



THE FRANKFORD RADIO CLUB NEWSLETTER

PROFICIENCY THROUGH COMPETITION

CALENDAR

September 2004:

- 4-5 All Asian DX Test, SSB
- 11 No. Amer. Sprint, CW
- 11-12 WAE DX Contest, SSB
- 14 FRC Main Meeting, Phila**
- 14 Remy Meeting B**
- 16 T.I.T.S. Meeting, Noon**
- 18 No. Amer. Sprint, SSB
- 18-19 Scandinavian Contest, CW
- 25-16 CQWW DX, RTTY
- 25-26 Scandinavian Contest, SSB
- 28 Remy Meeting B**

October 2004:

- 2-3 California QSO Party
- 2-3 Oceania DX Test, Phone
- 9-10 Oceania DX Test, CW
- 9-10 Pennsylvania QSO Party
- 12 FRC Main Meeting, Phila**
- 12 Remy Meeting B**
- 21 T.I.T.S. Meeting, Noon**
- 26 Remy Meeting B**
- 30-31 CQ WW DX Test, SSB**

November 2004:

- 6-7 ARRL Sweepstakes, CW
- 9 FRC Main Meeting, Phila**
- 9 Remy Meeting B**
- 13-14 WAE DX Contest, RTTY
- 18 T.I.T.S. Meeting, Noon**
- 20-21 ARRL Sweepstakes, SSB
- 23 Remy Meeting B**
- 27-28 CQ WW DX Test, SSB**

CHANGES

None this month

Deadline for October issue:

Sunday, September 26, 2004

President's Column

First, I want to congratulate the club on winning the 2004 ARRL CLUB COMPETITION and to thank every member that contributed points towards this winning effort. It sure is a good feeling to be winners again and I hope you all feel as proud as I do. I believe it has been 6 years since we last won this event and I know the club up north is not very happy about losing it back to the **FRC**. For certain, they will be out in full force to take it back this coming year so we must get ready to fend them off!

As I look at the up coming CQWW contests and last years scores, it will be a hard one to win unless we get all our members to make a big effort in both modes. I know that you have heard all this before, but the club needs each and every member to make points if we are to win this year's CQWW CONTESTS.

If you are going on a DXpedition, please let the club know where and when so every one can give you contacts. We will resume our club meetings on the second Tuesday of each month beginning with September 14th at 8 PM. This month we will be awarding last year's trophies and gavels. So please try to be there to pick them up.

73, Joe K3NM



2004 ARRL DX Contest Results Affiliated Club Competition Unlimited Category



Club	Total Points	Entries	Points/Entry
FRC	261,812,385	164	1,596,472
YCCC	256,750,851	231	1,111,476
PVRC	162,647,469	138	1,178,605

CONGRATULATIONS TO ALL!

MEETINGS

Main Meeting Back in Philadelphia

The main monthly meeting of the **Frankford Radio Club** resumes from Philadelphia on Tuesday, September 14 at 8 PM. Location is Rosenburger Hall, Room 102 at the University of the Sciences.



T.I.T.S. meeting—The Trexlertown International Transmitting Society meets on Thursday, September 16 at 12:00 noon. Location is the Hometown Diner on Route 222 in Trexlertown..

Rexy Meeting B—The Rexy's **FRC Meeting B** meets about 8 PM on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month..

— . . . —

2004 FRC Fund Drive

The following is an update of members who've contributed to date:

K2JF W2REH WA3YOB NR2H N2NT N3NA N3VV K3SX N3RW K2QM

(Ed. Note: My apology to those who contributed and were omitted in previous issues.)



2003/2004 Awards

Since there was no awards meeting this summer, awards for the 2003/2004 season will be distributed at the September 14, 2004 meeting. Inquiries can be addressed to Dan, **K2QM** at k2qm@arrl.net."

From the Editor



Congratulations to all **FRCers** on a great victory in the 2004 ARRL DX Test. We can be proud of a truly great accomplishment. The results on page 1 show that, in addition to having the top club score, we also led the way in points per entry. This showcases one of **FRC's** greatest strengths, some truly world-class operators. But our strength is also a potential weakness. If any of the "big guns" is unavailable due to illness, equipment failure, etc., it makes a big impact in our club score. Since we're on the down slope of the solar cycle, the role of the "little guns" is more important than ever, as the "big gun" scores will likely be reduced. 10 meters won't be as productive as it's been in the past, and 15 meters will probably follow. So it's vitally important that all of us get on and make points in CQWW and ARRL DX. What may seem like a small score to you is actually huge at the bottom of a solar cycle. If we can get full membership participation, we can stay on top for a very long time.

73, Joe KQ3F

Work Wanted:

THE TIME TO GET READY FOR CONTEST SEASON IS NOW

Experienced climber available to perform antenna and tower maintenance.

