



THE FRANKFORD RADIO CLUB NEWSLETTER

PROFICIENCY THROUGH COMPETITION

CALENDAR

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**

December 2004:

- 3-5 ARRL 160 Meter Contest, CW
- 11-12 ARRL 10 Meter Contest
- 14 FRC Main Meeting, Phila**
- 14 Remy Meeting B**
- 16 T.I.T.S. Meeting, Noon**
- 28 Remy Meeting B**

January 2005:

- 8-9 No. Amer. QSO Party, CW
- 15-16 No. Amer. QSO Party, SSB
- 11 FRC Main Meeting, Phila**
- 11 Remy Meeting B**
- 20 T.I.T.S. Meeting, Noon**
- 26 Remy Meeting B**
- 29-30 CQ 160 Meter Contest, CW

CHANGES

None this month

Deadline for December issue:

Sunday, November 21, 2004

Reprinted with permission from the October 6, 2004 ARRL Contest Rate Sheet

The IC-756PROIII upgrades the popular IC-756PROII with fully customizable DSP filters in both receiver and transmitter and more than 100 audio equalization settings, requiring no additional filters or options. The PROIII incorporates a +30 dBm third-order intercept point, low-distortion band-pass filtering and switching, a fundamental-mode 64 MHz roofing filter, and a new preamplifier design. The spectrum display is now visible at all times as a "mini-scope." Complete information about the IC-756PROIII is available at <http://www.icomamerica.com/>, including brochures and photos in the "Downloads" area.

A new version of the Super Check Partial database files has been placed on the Web at <http://www.k5zd.com/scp/>. The files are based on 2,465,600 QSOs from 1514 logs and the data set contained 115,982 unique calls. Master.dta now contains 32,668 calls! The next SCP file release will be in mid November. Please contribute your logs to Randy K5ZD - see the instructions on the Web page.

A word of caution from Roger K8RI, "Whenever "flooding" a connector with any dielectric grease, be careful about getting any on the outside. Clean the surface well or tape may not stick and the liquid tapes may not even stay on that surface long enough to cure. Do not flood both ends of a piece of coax. It will tend to "breathe" with temperature changes and draw in moisture that will not be able to get out. Coax cables with large internal voids (such as 9913) are particularly susceptible to this. If the outside can be well sealed, I've found it works well to not flood the insides with the exception of the upper most connector in the run."

FRC CQWW DXpeditions:

V26B, AB2E/MD, V26K, AB2E/G, WP2Z, V31RM, VP5T, VP2E, PJ4M, P40W, V47KP, VP2M, HS0ZDJ, K3FMQ/VE2, K3000/7, A61AJ)

Listen for them.....work them.....everywhere.

MEETINGS

Main Meeting Back in Philadelphia

The main monthly meeting of the **Frankford Radio Club** will be held Philadelphia on Tuesday, November 9 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, November 18 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..

— . . . —

NEW MEMBERS

At the October 12 meeting, the following were voted in as members of the **FRC**:

Timothy Brown - **NM3E**
5 Fieldcrest Ct.
Fleetwood, Pa. 19522
EMail: ka3art5@aol.com
610-207-4865

John Nistico - **NY6DX**
29 Crown St.
Deer Park, NY. 11729
EMail: nycfinest64@hotmail.com
631-831-7008

David Collingham - **K3LP**
12410 Glissans Mill Road
Mt. Airy, MD. 21771
EMail: k3lp@yahoo.com
301-607-9378

Richard Cariello - **AA2MF**
221 Slater Blvd.
Staten Island, NY. 10305
EMail: aa2mf@arrl.net
718-980-1104

Missed Score

WAE CW **K3MD** Score: 358,385 QSOs: 836 QTCs: 783 Mults: 249

Chuck Reville, K3FT, SK

Chuck was an avid contester and had really developed his operating skills. He will be sorely missed at W3PP.

