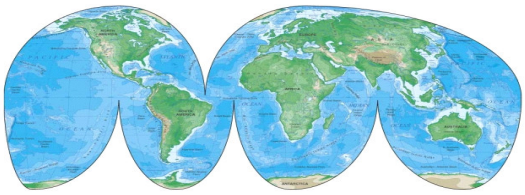
MOUNT VERNON AMATEUR RADIO CLUB

C  Q

June 2007 Newsletter

MEETINGS SECOND MONDAY OF THE MONTH AT THE RED CROSS ANNEX BUILDING,
300 N MULBERRY ST, MT. VERNON, OHIO
REPEATER FREQUENCIES: 146.790 (-) K8EEN /R 444.750 (+) KC8YED /R 53.790 (-) WA8YRS/R
SUNDAY NIGHT ARES NET AT 8:00 P.M ON THE K8EEN REPEATER OPEN TO ALL

FROM THE EDITOR

Welcome to a very special Field Day issue of the MVARC Newsletter. While there are some other topics discussed in this Newsletter, a majority of the items are Field Day related.

Field Day 2007 will once again be held at the Knox County Chapter of the American Red Cross. Although it is difficult to set up effective antennas at this site, it is well worth the effort in showing local government officials and local Red Cross management that we can do this under difficult conditions. We will be running all the equipment on a generator, except for perhaps a solar power station. Field Day will start at 2:00 P.M. Saturday, June 23 and run through Sunday, June 24.

Antenna set up will begin around 6:00 P.M. Friday, June 22. Please contact Larry Helzer (AA8WP), Mike McCardel (KC8YLD), or Don Russell (WA8YRS) for more information. Or come to the June meeting!

A picnic is being planned for Saturday, June 23 at the Field Day site sometime between 4:00 P.M. and 6:00 P.M. Sorry, I do not have the full details. Probably be a covered dish with the club supplying hamburgers and hotdogs. Again, contact the above, or come to the meeting (better).

One item of note: New Knox County Emergency Coordinator Ruben Clark, KB2SAI, ask me to put an ARES Registration form in the Newsletter so that local hams can sign up. You will find it on page 10. Please fill it out and mail it into the clubs P.O. Address.

New Knox County EMA Director Is A Ham

Knox County Commissioner and EMA Board member Allen Stockberger has announced that Marie Blubaugh, N8QHS, has been appointed the new EMA Director for Knox County. She replaces Larry Hatton who will be retiring this summer. Stockberger and others refer to her 19 years experience in the EMA department and her knowledge of Knox County as making her a good candidate for the position. Ms. Blubaugh, N8QHS, currently holds a Technician Class Amateur Radio License. MVARC is hoping that her appointment along with the recent appointment of Ruben Clark, KB2SAI, as the new ARES EC for Knox County, that we can begin to establish a strong working relationship between the Knox County ARES and EMA

TOP 10 REASONS TO DO FIELD DAY

(From the ARRL Letter June 23, 2000)

In the spirit of David Letterman, Arkansas ARRL PIC Bill McEntire, KC5ECB, passes along an ARRL Field Day Top 10 list of his own:

Number 10: Catch up on your microphone keying techniques--20 contacts with left hand keying, 20 contacts with your right, and repeat. Feel the (RF) burn! After 100 contacts, take a break by barbecue grill for the rest of the hour.

Number 9: Two words: barbecued brisket.

.

Number 8: Practice your untangling techniques with coax that has been boxed up since 1999 Field Day.

Number7: Go by the ham using the Collins tube rig and say, "I wonder if this is this how bug lights were invented".

Number 6: Remember just how much fun you can have on 80 meters at 3 AM with no sleep.

Number 5: Remind your teenager that your laptop computer he borrowed to do "homework" still has that working logging program on it.

Number 4: Rotate old cans of insect repellent spray with the cans you'd left in the deer camp trailer last season.

Number 3: Stop by the CW position and nod your head with the operator as if you can also copy his traffic at 30 words per minute.

Number 2: Debate with other hams on the Field Day antenna setup crew just what formula to use to calculate thunder vs lighting distance.