Remove/install antennas, repair feedlines, rotator replacements, guy wire renewal, expert tower painting, and new tower installations or replacement. Reasonable hourly rates.

Contact: John Crovelli **W2GD**

W2GD@hotmail.com

908 996 3043 (Home Office)



New, never used rotor cable and RG213.

Heavy duty rotor cable (2 - #14, 6 - #18), 2 lengths ~50 ft each. Was 50 cents/ft when purchased. Asking 30 cents/ft.

RG213, still on the spools, 2 lengths, estimated at least 100 ft each (will unroll to measure exact length for buyer). Was 45 cents/ft new. Asking 30 cents/ft. Pickup at my QTH in Bucks Co.

Barry, **W2UP** 215-579-1487, w2up@arrl.net

Antenna and Heil Gear

Force 12 EF415, 4-element 15-meter yagi, never assembled (plans changed).

Also, Heil ProSet Plus.

Make offer. Bob Schreibmaier, **K3PH** (k3ph@ptd.net). 610-681-4706.

Top Ten Band Decoder

Top Ten band decoder for Icom. \$85 plus shipping. **AA1K**. Jon Zaimes, contact via packet, e-mail jz73@verizon.net, or cell (302) 632-2353.

Contest Season Antennas for FRCers:

Hygain 203BAS 3 ele 20M Yagi \$Ask

Hygain 155BAS 5 ele 15M Yagi \$Ask

Hygain 153BAS 3 ele 15M Yagi \$Ask

Hygain 103BAS 3 ele 10M Yagi \$Ask

Icom AH-7000 Wideband Omnidirectional Antenna 50 - 1200 Mhz \$75

Hustler G7-144 2M Vertical As Is \$35

Rohn25G Hinged Base Plate \$50

Contest Proven Radios:

TS930S/AT 400 cycle IR filters SN 5030273 \$500 - **SOLD**

Alpha 87A Linear SN 0001 All factory mods. \$4500

Contact John **W2GD** at w2gd@hotmail.com or call 1 908 996 3043

From the August 11, 2004 ARRL Contest Rate Sheet

After a short note on stubs, Doug N6TQS noted that surplus 75-ohm hardline makes excellent stubs that are very low loss and can be coiled like regular cable. But doesn't the cable have to be 50-ohm cable? No -- not for shorted and open stubs where SWR is infinite along the stub.

Stuck in antenna-restricted housing? Ted N8TW has a Web page that describes his antenna techniques at <http://www.qsl.net/n8tw/index.html> and may give some ideas to you or someone with similar obstacles.

Here is a pair of good, on-line propagation resources. K1TTT has posted an on-line MOF/LOF (Maximum/Lowest Operational Frequency) propagation applet at <http://www.k1ttt.net/mofjava/mofjavab.html>. Serge Stroobrandt ON4BAA has a very nice propagation site with links to real-time solar data, K1TTT's applet, and other useful items like a grey-line map.

Canaries in the Mine

This morning I was reading the paper over an outdoor breakfast and found myself watching the swallows congregating on my stack of antennas. We have a large migratory population of barn and violet-green swallows in the neighborhood during the summer. They collect on the antennas between "bug feeds" over the fields and pastures in the neighborhoods. In the early fall, they concentrate even more as they prepare for beginning their journey south. We have counted upwards of 150 birds on the various yagis, all spaced a wing's breadth apart, chattering to each other and occasionally taking a swoop down for a tasty insect. It's a marvelous scene.

Such events get me thinking about the ham's place in the world. Are we separate from the birds and bugs, outside their domain? For birds, our antennas provide the most desirable perches. To me, we're just another part of the natural world, using aluminum and copper to broadcast our songs around the planet in the radio spectrum. Surely, the parallel can be made between the red-winged blackbird calling from a cattail stem and a crisp CQ out to the South Pacific on 15-meters. Just as much as the birds are inhabitants of the air, hams are inhabitants of the airwaves.

Our position in the technical environment is sometimes questioned. For example, in the current dispute over BPL, ham radio is often treated as a hobby of antiquated obstructionists, bent on stifling progress to preserve our unimportant hobby. I'm sure that our Washington, DC representatives often have to explain why our activities justify spectrum space to those who aren't familiar with the current scope of Amateur Radio. Yet, I sense an important analogy to an earlier time when other "unimportant" inhabitants of a different environment turned out to be vital and valuable.

In our capacity as "canaries in the coal mine", hams are providing an important service to other users of the radio spectrum and, by extension, to the public served by them. Forty years ago, organizations of hunters and fishermen started raising the alarm about the pollution and loss of habitat that was decimating wildlife. I very clearly remember the attitude expressed by many that these sportsmen, too, were just doomsayers and anti-progress Luddites. How could they think of challenging technical progress just to satisfy their own selfish desires? After all, couldn't they hunt or fish somewhere else? Wasn't there plenty of meat and fish at the store? Who needed to hunt and fish, anyway? Those of you under the age of 40 may not realize what an unorthodox message, and in some quarters unwelcome, these groups were delivering at the time.

