



# FCC Eliminates Morse Code Requirement

History is made! The FCC on December 16, 2006 adopted a Report and Order to drop the Morse code requirement for all amateur radio license classes. According to the FCC, "This change eliminates an unnecessary regulatory burden that may discourage current amateur radio operators from advancing their skills and participating more fully in the benefits of amateur radio."

Prior to this change, amateur radio applicants for General and higher class licenses had to pass a 5 WPM Morse code test to

operate on HF. The ARRL had submitted a recommendation to the FCC that it only eliminate the Morse code requirement for Tech and General Class licenses and retain the requirement for Extra Class.

This action will place all Technician class licenses on equal footing and eliminates the disparity in the operating privileges between Tech and Tech Plus licensees. Tech Plus licensees currently have operating privileges above 30 MHz.

The FCC said that the proposed change is consistent with the revisions made to the International Radio Regulations resulting from the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) Conference 2003. At the ITU conference, delegates agreed to authorize individual countries to determine whether or not to require that license applicants demonstrate Morse code proficiency for operating privileges below 30 MHz.

Typically the effective date of an FCC Order is 30 days after it appears in the Federal Register.

## Programming VHF/UHF Radios by

Ken Larson, KJ6RZ



Programming a new VHF/UHF radio usually proves to be a frustrating experience for most new amateur radio operators. In the words of Helen Tallen KG6DUK "I thought I could just buy a radio, turn it on, and it would work". Unfortunately a new radio must first be programmed for simplex and repeater operation before it can be used to communicate with local hams.

Most VHF/UHF ham radios are packed with dozens of interesting features. Only a small number of these features are actually used for normal communications. The remainder are provided for special communication modes occasionally used by experienced hams. The problem is that the few features that you do need are usually imbedded in the complex menus used by the radio to

set up all its other advanced features. To make matters worse, there are no standards for the set up menus. Each radio is different. Even radios made by the same manufacturer differ in their set up menus. This is not only exasperating to new hams, it drives experienced amateur radio operators crazy also. To program a radio you must read the radio's instruction manual to learn what the specific

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### THE AMATEUR'S CODE

#### The Radio Amateur is:

<i>Considerate</i>	<i>Loyal</i>
<i>Progressive</i>	<i>Friendly</i>
<i>Balanced</i>	<i>Patriotic</i>

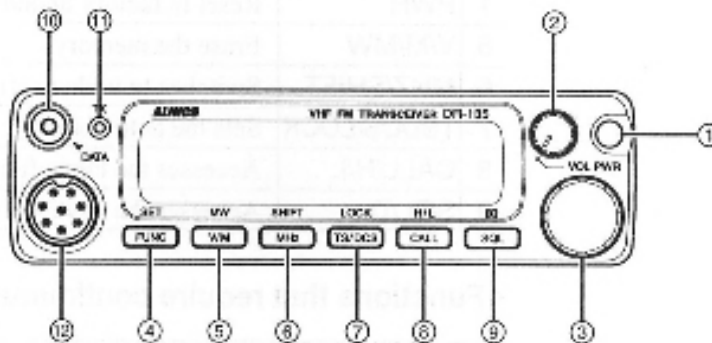


set up procedures are for that radio. Don't every loose the radio's instruction manual! Without it, you will not be able to reprogram the radio.

While radio manuals are getting better, it is still very easy to get totally confused the first time that you try to set up a radio. Again, explanation of how to set up the basic functions that you need are mixed in with the complex descriptions of the advanced features. The purpose of this article is to give you an idea of what you will need to do to set up a new radio for basic Simplex, Repeater, and Memory operation so that you will have an idea of what to look for and concentrate on in the instruction manual for your radio. The Alinco radios installed at the East County Sheriff's Station (ECSS) ARES/RACES Emergency Communication Center will be used as an example. These radios are fairly typical in their set up procedures. Also, by reading this article you will know how to operate the radios in the comm. center should it become necessary for you to do so during an emergency or to support one of our many CVARC Thousand Oaks public service events.

