



THE FRANKFORD RADIO CLUB NEWSLETTER

PROFICIENCY THROUGH COMPETITION

CALENDAR

April 2008:

- 8 FRC Main Meeting, KoffP**
- 8 Rexy Meeting B**
- 12-13 Japan Int. DX Contest, CW
- 17 T.I.T.S. Meeting, Noon**
- 19-20 YU DX Contest, CW
- 22 Rexy Meeting B**
- 22 FRC West Meeting**
- 26-27 Helvetia Contest
- 26-27 Florida QSO Party

May 2008:

- 10-11 CQ-M DX Contest
- 13 FRC Main Meeting, KoffP**
- 13 Rexy Meeting B**
- 15 T.I.T.S. Meeting, Noon**
- 17-18 Baltic Contest
- 24-25 CQWW WPX Contest, CW
- 27 Rexy Meeting B**

June 2008:

- 10 FRC Main Meeting, KoffP**
- 10 Rexy Meeting B**
- 19 T.I.T.S. Meeting, Noon**
- 21-22 All Asian DX Contest, CW
- 24 Rexy Meeting B**
- 28-29 ARRL Field Day

CHANGES

None this month

New 2008 \$ Contributor

W3SQ

Deadline for May issue:

Sunday, April 27, 2008

President's Column

We had a terrific, well-attended meeting at the Firehouse earlier this month. There were 29 calls on the sign-in sheet, and it was nice to see a number of faces that have not been at a meeting in awhile. It was the first time we've actually had a quorum present at a regular meeting. The general mood was very upbeat.

We went through our scores for both the CW and SSB contests as well as the posted totals from YCCC. The number of submitted **FRC** logs was about 10% ahead of the pre-contest participation stats that Doug, **W3CF** has been keeping. In short, club participation was up. On CW we are slightly ahead of YCCC. On SSB we have them by approx 20 million points. So at this point in time we can be cautiously optimistic that we will emerge victorious in the ARRL Unlimited Club Competition.

Jim, **N2EA** drove down from the NYC area to give a presentation on regional coordinators to help motivate the troops and make sure that their stations are in good operating shape. The plan is to have a dozen or so regional coordinators each supervising 5-10 club members. A number of those present at the meeting volunteered to fill the coordinator positions. Jim already had several volunteers, but more are needed. If you feel you can help **FRC** out in this area, please contact Jim directly. The time commitment will not be extensive.

We welcomed a prospective new club member, Chris - **N2WFK** who is simply oozing enthusiasm for contesting and **FRC**. We need more people like him. If you know someone who has his kind of enthusiasm, please sent him our way.

Alan, **N3AD**, the chairman of the Nominating Committee presented a slate of officers for the next year. The slate was unanimously approved. John-**W8FJ** for President, Bob-**K2UT** for VP, Mo-**N3ZA** for Secretary, and Bob-**KQ2M** for Treasurer.

Finally, there were some preliminary discussions about rewriting the club constitution to bring it more in line with the club's current situation and the changes in technology that have taken place in the many years since the last constitution rewrite. If you have an interest in helping with redrafting the club constitution, please contact John-**W8FJ**.

Thanks to all of you who attended the meeting. Hopefully, we will have a good turnout in April as well. If you missed the March Meeting, make a commitment to join us in April. The meeting will once again be held at the Firehouse in King of Prussia. We will have some sort of program planned and Chas,-**K3WW**, has agreed to bring his new K3 for us to see up close and personal.

GO FRC!

73, John, W8FJ

MEETINGS

Main Meeting

The main monthly meeting of the **Frankford Radio Club** will be held in King of Prussia on April 8 at 8 PM.

The firehouse address is 170 Allendale Road, King of Prussia, PA 19406. Phone number is 610-265-5635.



T.I.T.S. meeting—The Trexlertown International Transmitting Society meets on Thursday, April 17 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.

FRC West meeting—The **FRC West** group will meet at Arment's Restaurant on Tuesday, April 22 at 6:30 PM. Contact Dale, **N3BNA** for more info and directions.