To their credit, these organizations kept "on message" as we say nowadays, and when an objective look was made at the wildlife habitat, it became shockingly obvious that not only was the wildlife at risk, but so were we all. I see hams doing the same. We have complained for years about the rising tide of electromagnetic pollution that degrades a vital international resource - the RF spectrum. Usually there was only minor and grudging acknowledgement of the facts and, until recently, little enforcement of the law.

CONTESTING — TIPS, TECHNIQUES, RESOURCES

With BPL, the issue has come to the fore. The prolonged and reasoned protest by hams of this ill-applied technology has successfully attracted the attention of others that would stand to lose greatly. Reasoned technical arguments on the merits have resulted in a serious evaluation of the potential for severe "loss of habitat" on HF and VHF frequencies. Agencies and organizations that may have been inclined to ignore BPL are now waking up to the reality of its potential. What was it that woke them up, but the call of the canary in distress?

When I respond to yet another columnist's cheerful and uncritical regurgitation of a press release, I always point out to them that the hams may be a small population of radio users, but we are the ones that see earliest the danger to all. By sending our SOS now, we are alerting others to avoid damage that would be expensive and disruptive to repair. What is the value of not having to abandon large swaths of spectrum? What will be the savings if critical services are preserved?

Just like the solitary trampers of the woodlands and waders of the rivers a generation ago, hams are doing the public a great service by speaking out. We must stay on our message, be articulate, and continue to be watchful of our home. The swallows, ducks, and fish could not speak for their home, but we do not have that limitation. It is the obligation of our service to give voice to its defense.

73, Ward N0AX

From the August 25, 2004 ARRL Contest Rate Sheet

DX Engineering announces their new RR8-HD remote antenna switching system that has a number of new features unavailable on competitive units. For example, it has a plug-in control line connector so you don't have to take the unit apart on the tower to connect and disconnect it. The antenna port selections are configurable for stacking and phasing, as well as grounding or leaving open the unused ports. The RR8-HD has built-in lightning protection and unterminated port-to-port isolation is more than 70 dB at 30 MHz, inexpensive CAT 5-style control cable can be used, too. List price is just under \$250.

Marlin P. Jones has an August special on a coaxial crimping tool kit for \$39.95 (<http://www.mpja.com/productview.asp?product=14667+TL>). It crimps just about everything you could consider coax. If you have been holding out for a low-priced occasional-use tool, this may be it. There is an additional discount for orders of five or more, so this would be a good club purchase.

For NA Sprint aficionados, the next pair of Sprints is coming up in September. How about trying for some additional participation? George K5TR reminds us that there are plenty of "how-to" and information links on the Web about the Sprints. W4AN's "CW Sprinting - Beginner's Guide" is available at <http://www.contesting.com/articles/198>. The Sprint Survival Web Page by N6TR can be found at <http://n6tr.jzap.com/sprint.html>. There's even a practice audio at http://www.kkn.net/~k5tr/audio/sprint_practice/. Rules, records, and scores are on the sponsoring National Contest Journal's Web page at <http://www.ncjweb.com/>. How about sending these links and encouragement to get on the air to your local associates?

Thomas KN4LF is the moderator of a new propagation reflector that has been created on <http://www.contesting.com/>. Sign up at <http://lists.contesting.com/mailman/listinfo/propagation>. You can also sign up by sending an email to propagation-request@contesting.com with "subscribe" in the subject line or message body. You can also use the Web site to sign up for other mailing lists such as cq-contest@contesting.com, dx-news@njdx.org, or rtty@contesting.com.

In case you were wondering where the name Cabrillo comes from, the Cabrillo College is in Aptos, CA where N5KO (the developer of the Cabrillo spec) lives. Cabrillo was an early Spanish explorer of the New World - <http://www.win.tue.nl/~engels/discovery/cabrillo.html>. No word on who checked his logs.

Contesting as the Solar Indices Plummet (Part II)

by Fred Laun, K3ZO

Reprinted with permission from PVRC (October 2003 Newsletter)

Comments received thus far on the first part of this series.

W6NRJ asks: "You state that conditions are more disturbed when a cycle is in decline than when it is rising. The example you used in your analysis, October 1998, occurred during a time when the cycle was rising. Wouldn't it be more useful to look at your log at a time when solar flux numbers were roughly the same as they are now, but when a cycle is in decline, as this one is right now?"

Very astute of you Jim, and I agree. So with the help of Jan Alvestad let's see if we can find a period around a past October when the numbers were about what they are now -- SFI = 130 -- but during the declining phase of a cycle. October 1992 looked like a good candidate but just about the time the CQWW was arriving the solar flux suddenly shot up to 225. (We could always hope that history would repeat itself, of course, and that the solar flux would suddenly increase during this year's CQWW --wouldn't THAT be great?)