If you have trouble relating the process explained below to your particular radio,

*For the Alinco radio, simplex set up requires you to use a row of buttons located below its display screen.*



handheld radio to talk to hams throughout Conejo Valley from the top of Tarantula Hill in central Thousand Oaks. All of Conejo Valley was in Pete's line of sight. In a similar test, conducted in a hilly residential neighborhood near the Thousand Oaks Library, myself and another amateur radio operator were able to communicate only a half mile or less using handheld radios operating in the simplex mode. Being on top of a high hill or having a tall antenna with a "clear line of sight" is very important when using simplex communications!

To operate simplex you have to tune your radio to the frequency that you and the ham that you want to talk to agree upon. In addition, you have to turn off your

to use a row of buttons located below its display.

The buttons are labeled as follows:

The pushbutton in the upper right hand corner of the radio is the power on/off button. The small knob to the left of the power on/off button is the volume control, and the larger knob below it is the frequency tuning knob. Other radios will have similar controls, with the exception of the smallest handheld radios which use push buttons instead of volume control and tuning knobs.

**Frequency Selection:** Radios have two operating modes, VFO mode and memory mode. To set the radio to the correct frequency you must be in the VFO mode.

If your radio is in the memory mode, there will be an M or a channel number appearing somewhere on the radio's display. For the Alinco, an M appears on the left edge of the display when it is in the memory mode. If you are in the memory mode, the V/M button must be pushed on the Alinco to enter the VFO mode (the M will disappear from the display). The Variable Frequency Oscillator (VFO) is the module that controls your radio's frequency. Turning the tuning knob causes the radio to change frequency in very small steps.

SET	MW	SHIFT	LOCK	M/L	D
FUNC	V/M	MHz	TS/DCS	CALL	SQL

*The buttons below the Alinco radio display are used for a variety of tasks including set up of a simplex operation.*

send me an email at [kj6rz@highstream.net](mailto:kj6rz@highstream.net). As Jerry KC6JSO discovered, at CVARC help is available. We will give you a hand in setting up a set of easy to follow procedures for your radio.

**SIMPLEX OPERATION:** Simplex is the simplest mode of operation. Simplex does not involve a repeater and is used to communicate with a "near by" ham who is approximately in your line of sight. During a recent ARES/RACES simplex test, Pete Heins N6ZE used a low power

radio's repeater frequency shift function. Frequency shift is utilized only when communicating through a repeater. It is not used for simplex operation. Finally, set your radio's output power to an appropriate level (usually low or medium power), set the squelch control to eliminate background noise, and turn the volume control to a comfortable listening level. You are now ready to begin simplex communications. These steps are described in more detail below. For the Alinco radio, simplex set up requires you

If the person that you want to talk to is on a frequency of 147.555 MHz and your radio is tuned to 144.000 MHz, it will take you all day to "crank" your tuning knob to a frequency of 147.555 MHz. To move across the band quickly with the Alinco, push the MHz button. The display will change to 144. Turn the tuning knob 3 clicks. The frequency display will change from 144 to 145, then 146, and finally 147. Pushing the MHz button again puts the radio back in the normal mode. Now turn the tuning knob until

# Programming VHF/UHF Radios

by Ken Larson , continued from page 2



you reach 147.555 MHz. Many radios operate in this manner. Others allow you to enter the frequency that you want directly from the radio's key pad, in the case of a handheld, or from the key pad on the microphone.

**Turn Off Shift:** When communicating through a repeater, the frequency that you are listening to (the repeater output frequency) will be automatically changed (shifted) by your radio to the repeater input frequency when you begin to transmit. In simplex mode you do not want this to happen. In simplex mode, the frequency that you are listening to is also the frequency that you want to transmit on. To ensure that this happens, you must turn off the shift function. On the Alinco you will notice the word SHIFT displayed above the MHz key. Since SHIFT is written above the key, it means that you activate the Shift function by first pushing the Function (FUNC) key and then the MHz key. Repeating this two keystroke operation will cycle you through three options, minus shift (a - appears on the display), plus shift (a + appears on the display), no shift (no symbol appears on the screen). It is this last option that you want for simplex operation.

As just described, the Alinco has one function engraved on each function key and a second function, requiring the use of the Function key, displayed above each key. On some radios, pushing the Function key causes the labels displayed above the function keys to change, thus changing the function performed by each key when it is pushed. Pushing and holding down the Function key for 1 second causes a third set of labels to appear. Other radios may show two functions above each key and differentiate them by color, gray and blue for example. Gray colored functions are executed directly by pushing the key under the label. Blue functions require you to push the radio's Function key and then the key under the blue label. Your radio will likely use one of these approaches to select functions such as turning off the frequency shift.