FRC NNJ—The **FRC** meeting was held at the QTH of **W2VQ/WQ2N**. We had one new member show up, Mike, (**WA2VUN**) and many other **FRC** members in the NNJ come. Attendees were Pete (**W2IRT**), Mike (**WA2VUN**), Zev (**N2WKS**), Fred (**NA2U**), Gary (**W2VQ**), Paul (**WQ2N**), Jay (**K2TTT**). We talked about the ARRL DX contests and had snacks and beverages while chatting. It was the first **FRC** regional meeting in NNJ.



From left: NA2U, WA2VUN, W2IRT, WQ2N, K2TTT son Matt, N2WKS, K2TTT and W2VQ

FRC SCORES— 2008 ARRL DX TEST CW

Station	QSOs	Mults	Class	Score
AA1K	2,839	363	SO	3,091,671
AA3B	2,495	378	SOA	2,829,330
AA3DF			SOA	158,400
AB2E	495	217	SOA	322,245
K2AX	1,158	350	MM	1,215,900
<i>Ops K2AX KV2M N3RG N9GG W2OF</i>				
K2CJ	775	202	SOA	469,650
K2DM	670	216	SOQ	434,160
K2PS	1,451	272	SOL	1,184,016
K2QPN	313	169	SOA	150,240
K2SQS	355	161	SOA	171,465
K2UT	222	109	SOA	72,594
K3ATO			SO	119,796
K3GYS	165		SOL	49,500
K3II			SOA	164,820
K3ND	827	295	SOA	731,895
K3OO	1,239	337	SOA	1,252,629
K3PH	588	194	SOQ	342,216
K3PP	968	330	SOA	958,320
K3QF			SOA	50,000
K3VA			SO	157,002
K3WW	3,104	397	SOA	3,692,100
K9RS	2,989	412	MS	3,686,988
<i>Ops K9RS AA5B N3DXX</i>				
KB3TS	326	136	SOQ	132,600
KC2NB			MS	176,985
<i>Ops KC2NB W2VRK</i>				
KC3WX	785	215	SOA	506,325
KD3TB			MS	319,665
<i>Ops KD3TB K3FMQ KD3RF</i>				
KP2/K3MD	2,694	225	SO	1,818,450
<i>Op K3MD</i>				
KP2M	6,008	287	MS	5,170,000
<i>Ops K3CT K3TEJ</i>				
KQ2M	1,452	284	SO	1,237,104
KQ3F	1,912	313	SOA	1,795,268
KW3F			SOL	103,716
N1RK	553	199	SOA	317,604

Station	QSOs	Mults	Class	Score
N2LT	2,322	336	SO	2,340,576
N2MM	1,681	364	SOA	1,832,376
N2NT	3,035	383	SO	3,480,321
N2RM	3,283	381	M2	3,739,200
<i>Ops N2RM K3ZV WM2H</i>				
N2TK	221	163	SOA	108,069
N2VM			SO	20,790
N2VW	368	207	SOA	228,528
N3GNW	405	171	SO	207,252
N3KR	494	189	SO	280,098
N3MX	1,068	313	M2	1,002,852
<i>Ops N3MX K3YD</i>				
N3NS			SOA	357,555
<i>Op K3IPK</i>				
N3RS	3,950	454	M2	5,375,814
<i>Ops N3RS N2SR N3ED N3NA N3RD W8FJ</i>				
N3RW	123	51	40	18,819
N3YW			SO	66,660
N3ZA	752	296	SOA	667,776
N8NA	500	190	SO	280,000
N9GG			SOL	23,598
NE3F	2,204	395	M2	2,610,555
<i>Ops NE3F K3ATO W3CF W4XI WA3WLH</i>				
NQ3X	309	138	SOA	127,926
NY3C			SOA	26,145
V26G			SO	2,938,000
<i>Op N2ED</i>				
V47KP	2,931	250	SO	2,198,250
<i>Op W2OX</i>				
W1GD	1,254	335	SOA	1,260,270
W2CG	2,087	388	M2	2,425,776
<i>Ops W2CG W2EN W2NO</i>				
W2IRT	861	310	SOA	800,730
W2LE	905	258	SOA	700,470
W2RD			SO	157,170
W2UDT			SO	25,254
W2UP	1,507	325	SOA	1,469,325