FRC Station of the Month

Small pistol station.....W3CF 10-80 on one tower with no wires. Mosley Pro 67C 10-40 and new EF-180b 80m rotatable.



Work Wanted:

CONTEST SEASON IS HERE

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)



Hygain 203BAS 3 ele 20M Yagi \$Ask

Hygain 153BAS 3 ele 15M Yagi \$Ask

Hygain 103BAS 3 ele 10M Yagi \$Ask

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

ARRL Sweepstakes by John K3MD

Perhaps my favorite "minor" contest is the ARRL Sweepstakes. This contest originally was created as a test of the message-handling capability of the ham radio brethren. Therefore, it retains a very long exchange which is meant to simulate the preamble of an ARRL radiogram. After many modifications, the current exchange is number, class, call, first year licensed, and ARRL section. The CW and SSB weekends are separate.

This contest does not have the prestige it once had. The "top" contest operators in years past were always ARRL SS operators, W9IOP the most famous. He had the front cover on old QST's. Try to remember, at one time the top contest operators were very much talked up by the ARRL, and many of them held top spots in the ARRL organization and other clubs. (Yes, we have recently had K1ZZ).

The contest is elegantly laid out for 24 hours maximum operating time out of 30, so you may get 6 hours of sleep no problem. However, the winners usually run 24 hours straight, as running the last few hours is a little slower.

The exchange slows down the contest to a reasonable rate, but makes being 100 percent sure of the exchange in today's computer cross-checking environment extremely difficult. When asked why they don't operate SS, many operators will reply, "the exchange is too long."

ARRL has offered a very nice clean sweep mug recently for a nominal charge. Having a bunch of these mugs on top of your operating desk is a very good conversation piece. Working NWT is often a challenge, and the recent changes in the VE1 section area make them difficult to work. If NWT is not there, you cannot work it. NNY is very well represented these days. If you do operate this contest, please make sure you download the most recent sec.dat file from www.k1ea.com! Multipliers count only once, and you can work a station only once during the contest. For this reason, rates go down near the end, as mentioned above.

There are essentially two components of SS operators, the hard-lined veterans, and the newer operators. There are many newer operators in the SSB portion. I have seen some listings of the "mean" check (now first year licensed) in SS and CW, which comes out at least 10 years younger in the SSB portion.

This contest has an unlimited category, high power, low power, and QRP. Most likely the entire contest would be better if there were no high-power category at all, similar to the NAQP, but this somehow crept in here, and remains. Many operators swear by the 80/40 dipole up 10 feet for this contest, with near-vertical radiation, but I can tell you I was outside at 10PM during the last SSB SS pushing my antenna up to 30 feet. I think that is a better overall height for SS if you are running horizontal. A monster 40M beam also works as long as you have a lower dipole to switch to.

Even in EPA section, you can do very well with only 18 to 20 hours operation. If you want to go to NNY and operate portable (cold), you can knock them dead. When they were thinking of making DC a separate section, there were a number of contemplated Dxpeditions to downtown DC. As you know, there have been some memorable Dxpeditions to NWT in the past. This area is COLD in November. The expeditions have decreased since VY1JA has started operating the contest.

If you wish to contest in the grand tradition of contesting, this is your contest! **73, John K3MD**

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



Contesting as the Solar Indices Plummet (Part III)

by Fred Laun, K3ZO

Reprinted with permission from PVRC (November 2003 Newsletter)

Getting back to propagation conditions, KT4W told me: "Remember to tell the gang how 40 meters drops out during the wee hours of the morning during low sunspot years." Good point Ray! We blithely assume that as 10 and 15 and even 20 begin to take a nosedive, conditions on 40, 80 and 160 can only get better. Well, yes and no...

