The Mount Vernon Amateur Radio Club
October, 2014 Newsletter

Meetings are held the 2nd Monday of each Month at 7:00 PM at the Knox County Chapter of the American Red Cross, 300 N. Mulberry Street, Mt. Vernon, Ohio

Local Ham Community

K8EEN Repeater: 146.790 Mhz (-600 Khz With PL of 71.9 Hz)
KD8EVR Repeater: 442.100 Mhz (+5Mhz With PL of 71.9 Hz)

Sunday Night ARES Net at 9:00 P.M. on The K8EEN Repeater
Wednesday Night Social Net at 9:00 P.M. on the KD8EVR Repeater

Ham Radio Rocks

Stan Broadway, N8BHL
Featured Guest at October Meeting

Stan Broadway, N8BHL, new Ohio Section Emergency Coordinator (Ohio SEC) will be a guest of the Mt. Vernon Amateur Radio club at the October meeting.

Thanks Tony Spiegle, KC8UR, for arranging this visit.

Tony has sent me a copy of his bio from the QRZ webpage:

N8BHL USA
GORDON S BROADWAY
3677 Peel Rd
Radnor, OH 43066
USA

QSL: TRUSTEE OF N8DCA, DELAWARE COUNTY ARES

Email: n8bhl@arrl.net

Hi! I'm retired from a busy fire/EMS dispatch center near Columbus, OH. I'm also a volunteer firefighter. I really like the new technology, including PSK31. I still like to hear RTTY on the air, and cw. I contest a little, I enjoy dx and mobile HF. After serving as EC for Delaware County, OH, I have assumed the position of Ohio SEC (Section Emergency Coordinator). I am on the net control team for the Hurricane Watch Net. I have remodelled an RV trailer into a mobile communications trailer called, "Canned Ham II."

http://www.k8es.org/canned%20ham%202.htm

I am newsletter editor and webmaster for DELARA. I enjoy storm spotting and use a Boltek lightning detector system in my truck. Other interests include my family, church and playing guitar, bass, electric cello and drums.

The next meeting of the Mt. Vernon Amateur Radio Club will be Monday, October 13th at 7:00 P.M. in the Red Cross Training Center, 300 North Mulberry Street, Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

Please remember to check into the long running Sunday Night ARES net at 9:00 P.M. on the K8EEN 2-meter Repeater.

Every Wednesday at 5:00 PM, MVARC club members meet at Wendy's, 522 South Main Street, Mt. Vernon, Ohio. Dinner Coordinator Dick Huggins, N8RDH, reports good turnouts for this event. Come share dinner with friends, or make new friends, by attending one or all of these events.

Retired club members meet each Friday at 10:00 AM for a breakfast at Hardy's, 998 Coshocton Ave., Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

Come enjoy some good Ham Radio Fellowship and conversations. Oh, you don't have to be retired to join us. Contact Emery Bennett W8TW or David Byrd KD8RST for more information.

Join MVARC club members every second Saturday of the month for breakfast. Breakfast Coordinator Arlin Bradford, KD8EVR, reports good turnouts for this event.

*****The next Breakfast will be Saturday, October 11th at 9:00 AM at Allison's Finer Diner, 11587 Upper Gilchrist Road, Mt. Vernon, Ohio*****

Station: Elecraft K3, Icom 756 Pro II,Rig Blaster Plus, Heath 2050 Tuner, Swan Mark II Amp, HRD/N1MM/Fldigi. Station 2: Great old FT-102, LDG AT-1000 Autotuner, Rig Blaster Plus, Homebrew sweep-tube 6LQ6 amp, HRD/N1MM. Force12 C4S, fullwave 160 Loop, G5RV.Also running Icom 706 mobile.

Morse Code Class In Session

The much talked about Morse Code Class has finally begun. Presently, we have five club members learning Morse Code. There may be a few more added to the group in the coming weeks.

