

W6VIO CALLING



MAY

MAY 1989 Volume 18 No. 5

Jet Propulsion Laboratory
W6VIO CALLING M/S 264-419
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TRUSTEE: STAN SANDER N6MP
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Club Meetings:
Everyone is welcome - Bring your lunch.
12 Noon in 238-543
Second Wednesday of month (Program)
Fourth Wednesday of month (Business)

Newsletter Article Deadline: The 5th. day of each month. If the 5th. falls on a weekend, the following Monday will be the deadline.

Your articles, ads, photos, diagrams, Letters to the Editor, or technical instructions should be submitted to Editor at address above.

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FIELD DAY ACTIVITIES

Thank you for your continued support! The number of club members signing up for this year's Field Day event will certainly give us a good shot at beating last year's record, and may even provide the spark needed to move us up to first place! The Field Day rules are out and there are no surprises, except we can also have stations operating in the 24.8 MHz and 18.068 MHz bands. A three element beam has been purchased and received for the 10 meter Novice/Technician station. I can personally vouch for the operation of the beam, as I had to assemble and check it out! When my 10 meter dipole wasn't hearing anything, I could still work VK2's for at least an additional hour or two. The first work party is Saturday, and my telephone contacts indicate that we'll have a good turn-out. Maybe all that equipment will get checked out. At least I have the doughnuts for all. We still need operators, tents, shovels, etc... The Rupes have stepped forward and will bring the cooker, butane, ice, pots and pans etc... Thank you, Patti and Larry, for your decision to join us!

On Wednesday, May 10, I presented a station operation plan that was well received. The plans call for two full time HF stations primarily operating 15 and 20 meters, a third HF station that time shares with the VHF Station. Courtney Duncan and Peter McClosky have put together a plan for a Satellite station, with operation on Oscar 10, Oscar 13, FUJI Oscar 12 and the RS 10. The Satellite station is a "Gratis" station this year, and will provide an excellent base for training satellite enthusiasts. The Novice/Technician station is planned to be dedicated to the 10 meter band, and if that folds, to operate on 80M. We will try to support the Novice/Technician 80M operation with a logger that holds one of them "other" licenses, and to operate for the full 24 hour period. What a special opportunity, a chance to nurture our "Newer" troops. Packet Radio and an Emergency Station will also be operational.

The final details of the station operating plan and the station operation sign up sheets will be available at the next work party, follow-on party. Mark your calendar for June 3, 1989. A work party to clean-up loose ends, and then a swim party and potluck dinner at Don and Jan's in Tujunga. I am ready, are you? It's not too late to get into the Field Day Fun! Sign up now, we need you!

Late flash! We have a cook! We have a Cook! Rich McKinney has stepped forward and volunteered to purchase the goodies and cook them for us! Thank you Rich! We still may need transport of the vittles, as Rich wasn't sure he would have transportation for all the Goodies.

Thanks Again For Your Support,

Don Ritchie, K6PGT

The JPL ARC Membership and Board Meeting was held on 19 April 89 at noon in 238-544.

The following club members and board members were present:

Don Ritchie, K6PGT, Field Day
Walt Mushagian, K6DNS, Past President
Ken Bollinger, KB6VGS, Emergency Communications Team
Jim Kesterson, KA6IBF, Treasurer
Rick McKinney, KA6DAN, Membership Services
Courtney Duncan, N5BF, Secretary
John Tallon, N6OMB, President
Jerry Hawkes, W6WXL, Assistant Facilities
Jan Tarsala, WB6VRN, Repeater Committee
Stan Sander, N6MP, Trustee
Jon Adams, NW6H, Past President

President John Tallon conducted the meeting.

Walt Mushagian announced that Neptune Encounter Chairman George Morris, W6ABW, was asking for volunteers to be trained in SSTV operation with the club's equipment. These operators will then be able to help with SSTV transmissions during the encounter.

Rick McKinney congratulated the club on behalf of the ERC for completing the necessary tasks to get back in good standing with the ERC Sub Clubs program.

Rick also indicated that Skip Reymann, W6PAJ, has volunteered to update the club bylaws. Rick was directed to follow up.

Jim Kesterson, treasurer, reported that all obligations are paid to date and the club has \$1621.71 in its general fund. The autopatch fund stands at \$866.

Jan Tarsala discussed various repeater issues. He will get the 900 MHz yagi back from Gil Yanow next week for testing. The other 900 MHz yagi (each to be used on remote receiver links) was found to have 4:1 SWR. It is unknown whether this is because of a malfunction or the antenna is built for the wrong frequency. Jan suggested either building helices (which are broad banded) or buying commercially made antennas built for our frequency (921 MHz.) Helices have the additional advantage that, since circular polarization reverses sense on reflections and opposite sense rejection is at least 20 dB, they suppress multi-path.

Ken Bollinger moved that Jan be authorized to spend up to \$100 each on two commercial antennas and up to \$50 for parts for a volunteer to construct two helices. The motion was seconded by Stan Sander and passed without dissent.