And the Number 1 reason to go to Field Day: With all that time you spent studying for your ticket, ***you've earned it!!****--Bill McEntire, KC5ECB*

HAM RADIO DEMONSTRATION FAILS TO MEET OBJECTIVES

By Don Russell, WA8YRS

As your trusted Newsletter Editor, I really love reporting all the good things that happen during our club sponsored events. However, I must also report the few things that turn out badly.

The club was asked to provide a demonstration of Amateur Radio at what was called a “First Aide Kite” on April 19, 2007 at the Knox County Fairgrounds.

Jack Koelbl (N8JQZ), Mike McCardel (KC8YLD), Larry (Doc) Helzer (AA8WP) and myself (Don Russell, WA8YRS) participated in the event.

Mike McCardel and I arrived before the event started to assess the situation. AT first, we figured Mobile antennas would work well enough for a demo on 40 and 20 meters. Mike set up on 20 meters with PSK31, and I set up on 40 meters with SSB. We both had our own separate mobile antennas.

That is the end of the good news. Upon turning on the radios we found that both 20 and 40 meters where in horrible condition. Signals were very weak and the noise level was about an S6! Okay, there was a power pole with a transformer on top that may be causing some interference. We move our vehicles as far away as possible. The noise level was now S1 to S3. Not the best, but acceptable. More bad news. Signals were still very weak. Could it be the mobile antennas? Luckily I had brought my Field Day boxes of tricks and one of the clubs 30 ft masts. So one 40 through 10 meter windom was put up in a hurry. This is the same antenna we used for 20 meters during last years Field Day. We did limit the height of the mast to about 20 feet or so because we did not want to have guide wires in the way of the kids. So, I opened the back of my Explorer and we attached the mast to back gate at about the 5 foot level. It was pretty stable there and I will have to think of a better way to do this.

Unfortunately, all the signals on the band were still very weak, and there was lots of noise. Chalk this one up to band conditions. Rarely is both 20 and 40 meters in this bad of shape. However, today was a bad one. Even though I checked the internet after the event and found no reason for the bad band conditions, I suspect we had a geometric storm. Unfortunate timing for sure. We verified that the bans were not in good shape by some of the comments from the weak stations we were actually able to hear. One of the fellows claimed that all the shortwave bands were pretty dead.

Life goes on. We did the best we could and did make several contacts in Maryland, Canada, New York, Arizona, to name the few. Signals were not clear though and the scouts were not too interested in listening to noise. Thanks to Dick Huggins (WD8QHY), Mike Dean (KC8JEZ), and Bill Waits (N8OGX), we were able to do a little bit of 2 meter work, but again, the kids were not interested in local stuff.

After explaining what was happening to the Sponsoring Scout group, they suggested that they would love to have use set up a station for the Scout Jamboree. That comes up in October. We also invited them to come see our stations during Field Day, which is June 23 and 24. Contact information was exchanged, and I am looking forward to a second and/or third chance to impress them with ham radio.

As a side note, this is the worst band conditions I have ever tried to work in. I mean, yes, band conditions have been worse, but as an amateur, I can just turn the radio off and try another day. This is not an option during a demonstration, so I was forced to work through it. There would also be not option in a true emergency. You work with what you have.

I know I sing the praise of Morse Code often. I can tell a

.

difference in my home stations performance during a contest. I am always more effective on Morse Code. This is the first time that I have ever really witnessed a side by side comparison of Morse Code verses SSB. One station I talked to on Morse Code, while somewhat weak, was very readable and we had an enjoyable QSO with virtually no problems. He was running 5 watts! I invited him to work us on SSB when he told me he could run 100 watts if needed. I figured that would be much more interesting than Morse Code for the Scouts. Guess what? Even with him running 100 watts on SSB, I could barely make out anything he said. If I didn't already have his call, I really doubt if I could have copied it on SSB. Morse Code Rocks when other modes give up! Even the PSK31 portion of the band was dead, yet I heard and worked several on CW.

I think the FCC made a mistake by eliminating Morse Code. I am more convinced than ever. However, I will live with it while encouraging all hams I know to learn the Code. Hey, you do not have to learn 5 words per minute any longer. You can learn 3 words a minute, then get on the air and work you speed up. Ask Mike Dean what the difference is between 3 and 5 words a minute. I think he will tell you 3 words a minute is pretty darn easy compared to 5.