Classes are being held at the Mt. Vernon Public Library each Thursday evening beginning at 7:00PM and lasting until 8:45PM. If anyone is interested in learning Morse Code, contact Don Russell, W8PEN at w8pen@arrl.net or 740-397-0249. I still have several training CD's left. Late comers should obtain these CD's from me before the next class so that you can catch up. The CD's are designed for learning the Morse Code at home, so starting late should not be a problem.

Classes are expected to last at least through October 30th, 2014.

Don, W8PEN

JT65
An introduction to a fun and easy to use digital mode

By Scott Fields, K8AEC

Amateur radio operators have always been enamored with modes other than phone. For many years the only other non-verbal modes were CW and RTTY. While CW has always been a mainstay in the amateur radio service, it requires many hours of personal study and use to remain proficient. RTTY, while very efficient at transmitting large amounts of data, required bulky, specialized equipment to transmit, such as HeathkitHD-3030 RTTY Terminal interface or the Dovetron MPC-1000R.

With the invention of the personal computer a whole new world of digital communication is possible for the amateur radio enthusiast. There are many PC digital modes to choose from these days. Some of the more popular are PSK31, Olivia, Pactor, and HF Packet, just to name a few.

One of the more recent modes to come into popular use is JT65A, named so in honor of its creator, Dr. Joseph Hooton Taylor Jr.(K1JT), an American astrophysicist and Nobel Prize in Physics laureate.

Created initially for meteor shower scatter and EME communications, JT65a has more recently become popular for terrestrial communications due to its low power standard and ease of use. QSO's of over 5,000 miles are common at QRP power levels, often with operators using only 1 watt of power. Let's take a tour of JT65A.

Getting Started

Obviously, a computer and a radio. Most of the newer radios already have a data port on the rear panel, so basically all that's required is the appropriate cable, a digital interface and a PC.

Interfaces

There are many interfaces to choose from, with the TigerTronics Signalink USB interface ($109.95) being the most popular. There is also the Donner digital Interface at $40.00. However, this poor ham uses two lowly audio cables and a $7 USB audio dongle and does just fine.

The dongle I use can be found here:

http://www.amazon.com/Syba-SD-CM-UAUD-Adapter-C-Media-Chipset/dp/B001MSS6CS

This audio dongle is plug-and-play; just plug it in and it works. I run an 1/8 audio cable from the headphone (or rear speaker) jack on the radio to the mic jack on the dongle. I then run a 1/8 cable from the radio mic to the speaker jack on the dongle. If you have a mic jack that is standard you will have to buy (or make) an adapter

that will accept a 1/8 phone jack. PC audio levels for the dongle are both set as low as possible; I set mine at 1 or 2. Otherwise your signal will be very wide on the waterfall.

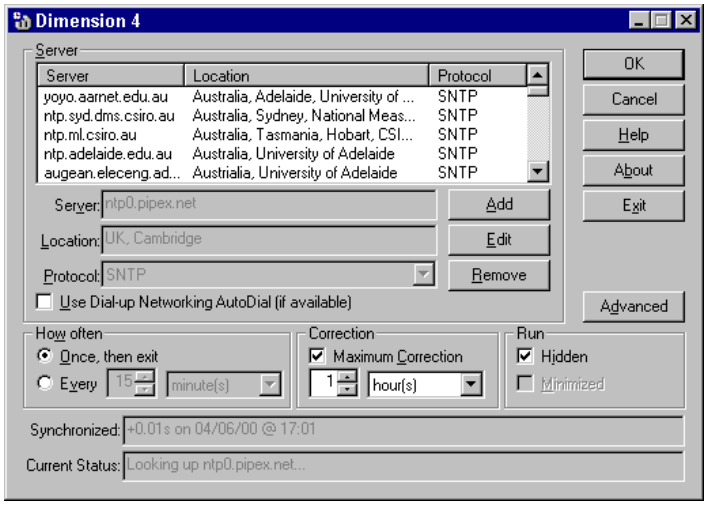
Software

There are two software program essential for JT65A operation. The first and most important is the JT65A-HF program. This software is free and open source and can be downloaded here:

http://jt65-hf.com/downloads

The next program is Dimension 4. This is a program that will sync your PC to an atomic clock. It is essential that both the receiver and transmitter's PC's clocks be exactly on the same minute and second, UTC. A typical QSO takes 6 minutes, with the transmitter and receiver alternating, each at one minute intervals. Download Dimension 4 here:

http://www.thinkman.com/dimension4

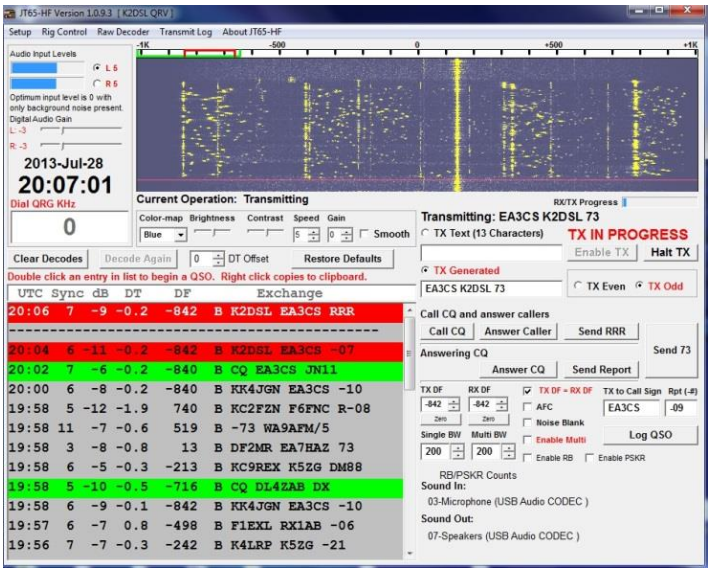


Install both Dimension 4 and JT65A software. Software setup is very simple and will not be covered here. For help with setup, follow this link:

http://www.packetradio.com/pdfzips/jt65-hf-setup.pdf

Basic operation

First, ensure all cable(s) are properly connected, the PC is on and the radio is on. Next, sync your PC clock using Dimension 4. Now start the JT65a program. You will notice a large white window at the bottom left; this is the QSO window. All contact information will be displayed here. You will notice radio buttons to the right of the QSO window. These are self-explanatory, with labels such as "Call CQ", "Answer Caller", "Send RRR", "Send Report", etc.



Only 13 characters are transmitted, including spaces. Transmission of your signal or reception of other signals always begins at the 00:00:00 mark regardless of hour or minute; i.e., time is 01:30:51UTC, transmission of your signal or reception of other signals begins at 01:31:00UTC. Decoding of received signals always takes place at the 00:00:49 mark, regardless of the hour or minute; i.e., time is 01:30:30UTC, decode will be at 01:30:49UTC. You therefore have 11 seconds of idle time in each one minute portion of the QSO. This 11 seconds is where you will change your exchange text, depending on where you are in the QSO. So, unless you are transmitting you are always in receive/decode mode. Remember, JT65A is a low power mode. Most of the time 5-10 watts will do the trick. Do not exceed 20 watts of power when transmitting.

The text generated in the QSO window is color coded; green for those stations calling CQ, grey for those stations in QSO, and red for any QSO you are engaged in.