By the time October 1993 rolled around, the solar flux was holding mostly around 90 though in mid-October there was a broad rise to about 125 before the flux dropped back to 90 before the start of the CQWW SSB.

October 1983 provides a better comparison, because although the solar flux dipped right at the end of October to around 90, it had been holding pretty steadily at around 110 to 140 and even higher until just slightly before that. Let's see, where was I when the October 1983 CQWW SSB contest took place? It appears that I was in Colombia operating that contest as K3ZO/HK3. While I have the log, there is no way for me to make a valid comparison between conditions there and what conditions might have been like here at that time. However, those of you who were operating from this area at that time might want to take a look at your October 1983 CQWW SSB logs and you may get a pretty good idea about what to expect this time around.

An important point: Since seasonal changes can have just as much or more of an effect on propagation conditions as the solar flux levels, I am reluctant to compare October conditions with anything other than conditions in an earlier October. It is true that, just as September conditions track rather well with April conditions, so do March conditions track rather well with October conditions. One might even say that the ARRL phone DX contest, coming as it does in very early March, is a good counterpoint to the CQWW SSB coming as it does at the very end of October. Still, on the one hand the bands are in the process of thawing out from winter conditions while on the other hand they are in the process of passing from summer to winter conditions, and the respective trends have their own effect on conditions, which is another reason why I want to compare Octobers only with Octobers.

Maybe the best I can do is look at both 1992 and 1993 CQWW SSB logs and see whether we can make a blended forecast taking both into account. Right off the bat, I see that, paradoxically, I made more QSOs in CQWW SSB 1993 than in CQWW SSB 1992 despite the fact that one would initially think that conditions should have been better in the earlier contest. Which goes to show that just because 10 meters isn't as good this year as it has been in the recent past, there is no obvious reason why 20 and 15 can't pick up the slack.

Let's see how the bands compared, 1992 CQWW SSB vs 1993 CQWW SSB: (all times UTC):

10 meters

1992: Was open at 1200 to Europe. European run included Scandinavians and lasted until 1800. Good JA run from 2215 to 2300, then ended.

1993: Opened to Europe at 1300. At first had to work most stations on side-scatter with beam on North Africa, within half an hour they had straightened out to direct path. Few Russians or Scandinavians except on bent path. Good volume of Central and Southern Europeans, but during last hour of opening those worked were almost all EA or I. No JA at all, but VK, ZL, KH6 and KL7 were OK.

CONTESTING — TIPS, TECHNIQUES, RESOURCES

15 meters

1992: Opened contest on 15, good run to JA/Asia until 0030. Good long, robust European opening from 1130 to 1915. JA back in at 2100. Good runs there.

20 meters

1992: After opening contest on 15, got here at 0050. Mostly South Americans but Africans and Siberians were also workable until 0200. Some Europeans workable around 0600-0700. Europe in again solid at 1030, opening lasting until at least 2100. JA and East Asians good from 0000 to 0040.

1993: Had to open here on 20 this year as not enough volume available on 15 to justify opening there. Stayed on 20 until 0050, working mostly South America along with some Africans. After a brief sojourn to 40, I was back on 20 at 0130 and had a good run to JA until 0200. 20 was open to Africa/South America until at least 0300. 20 open to Europe by 1100, opening available until at least 2000.

I'm going to end my band-by-band analysis at this point because the idea has been to use this space to prepare the reader as well as possible for what you are likely to find in this year's CQWW SSB. For most of you the antenna hardware I have on 40 and 80 [particularly 80, where Fred has a laaaarge yagi - ed.] is not relevant to what you are able to put up, so I don't feel that a detailed comparison of those bands is very useful to you.

Before closing this month's piece, I would like to make the following additional points, germane to the CQWW SSB this year:

Given that my total QSOs actually increased during CQWW SSB 1993 over what they were in CQWW SSB 1992, even though the solar flux was higher in 1992, here is my best guess as to some of the factors involved:

1) I had one more year of experience under my belt so I had gotten better. Since I have been contesting heavily since 1952, I doubt that this was an important factor. However, I only began computer logging in 1990, so there is a possibility that greater experience in this area was a factor.

2) More likely, the lower solar flux, making my higher than average antennas play relatively better, allowed me to better hold run frequencies on 20 and 15, attracting more business relative to many others in the contest. I think the long runs on 15 with my 8-el Telrex monobander at 155 feet were an especially important factor here. Also, the lower absorption on 80 meant I could have longer and easier runs there.

3) The availability of fewer band choices at any given moment in the 1993 contest meant that fewer decisions had to be made, and therefore decreased the possibility of serious errors in band choice.