HAM HISTORY

By Barry Butz, N8PPF

Credit for this article goes to: International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC)

http://www.iec.ch/100years/techline/

The Yagi antenna is one of the most popular designs among hams. You might think that it is really modern. Actually it is over 80 years old, being designed in 1926 by Hidetsugu Yagi (1886-1976).

The Yagi antenna is an innovative device that enables communications using the directional electromagnetic wave and high gain in spite of its distinctly simple structure. It is used all over the world as a receiving antenna for terrestrial broadcasting in VHF and UHF.

Hidetsugu Yagi, the inventor of the antenna was born in Japan in 1886. In 1909, he graduated from the Faculty of Electric Engineering, Engineering College, Tokyo Imperial University, and then studied abroad in the UK, USA and Germany, where he focused on generation of continuous electromagnetic waves. He returned to Japan in 1916 and in 1919 became a professor of Tohoku Imperial University where he received his doctorate in engineering. He had already predicted that communications using VHF or UHF would become mainstream in the future. He devoted himself to studying and teaching this subject and, with his assistant Shintaro Uda, invented a directional antenna system, which is the basis for the Yagi antenna, patented in 1926.

The invention arrived too early to be valued in Japan. In Western countries, however, its merits were appreciated and put to practical use. There is an anecdote that the Japanese were surprised to discover a Yagi antenna being used by enemies as a radar antenna, thus teaching them part of the invention's true value.

POWER FOR FIELD DAY

By Barry Butz, N8PPF

I have used solar power in the past for Field Day but it was kind of a clumsy arrangement, with a separate battery and solar panel and no proper mounting. Last year I mounted everything on a collapsible luggage cart and it made a much better package.

It can be picked up as one piece or rolled on its wheels. By folding the handle and adjusting the solar panel, it can be positioned for the best angle for the sun.

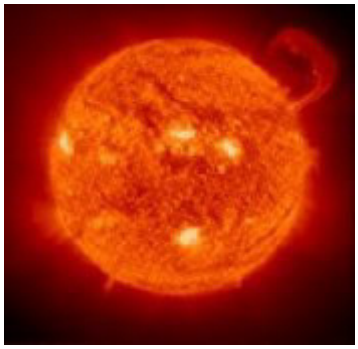
.

To prove that it actually works, here is a photo showing the charge current of .27 amps.

This solar panel is rated at 5 watts. It won't run a station all by itself but it will recharge the battery for intermittent operation. Normally the panel is used to keep my boat battery charged.

BAND CONDITIONS: WHAT TO EXPECT ON FIELD DAY

By Don Russell, WA8YRS



With Field Day fast approaching, I thought it might be advantageous for our local ops to know just what to expect, propagation wise, on the different FD bands. I am mainly talking about the Short Wave bands. Most Tech Class hams already know a lot about the VHF bands. Some will be manning the Shortwave bands (with the help of higher class hams) and may not know exactly what to expect. Therefore a brief run down on the bands may be helpful.

80/75 Meters

This band is a very good band to use on Field Day and will provide lots of short to medium range contacts, as well as many further out contacts. This band does not really open up until dark, but if you are willing to work stations in Ohio and the surrounding states, you can start working stations right away. The "D: layer" of the atmosphere absorbs signals during sunlight, so communications is limited to 200 to 300 miles or so. After the sun goes down, the "D Layer" dissipates and stations as far as California is possible. DX is also possible, but FD is a Domestic contest, so we will not be real interested in working DX. However, if the opportunity arises, all the contacts count.

40 Meters

This band is a little like 80 Meters in the fact that it does not really open up until after dark. However, daytime conditions are much better and stations within 500 to 600 miles should be reachable. Our club usually starts out on this band, which is good. By the time we run out of contacts on this band, we can switch to 80 meters for a while. Since the FD rules let you work the same station again on a different band, changing to 80 meters later in the day gives you lots of stations to work. From that point on, it is just a matter of switching back and forth between these two bands while trying to work all the new stations you hear. At night, this band opens up to world wide communications. It is likely that we would work Alaska, Hawaii, Virgin Islands, etc. on 40 meters at night.

20 Meters

This is usually the "money band" when it comes to contesting. I was once advised to stay on 20 meters as long as the band was open. Your rates will always be higher. I do not go along with this line of thought totally, but is is a very good band for contesting, thus the club usually has its second station on 20 meters to start FD.