QSO Protocol

QSO protocol is very structured. Either call CQ yourself using the "Call CQ" button or double click a green CQ caller, then click the "Enable TX" radio button. Pay attention to the "Even" and "Odd" check circle; even are even minutes, odd are odd minutes. You will transmit according to which minute you have checked, even or odd. At this point you will either call CQ or answer the CQ caller. Grid locator and signal reports are the bulk of the QSO. These are automatically sent when you click the correct button. Here is an example of a typical QSO, with the oldest portion of the QSO (with times for reference) at the BOTTOM of the list:

K8AEC KD8UT 73 01:35:00 - 01:35:49
KD8UT K8AEC 73 01:34:00 - 01:34:49
K8AEC KD8UT -8 01:33:00 - 01:33:49
KD8UT K8AEC -10 01:32:00 - 01:32:49
K8AEC KD8UT EN80 01:31:00 - 01:31:49
CQ K8AEC EN80 01:30:00 - 01:30:49

Remember, each portion of the QSO is one full minute; 49 seconds of transmit/receive and 11 seconds of idle. You may also use the "RRR" button to confirm receipt of all info from the sender, but this will add an extra two minutes to your QSO. You may also use the "Log QSO" button which will log the QSO correctly in an ADIF format which you can then import to any other log of you choosing.

This concludes our little stroll through JT65A. I hope you enjoy JT65A as much as I do!! See you on the digital modes!! 73, K8AEC Scott

MVARC
Treasures Report
Sept 8, 2014

08 September 2014

Checking Account	285.62
Savings Account	1525.12
COD #1	578.41
COD #2	1388.86

No Expenditures
No Deposits

Total net worth 3,199.60

Minutes for the MVARC September 8th, 2014 Meeting

There are no minutes for the September meeting as no formal meeting was called to order. An informal combination club picnic-swap fest was held. No club business was conducted.

Respectfully Submitted,
N8IBR Secretary MVARC

Should QSOs from remote stations be given DXCC credit?

By Dan Romanchik, KB6NU

In July, the DX Advisory Committee Report recommended several rules changes for the DXCC program:

(http://www.arrl.org/files/file/About%20ARRL/Committee%20Reports/2014/July/Doc_27.pdf)

Among them, was a recommendation that rule I.9 be changed such that a QSO is acceptable for DXCC credit only when the remote station and the operator's home station location are no more than 200 km apart.

As with any rule change, this precipitated a lot of comment in the amateur radio community. A thread on the eHam.Net forum

(http://www.eham.net/ehamforum/smf/index.php/topic,98348.30.html)

got quite a few comments. N7NG had a nice blog post

(http://n7ng.wordpress.com/2014/03/05/remote-control-dxing-and-dxcc/)

on this controversy.

Perhaps the most strident post on this topic was written by WW1X

(http://ww1x.com/opinion/2014/08/14/in-defense-of-remote-dxcc.html).

He called these recommendations "uninformed, misguided, and detrimental to the future of our hobby." Detrimental to the future of our hobby? Seriously?

Of course, WW1X has a vested interest in this debate. He's the lead developer for RemoteHamRadio.Com, a company that charges other hams to use the "super stations" that they've set up around the world.

Note that the DX Advisory Committee is not saying that amateur radio operators should not use and enjoy these remote stations. All they're saying is that the QSOs made

with them, unless they are located less than 200 km from an amateur's home station, are not eligible for DXCC credit. I'm sure that if you asked any of the members of the committee they would agree with WW1X that the remote stations serve a very useful purpose for amateurs who are not able to set up their own home stations.

WW1X prattles on about how "DXCC is not a contest. It's not a competition. There are no winners or losers. It's a personal achievement award, plain and simple." This is just silly. Of course it's a competition. As N7NG rightly points out if it's not a competition, why publish the DXCC Honor Roll?

What I think is detrimental to the hobby are hams who use RemoteHamRadio.Com to simply add to their DXCC scores. I see no sense in doing so, and furthermore, where's the personal achievement? Anyone who can afford to pay what they charge—-and it's not a small sum of money-—can work the rarest DX with one of those stations.

A friend of mine, Mark, W8MP, is a RemoteHamRadio.Com customer, and it's a boon for him. He loves being able to work DX from his home in a development where no outside antennas are allowed. He's not trying to pad his DXCC score. He does this for the pure love of talking to other hams in far-away places.