**End Function Selection :** Usually, the radio will return you to the normal radio display after selecting a function. Occa-

sionally you can get stuck in the function selection process. It is therefore important to know how to terminate a function selection. On the Alinco, you push the V/M key to terminate or close function selection. Find out how to do this on your radio before you use the Function key to avoid getting stuck in the function selection mode.

**Power Level:** Most radios have several transmit power levels, typically High, Medium, and Low. To minimize interference to others and to minimize the drain on your batteries, set your radio to the lowest power level needed to communicate with the person that you are talking to. good level to start with is Medium. On the Alinco, H/L (High/Low power) is displayed above the Call key. This means that power selection is a second level function. Push the Function key followed by the Call key to select power level. Repeating this set of key strokes will cycle you through the High (nothing displayed), Medium (Mi displayed), and Low (Lo displayed) power levels of the radio. Stop at the setting that you want. Most radios set the power level in a similar way.

**Squelch:** On many radios the squelch and volume are concentric controls (an inner knob and a larger outer knob on the same shaft). For the Alinco there is a Squelch key (SQL). For concentric controls, turn the squelch knob (usually counter clockwise) until you hear continuous background noise (hissing). Now turn the knob the other direction until the hissing stops and the radio is quiet. This sets the sensitivity of your radio so that you can hear others without the nuisance of background noise. On the Alinco this is done by pushing the SQL key and then turning the tuning knob in the manner just described for concentric squelch controls.

**Volume Control:** Finally set the volume control to an audio level that is comfortable.

**Receiving:** You should now be able to receive the transmissions from the person that you want to talk with.

**Transmit:** To transmit, push the PTT (Push To Talk) key on your handheld radio or on your microphone. Wait a sec-

ond after pushing the PTT key before speaking to give your radio time to enter the transmit mode. If you do not do this, the first word that you speak may not be clearly transmitted. Speak in a normal voice. Speaking too loudly will distort your transmission. Also, talk across your microphone, from the side, instead of directly into it. Talking directly into the microphone can cause background hissing.

**EMERGENCY SIMPLEX OPERATION:** Simplex operation is a very important mode that everyone should know how to use. During a natural disaster, the local repeaters may fail. If that occurs, amateur radio operators assisting with emergency communications traffic must switch to the simplex mode to continue emergency operations. This is done by setting up their radios for simplex operation, using the procedures described above, and tuning their radios to an agreed upon simplex frequency. On Tuesday night May 18 at 7:00 PM we will be testing our emergency communications simplex operations on 147.885 MHz. If you would like to be part of an important test, set up your radio for simplex operation and check into the exercise following the directions that will be transmitted to all participants that evening.

**REPEATER OPERATION:** Repeater operation permits communications over an extended area, even with a handheld radio. A repeater located on a high hill or mountain top has line of site coverage over a considerable area, often 15 to 20 miles.

A repeater amplifies signals it receives on its input frequency and retransmits them on its output frequency throughout its area of coverage. As a repeater user, you will listen to others on the repeater output frequency. This is the frequency that is listed for the repeater in repeater directories. For example, the output frequency for the Bozo Repeater is 147.885 MHz and the Grissom Repeater is 146.850 MHz. The repeater input frequency, for 2 meter repeaters, is off set or shifted either +600 KHz or -600 KHz from its output frequency. When you transmit to a repeater, the output of your radio must shift + or - 600 KHz, as appropriate, to the



repeater's input frequency. The off set for both Bozo and Grissom is negative. The Bozo output frequency is 147.885 MHz. So when you transmit to Bozo, your radio must transmit at a frequency of 147.285 MHz. You must program this + or - off set into your radio in order to use the repeater.