For the fellow or gal with a tribander at 50 feet and wires, the gradual diminishing in importance of 10 meters will probably have a negative effect, since there will be less spectrum available for running, therefore requiring more S&P. Since others similarly equipped will also find it more difficult to run, there will be more callers in each pile-up as a result. Also, when 15 closes and 20 becomes the "only game in town" for most of you, 20 will become a very crowded and difficult band. On the other hand, the fellows in New England, who are loud here on 20 during higher solar numbers, will be skipping over a lot more, which should decrease the severely loud QRM we experience when beaming Europe. For someone like me who is allergic to SO2R operation, the advantage obtained by users of SO2R is also lessened, since during many contest time periods there won't be enough business on a second band to make SO2R very productive relative to those of us who choose to use only one radio.

So now you have my broad predictions for CQWW SSB 2003. You will be soon be able to tell whether they were any good or not. Next month I will try to apply my crystal ball to CQWW CW 2003 and 2003 SS.

ARRL Seeks Comment on Draft "Bandwidth" Petition

The ARRL wants members' comments on a planned petition to the FCC seeking to regulate amateur subbands by bandwidth rather than by mode. The ARRL Board of Directors adopted the petition's guiding principle--to create a regulatory environment more accommodating to newer technologies--two years ago, and it wrapped up its review of a draft petition in late July. "The main objective is to make appropriate provision for digital modes in the HF amateur bands, while preserving amateurs' prerogatives to use the traditional modes," said ARRL CEO David Sumner, K1ZZ. "Regulation by Bandwidth" is the title of Sumner's "It Seems to Us . . ." editorial in September QST.

The draft petition represents expert input from the ARRL Ad Hoc HF Digital Committee. ARRL staff also provided an interim report, and the Board reviewed a draft petition when it met last January. An ARRL Executive Committee review followed. The EC decided to make a synopsis and explanation of the petition available to ARRL members before it goes to the FCC.

"The regulation of emission modes in Amateur Radio Service allocations is a limiting factor with respect to Amateur Radio experimentation," the petition synopsis concludes. "It leads to attempts to put new technology into a regulatory framework that was designed only to deal with older analog emissions." To implement digital technologies, an underlying assumption of the League's draft petition is to provide for an intermediate bandwidth--between what's needed for the legacy CW and phone modes--in the middle of certain bands.

As drafted, the ARRL's bandwidth petition would preserve double-sideband AM unchanged, but it would stop short of opening the phone bands to digital and other modes of the same bandwidth.

FCC rules now permit RTTY and data emissions throughout the HF CW subbands, although informal agreements typically keep RTTY and data signals out of those parts of the CW band generally used for CW. The ARRL's petition proposes to limit bandwidth in the CW subbands to 200 Hz, which also will accommodate data modes such as PSK31. In addition, the League's proposal would limit bandwidth in the existing "RTTY/data subbands" to either 500 Hz or 3 kHz, with phone emissions specifically prohibited in certain subbands where 3 kHz would be permitted. Under the proposal, these would include 3650-3725, 7100-7125, 14,100-14,150 and 21,150-21,200 kHz.

"The reason for this is to encourage the development of higher-speed data communications in these subbands by preventing them from becoming de facto 'expanded phone bands.'" Sumner explained. The new proposals take into account the ARRL's prior "Novice refarming" petition to expand some HF phone bands, included in the FCC Notice of Proposed Rule Making in WT Docket 04-140.

Amateurs typically won't have to be able to measure the bandwidth of their signals, Sumner says, since the bandwidths proposed are more than sufficient for "clean" signals using traditional HF modes. The ARRL proposal would eliminate bandwidth restrictions in the 222-225 MHz band--beyond a requirement to keep signals confined within the band.

Sumner encouraged ARRL members to review the synopsis of the petition and the specific rule changes the League plans to propose <<<http://www.arrl.org/announce/bandwidth.html>>>. Direct questions or comments--favorable or otherwise--via e-mail <bandwidth@arrl.org>. ARRL staff members will respond to any questions, while comments will be forwarded to your ARRL division director. Members also are welcome to comment directly to their ARRL directors <<<http://www.arrl.org/divisions/>>>, also listed on page 15 in QST.

<http://www.qsl.net/lz1jz>





SEPTEMBER 20TH YEAR 2004

Notes From Your Editor

In the July issue I posed a question asking if you preferred the DX newsletter in the columnar format that it is currently in or in a non-columnar layout. I received a grand total of two responses: one for staying with the triple columns as is and one for eliminating them. So, I'll just leave the layout as it has been for now.

K2SWZ SILENT KEY

By now, most of you who knew Bernie are probably aware of his passing. I attended the funeral service which was highlighted by a very moving eulogy given by his nephew.

Bernie's widow, Irene, asked WA2USI and myself to help clean out his shack. I have to say the experience gave me pause for thought. Chic and I put out over 15 of those large green trash bags and another dozen very large boxes all full of trash.