It probably won't happen this fall (2003), but as we get closer to the solar minimum we will begin to notice that on certain paths the MUF even drops below 7 MHz. The two situations where this has always been most obvious to me are the following:

Case #1: You start off at the beginning of the CQWW CW DX contest on 40 meters working Europe. Signals are tremendous and you have a great rate going. Suddenly you begin to notice that the number of loud European signals drops off until only a few EA's, I's and F's remain. Then even they drop out. If you have a 40m beam you can scratch through a fair rate by beaming dog-leg over Africa, but it's not much fun. Suddenly as the sun begins to come up in Europe the loud signals are back again; generally speaking those in Eastern Europe begin to come in first, and then finally the Western Europeans are there.

Case #2: You're running lots of loud W9's and W0's on 40 meters in SS, and then suddenly all you hear are W5's, W6's, W7's and Colorado zeros. Then even most of those drop out, and you're left with California, Oregon and Washington stations only. Eighty meters becomes the only "rate band" in town for several hours in the wee morning.

CQWW CW has one interesting characteristic which affects 40m no matter whether we are in high sunspot years or low: it is the major DX contest closest to the shortest day of the year, less than a month away from it. Therefore you have some interesting openings around sunrise and sunset. In the late afternoon you have the JA's coming in long path from the Southeast; at sunrise you can still work Northern Scandinavians as they are close enough to the zone of permanent darkness so that they continue to have a 40m path to us even at noon their time. Or at the same time you can go long path and feast on a steady diet of UA9's and UA0's, and even UA4's and UA6's. Sometimes both short and long paths are open to the same OH or UA9 stations at this time of day, and if you or they have a beam you can select the path you'd rather use. On other days you find one set of UA9's and UA0's when beaming long path and a completely different set of UA9's and UA0's when beaming short path. As my old housemate Bob, K3EST used to say: "It all depends on the oblast." This is why 40 meters has always been my favorite DX band; so much happens to it through the years.

So now let's get down to concrete predictions for the CW and Phone SS. November 1993 actually provides a pretty good fit for November 2003 as can be seen from Jan Alvestad's web site at <http://www.dxl.com/solar/history/hist1993.html>

So what did I do in November 1993 SS? Well on the CW weekend I started on 40, but didn't find the first hour to be that rewarding, though by the second hour 40 was humming. I made a brief excursion to 20 just prior to 0000Z but there wasn't enough volume there and by 0030Z I was on 80. At 0600Z I was back on 40 and at that time the skip was pretty much limited to South Florida, Texas, the mountain states and the West Coast. After that I alternated between 40 and 80 and never made it to 20 until 1600Z. During all of CWSS I only made 26 QSOs on 15 meters and none on 10, and ended up with 1214 QSOs, which for me in a CWSS is pretty good. However, I hasten to add that I have never been a good CWSS strategist, so take it for what it's worth. At any rate, I would predict that this year CWSS will be a largely 80, 40 and 20 meter event. I will probably give 20 a try at the beginning and go to 40 as soon as the volume on 20 goes below my comfort level.

How about phone SS? In 1993, I started on 20 and it was good for a couple of hours. After that I tried 40 but could not find a good run spot so after a few QSOs I went right to 75 meters. However 2300Z proved a bit too early for 75 and I was quick to return to 40. Several moves between 40 and 75 proved unsatisfying for me and by 0200Z I was back on 20.

CONTESTING — TIPS, TECHNIQUES, RESOURCES

From my log I deduce that we had a lot of Sporadic E short skip propagation that year during the Saturday evening of phone SS. This can happen and does not depend on sunspot intensity. Sporadic E propagation seems to operate completely independent of the sunspot cycle. It occurs most prominently during the summer months, but the so-called "minor Sporadic E season" takes place during November, December and January each year. So 20 was unexpectedly useful in Phone SS in 1993. I stayed on 20 until 0420Z and then went right back to 75. Seventy-five carried me along until 0700Z when I was back on 40. At that time the short skip was still affecting 40 and I could QSO Southern Virginia and the West Coast at the same time. I see that I worked a few 10 meter QSOs during the day, but daytime was largely a 20 meter event for me that year. After 1600Z the short skip seems to have disappeared. By 2200Z I was back on 40 and I finished Phone SS with 1833 QSOs, so 1993 was a good SS year for me. That may augur well for what's to come this year.