FRC SCORES— 2008 ARRL DX TEST CW / CONTESTING TIPS

Station	QSOs	Mults	Class	Score	Station	QSOs	Mults	Class	Score
W2YC			M2	1,150,305	W3SQ	225		SO	70,000
<i>Ops W2YC AA2WN N2CQ W0MHK</i>					W3TUA	188	90	SOA	50,760
W2ZQ	1,614	298	MS	1,434,870	W6XR			SOA	562,716
<i>Ops K2QM N2EA N2WKS</i>					WA2VYA	459	195	SO	268,515
W3BGN	2,326	438	MS	4,233,708	WE3C	3,872	475	M2	5,510,475
<i>Ops W3BGN K2TW W2GD</i>					<i>Ops WE3C KF3B NN3Q W3FV WB3FIZ</i>				
W3EA			SOA	29,133	WE3E	239		SO	80,343
W3FVT			SO	88,911	WQ2N	277	290	M2	848,250
W3GK			SOA	277,326	<i>Ops WQ2N W2VQ</i>				
W3IZ	338	142	SOA	143,988	WT3Q	407	253	SOA	308,915
W3MF	304	179	SOA	163,248	ZP0R			SO	1,160,325
W3PP	2,996	427	MM	3,786,636	<i>Op N3BNA</i>				
<i>Ops W3PP K3WI W2GJ WB4FDT</i>								Total	89,930,689
W3RJ	2,059	342	SO	2,109,456					

Methods to Accurately Point Your Antenna (from the FRC Reflector)

KQ2M: If the angle of declination of my QTH is 14 deg West, and I want to calibrate my antenna for 45 degrees, do I point my antenna where it shows 59 degrees on the compass, or do I point it at 31 degrees? I have quite a few websites url's that deal with this, but they all explain it so poorly, that I still am not sure. I forgot long ago which correction I was supposed to make. Please let me know. Thanks! 73 Bob KQ2M

W3PP: Hi Bob, First of all, in the nautical world, and on nautical charts, magnetic declination is referred to as "variation" . I, however learned it with the same term that you have used. A simple way to apply the correction is to follow this rule - T V M D C add west ---> or T V M D C subtract west <----. T is True bearing, V is variation, M is mag compass reading, D is deviation (magnetic compass correction) and C is compass heading. When traveling through the formula from T to C, if V or D is w., add to the previous number and if east subtract it. If going from C towards T, subtract west and add east. You have no D so that will be zero so you are really looking at T V M. In your example: T V M you know that V=14w. For a 45 degree true bearing, you will be going from T toward M so add 14 Degrees and your magnetic bearing would be 59 degrees.

Keep in mind that Variation moves at a set rate per year. In Long Island Sound, for instance, it increases by 4 minutes per year. Not that this slight variation will affect what you are doing, just pointing out that factor. Hope this helps. 73, Dallas W3PP

N3RD: Forget about magnetic declination. It's much easier to use the sun or the moon to point your antennas. At any time of day, while connected to your local DX Spider (and after having set your correct lat and long), just do a show/sun. It will tell you the azimuth of the sun at that particular moment. This is a true azimuth, and has nothing at all to do with magnetic declination. sh/moon will give you the bearing of the moon, which is visible many times during the day. Dave, N3RD

Continued on page 6

<http://www.lz1jz.com>



FRC SCORES— 2008 ARRL DX TEST SSB

Station	QSOs	Mults	Class	Score
AA1K	1,801	290	SO	1,566,870
AA3B	1,165	288	SOA	1,006,560
AB2E	186	124	SOA	69,192
CW6V	4,375	272	MS	3,570,000
<i>Ops CX6VM N3BNA ZP5AZL</i>				
K2AX	1,220	304	MS	1,112,640
<i>Ops K2AX K3ZV KC2TN N1RKC W2MC</i>				
K2CJ	335	143	SOA	143,715
K2PS	636	209	SOL	397,518
K2QPN	100	73	SO	21,900
K2SQS	208	112	SO	69,888
K2UT			SOA	105,000
K3ATO			SO	28,710
K3CT	408	151	SOA	185,000
K3OO	689	254	SOA	524,256
K3PP	1,149	288	SOA	988,416
K3WW	1,488	298	SOA	1,329,378
K9RS	1,785	339	MS	1,805,175
<i>Ops K9RS N3DXX</i>				
KC2NB			MS	188,790
<i>Ops KC2NB W2VRK</i>				
KD3TB	439	179	MS	235,743
<i>Ops KD3TB K3FMQ KD3RF</i>				
KP2M	5,378	265	SO	4,275,510
<i>Op N2TK</i>				
KV2M	205	107	SOL	65,805
M/N2WKS	383	54	SO	62,046
<i>Op N2WKS</i>				
N2ED			SO	59,000
N2LT			SO	23,400
N2NT	1,033	271	SO	840,000
<i>Op W2GD</i>				
N2RM	628	139	SO	261,459
N2VM			SO	6,600
N2VW	514	206	SOA	317,652
N3AD	1,097	280	SOA	920,640
N3KR	275	133	SO	109,725
N3MX	628	226	SOA	425,784