It started me thinking that one day someone will be doing this for me, thus I have been looking around at all the stuff I have saved and accumulated over the years and have started to do a major cleanup. I have been tossing some stuff out but some of my other 'throwaway' candidates may be of interest to someone. To start with, anyone interested in 70+ years of QST's before they get put out with the recycling container?

CURRENT OFFICIAL ARRL DXCC STATISTICS

Table with 2 columns: Statistic Name, Value. Active Count: 335, Deleted Count: 58, Last Addition: VP6/D, Last Deletion: STØ

3B9 - RODRIGUES ISLAND

3B9FR continues active on RTTY on 20, 17 and 15 Meters between 1400 to 1700UTC and then again after 0230UTC. QSL direct only to:

Robert Felicite
P.O. Box 31
Citronelle, Rodrigues Island
REP OF MAURITIUS
(Indian Ocean)

4S7 - SRI LANKA

JQ3DUE will be leading a group of other JA ops at a major operation as 4S7DUG from Sep 18th to 23rd.

Operation will be on all bands 160 thru 6 Meters but with a special concentration on the low frequency bands. Their plan is to have stations on the air at all times.

7P8 - LESOTHO

G4IRN will be active as 7P8RN from Lesotho from Sep 3rd to 12th. Operation will be on 160 thru 10 Meters, mainly CW. QSLs to G4IRN, direct or via the bureau. After he returns, the logs will be available at www.qsl.net/g4irn.

7Q7 - MALAWI

IN3VZE will be signing as 7Q7CE from Sep 9th to 23rd on 160 thru 10 Meters SSB only. QSL to IN3VZE via the bureau or direct to:

Ely Camin
Corso 3 Novembre 136/2
38100 Trento - TN
ITALY

9U - BURUNDI

Now until February 2005, look for HB9DTM active as 9U6PM. Operation will be SSB, CW and RTTY. QSL to:

Pierre-Marie Calvet
Rue de Vermont 22
CH-1202 Geneve
SWITZERLAND

FH - MAYOTTE

October 1st to 13th will find ZS6WPX signing as FH/ZS6WPX. QSL via his home QTH.

FR - REUNION IS

F6BUM will sign as TO5M from October 23rd to 31st and as FR/F6BUM from November 1st to 15th. QSL via F6CXJ.

FK - NEW CALEDONIA

Eleven operators from the Mitsubishi Electric Tokyo ARC (JM1YGG) will be signing as either FK/JM1YGG or FK/homecall from New Caledonia on September 16th to 19th. The operators will be JA1BAB, JA1IWP, JA1RNO, JA1RTG, JR1KHM, JI1EOP, JI1EWN, JK1EBA, JA3RAF, JR3OET and JF3IPR. Activity will be on CW, SSB and FM on 80 thru 10 Meters. QSL via the bureau or direct to:

Mitsubishi Electric Tokyo
Amateur Radio Club
2-1-1 Marunouchi
Tokyo, 100-8310
JAPAN

FW - WALLIS & FUTUNA

JA7OV and JA7AQR will be operating as FW7OV and FW7AQR from Wallis Island (OC-054) from October 9th to 15th. Operation will be 40 thru 10 Meters SSB and RTTY only. QSL via home calls.

JA7OV:
Yoshinobu Takahashi
4-9-36 Emata
Yamagata
990-0861 JAPAN

JA7AQR:
Yoshihiro Tanaka
1-10-6 Minamihara

1-10-7 Yamagata
1-10-8 990-2413 Japan

🌐 SU – EGYPT

SU9BN is usually active now on 30 Meters from 0400 to 0430UTC. QSL via EA7FTR

🌴 🌐 📡 📶 TK – CORSICA

From Sep 6th to 18th Terry, MØCLH will be active as **TK/MØCLH/P**. Operation will be QRP on 20, 17, 15 and 12 Meter. QSL via home call direct or to bureau.

DL4FF will be active on 160 thru 10 Meters CW and SSB only as **TK/DL4FF** from Sep 6th Oct 1st.

📡 UK – UZBEKISTAN

UK8OAH has been active on 160 Meters from 2100 to 2230UTC. QSL direct only.

🌴 🌐 📡 📶 VK9L – LORD HOWE I

A group led by VK4FW will be operating on all bands 160 thru 6 Meters as **VK9L** from Sep 25th to Oct 16th.

🌴 🌐 VK9N – NORFOLK ISLAND

Jim, **VK9NS** has been showing up pretty regularly on 30 Meters around 0100UTC. As usual with Jim he only accepts direct QSLs.

DX ALERT LEGEND

- 📡 160 METER ALERT
- 🌴 IOTA ALERT
- 📶 RTTY ALERT
- 🌐 WARC BAND ALERT

🌞 SOLAR FLUX UPDATE

As we head into contest season I thought it might be appropriate to take a look at where we currently are in Cycle 23. At the end of this section you will find a chart showing the current progress of Cycle 23. Of particular note is that

despite the fact that we have had a slight uptick during the past two months, in the month of June the monthly average fell below 100. The last time the monthly average was below 100 was in February 1998.