Let's briefly discuss Sporadic E propagation. What clues tell you that it might be a good idea to give the higher bands more attention on the Saturday night of an SS than you would normally expect? Sporadic E propagation affects all bands including 80 and 40, but since the skip on these latter two bands is usually very short anyway, you don't notice it. When Sporadic E propagation is present, close-in 40 and 80 meter signals have somewhat more rapid QSB than normal, and the close-in signals can be abnormally strong. For example, if from my QTH in Southern MD at 9 o'clock on Saturday night of SS, WX3B in Northern MD on 40 meters has a very loud signal with considerable variation in strength -- a QSB which is fairly fast but not so fast that it could be called "flutter" -- and on signal peaks he is briefly "pinning the meter", that's Sporadic E. When such conditions are observed, a look at 20 meters is definitely warranted.

Now for a look into the 2003 CQWW CW crystal ball. In 1993, I started on 40 meters with the beam on Europe and had a 107 hour, which is a very good start to any contest. What was unusual about that year was that W6's in Zone 3 were already calling me off the back of my beam from the very beginning of the contest. Since the contest begins at 4 PM in California, that is notable. At 0130Z I went to 20 and in one pass across the band put some South Americans in the log, but almost immediately went to 80. Conditions on 80 were OK and I stayed there until 0410Z when I went to 160. I knocked off 30 stations, mostly Europeans, during a one-hour excursion on 160, but that was probably to some extent a waste of time. One-sixty does that to me if it sounds good, and I have to remind myself not to get stuck on the tar baby that 160 can become. Nevertheless, since a couple of those QSOs were SM's, it can be deduced that conditions that year on 160 were better than usual.

I stayed on 80 until 0700Z, when I finally went back to 40. Up to that time I had put 542 stations in the log. I expected to work mainly the European sunrise opening on 40, but I found that a lot of JA's were calling me already even though it was only 4 PM in Japan, so I ended up running mostly JA's and UA0's until 0813Z when I went to bed. In hindsight I should have realized that with W6's calling me right at the beginning of the contest on 40, that probably meant that conditions over the North Pacific would be good later on. Back on the air at 1010Z I put a VS6 and three JA's into the 80 meter log along with some South Americans, and then after working HS and other Asians on 40 I finally hit 20 at 1115Z where I began a long run of Europeans.

Twenty held my attention until 1320Z at which point I went to 15. Running Europeans there occupied me for an hour until I went to 10. After only six contacts on 10 I was back on 15, which leads me to believe that conditions on 10 were stinko. Three of my 10 meter contacts were Europeans, but I am assuming they were worked over Africa on the bent path. Fifteen kept my attention until 1620Z when I moved to 20. I stayed on 20 until 1840Z when I went to 10 to get multipliers. Only South Americans and Caribbean stations were available there and before long I was on 15 where I chased multipliers, alternating back and forth to 10 and 20 on the multiplier hunt. Finally at 2145Z 15 opened to Japan, but only two of the louder JA's were worked before I went to 40 to run Europe. Forty provided a good run until 2245Z at which time another look at 15 revealed that the band was now more open to Japan than it had been and I was able to knock off 24 JA's there before beginning a JA run on 20 at 2320Z which netted 50 JA's and other Asians. At 0055Z I was S&P'ing South Americans on 40 and then was able to run Europeans until 0150Z. I took a nap about then and when I got back up at 0330Z, 40 was mostly Southern Europeans along with a few Africans.

From then on conditions more or less mirrored those of a day earlier. I never did work a JA on 10 the whole weekend though I did manage a ZL, and conditions to Europe on 10 were spotty when they were open at all. I finished out the contest with a rousing two-hour European run on 40 and ended up with a total of 2750 QSOs.