Remote receiver sites were discussed. We have access to a site on Contractor's Peak where we can place a small package with a single feed line. Received signals on 220 MHz and transmissions on 921 MHz could share the feed line and antenna. It may be possible to obtain space at L.A. Fire Camp 9 where a two meter repeater now resides. This site has better coverage, less RF, and potentially less political problems. Jan and Walt Diem are working to get keys to the Mesa and Sierra Negro sites that we now use.

Jan, Mark Schaeffer, and Sid Johnson have been working to clean up the audio on our Shuttle feeds to 224.04.

Acquisition of a 100 watt amplifier for the 224.08 repeater was discussed. Walt Mushagian moved that \$505 from the autopatch fund be used to obtain a power MOSFET amplifier designed for repeater use that Jan had specified. Ken Bollinger seconded the motion which passed without dissent. This leaves \$361 in the fund to pay telephone and other bills for the remainder of the year (8 months). This amplifier will be ERC property.

Rick McKinney relayed an inquiry from an autopatch member concerning family memberships. Currently there are no family memberships. Autopatch membership consists of an initial \$10.00 fee and \$6.00 per year thereafter. Ken Bollinger moved that the autopatch membership structure and fees remain as they are. Walt Mushagian seconded the motion which passed without dissent.

Don Ritchie reported on Field Day preparations. A 3 element 10 meter Hygain beam has been purchased for the novice position. There will be a work party on Saturday, 13 May 89. We still need a Field Day cook.

Ken Bollinger reported on the Emergency Communications Team. An on-lab volunteer is needed to be backup net control for the Monday noon net.

Respectfully Submitted,

Courtney Duncan, Secretary

RELAY FROM JEFF SKALETISKY, N6TJO

You too can shut down nuclear power plants with your handie-talkie!

Subject: Nuclear reactor knocked offline by 2-way radio in control room

(condensed from Albany NY Times Union Wed April 26, 1989, page B-17)

The up-again down-again Nine Mile Point 2 nuclear power plant near Oswego was back on line Tuesday, following a weekend shutdown that "shouldn't have happened," according to a federal official.

An employee accidentally keyed a hand-held two-way radio near circuitry for the turbine generator monitoring system Saturday night. The transmission shut down the system, which in turn triggered an automatic shutdown of the entire facility.

A section chief of the NRC region 1 office said that he has never heard of a similar accident but that most plants are sensitive and there are strict rules to prevent this.

Replacement fuel costs \$350K per day when the 1080 MW plant is down.

The plant had been up less than a week after a shutdown caused by corrosion an loose wiring in a meter.



JPL ARC Program Meeting, 10 May 89.

The May membership meeting was attended by about 30 members and guests in 238-543.

The main program consisted of a discussion led by Andy Jarema, N6TCQ and Jay Holladay, W6EJJ about the recent "No-Code" licensing proposal.

Andy, who works with Westlink as an anchor and reporter spoke first. He wanted to clarify a common misunderstanding. This proposal is not for no-code amateur radio as a whole, it is just for an entry level license class which does not require a code test. The remainder of the licensing structure used now would not be changed.

Objections generally noted revolve around Morse code being a tradition in amateur radio and the code test being used as a filter to keep out undesirables.

Arguments in favor revolve around an anticipated influx of new hams, particularly young people. This could help stem off wholesale reassignment of amateur frequencies to other services, could result in a "bigger voice in Congress" for amateur radio, and could reverse the "graying" trend in the hobby. Currently, the average age of an amateur licensee is 46.

Notable amateur radio personalities have come out in favor of some form of no-code proposal including Fred Maia, W5YI and Gordon West, WB6NOA. Barry Goldwater, K7UGA (who is now 80 years old) strongly favors reducing the influence of Morse code in amateur radio as a way of moving into the future.

Jay Holladay, who is a long time JPL ARC club member and is ARRL First Vice President discussed the League's current position. Professional radio services including maritime mobile are now phasing out Morse code use and code requirements for operators although code is still favored for certain clandestine military and paramilitary type operations.

In order to address the issue quickly and openly, the League's Executive Committee appointed a committee to review arguments and make a recommendation. This committee, composed of two ARRL leaders, two amateurs at large, and two representatives from industry, favors a no-code entry into amateur radio and has recommended a specific proposal to the ARRL Board of Directors. This recommendation was published in its entirety in the May QST and in the last issue of W6VIO Calling. The Board will vote on the proposal early this summer, members are encouraged to contact their director with comments and suggestions. Our director is Fried Heyne and his address is given on page 8 of any recent QST.

The League also surveyed 14 other IARU member countries where no-code entry into amateur radio is now in place. In most of these countries, the experience has been largely positive and there has been a reasonable increase in the number of new amateurs recruited. It should be noted that, by international treaty, some knowledge of Morse code is required of amateurs in any country who have HF privileges.

The League proposal is basically to create a new license class "Technician" with the current Technician license essentially being renamed to "Technician Plus." (Input and suggestions about the name "Technician Plus" are also sought.)