Station	QSOs	Mults	Class	Score
N3NA			SOA	144,000
N3NS			SOA	246,645
<i>Op K3IPK</i>				
N3RJ			SO	223,560
N3RS	2,417	375	M2	2,703,375
<i>Ops N3RS K3EST N2SR N3ED N3RD</i>				
N3RW	209	91	SO	57,057
N3YW	320	137	SO	131,520
N3ZA	714	265	SOA	567,630
N8NA			SOL	92,000
NA2U	747	229	MS	512,502
<i>Ops NA2U K2TTT</i>				
NE3F			M2	1,003,908
<i>Ops NE3F K3OW KB3GWA NT3V W3CF</i>				
NY3C			SOA	40,716
PJ4G	7,328	293	MS	6,441,312
<i>Ops K2NG K2TW</i>				
V47KP	6,564	271	M2	5,336,532
<i>Ops K3NM W2OX</i>				
W1GD	798	275	SOA	658,350
W2CG	942	247	M2	697,281
<i>Ops W2CG W2NO</i>				
W2IRT	639	231	SOA	442,827
W2LE	424	142	SOA	180,624
W2RD			SOA	516,384
W2UDT			SO	66,708
W2XT			MS	153,090
<i>Ops W2XT W2OZO</i>				
W2YC			M2	527,100
<i>Ops W2YC AA2WN N2CQ W0MHK</i>				
W2YR			SOA	154,971
W2ZQ	1,051	264	M2	830,016
<i>Ops AB2IO K2QM KC2DLA N2EA WA2VYA</i>				
W3BGN	1,565	281	SO	1,316,766
W3CC	689		M2	546,960
<i>Ops W3CC N3GNW</i>				
W3EA			SOA	271,296

FRC SCORES— 2008 ARRL DX TEST SSB / CONTESTING TIPS

Station	QSOs	Mults	Class	Score	Station	QSOs	Mults	Class	Score
W3GM	603	246	SOA	444,276	W3SQ			SO	29,000
<i>Op K3ND</i>					W3TUA			SOA	3,240
W3MF	923	255	MS	706,095	WA2VUN	353	174	SOA	184,266
<i>Ops W3MF K3PH</i>					WE3C	2,591	398	M2	3,078,132
W3PA			SO	68,250	<i>Ops WE3C KF3B KQ3F KQ3V NM3E NN3Q</i>				
W3PP	1,678	342	MM	1,682,640	<i>W3FV WB3FIZ</i>				
<i>Ops W3PP K1RY K3WI N3GRR N3ME W2GJ</i>					WE3E			SO	41,310
<i>WB4FDT</i>									
W3RJ			SO	606,945				Total	51,423,656

Methods to Accurately Point Your Antenna (continued from page 4)

KQ2M: Thanks to Dallas for correcting the misconceptions of how to correct for variance from True North. Here is a link that explains it better than some of the other URLs that were VERY confusing. Basically you do it this way: East of the Mississippi (I am generalizing here), we have a WESTERN declination. That means that our compass needle wants to point EAST of True North. Here in Connecticut the variance is 14 degrees West. So when my compass needle is pointing to 0 degrees, the actual heading is 346. Or when I want to calibrate my rotator for True North, my compass should be pointed at 14 degrees East of North.. Likewise, my compass needle should be pointing to 59 degrees when I want to set my antenna to point at 45. When you are WEST of the Mississippi, you have an Eastern declination and the opposite holds true. See the following: http://geology.isu.edu/geostac/Field_Exercise/topomaps/decl_setting.htm 73 Bob KQ2M