FCC Adopts New BPL Rules, Acknowledges its Interference Potential

As expected, the FCC this week adopted revised Part 15 (unlicensed services) rules to specifically regulate broadband over power line (BPL) systems. Meeting October 14 in open session, the Commission adopted a Report and Order in ET Docket 04-37. In comments before voting, three members of the Commission, including Chairman Michael Powell, specifically cited the concerns of Amateur Radio operators and expressed either assurances or hope that the new BPL rules will adequately address interference to licensed services. Republican FCC Commissioner Kevin Martin mentioned Amateur Radio's and broadcasters' interference concerns in a written statement. ARRL President Jim Haynie, W5JBP, said he was encouraged to see the Commission acknowledge interference to amateurs as a genuine issue in the proceeding.

"What the League has done in the last year and a half on this issue showed in the Commission's public meeting today," Haynie said Thursday. He cited the FCC's approval of three major points that the League had been pushing for: Certification of BPL equipment instead of verification, a requirement for a public BPL database--something the BPL industry did not want--and mechanisms to deal swiftly with interference complaints. Haynie conceded, however, that the devil is in the details of the R&O, which likely will not be made public for at least a few weeks.

Anh Wride of the FCC Office of Engineering and Technology (OET), acknowledged that Access BPL devices "pose a somewhat higher potential for interference to licensed radio services than typical Part 15 devices." But, Wride continued, "we believe the specific benefits of BPL warrant acceptance of a small degree of additional risk, and that this interference potential can be satisfactorily managed."

Commissioner Michael Copps, a Democrat, said he remains concerned about interference to Amateur Radio users. "I take the concerns of this community very seriously and believe that the FCC has an obligation to work hard to monitor, investigate and take quick action, where appropriate, to resolve harmful interference."

Copps said if interference occurs, "we must have a system in place to resolve it immediately," and he expressed the hope that the new rules would include such "rapid turnaround" provisions. Copps, who dissented in part with the R&O, raised the question of whether utility ratepayers should have to "subsidize an electric power company's foray into broadband."

The Commission's other Democrat, Jonathan Adelstein, said the interference question made the proceeding a challenging one because it had to accommodate concerns raised by Public Safety licensees, federal government users and Amateur Radio operators. "These are important services that we need to protect from harmful interference," Adelstein said.

Adelstein also said that while it's clear that some BPL systems can co-exist with existing licensees, others "haven't fared so well." He said those systems shouldn't be deployed commercially until it's assured that they won't cause harmful interference.

Commissioner Kathleen Abernathy, a Republican, said the FCC had to "make some hard compromises" to deal with questions about interference. But she expressed confidence in "technical solutions."

Chairman Powell called it "a banner day" for communications in the US because, he said, BPL promises "ubiquitous service to all Americans at affordable rates." The chairman, a Republican, conceded that BPL will affect some spectrum users--including "all those wonderful Amateur Radio operators out there." Powell said the FCC has taken Amateur Radio interference concerns seriously from the start and has put protections in place "to allow that service to continue." At the same time, Powell implied that the FCC must balance the benefits of BPL against the relative value of other licensed services.

Powell said BPL's potential for the US economy "is too great, too enormous, too potentially groundbreaking to sit idly by and allow any claim or any possible speculative fear" keep the Commission from promoting adoption of BPL technology.

ARRL CEO David Sumner, K1ZZ, suggested that Powell was overstating the necessity of yet another broadband pipeline. "It's astonishing to me that the chairman of the FCC can talk about needing a 'third way' to provide broadband to

consumers when multiple technologies already are available, including wireless broadband," he said.

The United Power Line Council (UPLC) applauded the FCC's action, saying the new rules should encourage BPL deployment while protecting licensed services from harmful interference. "We didn't get everything we wanted," said UPLC President and CEO William R. Moroney, who called the R&O "the result of close cooperation and compromise" with the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) to address its concerns about potential interference.

For more information on BPL, visit the "Broadband Over Power Line (BPL) and Amateur Radio" page on the ARRL Web site <<<http://www.arrl.org/bpl>>>.