The new Technicians would be tested through the VEC system on the current Element 2 and an improved Element 3A but would not be required to take the 5 WPM code test. They would be issued call signs from a distinctive block, NA1AAA for instance, and would have all amateur privileges above 30 MHz except that only 144.9 to 145.1 MHz operation would be permitted on two meters and this operation would be restricted to digital modes only.

The upgrade to Technician Plus would consist of only the five WPM code test and would result in expanded access to all of the two meter band in all modes and all Novice privileges on HF (80, 40, and 15 meter CW and 10 meter CW and phone).

These presentations were followed by general discussion among those present. Primary concerns involved the need to maintain a strong, quality amateur service with appropriate Elmering and assimilation of new members and with some recognition of the strong history and tradition of amateur radio. There was a consensus that proposals like a no-code entry license were only one possible course of action from among many that are needed to preserve a vital amateur radio service.

At the end, Jay conducted an informal survey of those present with the following results:

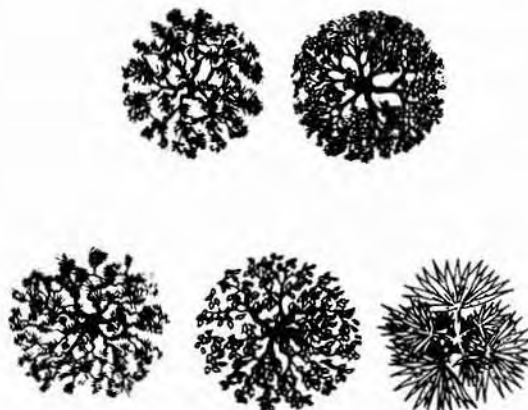
- 21 favor some form of no-code entry into amateur radio,
- 8 favor adoption of the League's potential proposal as is, and
- 6 said "no-code no way in '89."

He commented that this was about the same ratio observed in a similar poll taken at the ARRL VHF-UHF conference in Oxnard on the previous weekend.

If the ARRL Board votes to accept this proposal, a Petition for Proposed Rule Making will be the result and the chances are good that it will be adopted by the FCC. Now is the time to make your feelings known to your ARRL director, Fried Heyne.

See you at the business meeting, May 24 in 238-543, the Field Day work party June 3 at the shack, and the next membership meeting, June 14, in 238-543.

Courtney Duncan, N5BF 238-600 - 354-8336





The Story of Digipeter Rabbit - a No Code Fable By
Frank Terranella, N2IGO

Once upon a time, in the far-away kingdom of Radio, there was a peaceful valley called Hamville, inhabited by a group of rabbits. Hamville was originally settled by the Whiskey family, and the patriarch of that family was an old hare called Charlie Whiskey.

Charlie Whiskey was a farmer by trade. He came to the beautiful valley of Hamville when it was all open meadows. He saw the potential for farming the vacant land and over time he developed a thriving carrot plantation. Charlie Whiskey's carrot plantation was the envy of all the inhabitants of the kingdom of Radio. He succeeded year after year in producing a bumper crop of carrots. All the other residents of the kingdom came to Charlie for advice on planting carrots. Charlie would always tell them, "The secret's in developing a good ear." No, Charlie didn't have superior hearing, but he had developed a very special skill. You see, Charlie picked his carrots with his ears.

In fact, Charlie had worked hard at perfecting this skill and was able to harvest at better than 20 carrots a minute. All of Charlie's family learned to pick carrots with their ears. Soon they were all picking at better than 20 carrots a minute. Charlie was so proud of his special skill that he insisted that everyone who came to work at Hamville first show that he could pick carrots with his ears. Charlie would not give new settlers any land unless they could demonstrate to his foreman, Victor Echo, that they could pick at least 5 carrots a minute with their ears. When they could pick 13 carrots a minute, Charlie gave them more land to work. When they were able to pick carrots by ear at the rate of 20 a minute, Charlie made them full citizens of Hamville.

This process of learning to pick carrots with your ears went on for sometime. In other parts of the kingdom of Radio, other rabbits began to pick carrots by ear. However, there were some noisy ducks, known as the Quackers, who lived in the community of Good Buddy. They used their mouths to pick their crops instead of their ears. They had much larger mouths than the rabbits and saw no need to use their ears. The rabbits all looked down on the Quackers. "We must always require ear harvesting skills for entry into Hamville," they said. "That way we will keep out those noisy Quackers." So everyone who came to Hamville had to learn how to pick carrots by ear if they wanted to stay. Charlie Whiskey was adamant about that. "If you don't want to learn the skill of ear harvesting then go work in Good Buddy with the Quackers," he would say.

And so the years passed, and new methods of farming were developed. These new methods were easier to learn than ear harvesting, especially for the animals who didn't have the big ears that the rabbits had. What's more, the new methods were just as efficient as ear harvesting. As time went by, fewer and fewer of the young animals were willing to learn the skill of ear harvesting. The population of Hamville began to dwindle. All the residents of Hamville were getting on in years. To make matters worse, there were new neighbors nearby who coveted the beautiful open farmland of Hamville. They wanted to come in and turn it into commercial uses like shopping centers. And worst of all, the pollution from the Quackers, the other Rabbits, and the Mice (known in Hamville as the QRM group) was having an adverse effect on farming in Hamville. The future looked bleak indeed.