One way to use this information is to go back to your contest logs for the '97/'98 contest season and review them for general band conditions. E.g., by identifying which bands were typically the most productive during that period, it may help you with a general game plan for this contest season.

"S"pecial "S"alute

Have you made your contribution yet? Contribute to your Newsletter and get the *"S" "S"*.

©

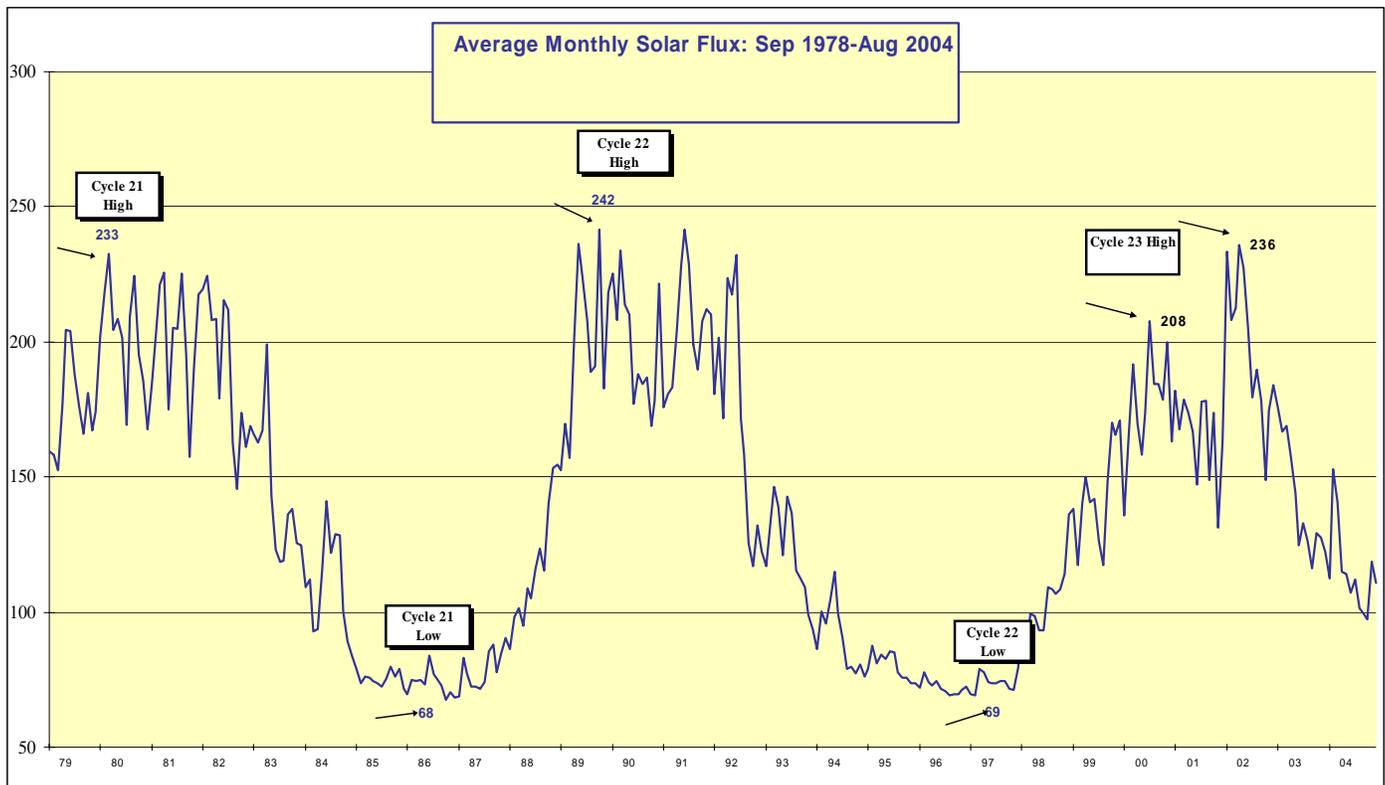
73, Tony N2SS

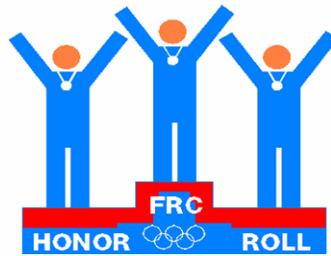
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SEPTEMBER **CONDUCTED BY N2SS** **2004**