AB2E: HI Bob and everyone. Been following this thread with interest. I wondered how I could find my own declination for my QTH (South NJ), and found a cool site which will calculate it for you based on zip code (it then plugs in lat/long based on the zip code). This is the main site <http://www.compassdude.com/compass-declination.shtml>, but if you want to go straight to the NOAA site, that's <http://www.ngdc.noaa.gov/seg/geomag/jsp/struts/calcDeclination.jsessionid=EBAFEC59D67EF7D4000206BD1CE42091>. It says my declination is a little over 12deg, so sounds like it is correct. So I need to calibrate the rotor at 12 degrees east of north. 73 Darrell AB2E

W3PP: Yes, If you look at the compass rose you will note that the outer circle shows true north straight up and down. Magnetic north will be on the inner circle and the Mag north arrow will be displaced toward the west by 14 degrees. If you look at the inner circle along the true north line, it will align with 14 degrees. That is to say that true north (zero degrees) is the same as 14 Degrees magnetic in your location. If you then add 45 degrees to each number, you wind up at 45 Degrees True which is 59 degrees Magnetic. Hope this is clearer than before. If not, I will scan a compass rose for you and draw the lines through 45 degrees true for you so that you can see for yourself. 73, Dallas

N3RD: There are various ways to find true north for setting you rotator: 1. Compass knowing declination. 2. Map knowing declination. 3. Shadow of the sun (and variants). We have always found the "shadow of the sun" to be by far the easiest. But with any approach, you do need some information. The most basic information you need is sunrise and sunset times for your location. These are published in every newspaper I've ever seen, and are also available on the Internet. weather.com provides this info. The data for Phoenixville, PA shows sunrise at 7:03 AM and sunset at 7:16 PM. Half-way between sunrise and sunset, the sun is at azimuth 180 degrees. Makes sense, right? So the shadow from your tower is due (true) north. Some simple math shows that for March 21, this would occur at about 1:09 PM. I did this years ago, and drove a pipe in the ground at the property line where the shadow of my tower fell.

Have two towers (or more)? When the shadow of the more southern tower lines up with the other tower, do a sh/sun on the DX Spider to find the azimuth. We did that at N3RS, and now line up rotators knowing that the other tower is 27 degrees (or 207 degrees in reverse). More than one way to do it, if you can't find or never owned a compass. Google returns gobs of useful links for sun/moon azimuth, magnetic declination, etc. Dave, N3RD

Pheromoneic Propagation

By Jon Rudy, K3QF, (x- 3DA0CA, 4W3ZZ, A2/ZS5UZ, C91CO, DU9/N0NM)

A startling new discovery into the nature of propagation reveals some heretofore-unknown facts about the way we really communicate by radio

This is the story of discovery, a story of unexpected meso-scientific findings that prove true the closer you are to the warm tropical sun. By the call signs behind my name, preceded by an X-, you can see I have lived much of my life in tropical places. When I move to a new location, I obtained a license as soon as possible, erected antennas and set up my shack. On my last hitch overseas in the Philippines, I noticed a lack of propagation from my little island in the far corner of Asia. It was difficult to eek out QSOs with anyone using standard wire antennas. "How could this be" I wondered. My exotic call signs have usually netted a pileup after the first few CQs.

With lack of propagation my main activity while CQing was studying the noise, which dances on the band scope of my IC-756, for the slight hint of propagation to anywhere. Six-meter ops will recognize at once the nirvana like state that white noise generates in the CPU between the ears. This trance was broken as I caught a flash of movement out of the corner of my eye...a signal materializing from the ether, which spiked on the display? No, something smaller. It was an ant crawling out of my radio. Funny, I thought, this ant was inside my rig. I was irked at this small creature that could potentially gum up a relay, pot or switch on my radio. I was ready to mash the little buggger when I began to formulate a theory that linked this ant to the 'hows', and 'whys' of my hard luck propagation.

I followed the ant as it crawled down my operating desk and toward the window where it scrambled up my coax cable. My gaze followed as it marched, joined by other companions, up my RG-8X feed line dangling from a coconut tree. Low and behold, by the apex of the antenna there was a constant stream of the little critters, a venerable eight-lane highway with one stream of ants going up and the other down.