Then, one day, a stranger called Digipeter Rabbit came to Hamville. He was an educated rabbit who had studied at the School for Scientific Bunnies (SSB). He had majored in Farm Mechanics and knew all of the latest scientific agricultural methods. But for all his education and know-how, there was one thing that Digipeter could not do. He could not master the skill of picking carrots with his ears, and since he already knew how to pick carrots more efficiently with new scientific methods, he was not interested in learning.

Charlie Whiskey was outraged. "What do you mean you won't learn to pick carrots with your ears? Why, we in Hamville have been picking carrots that way for 75 years. It's a tradition here. It shows that we're special and that we're better than the Quackers. If you don't have the desire to develop a good ear, then we don't want you here in Hamville."

But Digipeter was adamant. He saw no reason to learn an obsolete skill just to stay in Hamville and he refused to even try. Charlie Whiskey took the matter to the Ancient Royal Rabbit League, which he had founded. The ARRL decreed that everyone in Hamville must learn to pick carrots with his ears or be banished. And so Digipeter Rabbit left Hamville and founded his own village called Techietown.

Soon, all the young animals in the land of Radio were flocking to Techietown. But Digipeter had his own entrance requirement. A good ear and a good memory were not enough for him. No one could stay in Techietown unless he could demonstrate technical knowledge, understanding and ability, and the desire to contribute to the advancement of Techietown.

Digipeter encouraged all the residents of Techietown to experiment in the cultivation of new unexplored lands, never before farmed. Digipeter showed them how to overcome pollution problems. He showed them how to use the land they had more efficiently. Digipeter even perfected a method of farming which allowed a number of rabbits to farm the same land at the same time. And while the residents of Hamville were picking 30 carrots a minute on a good day, in Techietown, harvests of 300 carrots a minute were possible. Using Digipeter's methods, and those developed by the other bright, young residents, Techietown soon became the most prosperous village in the kingdom of Radio. This did not escape the notice of the Field Carrot Council, which governed the kingdom of radio. To reward the residents of Techietown for their contributions to the kingdom, the Field Carrot Council gave Techietown more and more land to work, until its borders touched those of Hamville.

Meanwhile, Hamville was still plodding along as it always had, oblivious to the revolution in farming occurring around it. The old hares still picked carrots by ear. The Ancient Royal Rabbit League complained bitterly to the Field Carrot Council about all the new land it was giving to Techietown, but the population of Hamville continued to drop. When the Field Carrot Council gave 2 acres of Hamville property to Techietown, the residents of Hamville began, for the first time, to be genuinely concerned about their plight. Some even dared to ask the Ancient Royal Rabbit League to change its mind about the need to learn to pick carrots by ear to live in Hamville. "We need new blood here to fight off the Field Carrot Council," they said. Charlie Whiskey, now in his nineties, was furious. "We have to maintain our standards. We don't need those smart young bunnies, we need rabbits skilled in our time-honored harvesting techniques. We need rabbits who are dedicated enough to the principles of Hamville to want to learn our methods. If a rabbit really wants to live here, he'll learn our ways. If he doesn't, we don't want him. You don't want those Quackers to move here, do you?"

But by now the residents of Hamville had seen the writing on the wall. Although they genuinely enjoyed picking carrots with their ears, they realized that there were now other ways which yielded just as many carrots. And though they would probably continue to pick carrots by ear as they always had, they could no longer shun those bright young rabbits who chose a more modern method. A group of rabbits, led by an elder statesman rabbit named Elmer, who had once served in the government of the kingdom of Radio, asked the Ancient Royal Rabbit League to change its policy. The League agreed and issued a decree that henceforth ear harvesting skills would not be required to become a resident of Hamville.

When Digipeter Rabbit heard of the decree, he sent envoys to Hamville with all the latest scientific discoveries, which he shared freely with the residents. The residents of Hamville seized upon the new knowledge and soon Hamville became revitalized. Its population began to increase as young rabbits were attracted to its bountiful open farmland. The Field Carrot Council, impressed by the renaissance in Hamville, did not take away any more of its land, but actually gave some new territory to Hamville. Everyone was amazed at the new vibrancy of Hamville.

Charlie Whiskey, though sad that his beloved harvesting method was no longer in vogue, saw that his people were prospering and was glad. And to show that there were no hard feelings, Charlie Whiskey sent Digipeter Rabbit a packet of 73 carrots which he had picked himself – with his ears.

The residents of Hamville rejoiced and declared a festival to celebrate their new prosperity. And over the front door of the Hamville Festival they put a banner, which read: "A bunny's worth is measured not by the skill of his ears, but by what lies between them." The residents of Hamville had learned an important lesson.