During the day, 20 meters is usually wide open and you can work the world. When the Sunspot Cycle is at or near its max, 20 meters stays open 24 hours a day. Unfortunately, we are at a Sunspot minimum right now, and it is doubtful that 20 meters will stay open all night long. However, you just never know. I did not expect it to last year, and it certainly stayed open at least well into the evening.

Expect to work lots of West Coast stations plus Alaska, Hawaii, and others. There will be plenty of DX to work, but they may be covered up by everyone stateside working Field Day.

We should stay on this band all day Saturday, then maybe move up to 15 or 10 meters a bit on Sunday, but keep checking the "money band"!

15 Meters

This is another band that is greatly affected by the 11 year Sunspot cycle, of which we are at a minimum. This band will only be open during daylight hours and may even close before darkness. The best bet here is to use the band as a secondary band to 20 meters. If it is daylight and we have worked all the stations possible at the time, then we may want to switch to 15 meters for a while. This can be done Saturday or Sunday, but most likely Sunday late morning or early afternoon. Much like 20 meters, West Coast stations should be abundant

.

when the band is open.

10 meters

This band will be closed much of the daytime and nighttime hours, again, due to the Sunspot Cycle. However, because of "E-Skip", this band may open at anytime for minutes to hours at a time. It is worth keeping an eye on. Just because the band appears dead, we should spend some time calling "CQ" once in a while. If no one transmits, how do we know if the band is open or not?

The strategy is much the same as for 15 meters. Use this band on Saturday or Sunday, if it is open.

Operating Strategies

Due to the Sunspot Cycle low, this could be a challenging Field Day as far as keeping contacts rolling in.

We will be using the same logging software that we used last year, which will be an advantage. Since all computers will be networked, any station can be on any band or mode without worrying about working duplicate stations. We will all be using the same database. So, if we have the antennas available and 20 meters folds up early, the 20 meter station can go to one of the lower bands that is not in use. This would likely be 75 or 40 meters. Likewise, we can turn the CW station into an extra phone station if all the bands are open and we have enough Phone operators.

Field Day Loop Antennas

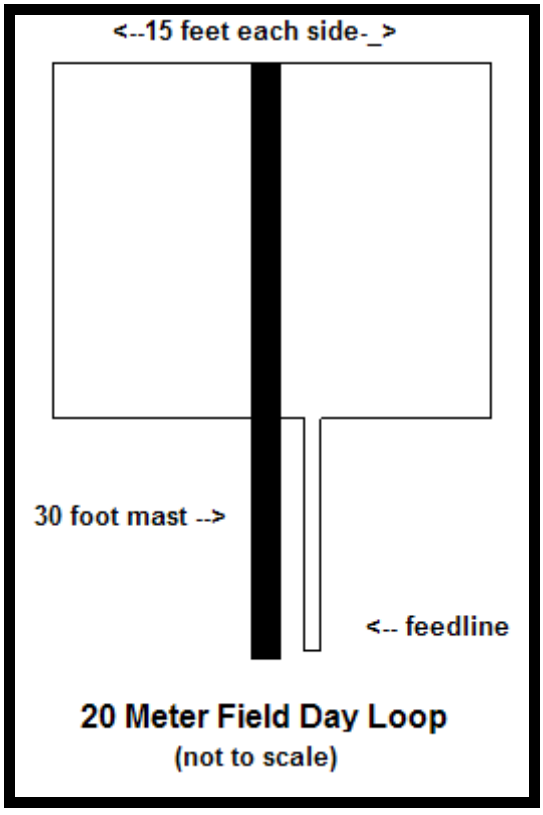
By Don Russell, WA8YRS

Over the last five years or so, I have been providing the MVARC with most of its antennas for Field Day, the popular ham radio operating event. I try to add something new each year. They are all home brew. Last year, it was the Windom Antenna. We used two of these. One was cut for 80 through 10 meters. The other was cut for 40 through 10 meters. They gave a good account of themselves, as the Field Day group made over 700 contacts. One of the drawbacks of the Windom antenna however, is that it is not a balanced antenna. Meaning that the antenna is not fed in the center. It is fed fifteen to twenty percent from one of its ends. While this leads to a relatively low and stable impedance on harmonically related ham bands, it does at times cause problems with RF running on the outside of the coax feed. Because of this, the antenna requires a good ground and some sort of RF choke. Otherwise, the operator may be susceptible to what is Known as an "RF Burn". Or worse, RF can get into the audio of the transmitter causing terrible sounding transmissions. Indeed, we experienced both of these during FD 2006. Time to try something different.