WARC BANDS

<u>30 Meters</u>	<u>17 Meters</u>	<u>12 Meters</u>
K2FL.. 329	K2FL...335	N2TK ..327
N2TK325	N2TK 334	K2FL..... 326
N2LT313	N2LT 331	N2LT..... 319
W3BGN306	W3CF 329	W3BGN ... 311
K2RW296	K2RW 324	N2SS..... 301
W2YC287	W3BGN ... 324	K2RW 300
W8FJ286	N2SS 319	W3CF 282
N2SS281	K2PS 294	W2YC 272
K2PS275	W2YC 292	K2PS..... 265
W2UP227	W8FJ 290	W2UP 237
K3II222	W2UP 274	N1RK..... 230
W2LE212	N1RK 253	W8FJ 226
N3RD210	KQ3F 240	KQ3F 213
AA2WN...171	K3II 237	K3II 202
KQ3F161	NZ3O 214	K2NJ 190
NZ3O150	W2LE 202	W2YR 186
W2YR130	W2YR 194	W2LE 176
AB2E123	K2NJ 179	N3KN 176
K2NJ113	K2JF 168	NZ3O 167
K2JF112	NA2U 162	NA2U 154
NA2U105	N3KN 147	K2JF 135
N1RK86	K3ND 119	AB2E 92
N3KN85	AA2WN ... 116	K3GYS 30
K3ND76	AB2E 103	N2VW 27
N2VW71	K3GYS 85	AA2WN 20
W3CF55	N2VW 65	W2CG 1
K3GYS17		

K2FL and N2TK still duking it out for that elusive, undisputed **KING OF WARC**

Rules for FRC Honor Roll Listings.

Provide me with your total IOTAs worked, or countries (including deleted) worked for: WARC Bands, 160 Meters, Digital modes, Mobile, 6 Meters or your total for 80,40,20, 15 and 10 for 1.5K Club. Countries do not count until HQ Awards Committee takes action and announces a start date for a new country.

160 Meters

W3BGN291	K2PS 102
AA1K284	K2RW 93
N2LT244	AB2E 87
N2TK240	W2CG 85
K3SX223	W2YR 80
W8FJ199	N2SS 78
NO2R197	N2VW 77
W2UP183	W3CF 77
K3JJG181	K3NL 70
NA2U175	K2NJ 59
K3NZ172	KQ3F 47
W2YC165	N1RK 43
K3NM156	AA2WN 36
N3RS156	K2JF 34
K3II149	W2LE 28
K2FL141	NZ3O 13
K3ND136	K3GYS 12

W3BGN continues as the undisputed Top of Top Band.

DIGITAL

W2UP335	W2YR 122
N2LT329	K2JF 113
K2PS275	W2LE 85
W3SB268	N2SS 53
K2RW266	N1RK 42
K2NJ235	KQ3F 26
W2YC229	K3GYS 15
AA2WN187	W8FJ 12
N3KN165	

MOBILE DX

W2YC276	K3GYS 143
AA1K266	AA2WN 131
N2SS234	W2YR 21
K2JF150	

1.5K Club

K2FL..... 1706	K2NJ.....1406
W3BGN 1694	W3CF1403
N2TK 1685	AA2WN.....1369
N2LT 1676	K2JF1350
W2UP 1656	NA2U1335
K2RW 1610	W2CG.....1305
W8FJ 1588	N1RK.....1280
N3RS 1581	N2VW1258
W2YC 1527	K3CT1177
N2SS 1516	W2LE1141
NO2R 1511	W2YR.....1138
K2PS 1509	W3SB1132
N3RD 1498	K3NM.....1107
K3ND 1496	NZ3O.....1069
KQ3F 1429	N3KN1065
.....	AB2E1055

Islands On The Air

K2FL.....974	NZ3O259
N2SS 799	N2VW259
W2YC 574	W3CF253
W8FJ573	W2YR.....230
N1RK534	K3GYS202

6 METER DXCC

N2LT..... 106	N1RK.....57
K2NJ 100	N2SS.....55
AA1K 98	K2RW42
K2JF 94	W2YR.....41
K2PS 81	W2YC.....16
K3OO 71	AA2WN.....15
N3KN 61	K3GYS10



THE FRANKFORD RADIO CLUB NEWSLETTER

P. O. Box 431 Albury, PA 18011-0431



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The Frankford Radio Club

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Repeater - 2 meters, 147.27/147.87 Output PL tone, 114.8

Home Page - www.gofrc.org

Meetings

Meetings are held on the 2nd Tuesday of each month (Sep through May) at 8 PM at the University of the Sciences, Philadelphia. Summer meetings are held at member homes (one Saturday/ Sunday per month).

Packet Cluster Contest/DX System

144.930 W3FRC
145.010 N3ED
145.650 K2TD
145.530 K3WW
145.530 AA1K
145.570 WT3Q
145.570 K2TW
145.590 N2NT
144.950 K3GYS
145.730 N2BIM
147.495 W3MM
145.670 W3PP
TBA W2JT

Telnet DX Cluster

k2ut.gofrc.org
k3ww.gofrc.org 7300
w3frc.gofrc.org 7300