FCC Warns Additional Trucking Firms About Unlicensed 10-Meter Operation

The FCC has issued warning notices to five more trucking companies asking them to respond to allegations that their drivers may have transmitted illegally on the 10-meter amateur band. The alleged violations, based on "information before the Commission" as opposed to FCC monitoring, are said to have occurred in North Carolina, Pennsylvania and California.

"While many truckers use Citizens Band radio equipment, please be advised that operation of radio transmitting equipment without a license is a violation of Section 301 of the Communications Act of 1934," FCC Special Counsel for Enforcement Riley Hollingsworth wrote the five firms in late August. The letters were made public September 18. Hollingsworth warned that violators, if caught and convicted, are subject to fines or prison time as well as seizure of their equipment.

In three of the cases, the frequency involved was 28.085 MHz--in the CW band--while the other two cases cited transmissions on 28.215 MHz and 28.315 MHz. Hollingsworth asked Teaberry Trucking LLC, United Van Lines, Dowell Express Inc, Con-Way (CWX) Trucking and K&K Cartage to contact him to discuss the matter.

In general, trucking company and courier services have responded promptly and positively to similar FCC warnings, indicating that they would warn drivers to refrain from unlicensed use of amateur frequencies. "UPS does not condone using any radio equipment that violates FCC rules," said a statement that went out to its drivers earlier this year after the FCC issued a Warning Notice to the package delivery service alleging unlicensed 10-meter operation. "Employees continuing to use radio equipment that violates FCC rules and UPS policy may be subject to appropriate disciplinary action along with fines or penalties owed to the FCC."

UPS also admonished its drivers regarding the use of CB power amplifiers and transceivers capable of operation on both 10 and 11 meters. UPS said violating FCC rules also ignores the terms of its collective bargaining agreement with the Teamsters Union.

A New Jersey trucking firm that received an FCC Warning Notice last spring promised to look into the allegations and "immediately remove all illegal equipment" from the truck in question. Gaffney, South Carolina, trucking company J Grady Randolph Inc wrote Hollingsworth earlier this year to say it had also received an anonymous report citing allegations similar to those in an FCC Warning Notice to the firm. Director of Human Resources and Safety W. O. Brown said Grady Randolph immediately advised all of its drivers that it is against the law to operate Amateur Radio equipment without a license.

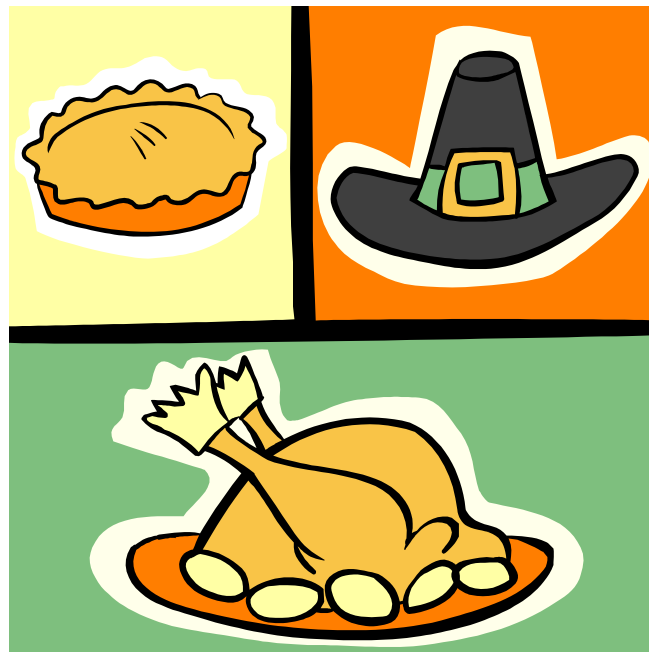
"We feel the problem with 10-meter radios is very widespread in this industry, since most truck stops have them for sale," Brown added. "We will continue to police our trucks in an attempt to prevent future incidents of such violations."