Most repeaters in metropolitan areas utilize an access tone to avoid receiving and retransmitting signals actually intended for a different repeater operating on the same frequency. This tone is known as a PL or CTCSS tone. There are actually 39 tones available for use ranging in frequency from 67.0 to 250.3 Hz. A repeater will only retransmit signals which contain its particular PL tone. For example, the PL for Bozo is 127.3 Hz while that for Grissom is 94.8 Hz. To utilize a repeater, your radio must be programmed to transmit the PL tone which the repeater is expecting. If you don't, the repeater will ignore your signals. In some cases a repeater will not use a PL tone, for example the Ojai repeater does not use a PL. In that case you will not program a PL tone into your radio for that repeater.

Programming your radio to work with a repeater is similar to programming it for simplex operation with the addition of the +/- off set and the PL tone. For the Alinco radio, the programming proceeds as follows:

**Frequency Selection:** If the radio is in the memory mode (there is an M showing on the display indicating memory mode), then push the V/M key to place the radio in the VFO mode. Tune the radio to the output frequency of the repeater that you wish to use, 147.885 MHz for Bozo, using the same tuning procedures that were used to select a simplex frequency.

**Select +/- Shift:** the appropriate +/- off set for the repeater that you plan to use. On the Alinco this is done with the SHIFT key. The word SHIFT appears above the MHz key which means that the FUNC key must be pushed followed by pushing the MHz key to activate the Shift function. Performing this two keystroke operation causes a - to be displayed indicating that the radio is now set up for a

negative off set. Performing the two keystroke operation again causes a + to be displayed indicating a + off set. Performing the operation again causes the - and + signs to disappear, indicating that you are back in the Simplex mode. Perform the operation as many times as needed to achieve either a - or a + off set, as appropriate for the repeater that you will be using.

**Select PL Tone:** If the repeater that you will be using requires a PL tone, then you must select the tone which the repeater expects. Tone is selected on the Alinco radio by pushing the TS/DCS key. Pushing the key once will cause a T to be displayed plus a tone frequency. Turn the tuning knob until the tone frequency expected by the repeater is displayed. Complete the tone selection by pushing the V/M key to exit the selection process. The normal display will return, except that a T is now showing on the display indicating that a PL tone has been selected. Pushing the Alinco TS/DCS key multiple times will cause other functions to appear on the display. If this occurs, continue pushing the key until only a T accompanied by a tone frequency is shown on the display and proceed as described above.

**Power Level:** Set the radio's transmit power level to the lowest power needed for the repeater to clearly receive your signal. A good level to start with is Medium. Set this power level in the same way as was done for simplex operation.

**Squelch:** the squelch in the same manner as was done for simplex operation.

**Volume Control:** Finally set the volume control to an audio level that is comfortable.

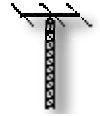
**Transmitting and Receiving:** You are now ready to communicate with others via the repeater. Before beginning to transmit, make sure that the person that has been transmitting is really finished before starting your transmission. Then delay a little longer so that if someone has emergency traffic, they will be able to break in and use the repeater. If all is quiet, then you may transmit by pushing the PTT key on your handheld radio or

microphone. Remember to wait a second after pushing the PTT key before speaking to give your radio and the repeater time to enter the transmit mode.

**RADIO MEMORY OPERATION:** Programming radio simplex and repeater frequencies is a lot a work. After you have set up your radio for a particular simplex frequency or repeater, you can store that information into your radio's memory so that you will not have to repeat the set up the next time that you want to use that simplex frequency or repeater.

**Writing to a Memory Channel:** Storing the information that you have programmed into the VFO is particularly easy on the Alinco radio. Push the V/M key to place the radio in the memory mode. An M will appear on the display. Turning the tuning knob will select different memory channels. The number of each memory channel will appear on the display as it is selected. Select an unused memory channel. The memory channel number will blink if that memory channel is empty. Other radios tend to do the same for an empty channel. Push the FUNC key followed by the V/M key to write the contents of the VFO into the selected memory channel, ie to do a memory write function (MW).

**Memory Read:** you have stored all of your favorite repeater and simplex frequencies into memory, all that you have to do is select the appropriate memory channel to begin operating on that frequency. To do this, you switch your radio from the VFO mode to the memory mode, pushing the V/M key on the Alinco, select the appropriate memory channel, and begin operating. For example, if operation on the Bozo repeater (memory channel 02) is desired, push the V/M key to place the radio in the memory mode (an M appears on the display). Turn the tuning knob until memory channel 02 appears on the display. Begin operating on Bozo. That is all there is too it.