When the final decision is made, I hope the DX Advisory Committee goes back to first principles as set forth in FCC Part 97.1 and makes their decision on whether or not allowing DXCC credit for remote station QSOs contributes to "the advancement of the radio art" or is an "extension of the amateur's unique ability to enhance international goodwill."

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When he's not writing this column for club newsletters, Dan, KB6NU enjoys working CW on the HF bands and teaching ham radio classes. For more information about his operating activities and his "No-Nonsense" series of amateur radio license study guides, go to KB6NU.Com or e-mail cwgeek@kb6nu.com.

Consider A Full Wave Horizontal Loop Antenna For Your Station

Are you interested in a 160, 80, or 40 meter HF antenna that is a great performer on those bands and will work on other bands as well? If so, you may want to consider putting up a Full Wave Horizontal Loop Antenna. I have had one form or another of this antenna at my QTH since the late 1980's, and can tell you that they work great. I have always had an interest in wire antennas, and this one is my favorite.

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My first serious interest in Loop Antenna's came after reading a QST article by W0MHS in the November 1985 issue. He referred to the antenna as a "Loop Skywire", using a play on the then popular Star Wars movie character "Luke Skywalker's" name.

The biggest drawback to this antenna is that you need a pretty good sized yard. So it may not be suitable if you have a small lot. For example, my full wave 80 meter version has a total wire length of 261 feet, and hangs over the back half of my 1 acre country lot.

The loop is usually put up in a square or triangular shape. Mine is up in a square shape, which means that each side is around 65 feet long. The loop does not have to be perfectly square or triangular in shape to work. You can even run it through trees with very little or no adverse effects. Mine runs through 2 trees, and preforms quite well.

The horizontal loop is less susceptible to manmade band noise, making it considerably quieter on receive than verticals, and some dipole type antennas. Many times I can hear stations that others can't, even in bad band conditions.

And, it's transmitted signal is quite potent. I find I am able to compete well with stations running 3 to 4 times more than the 100 watts power out that I run. Naturally, like other lower powered stations, I have to work hard when going against the 1000+ watt stations. So don't expect miracles.

Other than its performance, the attraction to this antenna for me was that it was both easy and inexpensive to construct. My present antenna is made from materials I had on hand. I used standard 12 gauge plastic coated household type copper wire. If you are worried about the durability of the antenna, you may want to consider using hard drawn braided antenna wire. I used the 12 gauge wire because it was what I had on hand, and was cheap. It has served me well for many years.

The formula to figure the length for a Full Wave Loop Antenna is 1005 divided by the desired operating frequency. IE: In my case, 1005 divided by 3.850 MHz = 261 feet.

You can use a loop on frequencies other than the one it was designed for. It generally will be about 1 dB down from a dipole designed for a different frequency band. So, if you don't want to put up multiple antennas, you can use the loop as a multiple band antenna successfully.

You can improve the loops efficiency on other bands by putting a break at the mid-point of the antenna. According to the antenna books I have read, this only slightly effects the antennas performance on the designed frequency. As I use my loop mainly for 80 Meters, I leave mine as a closed loop for maximum performance on that band.

Like many operators, I feed my loop with standard coaxial cable. Again, that was what I had on hand at the time. Many purist state you must use ladder line from the antenna to your antenna tuner. This is not entirely true. Many operators successfully feed their loops with coax on the designed frequency with no noticeable loss.

However, while the loop does match on other bands when feed with standard coax, I do admit that the SWR match and antenna efficiency are better when fed with the ladder line on bands other than the designed frequency.

Most loops will not have a perfect SWR. Mine is around 1.8 to 1 SWR at the designed frequency, so don't be concerned if it doesn't have a perfect SWR. My tuner takes care of things nicely on the designed and other frequencies.