While it's uncertain that these and similar admonitions have translated into fewer instances of alleged unlicensed operation on 10 meters by truckers, no further allegations have been raised involving operators of firms, such as UPS, that already have received FCC warning notices.

ARRL WAS/90 Award Deadline

Deadline is December 31 for ARRL WAS/90 Award: There's still time to make your 50 contacts to qualify for the ARRL Worked All States in the 90th Award. No QSLs are necessary. Just fill out the application showing the contacts you've logged. To be valid for the award, all contacts must be made between 0000 UTC on April 3, 2004, and 2359 UTC on December 31, 2004. WAS in the 90th applications will be accepted through 2005. For more information, visit the WAS in the 90th Web page <<<http://www.arrl.org/awards/was-90>>>

HAPPY THANKSGIVING.





Notes From Your Editor

This column is closing out just before CQWW phone which will probably be history by the time you are reading this. I trust you turned in a great score and in the course of earning it came up with a few new ones for your FRC Honor Roll listing. Send me your updates as you are able.

COULD THERE BE LIGHT AT THE END OF A SHORTER TUNNEL?

Could the next solar minimum arrive sooner than previously predicted? Solar physicist David Hathaway thinks so. An article on the 'Science at NASA' website predicts that the next solar minimum could occur in late 2006, about a year earlier than previously thought. Hathaway bases his prediction on data from the last eight solar cycles, which show that solar minimum follows the first sunspot-free day on the sun by 34 months. In this solar cycle, the first spotless day was on 28 January this year and more recently, on 11 and 12 October, there were two more spotless days. David Hathaway goes on to say that the next solar maximum might also come early. "Solar activity intensifies rapidly after solar minimum. In recent cycles, Solar Max has followed Solar Min by just four years." If that is the case, the next solar maximum should be in 2010. (Tnx RSGB)

CURRENT OFFICIAL ARRL DXCC STATISTICS

Table with 2 columns: Statistic Name, Value. Includes Active Count (335), Deleted Count (58), Last Addition (VP6/D), Last Deletion (ST0).

9N - NEPAL Bavarian Contest Club DJ3WE, DK7YY, DL6RAI and IV3IYH will be on for CQWW DX CW as 9N7BCC. Between November 16th and December 5th (outside the contest period) They will have three stations on 160 thru 10 Meters on CW, SSB and RTTY. Concentration during this time will be on the low bands and the WARC bands. QSL 9N7BCC via DK7YY and to the others as they announce.

A5 - BHUTAN Now thru November 11th look for F2VX, F5LMJ, F9DK, G0LMX and others signing as A52CDX. From October 24-31 the group is at the Ham Center club station in the capital Thimphu with high power and a beam. From November 1-11 they move on to Jakar High School in central Bhutan, where they will establish a new club station, using 100 watts and wire antennas. QSL to F9DK.

T30 - WESTERN KIRIBATI Now thru November 9th K7ZZ will be signing as T30T. Before and after the CQWW SSB test concentration will be on the WARC bands. QSL direct to K7ZZ home QTH.

VK9X - CHRISTMAS ISLAND It looks like Christmas Island will be well represented in both ends of CQWW this year. VK2CZ will operate as VK9XD from October 25th to November 4th. QSL to his home call. Then W0YG will be on as VK9XG from November 22nd to December 9th, including CQWW

CW. QSL direct to Charlie's home QTH.

VP8H - SOUTH SHETLANDS ZW0CF and ZX0GTI will be the calls used by a Brazilian operation from King George Is November 11th to 19th. Operation will be on all bands 160 thru 6 Meters on SSB, CW, SSTV, PSK31 and RTTY. QSL to PT2GTI.

XU - CAMBODIA XU7ADI will be SM5GMZ on all bands, 160 thru 10 Meters November 22nd to December 5th. Activity will be mainly CW and will include CQWW DX CW. QSL to his home call. From November 22nd to 30th you can also look for AA4XR and E21EIC signing as XU7ADF and XU7ADE, respectively, on 160 thru 10 Meters operating CW, SSB and RTTY. QSL to their home call signs.

