141-163 MHz. Includes the weather channels! Transmits from 144-148 MHz. Modifiable to cover 141-151 MHz (MARS or CAP permit required).
- **5, 2.5, or 1.5 W output, depending on the power source.** Supplied battery pack (PB-2) provides 2.5 W output. Optional NiCd packs for extended operation or higher RF output available.
- **CTCSS encoder built-in.** TSU-4 CTCSS decoder optional.
- **10 memory channels store any offset.** Each memory channel can store frequency, frequency step, offset, **reverse switch position**, and CTCSS frequency.
- **Nine types of scanning!** Including new "seek scan" - A Kenwood exclusive!
- **Intelligent 2-way battery saver circuit extends battery life.** Two battery-saver modes to choose, with power save ratio selection.
- **Easy memory recall.** Simply press the channel number!
- **12 VDC input terminal for direct mobile or base station supply operation.** When 12 volts is applied, RF output is 5 W!
- **New Twist-Lok Positive-Connect™ locking battery case.**
- **Frequency entry by keyboard or UP/DWN keys.**
- **Priority alert function.**
- **Monitor switch to defeat squelch.** Used to check the frequency when CTCSS encode/decode is used or when squelch is on.

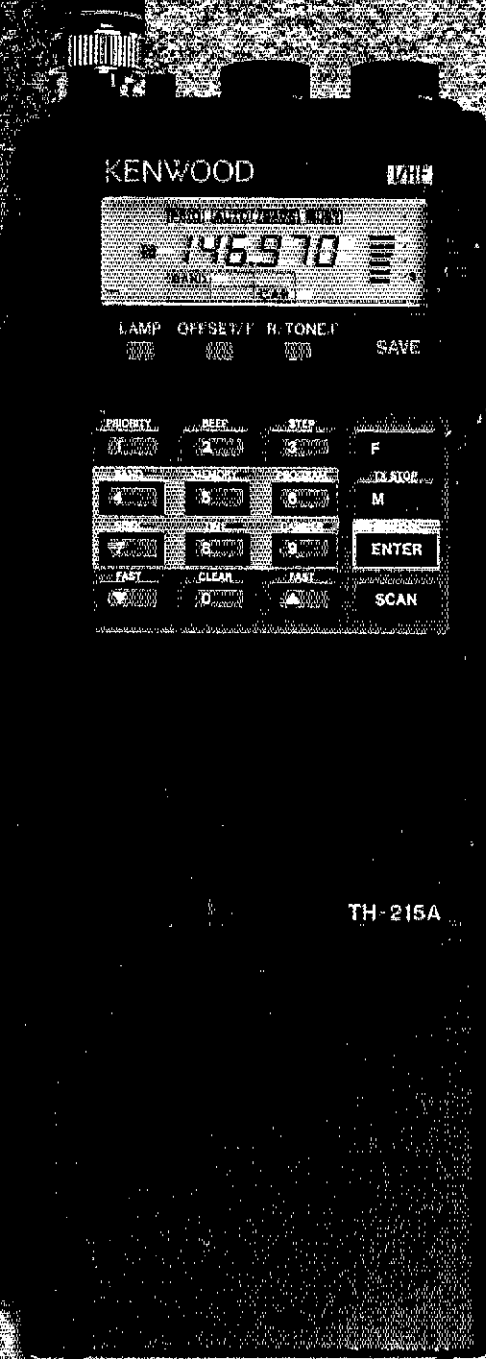


- **Large, easy-to-read multi-function LCD display with night light.**
- **Audible beeper to confirm keypad operation.** The beeper has a unique tone for each key. DTMF monitor also included.
- **Supplied accessories:** Belt hook, rubber flex antenna, PB-2 standard NiCd battery pack (for 2.5 W operation), wall charger, dust caps.



Optional Accessories:

- PB-1: 12 V, 800 mA NiCd pack for 5 W output
- PB-2: 8.4 V, 500 mA NiCd pack (2.5 W output)
- PB-3: 7.2 V, 800 mA NiCd pack (1.5 W output)
- PB-4: 7.2 V, 1600 mA NiCd pack (1.5 W output)
- BT-5 AA cell manganese/alkaline battery case
- BC-7 rapid charger for PB-1, 2, 3, or 4
- BC-8 charger for PB-1, 3, or 4
- SMC-30 speaker microphone
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- RA-3, 5 telescoping antennas
- RA-8B StubbyDuk antenna
- TSU-4 CTCSS decode unit
- VB-2530: 2m, 25 W amplifier
- LH-4, 5 leather cases
- MB-4 mobile bracket
- BH-5 swivel mount
- PG-2V DC cable
- PG-3C cigarette lighter cord with filter



TH-215A

KENWOOD

TRIO-KENWOOD COMMUNICATIONS
111 West Walnut Street
Compton, California 90220

Complete service manuals are available for all Trio-Kenwood transceivers and most accessories. Specifications and prices are subject to change without notice or obligation.