You can also use the loop as a vertical, and gain an additional band in the process. You turn it into a vertical by shunt feeding the loop against a good ground. The Shunt feed is accomplished by shorting the antennas feed line together, feeding that to the center conductor of a PL-259, attaching a good ground to the PL-259's ground side. You then feed that arrangement into your antenna tuner. You also want to make sure your tuner itself has a good ground, to avoid any stray RF. By using this method, I can, and have added 160 meters to my 80 meter loop's capability many times.

The optimum height for the loop is around 40 feet. Due to the height of some of my trees, mine is slightly lower. I have used a loop antenna as low as 20 feet. At that height, the loop may have been more of an NVIS antenna than a true loop in performance. However, with my present antenna, I have been able to work DX successfully. Over the years I have worked the European and African continents many times on 75 meters.

Lastly, the radiation pattern of this antenna is Omni-directional. So you will not be able to null out some stations like you can with a Yagi Antenna. And, that does have its drawbacks in some operating situations'.

I enjoy experimenting with wire antennas, and plan to write some more articles in the future covering some of the antennas I have constructed and used over the years.

I hope you have found this article interesting. And, as usual, if you have any questions, see me at any club function, or contact me at my e mail address of n8ibr51@centurylink.net.

73,
Jim Williams N8IBR

Twitter: another tool in the ham radio toolbox

By Dan Romanchik, KB6NU

It all starts innocently enough. You get a computer to do your logging, and before you know it, you're working digital modes. Then, you snake an Ethernet cable down to the shack or connect to your wireless router. Pretty soon, you can't do without having a browser window open to one of the DX clusters or ReverseBeacon.Net or QRZ.Com or all three simultaneously.

Well, now's there another Internet service that I can't do without down in the shack: Twitter! I get on Twitter all the time now when I'm in the shack, and I love it. It's truly enhanced my amateur radio experience.

One of the ways it's done this is by bringing me all kinds of interesting technical information. I not only follow @hackaday and @DIYEngineering, and @EDN.Com, but a bunch of hams who are doing fun things. I hate to list some, for fear of leaving some out, but I will give a shout out to @NT7S, @AA7EE, @mightyohm, @caulktel, @LA3ZA. There's even @HiramPMaxim (the P stands for "parody"). If you go to my blog at KB6NU.Com and search for "From my Twitter feed," you'll find links to some of the most interesting Tweets that have found their way to me.

I'm also following a couple of amateur radio retailers. Today, for example, @DXEngineering is offering $55 off the RigExpert AA-54 Antenna Analyzer.

I also use it to get information about weather conditions and band conditions. For example, I follow @edvielmetti, who is KD8OQG. He's always tweeting about local severe weather. A Tweet from him gets me to turn on my 2m radio to monitor the local SkyWarn net.

As far as band conditions go, I throw out a Tweet, asking about band conditions, and in seconds, I'll get reports from my followers here in the U.S. and around the world. I try to do my part as well. When I fire up the rig, I'll Tweet out a report of how the bands seem to me.

While all of this is great, it's really all about the people. I currently have more 2,200 followers and I follow more than 900. I would never have met some of these hams if it wasn't for Twitter, and I have since worked several of them on the air after first meeting them on Twitter. Last May, we had a "Tweetup" at the Dayton Hamvention. There were at least 20 of us there. How cool is that?

Twitter isn't for everyone, but I'd encourage you to give it a try. I'm having a lot of fun on Twitter, and I think you will, too. If you do set up a Twitter account, please follow me, @kb6nu. If you mention that you read this column, I'll be sure to follow you back.

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When not Tweeting about his latest amateur radio exploits, you'll find KB6NU working 30m CW or teaching ham radio classes. If Twitter isn't your thing, you can still follow him by reading his blog at www.kb6nu.com.

AFFILIATED CLUB COORDINATOR REPORT

By John Myers, KD8MQ

From the Ohio Section News Journal, Sept 19, 2014

Hi everyone, fall is here, and with it comes things like raking leaves, and getting the antenna farm ready for winter. I'm looking forward to putting up the Inverted L, so I can get back on 160 this winter.