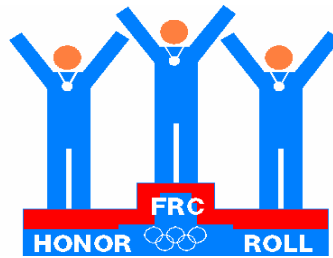
DX ALERT LEGEND box containing icons for 160 METER ALERT, IOTA ALERT, RTTY ALERT, and WARC BAND ALERT.

"S"pecial "S"alute

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

73, Tony N2SS

You can reach me as follows: H:856-227-4896 C:609-221-4899 n2ss@n2ss.com argargano@comcast.net



NOVEMBER

CONDUCTED BY N2SS

2004

WARC BANDS

<u>30 Meters</u>	<u>17 Meters</u>	<u>12 Meters</u>
K2FL.. 329	K2FL...335	N2TK ..327
N2TK326	N2TK 334	K2FL..... 326
N2LT313	N2LT 331	N2LT..... 319
W3BGN307	W3CF 329	W3BGN ... 311
K2RW296	W3BGN ... 325	N2SS..... 301
W2YC287	K2RW 324	K2RW 300
W8FJ286	N2SS 319	W3CF 282
N2SS283	K2PS 302	W2YC 272
K2PS281	W2YC 292	K2PS 268
W2UP239	W8FJ 290	W2UP 239
N3RD223	W2UP 288	N1RK 217
K3II222	N1RK 252	W8FJ 226
W2LE212	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
AB2E124	K2NJ 179	N3KN 176
K2NJ113	K2JF 168	NZ3O 167
K2JF112	NA2U 162	NA2U 154
NA2U105	N3KN 147	K2JF 135
N1RK90	K3ND 119	AB2E 92
N3KN85	AA2WN ... 116	K3GYS 30
K3ND76	AB2E 105	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	K2RW 93
AA1K285	AB2E 87
N2LT244	W2CG 85
N2TK240	W2YR 80
K3SX224	N2SS 78
W8FJ199	NA2U 78
NO2R197	N2VW 77
K3JIG186	W3CF 77
W2UP183	K3NL 70
K3NZ172	K2NJ 59
W2YC165	KQ3F 47
K3NM156	N1RK 40
N3RS156	AA2WN 36
K3II149	K2JF 34
K2FL141	W2LE 28
K3ND136	NZ3O 13
K2PS106	K3GYS 12

W3BGN continues as the undisputed Top of Top Band.

DIGITAL

W2UP335	W2YR 122
N2LT329	K2JF 113
K2PS285	W2LE 85
W3SB268	N2SS 53
K2RW266	N1RK 39
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 1657	NA2U1335
K2RW 1610	W2CG.....1305
W8FJ 1588	N1RK.....1277
N3RS 1581	N2VW1258
W2YC 1527	K3CT1177
N2SS 1517	W2LE1141
K2PS 1516	W2YR.....1138
NO2R 1511	W3SB1132
N3RD 1506	K3NM.....1107
K3ND 1496	NZ3O.....1069
KQ3F 1429	N3KN1065
.....	AB2E1055



Islands On The Air

K2FL.....983	NZ3O259
N2SS 804	N2VW259
W2YC 574	W3CF253
W8FJ 573	W2YR.....230
N1RK 537	K3GYS214



6 METER DXCC

N2LT..... 106	N1RK.....57
K2NJ 100	N2SS.....55
AA1K 98	K2RW.....42
K2PS 96	W2YR.....41
K2JF 94	W2YC.....16
K3SX 75	AA2WN.....15
K3OO 71	K3GYS10
N3KN 61	



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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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 K3ZV
145.730 N2BIM
147.495 W3MM
145.670 W3PP
TBA W2JT

Telnet DX Cluster

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