-THE END-

DX NEWS

The sunspots are better than they have ever been according to several reliable sources. Enjoy this sunspot maximum period, as it is expected to be the best one in the history of amateur radio! I've, for the first time ever, heard simultaneous 20, 15, and 10 meter long path openings in the early morning into Africa and Europe. The DX Bulletin and the LIDX Bulletin have had numerous reports of activity from exotic countries. A sampling follows:

ALGERIA - 7X3DA can occasionally be found from 2100Z to 21030 kHz from 2300Z.

EQUATORIAL GUINEA - 3C1MB joins in the fun on the ET DX Net on 14160 kHz from 2100Z.

MARION ISLAND - ZS8MI is active now from this relatively rare QTH. Look for him at 21230 kHz at 1800Z on weekends and 14145 kHz from 0500Z. He also operates cw around 14010 kHz, I understand.

REUNION ISLAND - Need this one? Look for FR5FG on 14015 kHz from 1400Z on the long path. He's loud and very popular.

RHODES - N200/SV5 attracts attention from this island paradise from 1930Z on 21025 kHz.

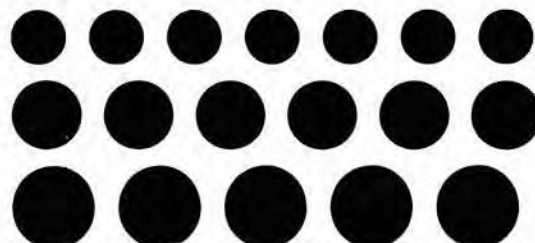
SAHARA DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC - S01A operates frequently on 28500 and 28525 kHz between 1500Z and 1800Z.

SOMALIA - Looking for a fairly rare one? T5YD radiates excitement on 21296 kHz from 1600Z.

ZAIRE - If you hurry, you can still work 9Q5NW prior to his 30 May departure. Look for him on 21250 kHz from 1700Z.

Enough for this month. This and a successful Magellan launch too! What more could we ask for??

Good hunting,
Bob, N6ET





Amateur Satellite and Packet Radio update at W6VIO

I have promised a number of you an introduction to packet radio in this newsletter, what it is, how it works, and what it takes to get going, for some time now. This work is in preparation and I will try to make sure it gets into next month's newsletter.

Meanwhile, the SAREX-2 Packet Robot operations from W6VIO have been quite successful. Recently, I obtained a copy of the Shuttle Amateur Radio Experiment (SAREX) version of TNC-2 firmware from the Johnson Space Center ARC (W5RRR) and installed it in one of our TNCs at the club station. This firmware operates similar to standard TNC-2 firmware except that it has a few added features.

Particularly, there is a ROBOT mode which allows the station to send a connect message and contact serial number to stations that connect followed by automatic disconnect. This mode allows the shuttle astronaut (for instance) to leave the packet station in unattended operation so that ground stations can work it during acquisition periods when he is busy with other duties.

A TNC-2 with this software will probably be flown on STS-35 next March when Ron Parise, WA4SIR will be one of the Mission Specialists.

The W6VIO installation advertises itself by transmitting a beacon message 35 times a day and via a packet bulletin board message that I distributed to all southern California. The station is on 145.01 and can be contacted directly from nearby or via the LACNTR node. So far, about 35 different stations have been worked, including a number of club members in over 100 contacts.

W6VIO amateur satellite operation continues in a repair and training mode. Currently, those interested still meet at the shack on each Wednesday noon when there is not another club meeting and when interested people are available. These meetings are for repair and review. Other meetings are held when particular satellite operating opportunities occur.

At this point, the emphasis is on preparing a satellite station for Field Day and on operator training for Neptune Encounter shortly thereafter.

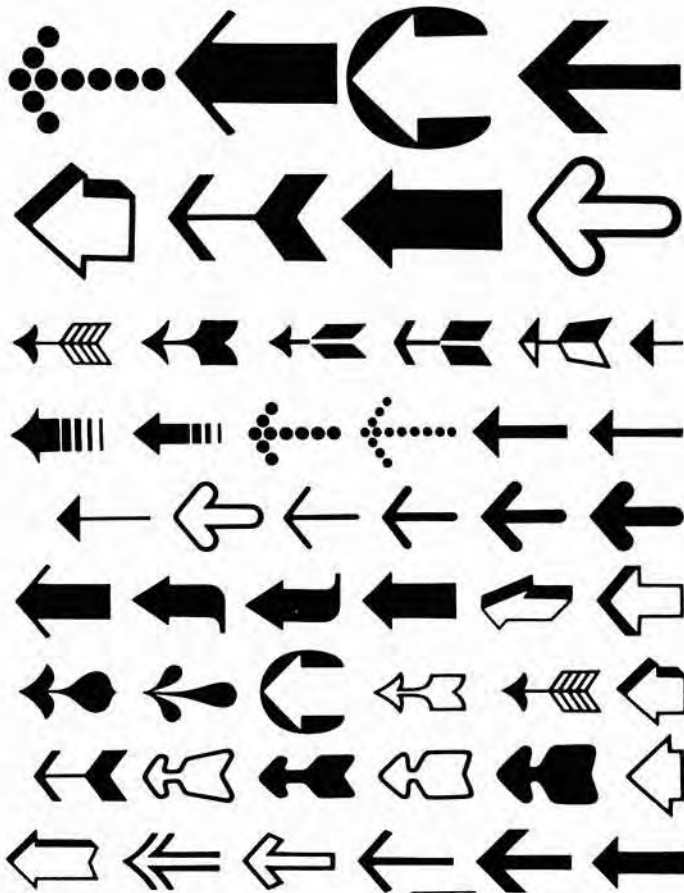
For purposes of counting transmitters for Field Day classification, the satellite station, like the novice position, is free. We can therefore operate at will without having to coordinate much with the other positions. We will be training operators in set up and satellite operation and in the process expect to work most stations who are active on the satellites during the Field Day weekend. Satellites are a big part of the future of amateur radio. Come by and help out at Field Day!