I pondered just how these minuscule insects could affect my ability to communicate. As I observed the busybodies scurrying to and fro, a new theory of propagation began to form in my mind. My observations are preliminary but see if you can follow the trail of my thoughts.

You see ants communicate by pheromone. Say one ant finds an inadvertently dropped morsel of meat such as *ham* (yes ants are carnivorous) and they get very excited about that piece of information. They then pass the good news of their find on to the entire tribe by generating a specific sub-atomic scent. When an ant finds a meal, senses danger or stumbles into a radio, it communicates to its *comrades* by the para-scientific term of 'pheromoneic transmission', generating what is called GPS or Grid Pheromoneic Scent.

Applying this to ham radio and propagation, we discover some valuable pieces to our theory. As I key my radio the ants, their feelers held high, adjust their pheromones according to my modulation mode thus causing bunching of ants along their pathway.



CONTESTING — TIPS, TECHNIQUES, RESOURCES (OR NOT)

This modulated ant clump travels up the stream on the feed line to the antenna and out the antenna element. This gives a brand new meaning to technical understanding of *standing waves*. I now tune for maximum standing waves because this assures me that there are the greatest number of legs standing on my radiator at any given instant, hence, the most ants to yield the maximum pheromoneic radiation. I suspect that the Japanese have known about this form of propagation for a few years. My Icom radio has an Ant1 and Ant2 position.



My investigations have isolated a few sizes of ants that correlate to the buttons on my radio that we call bands. Note in figure 1 that the smallest ant corresponds to the 50 MHz band.



I have isolated the 10, 15 and 20-meter ants. I have not yet been able to find the low band ants but have this strange sensation of being watched when I am on the 'top band', 160 meters.

Using this theory, I have discovered two things about propagation that have maximized my radiation patterns and thus my QSO rate. First, I have quit squashing the ants on and around my radio and computer every time I spy one. Who knows, the one I squash could have been the one that made the link with some rare DX, central New Jersey for example. The second is to notice when the geckos, little bug eating lizards, are prolific. These petite reptiles pop ants by the dozens as if they were candy.



I have developed a new rule of propagation that states; "When the G-layer absorption (gecko-layer absorption) is high, I play basketball with my sons and forget the radio." Understanding this theory does have its practical operating applications.

Sussex County Hamfest Announcement

When: April 12, 2008 (Gate opens at 6 AM—Indoor opens at 7 AM)

Where: Sussex Technical High School
17099 County Seat Hwy (Rt. 9)
Georgetown, DE 19947

Sussex Technical High School is located midway between Routes 113 and 20 on Delaware Route 9.

Cost for Admission and Tailgating: FREE

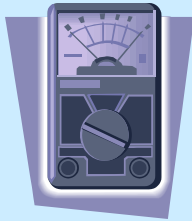
Cost for Indoor Spaces: \$10

Talk-In: SARA Repeater (Millsboro, DE) 147.075+ MHz PL 156.7

Hamfest website: www.k3str.com

Contact information: Herb Quick, KF3BT at (302) 629-4949 or email kf3bt@arrl.net

Activities: Exhibitors Forums Vendors Food
FCC Amateur Radio Exams
ARRL sanctioned hamfest



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73 Tim Brown NM3E 610-207-4865

Spring is Here!!!

Work Wanted:

Experienced tower climber immediately available to perform antenna and tower maintenance.

Install/repair/remove antennas, replace feedlines and cabling, rotator servicing, guy wire renewal, new tower installations (guyed and self-supporting), and tower removal.

Reasonable hourly rates and scheduling that meets your needs.

Contact: John Crovelli W2GD

w2gd@hotmail.com

New Reach Number: 908 391 5611 (Mobile)





THE FRANKFORD RADIO CLUB NEWSLETTER

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



Affiliated Club

The Frankford Radio Club

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Membership

Newsletter & Roster

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Repeater - 2 meters, 147.27/147.87 Input and 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

144.950 K3ZV
145.530 AA1K
145.530 K3WW
145.570 WT3Q
145.670 W3PP

Telnet DX Cluster

k2ut.gofrc.org
k3ww.gofrc.org 7300