Welcome to 2007, and to my first regular column on DXing for News Fuse. For those new to the club, I was station manager at the Hall a couple of years ago before I moved from Queens to New Jersey, and my favourite aspect of the hobby was—and still is—HF DXing. The goal of the column is to focus on major DXing events from the past month, to get an idea on what's coming up next, propagation, QSLing, DXCC/WAZ award info and other related topics.

The biggest news from the last month (and one of the biggest DX stories of the last few years) has been the Lakshadweep (a.k.a Laccadive) Island VU7LD operation. These islands off the southwest coast of India had been inactive since the 80s, and they climbed to number two on the DX Magazine most wanted list (only Scarborough Reef beat them out). This operation began Dec. 1<sup>st</sup> and ran until Dec. 27<sup>th</sup>. All operations were conducted from Kavaratti Island, and the operation was run by Indian nationals only.

They were light, at best, to this part of the world, and it took skill, a good antenna and decent power to break through. Many of the operators were inexperienced and the window was very short, making this a difficult nut to crack for most people. They were best heard on 20m SSB and CW in the morning, between about 9:30 and 11:00 on the short path, and between about 7 and 8:30 am long-path on occasion. I caught one 15m opening last week that was short and with deep fading, but I managed to get 'em in the log. They were also on 17m about the same time. Some have been able to work them on 40 and 80m from the East Coast, but not since their first week. No operation on 30m has been authorized due to local aircraft using that band in India. They have an online log, and QSLs go to W3HMK with an SASE. (Donations gratefully accepted).

If you didn't manage to get them, fear not; there's another group of international DXers heading to Lakshadweep this month. About 50 world-famous DXpeditioners are heading to VU7 between Jan. 15<sup>th</sup> and 25<sup>th</sup>, and they're bringing some serious hardware, knowledge of propagation and good operating techniques, so they should be easier to work by those

with more modest stations. They'll be signing VU7RG (in honour of former Indian Prime Minister Ragiv Ghandi, who was actually a very active ham!). For more information, see <http://www.vu7.in/>

QSL will be via N2OO, also with an SASE.

January promises to be a big month for DXers, both for newcomers and seasoned veterans alike. First up is 1A4A, the Sovereign Military Order of Malta (a.k.a the Knights of Malta). A team of Italian hams is now QRV. They're activating this special station only between January 2<sup>nd</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup>. The station is in Rome, but since it counts as a separate DXCC entity it's considered extremely rare. So far they're audible whenever there's a path open to Europe, but the pileups have been the amongst the nastiest ones this operator has ever seen. Things should calm down a little later in the week, however, so fire up those 3-500Zs and get your voice keyers ready to go! QSL is via IZ4DPV. The Knights of Malta is an international service organization, and their operation 1A4A (One Aid For Africa) is raising money to build a girls' school in Sudan. Please consider a contribution to this worthy cause when you're making out the QSLs. See [www.1a4a.org](http://www.1a4a.org) for more info.

Next is a multinational effort from the small West African nation of Burkina Faso—once called Upper Volta; XT2C will be their call, and they should be QRV between Jan. 6<sup>th</sup> and the 20<sup>th</sup>. QSL is via F9IE, and their Web site is <http://xt2c.free.fr>.

Also in January, look for S21XA, Bangladesh, between Jan. 10<sup>th</sup> and the 16<sup>th</sup> by a team of five Spanish hams. They'll be operating 3 stations, all HF bands, CW/SSB/RTTY. This is in one of the hardest areas of the world to work from the east coast of North America. If you're lucky enough to work them, QSL is via EA3BT.

Finally, a couple of notes on QSLing (for those new to the DX QSL game, especially).

Don't forget to include a self-addressed envelope with your QSL card, and when you send it off, put that return envelope UPSIDE DOWN inside the envelope

you're mailing everything in! Many QSL managers use electric letter openers, and if you put the SAE in right-side-up, the flap may get cut off! That's a good way to ensure your card either comes back via the bureau or never comes back at all.