Back at the on-lab shack, W6VIO will be present on the satellites as part of the Neptune Encounter operations in August. Some of the operators will be attending training sessions conducted by George Morris, W6ABW in the use of our SSTV gear so that we can attempt to put SSTV pictures on the satellites in addition to standard commemorative contacts. We will operate primarily AO-13 and AO-10 (if available) but will attempt to use FO-12 and RS- 10/11 also if opportunities and availability permit.

The SAREX-2 equipped packet station will also be in operation during encounter (as described above) for those interested in contacting W6VIO digitally.

Some of you have expressed interest in packet satellite operations. Four new satellites using packet radio (three of them exclusively packet) are scheduled to be launched sometime this fall. I am organizing an effort to prepare W6VIO for this type of operation and would be happy to discuss the possibilities and our needs with any of you.

Courtney Duncan, N5BF 238-600 354-8336



W6VIO VOYAGER NEPTUNE ENCOUNTER
George Morris, W6ABW

Let me share with the Club members my planning for frequencies of operation during the Voyager Neptune encounter from August 19 through September 3.

First let's discuss the high frequency bands. The most popular frequency will probably be 14.235 MHz where we will operate SSB and SSTV. This 20-meter frequency is usable by general class amateurs and most of the United States can be worked at any time and all parts of the world can be worked at the appropriate time of day.

The next most popular SSB frequency will probably be 28.485 MHz. This frequency should be popular because it also provides world wide coverage and is available to all classes of amateurs including novice and technician. This 10-meter frequency will provide good HF operating experience for our novice and technician Club members.

A good 15-meter general class SSB frequency is 21.335 MHz which is easy to relate to the 20-meter frequency and close to the SSTV frequency if we choose to operate SSTV on 15-meters. I suspect we will not spend much time on 15-meters unless 10-meters is killed by a solar flare - and if so, 15-meters will probably not be very good either.

A good 40-meter general class SSB frequency 7.235 MHz which again is easy to relate to the 20-meter frequency. Operation on 40-meters during weekend days will help to contact stations too close for our 10 and 20-meter operations. Operation on 40-meter SSB at night is very difficult because of QRM from foreign broadcast stations.

A good 75-meter general class SSB frequency is 3.865 MHz. There is nothing magic about this frequency so I just picked one up 15 KHz from the bottom of the general band. Operation on 75-meters at night will also help to contact stations too close for coverage by our 10 and 20-meter operations.

And last, but not least, I suggest CW operation on 14.035 MHz and 7.035 MHz in the 20 and 40-meter bands. Both these CW bands are very active at all hours for coverage of the United States and the world.

Publicity will advise listening on 14.235 MHz for information about the other frequencies and modes we are operating at the time.

Our VHF FM operations will probably concentrate on the 146.52 MHz and 223.5 MHz national simplex frequencies and our club repeater on 224.04 MHz. We can operate on other repeaters if invited by owners/control operators.

Courtney plans operations on OSCAR 13 modes B and J and possible other amateur satellites including OSCAR 10, FO 12, and RS 10.

I will be pleased to receive feedback on the frequency planning. If I have overlooked something please let me know. It is necessary to make these selections for publicity purposes.

I need somebody to assume responsibility for getting the SSTV system working at high quality for the encounter. Please give me a call at extension 4-0035 if you can take on this IMPORTANT job!!!

IT ISN'T OVER YET!!! ARRL NOTES de W6EJJ

You may hear it said that "we (hams) have lost the lower 2 MHz of the 220 MHz amateur band." Well, it isn't over yet! The FCC HAS issued a Report and Order withdrawing 220-222 MHz from the Amateur Radio Service, but there is a lengthy appeal process which still must be carried out. Over five hundred petitions for reconsideration must be dealt with. As part of the process, ARRL has requested that they be allowed to present oral arguments to the Commission supporting their petition for reconsideration. To date, no response has been received from the FCC.

In addition, Congressional pressure has been stepped up, as you can see from the following ARRL Bulletin, dated May 12:

ARRL representatives testified yesterday [May 11] in a three hour hearing of the Government Information, Justice and Agriculture Subcommittee of the House Committee on Government Operations. Appearing in a room packed with amateurs and press, the ARRL panel and a witness on behalf of the Secretary of Defense objected to the procedures followed by the FCC in deciding to terminate access by radio amateurs to the frequencies between 220 and 222 MHz.