One of the more successful antennas that the club has used is the 20 meter loop antenna. A loop antenna is one wavelength of wire generally shaped as a square or diamond. Okay, it is supposed to be a circle! Tell me: Who has enough antenna supports to give an antenna the shape of a circle?

This loop antenna was shaped into a diamond. We put the antenna up vertically on a 30 foot tower. There was a 10 foot mast on top of the tower so that the total height was 40 feet. The very top of the diamond shaped antenna was at the 40 feet level. The legs came down at an angle supported by small diameter twine, which was tied off to a convenient support, or to a tent stake at ground level. Then, to create the diamond, the bottom half of the antenna folded back to the bottom of the tower at about the four foot level. The antenna was fed into an antenna tuner at that point, with coax from the antenna tuner going to the operating position. The antenna was used on 20 through 10 meters.

One year this antenna worked very well. The second year, it was okay, but did not perform as well. Maybe it was band conditions.



One problem with this antenna was that it did come quite low to the ground, at four feet. Also, with the antenna anchored to the supports, it could not be turned to provide gain in a favorite direction. We did put two of these antennas up, each facing a different direction. That did work nice, but took two antenna tuners.

The loop antenna I have in mind for Field Day 2007 is a bit different. If the loop is made into a square instead of diamond, the lowest part of the antenna would be at the 25 foot level. Even if we used one of our 30 foot masts, the lowest point would still be about 15 feet. This would be a big improvement over past loop antennas.

Another thing I wish to do is feed the antenna directly with coax instead of using an antenna tuner. This would require a matching stub

.

of 75 ohm coax and should place the SWR at below 1.5 to 1. Should be easy to do. Another option would be to build a torroid balun with a 3 to 1 ratio. That would convert the loops 150 ohm impedance to 50 ohms for a 1 to 1 match. Of course, we could just run it right to the operating position and use an antenna tuner there. The 3 to 1 mismatch would cause very little lose and would make things easier. I would also like to put a 15 meter loop just inside the 20 meter loop, but on the same support. The 15 meter loop is smaller than the 20 meter loop and should fit nicely. Likewise, a 10 meter loop would fit inside the 10 meter loop.

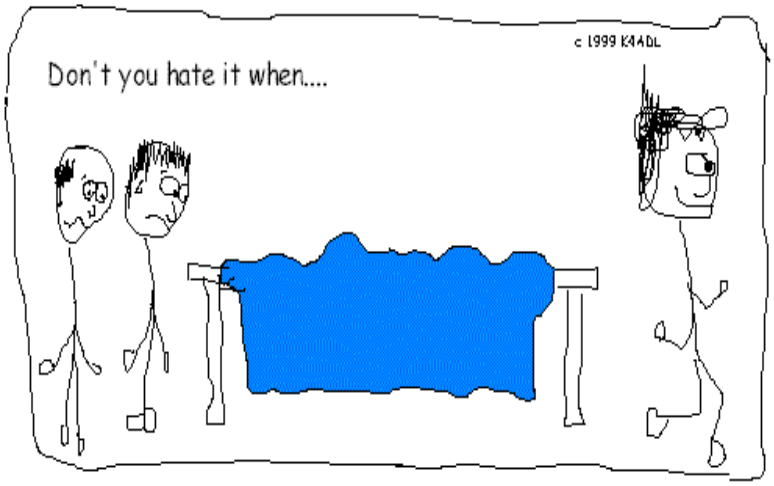
Using a combination of PCV pipe and bamboo poles, a light weight, 3 band loop is possible. No, it is not a beam, but I think it would work almost as well as a small tri-band beam would at that height. A loop has honest 2 to 3 db gain over a dipole.

See the drawing of this loop antenna. Come out Field Day and see the built version of it…… Maybe.

Another loop antenna to consider would be a 40 meter loop. I am thinking of this for the CW Station. We will most likely use our standard dipoles for 80 and 40 SSB. They seem to do a very good job for us.

A 40 meter loop would be a total length of 120 feet of wire. If placed in a square, that would be 30 feet per side. Using one of the clubs 30 foot masts, this would put the lower portion of the antenna right at ground level. Not good. However, we could shorten this a bit. The two sides running down the mast could be 20 feet long. The top and bottom running horizontal would be 25 to 30 feet long. This would make the loop a little small for 40 meters, but using an antenna tuner, it should work well. If 450 ohm ladder line is used as the feed, this antenna should work on 40 through 10 meters.

This 40 meter loop may or may not come to be. Keep it simple is a good rule, and since we would still need an antenna for 80 meters, an 80 meter dipole fed with 450 ohm feedline gives us an all-band antenna with good performance. It is fun to dream what would or what would not be effective antennas on Field Day.



WITH HIS HAMFEST TABLE SECURELY PROTECTED FROM EARLY-BIRD BARGAIN HUNTERS BY THE DREADED OPAQUE BLUE TARP, LOUIS HEADS OFF FOR A LEISURELY BREAKFAST.

.

Dayton Hamvention Fun

Barry and I made it to Hamvention and we had a great time. By long held tradition we had Pizza and Beer at this place. It was as good as ever. We got a kick out of their sign so we took a picture. I've long wondered what you call Ham Radio Enthusiasts.

Jeff Butz, N8MST

K8EEN Repeater Problem Solved

Some problems with our repeater has been resolved. The receive and transmit has been steadily decaying the past month or so. This was initially reported by Bill Waits, N8OGX.

Barry Butz (N8PPF) and Don Russell (WA8YRS) made a trip to the repeater site and found one “N” connector that had started to come apart. The theory is that this connector was causing an intermittent open from ground in the feed line, causing high SWR, and poor performance on both transmit and receive.

Latter this year, it is hoped that a retuning of the duplexer can be done. However, the repeater seems to be back to its normal “good” self, so we may leave well enough alone.

Field Day Sat. June 23 – Sun. June 24

At the American Red Cross Training Center
300 N Mulberry, Mount Vernon, OH

By Mike McCardel, KC8YLD

Field Day Itinerary

Saturday June 16

Kids Days, we do not have a group activity planned for this day. However, may I suggest that if the spirit moves to operate that day you might want to set up in your front yard and see if you can attract any attention.

Tour de Cure Bike Race is looking for support operators. The race will pass through Southern Knox County with an Aide Station in Centerburg and Martinsburg. There is also an Aide Station in Johntown. If you are interested in helping contact our EC Ruben Clark, KB2SAI,

kb2sai@mvarc.net.

Week of June 16 through 24.

National Amateur Radio Week

Look for a newspaper article and maybe some PSA on the WMVO and WQIO. I don't know if we will be doing a radio interview like last year but I won't rule it out at this time. The commissioners will be asked to proclaim this week as Amateur Radio Week in Knox County. We, also, hope to have purchased a set of library books to donate to the library this week as well.

Wednesday June 20

Bring Your Hand Held to work Day; this is being sponsored nationally by ARRL. The plan is to bring your hand held to work and show it off, invite interest to Amateur radio and ask interested parties to join us Field Day to learn more about our great hobby. I encourage everyone to listen to the local repeater during lunch times say **11am-1pm** so there is activity.

Friday June 22

1800 Field Day set up begins at the Red Cross at 6pm. All are encouraged to come help lift masts, towers, string wire, set up radio, get on the air and socialize. We have the Center to ourselves all weekend! Stay all night if you want.

Saturday June 23

0900 I will open the Center at 9am to finish set up, test radios, get on the air socialize etc.

TBA Demonstrations of SSTV and APRS. We get points for these!

1400 Field Days QSOs begin

1600 Club Picnic. Doc's bringing his grill. If you do nothing else all weekend, at least come and enjoy the picnic. This will be laid back and we will be operating throughout the picnic. So come get something to eat and make a couple contacts while you're here.

2300 'Unofficial' Night Shift begins, anyone interested in operating late or all night, show up anytime. I just threw this in to let everyone know we will be operating all 24 hours. Cots will be available for those who need a nap.

Sunday June 24

0800 Breakfast of some kind. No plans here, but we hope to have pastries and donuts and such.

1400 Field QSOs End Sorry all good things must come to an end.

1400-? *Sigh* Tear down. A few extra hands are always welcome.

The Game Plan

HAVE FUN & LOTS of PARTICIPATION! These are our number one goals! Secondarily lets make more contacts and score more points than last year and fill the map.

We will be operating in the 3F class again this year (3 Transmitters Operating from an EOC.) Fill the map? Yes. Last year we projected a map of all the States and Sections in the US and Canada. As we made contacts into those areas each section was colored in. Last year we missed only two States (HI and UT), 4 Canadian Provinces and 10 US Sections.

Last year we scored 3,254 points operating in the 3F class. This was only 28 pts shy of 2004, our best score ever. Last year we placed 7th of 33 nationally and 2nd in the Great Lakes Region and the Ohio Section. Can we beat that? I believe we can. What will it take? More time on the radio. Last year we did not have many people operating and there were times when one or more of our stations were idle.

We are also allowed 1 VHF/UHF station in addition to the 3 HF stations. We did make some 2meter and 6 meter contacts last year. If you can't get away from home Field Day make an attempt to contact us Simplex on one or more VHF/UHF frequencies. A point is a point. The downer here is you can't do this AND participate at the Red Cross. You have to one or the other. The plus is you can turn in your own Field Day score! Sorry no repeater contacts are allowed for

.

scoring.

Remember we get 2 pts for every CW contacts. We did quite well in this category last year but a couple more CW operators would give us more air time.

We failed miserably to make any digital contacts last year, but we can try again this year.

Bonus Points
We had 1220 bonus points last year. Most of these include 100% emergency power, Solar powered contacts, Information Table, Public Location, Message to Section manager, copying the W1AW bulletin, web submission, Publicity, which we get every year. But there are a few other 'extras' out there.

We did get 20 points for one youth contact last year. We are allowed to get 100 points. All we need are 5 people 18 and under to make a contact for us. Also, not that we want to exploit our youngsters but youth voices (and female voices), are QSO magnets. Most operators pull youthful or female voices right out of the pile up. It's sort of like getting a pass to jump to the front of the line. I encourage our young hams to get involved. Bring a niece, nephew, grandson or granddaughter and let them experience first hand the thrill of Amateur Radio

We can get 100 points if any elected official or representative agency visits us during Field Day. I send out invitations every year but have only had 1 representative agency person show up. So if anyone personally knows an elected official or someone from Red Cross, Salvation Army, EMA, Citizen Corps etc. Talk them into coming and we can claim the extra 100 points. 200 if we can get both.

Anyone up for making a satellite contact! We can claim an extra 100 points for just one satellite contact! If you have experience making a satellite contact take over our VHF/UHF station and give it a try!

We got 100 pts last year for sending a radiogram to the State Manager, we can also get 10pts each (up to 100 pts) for radiograms originated, relayed or received.

This is an easy 100 pts we just need someone to send some messages. We have several members who frequent the OSSBN so this should be no problem. We could even relay them through the repeater for off site relay to OSSBN or for delivery to the KCARES Net Sunday evening. So, want to surprise someone with a special Birthday or Anniversary wish, Graduation Congratulation, consider sending a Radiogram from Field Day.

We make a final strategy at the next club meeting Monday June 11, 7pm at the American Red Cross Training Center, 300 N Mulberry, Mount Vernon.

The challenge and points are fine, but remember our number one goal is to have fun and lots of participation.

Treasurer's Report
June 2007

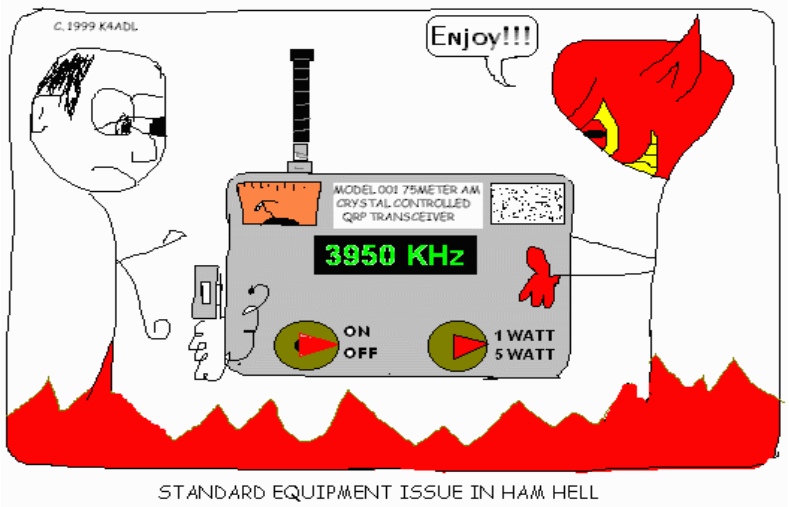
Income:
Dues: $12.00
50-50: $7.00

Expenses:
Equipment insurance: $75.00
Postage stamps: $41.00

Balance on 5-29-07: $2109.61

Designated Funds
Library book donation: $102.50
Year 2005 Repeater Fund: $629.94
Field Day Fund: $59.00

Barry N8PPF



STANDARD EQUIPMENT ISSUE IN HAM HELL

Mt. Vernon ARC Officers

President: Mike McCardel, KC8YLD	**kc8yld@arrl.net**	**Phone: 740-599-6614**
Vice President: Don Russell, WA8YRS	**Wa8yrs@arrl.net**	**Phone: 740-397-0249**
Secretary: Jeff Butz, N8SM	**Jaylynn@copper.net**	**Phone: 740-965-9368**
Treasurer: Barry Butz, N8PPF	**n8ppf@mvarc.net**	**Phone: 740-397-7540**

Newsletter Credits
Editor: Don Russell, WA8YRS

Clip Art and Cartoons thanks to http://wm8c1.50megs.com/radio_clip_art.htm, http://www.qsl.net/k4adl/, http://pages.prodigy.net/kg0zz/clipart/ham_art3.htm, http://www.arrl.org/,

The ARRL letter is a weekly e-mail publication by the ARRL. You may read the entire ARRL letter by visiting the ARRL Web page at http://www.arrl.org/. **Other News** from: http://ky4ky.com/fyi.htm.

The ARES E-Letter is an e-mail digest of news and information of interest to active members of the ARRL Amateur Radio Emergency Service (ARES). Past issues of The ARES E-Letter are available at http://www.arrl.org/ares-el/. Issues are posted to this page after publication.

Project OSCAR is a monthly column written for Newsletter Editors. Columns will appear as space permits. You may download all the columns yourself at: http://www.projectoscar.net/beacon.php

Members are encouraged to send articles pertaining to ham radio, with an emphasis on local activities, equipment reviews, and personal experience to wa8yrs@arrl.net or Don Russell, WA8YRS, 815 Brookwood Road, Mt. Vernon, Ohio 43050

Membership Form

Club dues run from Jan. 1 until Dec. 31 and are collected during the last quarter of the year. You can mail in the dues to the address below or bring them to a meeting. Dues are prorated for new members at the time of application. Visit our Web Page at www.mvarc.net

Dues Schedule: $12 regular

$10 for second member in the same family, for those over 65 yrs. of age, and for those living outside Knox County

Mt. Vernon Amateur Radio Club, P.O. Box 372, Mt. Vernon, OH 43050

Name_____Call-Sign_____

Street_____

City_____State_____Zip Code_____

Phone Number_____License Class_____

ARRL Member (Y/N)_____E-Mail_____

Extra Donation (Optional)_____

Members are entitled to a free MVARC E-Mail address. Would you like one? No_____Yes_____

If yes please enter password_____

Other Comments:

Amateur Radio Emergency Service®

ARES® Registration Form

Name:	
Call Sign:	
Mailing Address:	
City, State, ZIP code:	
e-mail address(es):	
Home phone number:	
Work phone number:	
Cell phone number:	
License Class:	

Check bands and modes that you can operate:

MODE	HF	6 meters	2 meters	222 MHz	440 MHz	Others	
SSB							
CW							
FM							
DATA							
PACKET							
Other modes (specify below)							
Mobile Operation							

Can your home station be operated without commercial power? Yes [ ] No [ ]

Signature_____ Date _____

Contact ARES® and ARRL Section Leaders in your area: http://www.arrl.org/sections/.
Learn about ARRL-sponsored Amateur Radio Emergency Communications Courses: http://www.arrl.org/cce/

FSD-98 (07/04)