For years it was customary to put a one dollar bill in the envelope to cover the DX station's postage of the card back to you. In recent years, one US dollar is NOT enough to cover costs from many countries, especially in western Europe. France, for example, charges €0,90 which is \$1.18 US. Germany is the most expensive. From DL to the United States, the rate is €1,70 which is \$2.23 at the time of writing. One good source of information on ham postage costs can be found at [http://www.qsl.net/w9ol/IRC\\_Chart.htm](http://www.qsl.net/w9ol/IRC_Chart.htm).

One alternative for western Europe QSL requests is a new IRC, available from your post office for \$1.85 or cheaper from stateside QSL managers. Unfortunately, if you have any older IRCs (either the first big ones that came out in 2003 or the smaller yellow ones from before that) they are now worthless. New IRCs, called the Beijing Model 2 (the two fingers-almost-touching style) are the only ones valid now, and they will expire on 12/31/2009.

Finally, it's with regret that I mention the passing of Alan Strauss, WA4JTK. Alan was a good QSL manager and a heckuva nice guy. He also ran a DX Net along with N0JT on 20m most afternoons. He'll surely be missed.

That's it for this month. See you in the pileups!



Pete Dougherty, W2IRT,  
HOSARC DX'r extraordinaire



## Club News and Other Ham Radio Happenings

The club sponsored Ham Radio University 2007. The event took place January 7th. The club was well represented by its membership.

The club still has one vacancy on its Board of Directors. If you are interested please contact Chairman Tom Golero.

Club dues are here again. If you haven't paid your dues please do so at the next meeting. You can pay your dues to our Treasurer Steve, WB2KDG.

The club sold its Kenwood TS-440 and TS-850 transceivers. The club still has a

1.2 GHz repeater for sale. If you are interested in purchasing the repeater please contact Tom, KC2CBA, immediately.

Tom Tumino, N2YTF, is the club's new Vice-President for 2007. Mitch Groch, KC2MBN, has been appointed to the position of Recording Secretary. We wish them both all the best in their new roles.

The club is planning another trip to the super contest station K1TTT, which is located in Peru, Massachusetts. This will be an all day trip on Saturday January 20th. The objective is to score as many points as possible while operating in the North America QSO Party/Contest. If you are interested in taking advantage of

this great opportunity, please contact Tom Golero, KC2CBA, ASAP.

The FCC has ordered that David Edward Cox, W5OER, of Pride, Louisiana, be stripped of his Technician class Amateur Radio license. In October 2005, the FCC sent Cox an Order to Show Cause to initiate a hearing proceeding to determine if Cox, who's serving time on several felony convictions, possessed the requisite character to remain an FCC licensee or should face license revocation. The FCC says Cox failed to respond to the show-cause order. A Commission administrative law judge subsequently concluded that Cox had waived his right to a hearing, terminated the proceeding and released an Order of Revocation December 4.



## Silent Key: Scott R. Webster K2ATC



It is with great sorrow that we bid farewell to fellow ham, Scott R. Webster, K2ATC. Scott was born on April 16, 1957 and passed away on December 21, 2006. He was a mere 49 years of age. He is buried at Greenfield Cemetery in Hempstead, Long Island.

Scott is pictured here attending the New York Hall of Science ARC ham-fest in October 2006.

Scott was considered by many to be extremely knowledgeable in the field of ham radio, having built many repeaters. Scott loved to chat on local repeaters. His company and distinctive on-air voice will be missed.



# HOSARC 2006 Holiday Party Pictorial photos courtesy of Sergio, WB2SEB.

*The club's yearly holiday party is lots of fun for the whole family. The food is great and so are the friends. Happy holidays to the entire HOSARC family. We hope everyone has a prosperous new year!*



*Keivan Kehani, W2KTU, and his son Ryan enjoying the festivities.*



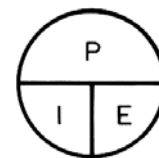
*Rob Smith, AB2UV, is presented with a plaque for his outstanding contribution to the club as both Station Manager and FCC training guru.*



*Steve Greenbaum, WB2KDG, is presented with a 30 year service award.*



*Ken Newman, K2JLK, is presented with an award for his tireless dedication as club's weekly Net Controller. Ken does a fabulous job of making the weekly nets feel like friendly fireside chats.*



## HOSARC Offers Free FCC Technician Class Training

HOSARC has started a free ham radio class at the New York Hall of Science. The goal of the ham radio course is to improve training in communication, science, and ionospheric transmissions.