Noting that Amateur Radio was one of the thousand points of light whose volunteer efforts should be supported, and not discouraged, by the government, Subcommittee Chairman Rep Bob Wise of West Virginia praised amateurs and their role in emergency communications. West Virginia Section Manager Karl Thompson, K8KT, led the ARRL testimony by stressing the volunteer nature of Amateur Radio emergency communications and particularly its significance in his state. He underlined the importance of the threatened band segment to repeater linking and packet radio development.

ARRL Executive Vice President Sumner, K1ZZ, testified that the process used by the FCC in deciding to reallocate the bottom two MHz of the 220 MHz Amateur Radio band to land mobile use had failed to take into account the comments of individual amateurs which documented both its importance to public service and experimental communication, and the great cost to amateurs and to the public if these operations had to be moved elsewhere or abandoned for lack of space. He cited alternatives to the reallocation which had not been adequately considered in the proceeding.

Richard Rudman, W6TIA, Chairman of the Los Angeles County Emergency Public Information Advisory Group, described the crowded conditions in Southern California in the entire 220 MHz band and the tremendous impact of the FCC decision on packet radio development. He stressed the importance of Amateur Radio in emergency planning.

FCC Chief Engineer Dr. Thomas P. Stanley, United Parcel Service Strategic Planning Manager Gene Hughes and Dr. Dennis Bodson of the National Communications System also gave testimony. In response to questions from the Subcommittee, Dr. Stanley conceded, among other things, that the reduction in the size of the band was a significant loss of amateur capability that was not offset by the granting of primary status in the remainder of the band.

The Subcommittee will review the record of the hearing to determine the appropriate course of action.

W6VIO FIELD DAY OPERATION SCHEDULE
JUNE 24 - 25 1989

PRELIMINARY

LOCAL TIME	PD	UTC	HF - 1	HF - 2	HF - 3	VHF	SATEL.	EMERG	NO
1100 - 1200	1800 - 1900	14.XXX 21.XXX			XXX.XXX			28.XXX	
1200 - 1300	1900 - 2000	14.XXX 21.XXX			XXX.XXX			28.XXX	
1300 - 1400	2000 - 2100	14.XXX 21.XXX			XXX.XXX			28.XXX	
1400 - 1500	2100 - 2200	14.XXX 21.XXX			XXX.XXX			28.XXX	
1500 - 1600	2200 - 2300	14.XXX 21.XXX			XXX.XXX			28.XXX	
1600 - 1700	2300 - 2400	14.XXX 21.XXX			XXX.XXX			28.XXX	
1700 - 1800	0000 - 0100	14.XXX 21.XXX					XXX.XXX	28.XXX	
1800 - 1900	0100 - 0200	14.XXX 21.XXX					XXX.XXX	28.XXX	
1900 - 2000	0200 - 0300	14.XXX 21.XXX	18.XXX			435.XXX		3.XXX	
2000 - 2100	0300 - 0400	14.XXX 7.XXX	18.XXX			435.XXX		3.XXX	
2100 - 2200	0500 - 0600	14.XXX 7.XXX	18.XXX			435.XXX		3.XXX	
2200 - 2300	0600 - 0700	14.XXX 7.XXX	18.XXX			435.XXX		3.XXX	
2300 - 2400	0700 - 0800	14.XXX 7.XXX	18.XXX			435.XXX		3.XXX	
0000 - 0100	0800 - 0900	14.XXX 7.XXX	18.XXX			435.XXX		3.XXX	
0100 - 0200	0900 - 1000	14.XXX 7.XXX	18.XXX			435.XXX		3.XXX	
0200 - 0300	1000 - 1100	14.XXX 7.XXX	18.XXX			435.XXX		3.XXX	
0300 - 0400	1100 - 1200	14.XXX 7.XXX	18.XXX			435.XXX		3.XXX	
0500 - 0600	1200 - 1300	14.0XX 7.XXX	18.XXX					3.XXX	
0600 - 0700	1300 - 1400	14.0XX 7.XXX	18.XXX					28.XXX	
0700 - 0800	1400 - 1500	14.0XX 21.XXX	18.XXX					28.XXX	
0800 - 0900	1500 - 1600	14.XXX 21.XXX			XXX.XXX			28.XXX	
0900 - 1000	1600 - 1700	14.XXX 21.XXX			XXX.XXX			28.XXX	
1000 - 1100	1700 - 1800	14.XXX 21.XXX			XXX.XXX			28.XXX	

BLANK AREAS INDICATE
NO OPERATION PLANNED
OR THE THREE STATION
MAXIMUM IS MET

PACKET STATION ON
FOR 24 HOURS IN
BEACON MODE, OR IF
OPERATORS AVAIL MANNED

TRW/ARC SWAPMEET NOTES**by Frank Cartier, WA6RAY**

We have a serious situation developing at the Swapmeets that must be immediately corrected if the TRW Radio Club Swapmeets are going to continue.