My Travels..

I'd like to thank the good folks at the Western Reserve ARC, in Canfield. They volunteered to be my "guinea pigs" for my first speaking gig as ACC. They have an active and growing group, who are doing a lot promote Amateur Radio in Mahoning County.

Let's talk licensing classes..

So, how was your summer? I trust that a lot of you got out and were actively working with other Hams on club activities. I've visited Field Day sites, and read about your public service, and special event operations, and tons of other things that continue to make me proud of the Clubs we have here in the Ohio section. Hopefully, all this gets us noticed in a positive way by the people we serve, as

well as the general public. But, once we get them interested, then what? Hopefully, you your club is capitalizing on this by running regular licensing classes.

September is a logical month to begin classes. The kids are back in school, and the days are getting shorter. Hopefully, you've been recruiting class members this summer, so you should have a ready pool of students. Don't forget to list your license class on the ARRL website. This will help prospective students to find you. You can list your class by going to http://arrl.org/list-a-license-class Here in Alliance, we have one instructor who teaches each & every class. As much as we appreciate it, the instructor can get burned out after a while. I prefer the way other clubs do it. They will have a different instructor each night, who will each teach a specific subject. This seems much more efficient, and less trying on the instructors.

I was talking to my neighbor this afternoon. He and his wife are involved with a local historic site, but have problems getting volunteers to replace those who are aging out, and of course passing away. If things don't change soon the consequences could be dire for this group. Sound familiar? Let's face it, none of us are getting any younger. We need fresh blood if this hobby is to survive. To modify a contesting axiom, "If your group is not recruiting, you're losing". I'd like to hear from you. How do you handle your licensing classes? What works? More importantly, what doesn't? I'll include your responses in an upcoming column.

Notes From All Over..

We'll start off this month with the Delaware ARA's DELARA News. It looks like they are moving right along with their repeater project. Their 145.17 & 145.19 repeaters have been moved to new locations. They continue to be active in the field of broadband-ham MESH.

The folks at the Toledo Mobile Radio Association TMRA have a 2 Meter Sprint coming up on the 27th. The Lucas County ARES will also be testing their Hospital radios at the same time. They hosted a "Elmer Class" last month. This is just awesome! The subjects they covered included how to build a Dipole antenna. Later in the day, learned about Powerpole connectors, and wrapped up at noon when they got a demonstration of Contesting, via the Ohio QSO Party.

Moving on, the Massillon ARC recently held their annual Show and Tell night. They also posted plans for a copper J-Pole in their September newsletter.

The speaker at the recent meeting of the Northern Ohio ARS (NOARS) was Chet, K8KIZ who was scheduled to speak on Sunbursts & Solar Flares.

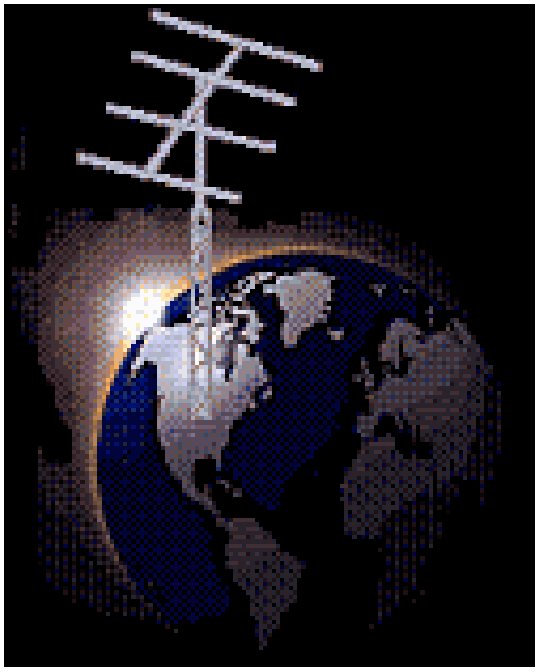
As you are reading this, the OH-KY-IN Hamfest will have just wrapped up. After another successful running of the Ohio State Parks Contest, the Portage County ARS (PCARS) is working on a High Altitude Balloon project, which at this writing is scheduled for a weekend in October. They are holding weekly licensing classes at their often-used club site.