HOSARC has started a series of training classes preparing anyone interested in taking the FCC technician class amateur radio license. The classes are four weeks in duration and are held on Saturday mornings. They usually begin at 9 am and end at 11 am at the New York Hall of Science.

Students learn about the United States Federal Communications Commission's (FCC) rules

and regulations regarding amateur radio, elementary physics, modes of radio transmission, and emergency communications. Along with teaching the science of radio and short and long distance communica-

tion, there is ample time allotted in each classroom session for questions and answers with the instructors. Students will have the unique opportunity of hands-on learning by visiting and using a real working amateur radio station.

The 2007 training schedule is still being developed. If anyone is interested in signing up for one of the courses, or wants more information on becoming an amateur radio operator, please contact Rob Smith, AB2UV, at [rob@ab2uv.com](mailto:rob@ab2uv.com)

<b>Anthony Mampilly</b> KC2OLF Registered Instructor	<b>Robert Smith</b> AB2UV Accredited Volunteer Examiner Registered Instructor	<b>Dominick Marrone</b> KC2PXA Registered Instructor
<b>Tom Tummo</b> N2YTF Accredited Volunteer Examiner	<b>Low Puno</b> N2ONW Accredited Volunteer Examiner	

**Free Amateur Radio Classes**  
**Hall of Science Amateur Radio Club**

## HOSARC 2007 Training Schedule: Tech and General Class FCC Licenses







## Marketplace

If you would like to list a piece of equipment please send an email to the Editor. Good luck and happy hunting.

**Seller: KC2KXC**

**Email: motoshack@optonline.net**

Mark has a number of commercial Motorola radios for sale. All of these radios are capable of covering the ham bands and then some. Mark has a Motorola Astro Saber in excellent condition. The Astro Saber covers 403 MHz to 470 MHz. Mark also has a very rare Motorola GP300 radio that covers the 220 MHz band! Send Mark, KC2KXC, an email if you are interested in his radios.

**Seller: KC2CBA**

**Email: Tomflushing3@aol.com**

Tom has 50 feet of RG-8 coax, brand new in the box from Radio Shack. He is looking to sell it for \$22. If you are interested please send Tom an email.

**Seller: K0SID**

**Email: sidney@sidneyko.com**

Sidney has Yaesu FT50 dual band handheld radio in excellent condition for sale.

This is a solid radio. It comes with dual battery charger (NC-50), two NiMH batteries, and a built-in digital recorder. Asking price is \$250.

Also for sale is a Yaesu FT-847 HF/VHF/UHF transceiver with cross-



band repeat in excellent condition, very clean. It comes with original power cable, hand microphone, and optional voice synthesizer installed. Asking price is \$1,200.

For sale is a Yaesu VX-150 VHF handheld radio in very good condition. Radio is a solid performer. It comes with original battery and wall charger. Asking price is \$100.

Sidney also has a Radio Shack HTX-10, 10 meter FM and SSB mobile transceiver for sale. It is brand new and still in the box. Asking price is \$75.

Motorola Saber I, UHF handheld radio with 12 channels. Radio does not come with battery or antenna. It is a very clean commercial radio in good condition. Asking price is \$75.

Finally, Sidney is selling his Sony Vaio Notebook VGN-T250. It is in good condition. Laptop is ultra portable with a long lasting battery and was recently upgraded with 1 GB RAM. Deal includes power supply and 5.0 MP Sony W1 digital camera. Asking price is \$1,600.

**Seller: HOSARC**

**Email: tomflushing3@aol.com**

The club is selling an Icom 1.2 GHz repeater, including repeater, controller, duplexer, and amplifier. The club is asking \$2,500 for the entire package.

*Welcome to the following new members:*

**Howard Levine, WB2HWW**

**Glen Schembri, KC2PYQ**

# January 2007

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
	1	2	3	4	5	6
		Board Meeting	Club Net			
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		General Meeting	Club Net			
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
			Club Net			
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
			Club Net			
28	29	30	31			
			Club Net			

## Schedule of Events

- January — ARRL VHF Sweepstakes; K1TTT Super Contest Station Trip
- February — ARRL International DX
- March — Timonium Hamfest
- April — Kit Building Night
- May — Dayton Hamfest
- June — Field Day; HOSARC Hamfest
- July — Fishing Trip; BBQ Party
- August— No Meeting
- September— VHF QSO Party
- November— ARRL Sweepstakes
- December—Holiday Party



## Chairman's Report by Tom Golero, KC2CBA

Hello to All!

I hope everyone had a happy and safe holiday season. I am writing this article from Ham Radio University 2007. The turnout here is excellent. We have at least a dozen members present promoting the club.

Special thanks to Sidney Ko who put together a great presentation board, for which we received many compliments. Felix Lam received a handsome plaque as editor of the newsletter of the year as chosen by the ARRL Hudson Division. The plaque was presented to him by Frank Fallon, N2FF, who was also HRU's keynote speaker this year. Nice job, Felix!

I want to thank the HOSARC's Board of Di-

rectors for re-electing me to the position of Chairman for 2007. I promise to do the best job I can for the club in the upcoming year. On behalf of the club, I want to thank Bernie Stein, K2ZIR, Jim Schneider, WA2UTR, and Ilda Schnei-

der, KC2JOM, for their outstanding work as Board officials for 2006. They will be missed. We are proud to have two new Board Members: Mitch Grotch, KC2MBN as Secretary and Rob Smith, AB2UV, as Member. Tom Tumino, N2YTF, is now our new Vice-President for 2007. We still have one Board position to fill. If you are interested please contact me for further information.

I am looking forward to seeing all of you at the next meeting.

73, Tom



*The official HOSARC QSL card*



**NEW YORK HALL OF SCIENCE  
AMATEUR RADIO CLUB**

36 Technicians  
13 Generals  
3 Advanced  
27 Extras

**NewsFuse Editor:  
Felix Lam, K2KHV**

***Do you have a story?  
Contact the NewsFuse Editor.***

***Check us out at  
WWW.HOSARC.ORG***

*The Hall of Science Amateur Radio Club, HOSARC, was founded in 1972 and is affiliated with the New York Hall of Science, a hands-on science and technology center located in the historic Flushing Meadows, Corona Park in Queens, New York. HOSARC club members maintain and operate the amateur radio exhibit located in the lower level of the center's central pavilion. The exhibit is a fully functional radio shack, equipped with top-of-the-line, modern amateur radio equipment. The shack operates all modes on all HF, VHF, and UHF bands. Visitors to the Hall of Science can operate the kilowatt HF station, WB2JSM. The club also operates the WB2ZZO repeater on 444.200 with a positive shift and a PL tone of 136.5. You do not have to be a club member to use the repeater; all are welcome. Please join our club nets which occur every Wednesday evening at 9pm. Net control operators are Ken, K2JLK and Bernie, K2ZIR. The club meets at 8pm every second Tuesday of each month in the cafeteria of the New York Hall of Science. Come on down, and meet the gang!*



## Amateur Radio Operator's Code of Conduct

The Code has appeared in every issue of the Radio Amateur's Handbook since 1927.

The radio amateur is:

**CONSIDERATE**, never knowingly operates in such a way to lessen the pleasure of others.

**LOYAL**, offers loyalty, encouragement, and support to other amateurs, local clubs, and the American Radio Relay

League, through which Amateur Radio in the United States is represented nationally and internationally.

**PROGRESSIVE**, with knowledge abreast of science, a well-built and efficient station, and operates above reproach.

**FRIENDLY**, slow and patient operating when requested; friendly advice and counsel to the beginner; kindly assis-

tance, cooperation, and consideration for the interests of others. These are the hallmarks of the amateur spirit.

**BALANCED**, radio is an avocation, never interfering with duties owed to family, job, school, or community.

**PATRIOTIC**, station and skill always ready for service to country and community.



**The HOSARC Board of Directors:**

Tom Golero, KC2CBA, Chairman  
Dave Ellenberg, WA2KWP  
Sidney Ko, K0SID

**The HOSARC Officers:**

Allan Koenigsberg, AE2J  
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Tom Tumino, N2YTF  
*Vice President*

Alvin Levine, KB2SDX  
Lenny Menna, W2LJM

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