The problem is that several people are not following the TRW parking lot rules at the various parking locations around the seller's lot. At the February Swapmeet, several cars were parked in handicapped spaces, red curb fire lane areas, and non-designated areas like the end of the striped parking rows, potentially restricting the passage of fire and other emergency equipment. Also, a few individuals were abusive and non-cooperative with the TRW security officers who were attempting to enforce the parking rules. As a result, several people received parking tickets from the Manhattan Beach Police Department. Some of these fines are as high as \$103.00 for parking in handicapped spaces. In addition to these violations of the parking laws, several TRW employees who had to work on Saturday morning had difficulty in finding a parking spot after the swapmeet had started. To correct these problems, we have implemented several corrective actions.

To eliminate the employee parking problem, one-half of the parking lot just north of the seller's lot will be reserved for the exclusive use of TRW employees reporting to work. TRW employee status will be determined by a TRW identification card or TRW badge.

To eliminate the violation of parking rules, several radio club members will now be assigned to parking lot control and a flyer will be provided to each driver reminding him or her of the proper parking lot procedures. Vehicles violating posted and marked parking lot rules will be ticketed and/or towed from the TRW property by the Manhattan Beach Police Department at considerable inconvenience and expense to the vehicle owner. Even though the swapmeet is held on private TRW property and is held on a weekend day, all traffic and parking laws must be observed. All swapmeet attendees, whether buyers or sellers, must be courteous and responsive to TRW security officers and radio club crew members at all times. All visitors are guests of TRW and the TRW Amateur Radio Club.

If this situation does not show a significant improvement at future Swapmeets, then this could very well be the end of this great Southern California Amateur Radio event.

Dear Editor:

I just came back from the ARC Club meeting, the topic for today was "No code licensing".

While Jay Holladay, the Executive V.P. of the ARRL, was making his presentation I quietly turned towards a long-time ham who is influential in the repeater portion of the Club. My question to him was, "If my twelve year old daughter were to pass a no-code license test, will she be welcome on the 224.08 and 224.04 repeaters?" He said, "Yes". OK, that being the case, I voted for no-code licensing. One of the reasons for no-code is to invite young people into the amateur radio world. Inviting my twelve year old to use the JPL repeater certainly qualifies. Thanks.

After the meeting broke up, I talked to Jay Holladay one-to-one and recommended to him that the ARRL and amateur radio community should make it illegal to have a closed repeater. I believe it's very difficult to make people feel welcome when the door is constantly being closed in their faces. His recommendation was that the older hams would have to be educated to be more responsive to the young hams.

So in conclusion, what we have here is, taking away the negative feelings that old hams have for young hams, opening up the repeaters to public use, a sincere desire for old hams to help young hams, knowing full well that all interaction will be on a pleasant basis.

Do I believe all this will take place? Sure, when pigs fly.

P.S. I am sure the electronics corporations around the world are delighted that the ARRL is, at very least, mildly behind "no code".

Oh, by the way, wait until one or more of the no-code licensees just happens to be a lawyer and he or she realizes many repeaters are closed and a discrimination suit is filed. Oh Boy! Won't that be fun? Happy hamming.

N6QZI (Larry Ruple)

List 194
MacMedian, Elvia
C/O Meriv MacMedian
233-203

Response from Jay Holladay, W6EJJ

Larry's comments deal with two separate issues: welcoming new hams and closed repeaters. As I said at the meeting, it is essential that experienced hams ("old" hams ?) welcome newcomers, help them feel at ease on the air, and, if necessary, suggest (in a friendly way) improvements in their operating habits. The best way to do this, of course, is by setting a good example in your own operating practices.

This subject takes on added importance if we have a large influx of new hams as a result of a no-code license. It is essential that we bring these newcomers into the mainstream of Amateur Radio and not send them off to other repeaters or different bands where they only talk to each other. The latter course could result in an underclass of "CB-type" operators within our ranks.

The situation with closed repeaters is a separate issue. I am aware that this is becoming a serious situation, particularly on 440 MHz., and I'll try to offer some thoughts on the subject in the next W6VIO Calling.

For the record, my title is First Vice President of the ARRL, a volunteer position. Our Executive Vice President is David Sumner, K1ZZ, who heads the ARRL Headquarters staff in Newington, CT.

73, Jay

SUBJECT: New Repeater System

Addressed to:

The President
Vice President
Secretary
Treasurer
Trustee
People in charge of the repeater
People who think they're in charge of the repeater
People who want to be in charge of the repeater
People whose first born wants to be in charge of the repeater
Repeater committee members in and out of control
I hope I didn't miss anyone
Oh yes
Spearheads and ramrods, lend me your eyes and please give the membership a break

Only two days have passed since the word came down that a sum of money was available for a repeater upgrade. Already many suggestions have been made on how to creatively use the funds. Therefore I would like to make this appeal.

Past performance should dictate the course of action the ARC should take. Please get the best you can buy that is off-the-shelf and ready-to-go. Anything over and above connecting the coax and turning on the power will throw some of the above mentioned members into a tailspin of indecision and procrastination.

Sincerely,

N6QZI (Larry Ruple)