Western Reserve ARC is starting up their Tech Classes once again. They are one of the only clubs I've seen which participate in the state's Adopt-A-Highway program.

The Cambridge ARA recently taught a "Tech Cram" course. Students were encouraged to purchase the materials, and study ahead of time. They are holding their annual picnic this month, as well as staffing a booth at the Guernsey County Fair. Add to that, they are another group who are participating in the Adopt-A-Highway program.

The Scioto Valley ARC recently had an exhibit at the Ross County Fair. According to the Monday Morning Memo, it was well received, and all involved had a great time.

Last, but not least, my home club, the Alliance ARC just held their annual rain attraction ceremony, also known as their club picnic. We also have a club DX contest beginning in October. Upgrades are planned for both of the clubs repeaters.



OHIO HAMFEST CALENDAR

09/21/2014 | OH-KY-IN **Amateur Radio Society Hamfes**t
Location: Cincinnati, OH
Sponsor: OH-KY-IN ARS
Website: http://www.ohkyin.org

09/28/2014 | **CLEVELAND HAMFEST AND COMPUTER SHOW**
Location: Berea, OH
Sponsor: Hamfest Association of Cleveland, Inc.
Website: http://www.hac.org

10/19/2014 | **2014 Conneaut ARC (W8BHZ) Hamfest**
Location: Conneaut, OH
Sponsor: Conneaut Amateur Radio Club & American Legion Auxiliary Cowle 151
Website: http://qsl.net/w8bhz/

11/02/2014 | **Massillon ARC Hamfest**
Location: Massillon, OH
Sponsor: Massillon Amateur Radio Club
Website: http://www.w8np.org

Amateur Radio Exam Sessions

Mansfield OH 44907-1502
10/18/2014

Sponsor: Inter-City ARC
Date: Oct 18 2014
Time: 1:00 PM (Walk-ins allowed)
Contact: Robert F. Ruth
(419) 884-6177
Email: kd8azq@yahoo.com
VEC: ARRL/VEC
Location: Peoples Community Center
597 Park Ave East
In the community Room
(Use 2nd floor entrance)
Mansfield OH 44907-1502

Akron OH 44314-3614
10/21/2014

Sponsor: Pioneer AR Fellowship
Date: Oct 21 2014
Time: 6:30 PM (Walk-ins allowed)
Contact: Leonard H. Johnson
(330) 608-2267
Email: lhj98235@yahoo.com
VEC: ARRL/VEC
Location: Akron Baptist Temple
2324 Manchester Rd
Registration begins at 6:30pm.
Akron OH 44314-3614

Reynoldsburg OH 43068-4113
10/25/2014

Sponsor: Central Ohio Radio Club (CORC)
Date: Oct 25 2014
Time: 9:30 AM (Walk-ins allowed)
Contact: Craig J. Blaine
(614) 891-5378
Email: WB2FVE@gmail.com
VEC: ARRL/VEC
Location: Universal Radio
6830 Americana Parkway Dr
Reynoldsburg OH 43068-4113

11/02/2014
Marion OH 43302-1523

Sponsor: Marion ARC
Date: Nov 02 2014
Time: 2:30 PM (Walk-ins allowed)
Contact: Richard W. Carey
(740) 528-2296
Email: rwcarey@frontier.com
VEC: ARRL/VEC
Location: TV 39
1282 N Main St
Marion OH 43302-1523

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 and for those over 65 yrs. of age.

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: