Treasure Coast Ham News

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Has SSB become a passé mode for many HF hams? Yes. There are still nets, some rag chewing and portable operators, but when considering the number of hams, contesters and DXpeditions using WSJT digital modes, the handwriting may be on the wall. VHF and UHF seems to be suffering a similar fate. Other than club, emergency or special purpose nets, how often do you hear hams chatting to one another via a repeater? Can anything be done to stop this operating attrition?

In this TCHamNews issue:

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　And More…………..

From the Publishers

In August Jeff Beals, W4AW, Vice Director for the ARRL Southeastern Division became a Silent Key.

Jeff and I were introduced in the mid-80s at the Palm Beach County EOC bunker by one of my ham mentors, Manny, W4SS. We discussed at length our earlier lives, jobs and of course our love of ham radio.

Over the 30 plus years Jeff and I knew each other, we would talk at club meetings, hamfests and radio events. When my job took me to southwestern Virginia for nearly two decades, Jeff and I would periodically email and catch up in-person at hamfests we both attended.

I was always appreciative of Jeff's insights about ham radio in today's divergent world, as well as the ARRL's state of affairs. While he believed amateur radio faced many issues, he stayed positive on the role it could play now and in the future.

Though we did not see each other on a regular basis, Jeff was a true friend. I will miss him as will everyone else he touched. Rest in peace, W4AW.

* * * * *

The ARRL has taken much criticism for the website and LoTW outage that occurred on or about May 14th, 2024. The lack of transparency to members further complicated the situation. Maybe from an ARRL perspective, getting their house in order superseded everything including transparency and member communication. Recent information from the ARRL talks about a ransomware attack. This however is many weeks after Bleeping Computer reported it based on a ARRL Maine state filing.

There are ARRL members who believe the CEO and his leadership team should have better prepared the organization. Considering the ARRL's long standing role as a ham radio leader and guardian of LoTW, it is hard for hams to understand why at a very fundamental level, the ARRL was not better prepared.

* * * * *

Why do some amateur radio clubs loose members and others have a hard time attracting new hams? Why are club 2m and 70cm repeaters going unused except for scheduled nets and times of emergency? Why are club members skipping monthly meetings?

Many established clubs are witnessing these phenomena and seem powerless to stop the attrition. Why is this? One factor may be that more and more ham interests are multidimensional. The small number of ham radio paths in the past have now become many and clubs are finding it very difficult to address everything members want or need.

Another problem for clubs is newer hams may not want, or need, the fraternal and social part of club activities. This seems especially so for younger hams and can be a challenge for clubs. These hams have typically grown up in a highly connected, but singular world of social media, messaging and video chat, using cell phones (aka radios) to communicate.

Looking into the future it very well may be a bumpy ride for ham radio clubs if their leadership does not embrace a different perspective and address the divergent interests of today's radio amateurs. Stay tuned…..   73, TC Ham News Publishers

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TREASURE COAST HAM NEWS

The editors like to reserve the last few pages of *Treasure Coast Ham News* for you, the readers. With your help these pages will include:

For Sale Section – Have something to sell or trade? Send us a description and/or picture to have it listed in this section. Looking to buy something? Provide a description and we will print your request.

QSL Card Section – Hams enjoy viewing QSL cards, especially those with colorful pictures. Send us scans of your favorite QSL cards. We will include some in each issue as space permits.

The last few newsletter pages are yours. Help make them a success by submitting your photos, For Sale listings and QSL cards to tchamnews@gmail.com.

Want to be published? Treasure Coast Ham News invites you to write about your ham radio activities, kit building, DX operations, or any other amateur radio subject. You don't need to be a polished writer. We will help you

Volunteer Examiner Updates

PSLARA License Exam Update

The Port Saint Lucie Amateur Radio Association held their quarterly license examination session on Saturday, August 10, 2024.

Three candidates were in attendance. All successfully passed their exams.

Earning Technician licenses were the father and son duo of:

> Mark Spurgeon, KQ4UVX
> James Spurgeon, KQ4UUY

And earning an upgrade to a General Class license was:

> Brian Sokolowski, KQ4SNA

Congratulations to the successful candidates.

Future Exam Dates

PSLARA offers exam sessions on a quarterly schedule. Our next session is scheduled for November 9, 2024 at 10:00 AM. Watch the club website, www. pslara.org and future email announcements for updates. Sessions are held at the Veterans' Center of Excellence on the IRSC campus in Saint Lucie West.

While walkups are always welcome at PSLARA exam sessions, candidates planning to attend are encouraged to contact us ahead of time by sending an email to brownpsl@comcast.net.

FCC Registration Number (FRN)

Reminder - The VE team cannot administer an exam without your FCC Registration Number (FRN) appearing on the exam paperwork.

If you don't already have an FRN, obtain one before showing up to take an exam. See the FCC.gov web site.

VE License Exam Sessions: Changes Are Coming

A program has been kicked off at ARRL to update the VE program. A plan is being developed to move from paper-based exams to online exams beginning in 2026.

No details are available at the present time. Watch for more information in the coming months.

IT'S TRIVIA TIME!

Answer to Last Question

In the last issue we asked you a question from the Technician Class License question pool. How did you do?

Question: Which of the following operating activities is supported by digital mode software in the WSJT-X software suite?

> A. Earth-Moon-Earth
> B. Weak signal propagation beacons
> C. Meteor scatter
> D. All these choices are correct

The correct answer is:
D. All these choices are correct

(This is question T8D10 in the 2022-2026 Technician License question pool.)

September Question

Try your hand at this question, which is from the General Class License question pool.

What is the approximate maximum distance along the Earth's surface normally covered in one hop using the E region?

> A. 180 miles
> B. 1,200 miles
> C. 2,500 miles
> D. 12,000 miles

(answer next issue)

Local License Exam Contacts

Vero Beach ARC
Bud L. Holman
(772) 559-3342
budholman@ earthlink.net

Port St. Lucie ARA
Robert Brown
(772) 201-5485
brownpsl@comcast.net

Find an Exam Session Near You
ARRL Exam Search

VE Teams:

If your club is

testing, please let

us know the

location, date and

examination

results

Send your VE news to
tchamnews@gmail.com

Ham Radio History: Naval Maneuvers
Amateur radio comes under renewed threats *by Chris Codella, W2PA*

[Editor's note: The author, Chris Codella, W2PA, maintains a web site full of interesting stories about the development and evolution of radio communication. This is the twentieth in a continuing series about the earliest days of amateur radio history. The stories are reprinted here with permission of the author. Be sure to visit Ham Radio History *for some fascinating reading.]*

Despite the political and regulatory disputes between amateurs and the Secretary, the Navy well understood how much it had benefited from all the trained amateurs ready to volunteer for service during the war and the likelihood of needing them again someday. In August the Navy announced it would begin broadcasting test messages containing weather information and text for code-copying practice at 15 and 25 words per minute every night on 476 meters from NAJ, the Great Lakes station, *"in order to maintain the interest of the radio amateurs and keep them in operating practice."*[1] The messages would be broadcast using a simple encoding, with the code ID number being sent first. Presumably this was for practice in decoding messages but probably also to promote accurate copying without the benefit of context and word prediction.

The Navy also asked the League for suggestions on how this might work better — a good sign of intended cooperation coming from a former antagonist in congress.

R. H. G. Mathews in uniform during the war

R. H. G. Mathews, who had served in the Navy during the war and was now ARRL vice president, cited the historically tense relationship in his reply: *"The average amateur has always been a little afraid of the Navy, partly because he was not as well acquainted with it as he might have been, and partly because it was not as well acquainted with him and his uses as it could have been."* But its inaction speaking louder than its words, the Navy had as yet done nothing to reopen amateur operation.

In the August editorials, "*The Lid*" referred not to a poor operator but the one clamped down by the government on amateurs' operations.[2] After getting hopes up for a planned August 1 lifting (and ARRL having drafted an editorial to that effect), the Navy declared the lid would not come off after all, until the president had officially declared a state of peace. Of course, such a declaration would also mean the Navy would no longer be entitled to control the amateurs anyway. *"In other words, the Navy can let us start any time now, but refuses to until they can no longer prevent it,"* wrote Warner, and he speculated that amateurs may have to wait even longer for the Senate to ratify the president's declaration.

Meanwhile, the Department of Commerce outlined its policy for amateur radio after resumption of operation: (1) All licenses have expired and everyone will have to be retested, this time at an increased code speed of 10 words per minute (instead of 5); (2) A separate application for a station license must follow the construction of a station. However, expecting of a flood of new applications, the Department would allow operation to begin upon simply *submitting* a station license application; (3) Call letters would be issued from scratch; old ones no longer existed and it would not be possible to get them back. But then, in contradiction, they stated that if someone wanted his old call he could apply for it and, if it remained unissued, could wait until that call came up in sequence! It wasn't quite clear who would do the waiting; and (4) The Department would not be issuing very many Special Licenses, which would be more restricted than before the war because of the anticipated increase of marine and air traffic. *"Our heart is heavy, friends, over this delay in getting back on the*

Ham Radio History: Naval Maneuvers *by Chris Codella, W2PA*

brass, but we know it will be only a short while yet, and then — The Days of Real Sport!,” wrote Warner.

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A draft of a new radio bill emerged in Congress on 28 August, proposing to repeal the 1912 law. This time it provided for various classes of service including amateurs, but placed regulation under the authority of a “technical radio committee,” which would have a member from each “department of government,” instead of laying out such regulations explicitly in the bill itself. This would place governance of amateur activity in the hands of a committee without public hearings or other recourse should they decide to regulate amateurs out of existence. Although the bill recognized amateur radio explicitly, it was still clearly unacceptable.

As fall arrived, fully ten months after the armistice, mounting impatience led ARRL to investigate the lack of action in Washington.[3] They discovered there was more to the issue than simply waiting for official peace to break out. Yet another proposed bill appeared, this one authorizing the Navy to use its stations for commercial purposes. At the same time, Navy Secretary Daniels wrote to both houses of congress asking them to further consider establishing a commission to study the *“radio problems,”* authorize the president to define wavelength bands for *“different classes of work,”* give the Navy *“monopoly over ship-to-shore and intercontinental radio,”* and authorize the Navy to *“use its stations commercially and assist companies in developing radio.”*

In response, the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs asked the Navy to draft legislation for its consideration, while in the House, the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries was also taking up the matter. The ARRL expressed alarm that there was no mention of amateur radio at all in this exchange, distrusting the Navy because of its previous attempts to eliminate amateur radio. And since the reopening was being delayed personally by the Secretary of the Navy with no stated reason given, the League suspected that they wanted to push through a bill before losing control under the current law.

This time, however, the Navy expressed sympathy for the amateurs and a desire to eliminate the distrust. While the League viewed the lack of any mention of amateur radio as nonthreatening per se, it took the position that such an omission would leave amateurs in legislative limbo and made it clear that any new bill must explicitly define amateur radio’s status. The Office of Naval Communications reacted by inviting the League to express its views of how amateur radio ought to be “recognized in the new law.” The Board of Direction would formulate a response and arrange for League representation at the congressional hearings.

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There was still no lifting of the transmitting ban in sight. Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, assured the League that he would personally “radio Mr. Daniels” about it — not telephone, telegraph or write him, mind you — and amateurs might hope to know their status soon. Warner commented that, *“The whole proposition is so basically unjust, so uncalled for, that we do not believe it will long obtain. This seems to be an entirely different matter from the question of a Navy monopoly on commercial radio, and we see no reason why we should be compelled to await the ratification of the treaty — an act that from present appearances might be judged to be several months off.”* Members were urged to appeal to their representatives.

Across the border in Canada the ban had already been lifted on 1 May and lots of activity was starting up there. Canadian hams were regulated in wavelength according to their proximity to a government station (50 meters if within 5 miles, 100 meters within 25 miles, 150 meters within 75 miles) and a half kilowatt maximum primary (transformer input) power. Before the war, Canadian three-letter call signs starting with X were issued, but now they would begin with numbers as they were in the US. A correspondent reported in *QST* that when war had broken out and the ban went into effect, the police in Canada took the additional step of confiscating essential parts of amateur stations.

Ham Radio History: Naval Maneuvers *by Chris Codella, W2PA*

(continued from page 5)

Hams had reacted by actively trying to hand over comparatively worthless substitutions — such as an old loading coil — to avoid confiscation, believing they would otherwise never again see their parts.[(4)]

"Daniels Only Knows" was the answer to why hams in the US were not yet "opened up" and back on the air, according to an October editorial.[(5)] It was another jab at the Secretary of the Navy who was the only person standing between amateurs and their transmitters. The ARRL managed to get a resolution introduced in congress requesting the secretary to provide reasons why the ban had not been lifted.

In The Operating Department, Smith took his own shot at Daniels, calling the continued, reasonless ban *"autocratic,"* and *"un-American."* And in *Strays*, a one-line entry poked, *"Ain't nature wonderful? Just look at Seck Daniels."*

Even The Old Man got a word in. "*Not so Rotten*" was his compliment for the author of an article about nonsynchronous spark gaps in the September issue. T.O.M. bade him to "live long and prosper," nearly 50 years before Spock would trademark the phrase.[(6)] He extolled the virtues of his own rotary gap, "Old Betsy," never having seen a better set, but now thought this one might have her beat. He ended with his own jab at the Navy for being late in lifting the ban. "Don't our folks know the war is over?" he asked, suggesting *"Somebody send a postal to the Navy and let them know it was all over months ago. I am an American and I want my liberty the same as the Canadians have theirs."*

H. C. Gawler, the New England Radio Inspector, wrote to answer a question he'd received from "droves of Amateurs" — specifically, "What's the future of amateur radio?" He first expressed belief that amateurs would be largely self-regulating.[(7)]

Amateurs who had left for the war as boys were returning as men, expecting to be operating a more sophisticated set of gear with a more sophisticated

way of thinking about radio and operating. He used *"wooden"* to describe the old childish ways and *"bakelite"* for the modern: *"Are these men, having done their bit with bakelite sets going back to the wooden sets of their childhood in the radio game? No, they are not! They are going to have bakelite amateur radio activity. Wooden operators, wooden apparatus, and anything else wooden in the game, will either be taboo, or else be made to look like the real thing, and the kids of yesterday will accomplish these results by their influence much better than the laws would."*

While it would be surprising today, it was not unusual to find a government official, in this case Gawler, writing a letter to *QST* to address amateurs while also joining as a member. He well remembered the response of volunteers when the war first began, and believed that only by effective organization could amateurs be of service. The government was also wiser now as a result of this and amateurs therefore should not worry about what it would do in the years ahead. His advice was to organize and improve. The government could not afford to do without the amateurs.

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de W2PA

(1) "Navy Starts Amateur Tests," QST, August 1919, pg11 (Note: this appears to be missing in the QST archive, thus no link appears here. ARRL has been notified of the omission.)
(2) "The Lid," Editorial, QST, August 1919, 13.
(3) "The Amateur Situation," QST, September 1919, 5.
(4) "Our Canadian Cousins," Radio Communications by the Amateurs, QST, September 1919, 27.
(5) "Daniels Only Knows," Editorial, QST, October 1919, 11.
(6) The Old Man, "Not So Rotten," QST, October 1919, 7.
(7) H. C. Gawler, "Communications by the Amateurs," QST, October 1919, 26.

(Next issue: Liberty - The ban on operating is lifted)

(Are you enjoying this series? Please let us know. Send your comments to tchamnews@gmail.com*.)*

ARRL Southeastern Assistant Director—Jeff Beals W4AW (SK)

It is with great sadness that we report the passing of Jeff Beals, W4AW (SK). Jeff was first elected as Vice Director for the ARRL Southeastern Division in 2009 and then again in 2022.

Jeff was active with the ARRL Field Organization since the late 70s. In the Southern Florida Section he served as the Section Manager, Assistant Section Manager, Affiliated Club Coordinator, Section Membership Coordinator, Technical Coordinator and Technical Specialist.

First licensed in the early 60s as WN2OUK at age 12 in Long Beach, Long Island, NY, he was active with the local 5 Towns Radio Club and Nassau County AREC/RACES. He even had a 2 meter radio on his Bicycle. Jeff held an Amateur Extra Class license and FCC First Class Radiotelephone license (now called a GROL).

Jeff's service with amateur emergency communications included serving as Section Emergency Coordinator for the Southern Florida Section, Assistant SEC, District Emergency Coordinator for the Gold Coast District, Emergency Coordinator and County RACES Officer for Lee and Palm Beach Counties and member of the ARRL National Emergency Response Planning Committee. He was certified at all 3 levels of ARRL ARECC, EC-015, EC-016 and advanced FEMA training. He received State of Florida commendations for service with Hurricanes Andrew and Katrina. He deployed to Hurricanes Frances, Jean, Wilma, Matthew & Irma.

Jeff was a life member of Quarter Century Wireless Association (QCWA). He served as Secretary/Treasurer of the Palm Beach Chapter 111 since 1999 and as a member of the National Board of Directors and Historian. He was a member of the Highlands, Edison, Everglades & Citrus Chapters of QCWA. He was elected Vice President of QCWA in 2023.

Jeff was a life member of the ARRL, OOTC and AWA and a Fellow of the Radio Club of America. Jeff was past President of the Fort Myers and West Palm Beach ARCs and a member of the Wellington RC, Port St. Lucie ARA, Florida Contest Group, FL East Coast DX Club and life member of the Fort Myers ARC, West Palm Beach ARC, Gold Coast ARA and Martin County ARA. He held membership in the ARRL A-1 Operator Club, Old Timers Club & Royal Order of the Wouff Hong. He also was named " Ham of the Year " by the West Palm Beach ARC. He was a CE and VE with the ARRL and W5YI VECs, and VE with the Laurel VEC.

His personal tribute to the fathers of electronic communications are memorials to Major Edwin H. Armstrong and Philo T. Farnsworth and as trustee of the call signs for their pioneering FM and TV stations. His other interests include collecting and restoring classic radios, traveling to hamfests, antique cars and radio-TV history.

Professionally, He was the communications supervisor in SE Florida for the State of Florida Forestry Service. He was also a licensed insurance adjuster in the State of Florida and previously, a licensed insurance broker in New York State. He also owned a taxi company in Long Island.

Jeff's XYL, Myra, K3PGH is retired and they split their time between residences in Lake Placid & Royal Palm Beach, FL. They also volunteered at many amateur radio events throughout the year. Jeff dedicated his life to community service and Amateur Radio.

His presence will always be with us. He will be deeply missed. Rest in Peace, W4AW.

POTA with Dick, K4NJ & Chris, KQ4GGA

*Dick, K4NJ and Chris, KQ4GGA discuss POTA at a PSLARA meeting*

[TCHN is excited to have Dick, K4NJ and Chris, KQ4G-GA, his frequent operating partner share their POTA activities. Dick and Chris have activated many local and regional parks. If you need help getting started, you can find their email addresses on QRZ. They are always ready to answer your POTA questions.]

Dick, K4NJ's POTA Journal

I recently did a POTA activation at the Blue Cypress, State Conservation Area, US-8338.
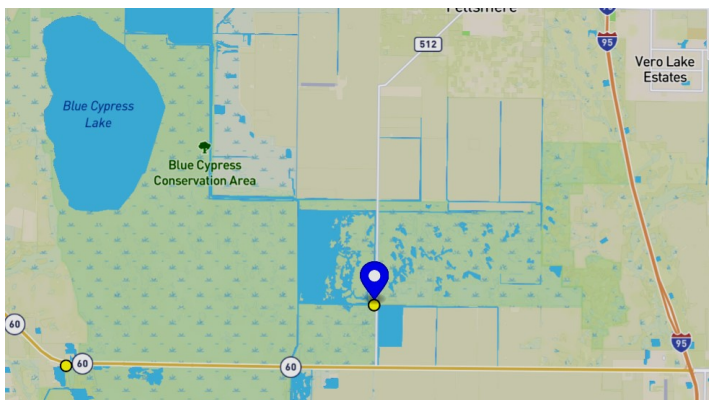
And also at the Fort Drum Marsh State Conservation Area, US-8348.
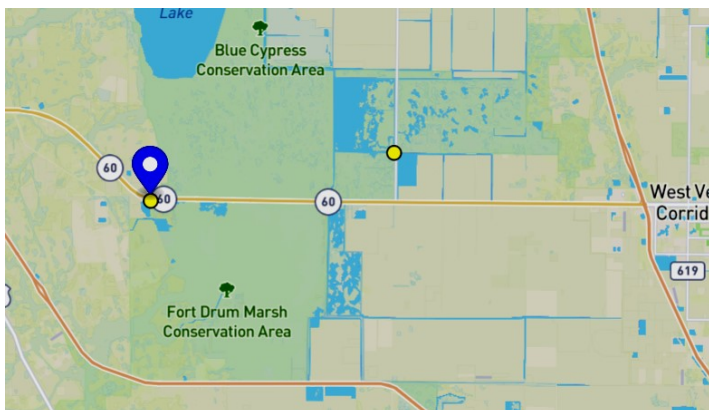
Both are located just off route 60 west of I-95. I operated both on the same day. What a hoot! Blue Cypress was just OK, but after about 20 minutes transmitting at Drum Marsh, I saw largemouth bass jumping out of the water about 75 feet away from the pavilion where I was operating. I am now going to get a little collapsible, spinning rod and reel and keep it in my trunk with my antennas for my next visit..

Sometimes, parks are in very remote areas with virtually no cell service. I use my cell phone for the "HAMRS" portable logging program because it works with my Mac laptop, as well as Windows PCs, Ubuntu and Raspbian operating systems. When I find cell service to be sketchy, I bungee my phone to my antenna mast. With this trick, the phone can often pick up another bar or two, which really helps.

I like to log on the laptop because I can download the ADI file to POTA, QRZ, and LoTW with just a couple of clicks. I hate to use pencil and paper. Just call me the lazy hamster.

Cheerio, Dick
73, K4NJ

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Parks on the Air® Hunter Guide

Parks on the Air® Hunter Guide written by K8ZRY is a definitive guide aimed to help hams wishing to learn about POTA and how to make successful activations.

If you are new to POTA style operating and don't have access to an experienced POTA activator such as Dick or Chris, the guide will be very beneficial, covering every aspect of POTA activations.

Operating POTA is a fun experience. If you have limited ham operating opportunities at your residence, POT can be just what you need.

Try it and you will be hooked!

HF & DX Group Notes

The HF & DX Group continues to meet monthly. Our most recent meeting was held on August 9, 2024 at the Bob Evans restaurant in Saint Lucie West.

A nice crowd showed up for the meeting and all reported having a good time. The restaurant staff saw to it that our coffee cups were kept full, and everyone enjoyed a hearty breakfast.

Logs were passed around and recent DX conquests discussed. Some colorful QSL cards were also displayed. Logs and cards certainly prove the treasure Coast area has some prolific DX chasers.

There was much discussion about the systems outage at ARRL and the impacts it was having not only on DXers, but also the ham community in general.

As of this writing in late August, QSO processing by Logbook of The World is back in service, but the processing of awards and certificates is still not happening.

One area ham impacted by this is Bruce, W8HW. Bruce recently achieved DXCC on his tenth band. Unfortunately, due to the outage his application for the 10-band DXCC recognition is still pending after many months. The group congratulates Bruce, W8HW, on this milestone achievement. Way to go!

Solar conditions are good. DXpeditions are continuing. Be sure to watch your favorite spotting networks to see who is on the air. There will be some good fish to catch in the coming months. Make sure you stay radio-active.

Upcoming Meetings

September 13, October 11, and November 8 - all at 9:00 AM. Location: Bob Evans restaurant, 1830 SW Fountainview Blvd, St. Lucie West.

Meetings are informal. Come and join us.

(Note: You will be responsible for purchasing your own breakfast. The restaurant allows us to meet in their space. Please show them respect by ordering something.)

Short Takes

Electronic Calculator for everyday use: [Online Conversion calculators by Digikey](#)

Close-field testing for every project stage: [https://www.emcstandards.co.uk/close-field-testing-for-every-project-stage](#)

Basics of Near Field RF Probes: E-Field & H-Field

- How to Use: [https://youtu.be/ctynv2klT6Q](#)

Tiny SA (spectrum analyzer): [https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PL5ZELMM2x-seNkwVBtyAG00uZevwWUdVIg](#)

Amateur Radio Technology Portal: [https://www.arrl.org/tech-portal](#)

EmComm-Training.org™

Tutorials: [https://www.emcomm-training.org/utorials.html](#)

A Morse Code Trainer using the Koch method: [https://www.g4fon.net/CW%20Trainer2.php](#)

Demystifying Transformers, Baluns and Ununs: [https://blog.mini circuits.com/demystifying-transformers-baluns-and-ununs/](#)

Email & Chat Groups

(Note: some groups may require registration.)

The new ICOM IC-7760 HF / 6M transceiver: [https://groups.io/g/IC-7760](#)

A group about js8call: [https://js8call.groups.io/g/main](#)

See an interesting web site or group? Tell us about it. Send link to [tchamnews@ gmail.com](#)

A QSO Log Sheet for Portable Operating - "Retro Style"

Hams have no shortage of computer technology and software applications including logging available in their ham shacks. When operating portable, such as POTA, SOTA, IOTA, etc. some hams pack a laptop or tablet for logging, or might even use a cellular phone logging application. In the true spirit of operating in the field, why not use a paper log? Below is what I use for my ultra-portable field operating. ***Go Retro!***

AMATEUR RADIO QSO LOGGING SHEET FOR:_____ LOCATION:_____

Station	Date	Time (UTC)		Frequency	Mode	Grid	Report		QTH	Notes
		Start	Stop				Sent	Rcvd		

Using JS8CALL with Winlink for Net Check-ins: Tips & Tricks

JS8Call is a software application using the **JS8** Digital Mode. It provides weak signal keyboard to keyboard messaging to Amateur Radio Operators.

JS8Call is an *experiment* to test the feasibility of a digital mode with the robustness of FT8, combined with a messaging and network protocol layer for weak signal *communication* on HF, using a keyboard messaging style interface. It is not designed for any specific purpose other than connecting amateur radio operators who are operating under weak signal conditions. JS8Call is heavily inspired by *WSJT-X* and *Fldigi*. It would not exist without the hard work and dedication of many developers in the amateur radio community.

You can view a presentation of JS8Call by Jordan Sherer: https://youtu.be/mZKhVcFOIjY

JS8Call is a derivative of the WSJT-X application, restructured and redesigned for message passing using a custom FT8 modulation called JS8. It is not supported by, nor endorsed by, the WSJT-X development group. While the WSJT-X group maintains copyright over the original work and code, JS8Call is a derivative work licensed under, and in accordance with, the terms of the GPLv3 license. The source code modifications are public and can be found in the *JS8Call* branch of this repository: https://bitbucket.org/widefido/js8call/

JS8Call is, and will always be, *open source* and *free* software (free as in beer and free as in speech.) Do with it what you like, for the sum of exactly $0.

JS8Call comes in a variety of builds:
. Desktop Linux (64-bit x86_64, deb)
. Desktop Linux (32-bit i386, deb)
. Raspbian Stretch (armv7, deb)
. Windows 10 (win32_64)
. Windows 10 is the only officially supported Windows OS at this time. The application has been confirmed to work all the way back to Windows XP.
. Mac OSX 10.11+ (x86_64)

JS8CALL FL Winlink Net Check-in Tips & Tricks

1. In JS8CALL click in the upper frequency window. (If you are not already on the 40m select 7.078.)

2. In the right-hand box, right click and select "Add Call or Group"

3. Add the following @FLWLNET and close.

4. To check for a direct connect with N3MEL
a. In the lower center box type the following: N3MEL SNR? <enter>
b. If there is a direct link you should receive an SNR report back from N3MEL

5. If you receive a report back, then
a. In the same lower center box type the following: N3MEL MSG YOUR NAME, YOUR TOWN, YOUR STATE <enter>
b. If successful you should receive an ACK back from N3MEL

6. If the option above does not work, then try this:
a. Type the following in the lower center box: @ALLCALL QUERY CALL N3MEL? <enter>
b. If any stations have heard N3MEL they will report back the SNR and how long ago. Look for the station with the best SNR and the most recently heard time.
c. Now in the lower center box type the call of the station you would like to relay through to N3MEL. The syntax is: W4AKH>N3MEL>YOUR NAME, YOUR TOWN, YOUR STATE <enter> (Substitute W4AKH for the hearing station).
d. This check-in will take a bit longer to complete but you should receive an ACK if successful.

Glenn/N3MEL

https://w4akh.net/docs/45.D.pdf

Many thanks to Don, W4DES for informing us about JS8CALL's ability to work with WINLINK.

News Updates of Interest

[Editor: While the ARRL systems outage may be resolved by the time this Fall Treasure Coast Ham Newsletter is published, this recent update provides a clear indication that problems still exist for the ARRL well after Logbook of The World was deemed to be restored and functional for use.]

As of this date, August 26, 2024, some ARRL systems associated with Logbook of The World are still offline. Here are the most recent updates.

The following is from an update dated 8/20/24:

"Aug 20, 2024: ARRL Service Disruption - Current estimated DXCC System restoration has been extended - more files affected by Cyber Attack require attention! —

To all Award participants: UPDATE - Current estimated DXCC System restoration has been extended (date uncertain) - more files need attention (files affected by Cyber Attack)

The ARRL Awards System has (3) flow processes: One process is Logbook; one process is Paper Applications by Mail; and the last process bring Logbook and Paper Applications together in a Master DXCC Processing System. At present, while the Logbook program is now allowing customers to submit/complete Award applications online (this began about July 1st), the Master DXCC Processing System remains offline, therefore we are not yet able to fully complete final processing of any DXCC applications at this time. As soon as the Master DXCC Processing System is back on line, we can then finish the final processing of Paper or Logbook applications received.

Worked All States (WAS) applications, endorsement stickers and certificates are able to be processed and certificates are able to be printed and mailed, as they do not flow through the Master DXCC Processing System.

VUCC applications are being processed and

completed, certificates and endorsement stickers are being mailed.

Please also note that the "Online DXCC" application system is not yet operational - it too is tied to the Master DXCC Processing System currently offline.

Future updates regarding Awards processing will be posted here, and will be available from the ARRL website under the ARRL Systems Service Disruption header at http://www.arrl.org/ news/arrl-systems-service-disruption

Thank you for your continued patience and understanding."

And we have this update dated 8/22/24:

"Work is continuing to return the DXCC systems to service. DXCC award processing, including the "Online DXCC" application system, is unavailable at this time. While all DXCC user data is secure and unaffected, we have taken the precautionary measure of keeping the service offline until we can ensure the security and integrity of our networks.

As previously reported, Worked All States (WAS) applications are being processed. WAS certificates and endorsement stickers are being mailed.

VUCC applications are being processed, and VUCC certificates and endorsement stickers are being mailed.

Thank you for your continued patience and understanding."

Status is certainly going to change in the coming days. Watch the ARRL web site for updates.

And be sure to read see the ARRL letter to members elsewhere is this issue for details concerning the cause of the outage.

Remote Antenna Switch *by Ed , K1AP*

[Editor: At our August HF and DX Group Breakfast (meets the 2nd Friday of each month, 9am at Bob Evans, Port St Lucie), Ed, K1AP gave a talk on a Remote Antenna Switch he designed and built. While there are many remote antenna switches available, Ed's design offers great simplicity and low cost.]

It is not uncommon for a HF ham station to have an inverted V or another type of antenna hanging off a branch on a tall tree or tower. This antenna may be feed with 450 ohm ladder line directly to the station's antenna tuner where it is connected to a internal 4:1 balun.

Another approach (which is shown in the attach pictures) is to feed the 450 ohm ladder line to a 4:1 balun at the base of the tree or tower. The balun is then connected to 50 ohm coax which is run into the station's tuner.

A few years ago, I wanted to add a second inverted V antenna to improve the radiation pattern in another direction. What most hams will do is to add the antenna to another branch or to the opposite side of the tower. Before I had a chance to install the second antenna I saw an article for an antenna that had the capability of operating in four directions, plus it had gain. The article indicated some sort of remote antenna switch (relay box) was used for the antenna. The following is what I implemented.


Please note: this remote antenna switch (junction box) may use one relay which can be used for a second inverted V antenna or another antenna type.

At the antenna are two relays mounted in a junction box that connects four legs of the antenna,

thus giving me 4 antennas, each with different radiation patterns. The remote antenna switch is a 4x4x4 PVC junction box. Inside the junction box are two heavy duty DPDT relays. Heavy duty relays are because I run a KW at times. Also please note, most mechanical relays come as a double pole The relays are controlled by a three conductor cable. Since the relay is a Double Pole, I
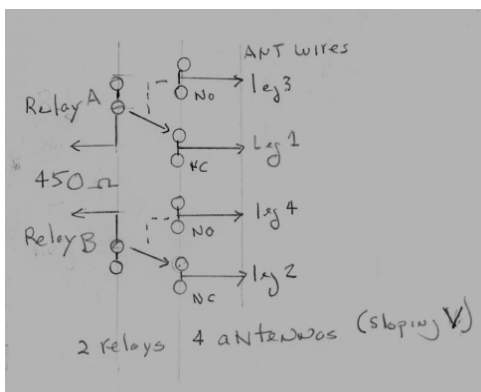
connected each single pole in the relay to each other, thus increasing the power capability. The cable is connected to a plastic junction box at the base of the tree, along with a 4:1 balun for the ladder line.

This allowed me to bury the cable and coax run to my station. Also, this enabled me to drop the remote antenna switch and its antenna legs for inspection and to change the antenna legs lengths, feedline or the control cable if needed. I recommend (because this is Florida) to lower the remote antenna switch (and its antenna legs) at least once a year for an inspection.
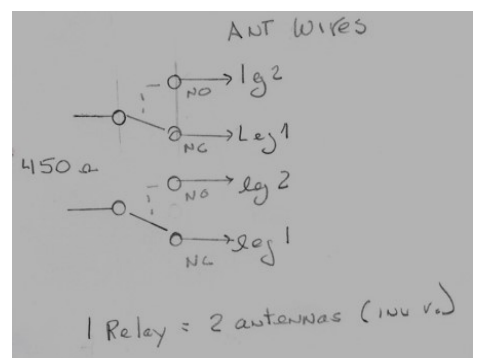
Remote Antenna Switch *by Ed , K1AP*

(continued from pg 13) At the station is a control console which allows me to select the direction of the radiation pattern. The 12-volt relays have decoupling capacitors (.01uf) and also at the directional control console. I have over a 150-foot run for the control cable, and there has not been a problem. Before installation, check with an ohm meter that the various antennas are connected to the remote antenna switch correctly.

Does the antenna work? I am four countries short of being number 1 on the ARRL Honor Roll. For example, I worked the Jarvis, N5J station on all HF bands (except 60m) on CW, SSB on 10M, and FT8 on two bands. Before describing in detail the remote antenna switch etc. let me give the antenna details. You will need an antenna tuner because the SWR is not flat in the various directions. The antenna is good regarding SWR across the bands and can be adjusted to 1:0 via the antenna tuner.

* * * * *

Sloping V Beams & Antenna Information
. Multiple V Beams, L. Colvin, QST, Aug 1956, pages 28-29
. A four wire steerable V beam (sloping) for 10 through 40 meters by Sam Moore NX5Z, QST, March 2011, pages 30-33, or The ARRL Antenna Book, Edition 3, Chapter 13-5. Its the same as the article as above.
. Half Rhombic antenna, J.H. Mullaney, Capt. W4HGU, QST Jan 1946 pages 28-31

Commercial Version Information
1. Buxcomm: http://www.radiomanual.info/schemi/ ACC_antenna/Buxcomm_3555-STV_user.pdf

2. Tentech: http://www.radiomanual.info/schemi/ ACC_antenna/Ten-Tec_3402_3403_user.pdf

[Note: If the antenna is used without the termination resisters, a figure 8 pattern can be achieved.]

Ed, K1AP

13 Colonies Special Event

The 13 Colonies Special Event was this past July. Whether you work all the colonies and bonus stations or just a few, it's a fun event for hams. Did you participate? Many did based on the amount of activity on the bands. Historically, my preferred 13 Colonies operating modes are FT8 and FT4. These modes enable quick QSOs, especially FT4.

I have not had great success using SSB to work colony stations. First, is the absolute chaos of operating similar to working that rare DX everyone wants. Secondly, trying to compete with the big guns using their directional gain antennas and high power means my little signal gets lost in the noise. While many hams do succeed with SSB, it can take persistence, or maybe just plain luck.

For last year's event I was able to make 4 contacts using CW without too much effort. I thought, how about all CW this year? Time to find out.

Checking the spotting sites I was surprised to see more than a few 13 Colonies operators using CW split. Of course there were digital operators, but they seemed less than in previous years.

I turned on my Xiegu x6100 radio and set it for split. Next I switched to a 20m 13 Colonies station and listened as the operator sent his CQ. After the initial flurry of responses, I sent my call sign and signal report info. Several tries later, I heard him reply. That's when a "LID" started sending on my transmit frequency. I found this operating behavior over and over during the event. Experienced CW hams are good operators, but the LIDs need to learn etiquette and better operating procedures.

I worked all 13 Colonies and two bonus stations, WM3PEN and TM13COL. Unfortunately, most contacts were digital but I was able to get a few CWs. Try as I might, the UK bonus station was a non-starter. The station always seemed to be working Japan, Russia or elsewhere. *"C'est la vie."*

We hope to include 13 Colony QSL cards and Certificates from our readers in our winter issue. If you would like to see your certificate or QSL cards published in the newsletter please send scans to our email: tchamnews@gmail.com.

[Editor: We are now halfway through the 2024 Hurricane season. So far so good, but conditions look ripe for a busier second half. Be prepared. Remember, knowledge and preparation are important tools.]

The Florida Division of Emergency Management plans for and responds to both natural and man-made disasters ranging from floods and hurricanes to incidents involving hazardous materials or nuclear power. The Division prepares and implements a statewide Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan, and routinely conducts exercises to test state and county emergency response capabilities.

Leading the profession in prepared and resilient communities, the Division is the state's liaison to federal and local agencies on emergencies of all kinds. Division staff members provide technical assistance to local governments as they prepare emergency plans and procedures, as well as conduct emergency operations training for state and local governmental agencies with the mission of coordinating, collaborating and communicating with all community stakeholders for a more resilient Florida.

The Division maintains the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) in Tallahassee. It serves as the communications and command center for reporting emergencies and coordinating state response activities alongside county emergency officials. Additionally, the Division operates the State Warning Point, an emergency communications center staffed 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. The division has a web service: [RSS 5 Day Weather Outlook](#) for all citizens.
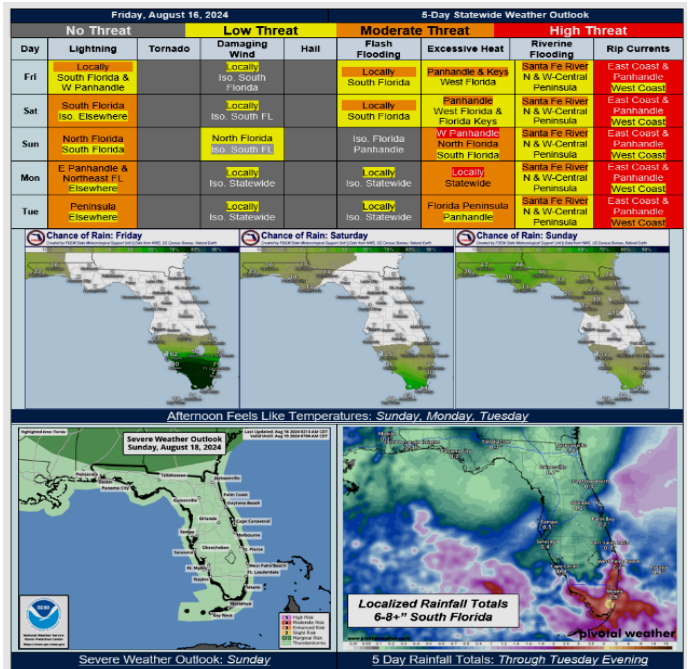
National Amateur Radio Emergency Frequencies

Emergency communications networks in North / Central / South America and the Caribbean are encouraged to establish their operations within 20 kHz +/- of these frequencies (kHz): 3750 or 3985 LSB; 7060, 7240, or 7290 LSB; 14300 USB; 18160 USB; 21360 USB.

Maritime Mobile Service Net (and others):
14300 kHz USB ([mmsn.org](#))
Hurricane Watch Net:
14325 kHz USB ([hwn.org](#))
National Hurricane Center (during hurricanes):
14325 USB (day/primary); 7268 LSB (night & alternate)
Caribbean: 3815 LSB; North FL: 3950 LSB; South FL: 3940 LSB

IRLP Node: 9219; Alternate Node: 9508 or 9123
EchoLink Conference: "WX-TALK" Node 7203
EchoLink Alternate Conference: "VKEMCOMM"
[w4ehw.fiu.edu/wx4nhc-contact.html](#)

Amateur Radio Calling Frequencies (MHz)
80 Meters: 3.885 AM
40 Meters: 7.290 AM
20 Meters: 14.286 AM
6 Meters: 50.125 SSB; 52.525, 52.540 FM Simplex
6 Meters: 50.620 Digital (packet)
2 Meters: 144.200 SSB; 146.520 FM Simplex
1.25 Meters: 222.100 CW/SSB
70 Centimeters: 432.100 CW/SSB
70 Centimeters: 446.000 FM Simplex
33 Centimeters: 902.100, 903.100 CW/SSB
33 Centimeters: 927.500 FM Simplex
23 Centimeters: 1294.500 FM Simplex
23 Centimeters: 1296.100 CW/SSB
FM amateur calling frequencies use carrier squelch. A mixture of digital modes or mixed modes could be found locally (P25, NDXN, DMR, D-Star, etc.).

Source: [National Interoperability Field Operations Guide Version 2.01 MARCH 2022](#)

JetStream - An Online School for Weather

[Editor: In these times of uncertain climate and cataclysmic weather events, the National Weather Service has created Jetstream, an online weather school to educate and inform citizens.]

* * * * *

National Weather Service Background

Understanding weather has been critical since the earliest beginnings of our country. Our founding fathers knew the importance of observing weather. Early on weather observation networks were created and expanded across the country. While meteorological instruments had existed for many years, it was the telegraph that was largely responsible for the advancement of operational meteorology during the 19th century. With the advent of the telegraph, weather observations from distant points could be "rapidly" collected, plotted and analyzed at one location.
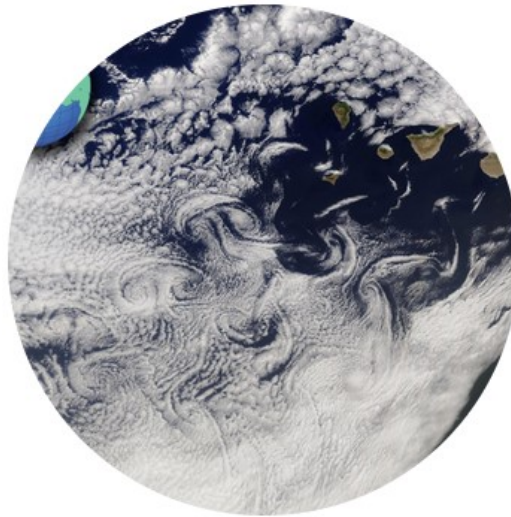
In 1902 the Marconi Company started broadcasting Weather Bureau (as known before 1970) forecasts by wireless telegraphy to Cunard Line steamers. The steamship SS New York transmitted the first wireless weather report by ship in 1905.

Over time the National Weather Service has disseminated accurate and timely weather and water information. They understand that weather information can help people, agricultural interests, and local and state governments prepare and manage upcoming weather events and their after effects.

* * * * *

JetStream Online School for Weather was created by the National Weather Service to teach interested citizens, educators and emergency managers about weather and its effects on our country. The online school was designed to teach the aspects and very real dangers of our changing atmosphere and how it will effect our future of our world.

JetStream Online School for Weather is organized by subject matter. Starting with global and large-scale weather patterns, the school has lessons on air masses, wind patterns, cloud formations, thunderstorms, lightning, hail, damaging winds, tornados, tropical storms, cyclones, and flooding.

The National Weather Service created JetStream school materials to include to the widest extent possible many in-depth weather and related topics. The in-depth topics are further enhanced with learning lessons.

In-depth topics include the atmosphere, oceans, global weather impacts, type of clouds, the upper air flow impacts and associated charts, synoptic meteorology, description of weather and climate satellites in use, Doppler radar and how it is used, tropical weather patterns, thunderstorms and lightning, derechos and tsunamis

JetStream's "Learning Lessons" take the school participant further by expanding the topics with more educational information. The learning lessons include: the Atmosphere, Ocean, Global Circulations, Clouds, Upper Air Charts, Synoptic Meteorology, Thunderstorms, Lightning and Tropical Weather.

* * * * *

Many emergency communication oriented hams participate in Skywarn storm spotter training offered by the National Weather Service on a regular basis. The storm spotter training covers a number of weather topics. For us in South Florida it also includes tropical cyclones.

The JetStream Online School for Weather however will take your understanding of weather to a whole new level.

Thanks to Don, W4DES for suggesting this school.

CW Bingo

The hardest part to get started, for me.. is listening. Listening on the air is harder than listening to something computer generated. So in light of that fact, some LICW instructors suggested I get familiar with common words so they sound like a word, and not individual letters - I took that to heart. I felt it would be a good idea to create a custom CW bingo card, so as to make a game out of recognizing common phrases on the air. Basically I would mark each item as I hear it. I am going to give that a try and see if it helps me a bit. When I mark each item, I will generate a new card and start over. The website I used was https://www.classtools.net/bingo/. I will give it a try this week and see how it goes. Just an idea, but maybe it might help another CW newbie besides me. I've attached my first card to this post. Bryan, KI5HAV via Groups.IO

CW BINGO

CPY	RST	QRZ	CUAGN	ANT
FB	GM/GA/GE	HR/HW	QTH	599/5NN
73	CALL	FREE	NR	OK
NAME	RIG	SKCC	FER	UR
TNX	WX	TU	CPY	RST

Created using the bingo card generator at www.classtools.net

The Frugal Ham

I've had an assortment of ham radios. My Novice station was a Heathkit Comanche receiver and Knightkit T60 transmitter. After a ham said he heard my CW on his home stereo a few blocks away, I decided a change was needed and sold the T60 for a homebrew 813 transmitter. Unlike the T60, the 813 transmitter was designed well and had no harmonics.

Took a break from ham radio in the Navy as a communications technician. Near the end of my enlistment I got the ham radio bug again and bought a Heathkit DX-20 transmitter from a ham on base. After getting home I appropriated my parent's old shortwave receiver, a HQ-129X and got on the air. A while later wanting something more modern I built a Heathkit HW-7. An HW-101 followed and finally an HW-9A as Heathkit was ending their kit business.

I still periodically build QRP radios from kits but like many hams I've moved on to ICOM, Kenwood and Yaesu commercial radios.

Recently, a ham friend gave me his Yaesu FT-1000. He had upgraded to a FT-5000 sometime ago and the FT-1000 went unused for a 3 or 4 years. The receiver was not working, but transmitter was ok. He had the manuals including the Technical Supplement which included alignment procedures, parts lists, pictorial board diagrams, schematics for each board, plus wiring diagrams and high level flow charts.

The FT-1000 has almost a cult following with hams since its introduction in the late 1980s. Yaesu updated the radio several times until it ceased production around 2006. Many hams still use the FT-1000/D and later versions on a regular basis.

To start my troubleshooting quest I read the Technical Supplement cover to cover. I also investigated the Internet. YouTube had many videos from hams, although none exactly fit the dead receiver issue. I read of several choke points: the T/R SPDT reed relay and PIN switching diodes used throughout the radio. I contacted Yaesu support in California and was told no troubleshooting suggestions or parts

were available. It would be my ship unless I chose to have it repaired by an independent technician. Not the path I planned to take.

Armed with information, my first step was to attach a dummy load to the antenna connector and turn on the radio. I heard an audio thump. The radio did not go into transmit. A good sign. I went through each band checking for power out. Next I checked the radio receiver controls and switches. I switched to the secondary receiver and heard lots of audio, but no signals. The AF unit was probably ok.

Experienced techs will know what stages to check based on what they observe. For me with mediocre troubleshooting skills, going stage by stage made more sense. It can be more time consuming, but will rule out stages in a more logical manner.

I removed the case covers and looked for burnt components. Using my DVM, I checked for continuity between the antenna connector and T/R relay. Next I traced the signal on the RF board and found a PIN diode that went to ground. It crumbled when touched. Will need to fix before more tracing.

At this point I had a decision to make, do DVM checking on the RF unit or use RF signal tracing. My EICO 324 RF Signal Generator had not been used for many years, so I began looking for a replacement. Found a function generator for $50. The description said it could do multiple RF waveforms and modulation, so I ordered it. After it arrived, I realized while it could do a lot, it was not going to be the right solution. I went to plan C, my TinySA spectrum analyzer.

The TinySA includes a signal generator with modulation. Next decision was how to trace the RF signal through the RF unit. An RF/AF signal tracer seemed best. I could also use my scope, but would need an RF demodulator probe. I got sticker shock with the prices of old Heathkit, EICO, etc. tracers on eBay. Then just by luck I found a kit from BD Electronics. Their tracer included an RF/AF probe all for $35. Perfect for my primary tracing needs.

With everything in hand my next steps are to start tracing the RF and succeeding stages to see where the receive signals hit a road block. Next issue I will continue with my troubleshooting efforts.

Stay tuned, the Frugal Ham.

Protect Yourself in the Digital Age

[Editor: With the ARRL LoTW and website hack still fresh on our minds, we feel it is important to remind our readers of how important it is to protect their personal information and the technology they use.

This is even more so with the announcement that 2.9 billion records were potentially stolen from Jerico Pictures, Inc. dba National Public Data ("NPD"). According to a recent class action lawsuit filed against NPD, it is alleged to have failed to properly secure and safeguard records of sensitive personally identifiable information that it collected and maintained as part of its regular business practices.

The potentially stolen sensitive information includes, but may not be limited to: full names; current and past addresses; Social Security numbers; information about parents, siblings, and other relatives (including some who have been deceased for nearly 20 years); and/or other personal information. The records potentially stolen included non-public information sources.]

Identity theft is when your personal information is stolen, typically for economic gain. Internet fraud is committed by using internet services, such as email or websites, to defraud victims or otherwise take advantage of them.

Fortunately, you can help to overcome these threats by taking the following measures to protect yourself:

Destroy or secure financial records.
- Sign your credit cards with "Photo ID Required" in lieu of your name.
- Regularly check financial statements for unfamiliar transactions.

- When ordering checks, have your initials printed on them in lieu of your full name so a thief will not know how to sign them.
- Do not carry your Social Security or Medicare card in your purse or wallet.
- Do not use your Social Security number as a permanent username or login ID for internet access to any account.
- When disclosing personal data, such as your Social Security number, credit card information, or passwords, do so only on secure websites that start with "https://". The "s" in https:// means that it is a secured site.
- Change your account login credentials periodically or use long, complex passwords. Complex passwords are longer and include numbers, capital letters, and symbols.
  - Weak password example: ILikeFlorida
  - Strong password example: iLikeSUNNYFloridaAL@t159!

If you have determined that your online account has been compromised or fraud has been attempted, change your login credentials immediately.

Beware of imposter emails and texts. Cybercriminals send fake emails or texts that are meant to scare you into giving them your private information.

When in doubt, take extra steps to verify the sender. Do not click any suspicious links in emails or texts.   *Source: State of Florida Division of Retirement*

And don't forget your cellular phone…………

ARRL Service Disruption Explained

[Editor: This update was shared with ARRL members via email on August 21, 2024. It provides previously undisclosed details concerning the system outages experienced earlier this year.]

ARRL IT Security Incident - Report to Members

Sometime in early May 2024, ARRL's systems network was compromised by threat actors (TAs) using information they had purchased on the dark web. The TAs accessed headquarters on-site systems and most cloud-based systems. They used a wide variety of payloads affecting everything from desktops and laptops to Windows-based and Linux-based servers. Despite the wide variety of target configurations, the TAs seemed to have a payload that would host and execute encryption or deletion of network-based IT assets, as well as launch demands for a ransom payment, for every system.

This serious incident was an act of organized crime. The highly coordinated and executed attack took place during the early morning hours of May 15. That morning, as staff arrived, it was immediately apparent that ARRL had become the victim of an extensive and sophisticated ransomware attack. The FBI categorized the attack as "unique" as they had not seen this level of sophistication among the many other attacks, they have experience with. Within 3 hours a crisis management team had been constructed of ARRL management, an outside vendor with extensive resources and experience in the ransomware recovery space, attorneys experienced with managing the legal aspects of the attack including interfacing with the authorities, and our insurance carrier. The authorities were contacted immediately as was the ARRL President.

The ransom demands by the TAs, in exchange for access to their decryption tools, were exorbitant. It was clear they didn't know, and didn't care, that they had attacked a small 501(c)(3) organization with limited resources. Their ransom demands were dramatically weakened by the fact that they did not have access to any compromising data. It was also clear that they believed ARRL had extensive insurance coverage that would cover a multi-million-dollar ransom payment. After days of tense negotiation and brinkmanship, ARRL agreed to pay a $1 million ransom. That payment, along with the cost of restoration, has been largely covered by our insurance policy.

From the start of the incident, the ARRL board met weekly using a continuing special board meeting for full progress reports and to offer assistance. In the first few meetings there were significant details to cover, and the board was thoughtfully engaged, asked important questions, and was fully supportive of the team at HQ to keep the restoration efforts moving. Member updates were posted to a single page on the website and were posted across the internet in many forums and groups. ARRL worked closely with professionals deeply experienced in ransomware matters on every post. It is important to understand that the TAs had ARRL under a magnifying glass while we were negotiating. Based on the expert advice we were being given, we could not publicly communicate anything informative, useful, or potentially antagonistic to the TAs during this time frame.

Today, most systems have been restored or are waiting for interfaces to come back online to interconnect them. While we have been in restoration mode, we have also been working to simplify the infrastructure to the extent possible. We anticipate that it may take another month or two to complete restoration under the new infrastructure guidelines and new standards.

Most ARRL member benefits remained operational during the attack. One that wasn't was Logbook of The World (LoTW), which is one of our most popular member benefits. LoTW data was not impacted by the attack and once the environment was ready to again permit public access to ARRL network-based servers, we returned LoTW into service. The fact that LoTW took less than 4 days to get through a backlog that at times exceeded over 60,000 logs was outstanding.

The board at the ARRL Second Board Meeting in July voted to approve a new committee, the Information Technology Advisory Committee. This will be comprised of ARRL staff, board members with demonstrated experience in IT, and additional members from the IT industry who are currently employed as subject matter experts in a few areas. They will help analyze and advise on future steps to take with ARRL IT within the financial means available to the organization.

We thank you for your patience as we navigated our way through this. The emails of moral support and offers of IT expertise were well received by the team. Although we are not entirely out of the woods yet and are still working to restore minor servers that serve internal needs (such as various email services like bulk mail and some internal reflectors), we are happy with the progress that has been made and for the incredible dedication of staff and consultants who continue to work together to bring this incident to a successful conclusion.

Speech Compression

[Editor's note: Speech Compression has advantages, but also issues. In the article below Ralph - WD0EJA gives us the ins and outs of how to use it..]

Most modern radios offer speech compression. What is it doing? Does it help?

The circuits and testing of these can get quite involved. However, it is good to start by understanding the basics of what it is trying to accomplish.

Single side band modulation has a minor disadvantage. When using ssb, you have no power output from the transmitter when you are not saying anything. Therefore, the person receiving will hear the noise and interference as if you are not in contact. Keep in mind ssb is only a modulated radio frequency carrier. Much like a CW carrier, but not of a constant power level.

If you sent a CW signal at 100 watts and it is received at S7 and the noise level is S6, the signal will be detected clearly. If you drop the power to 25 watts and you are at S3, detection will be poor.

SSB is doing a similar thing, except that it is changing power levels with the change in your voice. If your voice peaks are at S7 and your voice lows are at S3, there will be difficulty copying clearly. So how can you make your voice more affective?

Compression

This could be likened to an audio amplifier that has a fast responding Automatic Level Control - ALC. It is like turning up the volume control when your voice modulation hits the softer part of your speech. Of course this happens quite fast.

This in turn, when modulating a ssb carrier, will produce power out that is higher during the soft part of your voice modulation. You are then raising the average power output of your signal.

The compressed audio is not distorted even though the ssb signal may be clipped to a degree. However, it is interesting that the ssb carrier can be clipped to some degree without hearing audio distortion.

Therefore, you can drive the ssb carrier a little harder and get higher audio enhancement at the receiver.

Most of the manufacturers do an excellent job with this. The audio from many ssb transmitters has a very natural quality and can be heard clearly even though the signal strength is just above the noise floor.

Can you mess it up?

Yep. Pushing the compression too far will result in audio that can be described as harsh. Increasing further will cause noticeable distortion. This will also result in a wider bandwidth of your signal, sometimes referred to as "Splatter." Then the stations next to you will call you names that your mother did not when you were born.

Some radios have a Processor. This is accomplishing a higher average power also, but is done at the carrier level of the transmitter. This technique may have a little more tolerance to clipping than compression, but caution is still advised to avoid splatter.

73, Ralph WD0EJA
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wd0eja@isotronantennas.com

* * * * *

[Ed: Ralph, WD0EJA has been designing and selling his antennas for over 4 decades. I have used several of them when I found myself in antenna challenging environments such as an HOA or portable operating.

Many hams believe bigger is better for antennas and there is some truth in their beliefs, but small resonant antennas can perform amazingly well. Just look at the amount of small transmitting loops (aka Mag loops) being sold today.

Try Googling "Isotron antennas." You may be surprised by the many positive reviews Ralph has received.]

Radio at War: Medal of Honor Recipents

[Editor: There is no higher award than the Medal of Honor. Several service members who trained and used radios have been awarded the Medal of Honor. Following are 3 recipients who displayed courage and valor. They gave their lives to our country.]

* * * * *

T/5 John J. Pinder Jr., US Army - WW2 Omaha Beach
Medal of Honor Action: June 6, 1944

On June 6, 1944, near Colleville-sur-Mer, France Pinder landed on the coast 100 yards offshore under enemy machine gun and artillery fire which caused severe casualties among the boatload. Carrying a vitally important radio, he struggled towards shore in waist-deep water. Only a few yards from his craft he was hit by enemy fire and was gravely wounded. Despite his wounds, he made it to the shore and delivered the radio. Pinder was wounded again while trying to establish radio communications on the beach. Though he was successful in his mission, he was mortally wounded after being struck by enemy fire a third time.

* * * * *

PFC John Kelly, US Marines - Korean War
Medal of Honor Action: May 28, 1952

For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty while serving as a radio operator of Company C, in action against enemy aggressor forces. With his platoon pinned down by a numerically superior enemy force employing intense mortar, artillery, small-arms and grenade fire, PFC Kelly requested permission to leave his radio in the care of another man and to participate in an assault on enemy key positions. Fearlessly charging forward in the face of a murderous hail of machine gun fire and hand grenades, he initiated a daring attack against a hostile strongpoint and personally neutralized the position, killing 2 of the enemy. Unyielding in the face of heavy odds, he continued forward and single-handedly assaulted a machine gun bunker. Although painfully wounded, he bravely charged the bunker and destroyed it, killing 3 of the enemy. Courageously continuing his 1-man assault, he again stormed forward in a valiant attempt to wipe out a third bunker and boldly delivered pointblank fire into the aperture of the hostile emplacement. Mortally wounded by enemy fire while carrying out this heroic action, PFC Kelly, by his great personal valor and aggressive fighting spirit, inspired his comrades to sweep on, overrun and secure the objective. His extraordinary heroism in the face of almost certain death reflects the highest credit upon himself and enhances the finest traditions of the U.S. Naval Service. He gallantly gave his life for his country.

* * * * *

PFC Douglas E. Dickey, US Marines – Vietnam
Medal of Honor Action: March 26, 1967

For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty while participating in Operation Beacon Hill 1, the 2d Platoon was engaged in a fierce battle with the Viet Cong at close-range in dense jungle foliage. PFC Dickey had come forward to replace a radio operator who had been wounded in this intense action and was being treated by a medical corpsman. Suddenly an enemy grenade landed in the midst of a group of marines, which included the wounded radio operator who was immobilized. Fully realizing the inevitable result of his actions, PFC Dickey, in a final valiant act, quickly and unhesitatingly threw himself upon the deadly grenade, absorbing with his body the full and complete force of the explosion. PFC Dickey's personal heroism, extraordinary valor and selfless courage saved a number of his comrades from certain injury and possible death at the cost of his own life. His actions reflected great credit upon himself, the Marine Corps, and the U.S. Naval Service. He gallantly gave his life for his country.

Upcoming Hamfests

10/19/2024
MARCIFEST 2024
Sponsor: Manatee Amateur Radio Club, Inc.
Location: Bradenton, FL
Info: https://manatee-arc.org/

11/23/2024
Flamingo Flea at U. of M.
Sponsor: Flamingo Net
Location: Coral Gables, FL
Info: http://FlamingoNet.8m.net

12/13/2024 - 12/14/2024
Tampa Bay Hamfest
Sponsor: Florida Gulf Coast Amateur Radio Council
Location: Plant City, FL
Info: http://www.fgcarc.org/

(Hamfests offer exhibits, forums and flea markets for Amateur Radio operators or hams.)

59th Annual Melbourne Hamfest
October 11-12 2023
Fri 1:00 PM - 7:00 PM, Sat 9:00 AM - 3:00 PM

Admission Tickets are ONLY $10 for Both Days
Talk-in on the 146.85 MHz Repeater
Melbourne Auditorium
625 E Hibiscus Blvd, Melbourne, FL 32901

Indoor Swap Tables & Outdoor Tailgate Area
ARRL Amateur License Exams
Hourly Door Prizes + Grand Prizes
https://pcars.org/wp/melbourne-hamfest-2024/

Amateur Radio Emergency Service® (ARES)

ARES members are licensed amateurs volunteering with local emergency management for communications duty when disaster strikes. All licensed amateurs are eligible for membership in ARES.

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The ARRL has created three Emergency Communication (EmComm) Courses to replace EC-001 and EC-016. The new courses are Basic, Intermediate and Advanced. According to the ARRL it was felt that the new courses would better serve students by allowing them to proceed at their own pace. The Basic and Intermediate courses are available now through the ARRL Learning Center (learn.arrl.org). The Advanced course will be released later this year.

The Basic EmComm Course has 3 modules and 11 topics including required prerequisites. The course is an overview of what you might expect in the more advanced courses. This course takes approximately 10 – 20 hours to complete.

The Intermediate EmComm Course has 6 modules and 30 topics and will provide basic knowledge and tools for any emergency communications volunteer.

The Advanced EmComm Course will be introduced later this year and will provide an in-depth overview of technical training and specific topics from digital communications to equipment design and deployment, as well as provide training discussion on programs you may experience while being activated during an event.

ARES® Emergency Coordinators (EC)

Indian River County
Bud Holman, WA4ASJ

Martin County
Brian Gibson, KN4YWW

St Lucie County
Paul Horner, W4ISZ

Okeechobee County
Jack Schwartz, KM4CRA

Get involved. Volunteer for ARES.

ARES® Resources
Download the ARES Manual [PDF]

Emergency Communications Training (ARRL)

(Send your ARES information to: tchamnews@gmail.com)

Welcome to the Treasure Coast Ham News
Monthly Meetings, Nets, and Events Calendar

Events, nets and meetings are shown by week of the month (i.e. 1st week, 2nd, week, 3rd, and 4th week.)
Should the month have a 5th week, refer to weekly nets as shown.

If you know of an event or meeting that would be of interest to Treasure Coast Hams, please let us know.
Direct any changes to: tchamnews@gmail.com.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1ST WEEK	TC R/T Net-8pm 146.775(-) (107.2) SKYWARN Net-9pm 146.775(-) (107.2)	Sunrise CW Net 7123mHz @ 1300UTC IRC Emer. Net-8pm 146.640(-) (107.2) MCARA R/T Net-8pm 145.150(-) (107.2) OARC Club Net-8pm 147.195(-) (100.0) PSLARA Board Mtg (check PSLARA.ORG)	Sunrise CW Net 7123mHz @ 1300UTC IRC ARES Net-7:30pm 145.130(-) (107.2) FPARC R/T Net-8pm 147.345(+) (107.2) D-Star Net-8:30pm 444.500(+5) Port B OARC ARES Net-8pm 147.195(-) (100.0)	Sunrise CW Net 7123mHz @ 1300UTC SLC ARES WinLink Wednesday's	Sunrise CW Net 7123mHz @ 1300UTC PSLARA R/T Net-7:30pm 146.995(-) (107.2) MCARA ARES-7:00pm 800 SE Monterey Rd Stuart, Fl VBARC Mtg-7:30pm Indian River Co. EOC 4226 43rd Av, Vero Bch	Sunrise CW Net 7123mHz @ 1300UTC	
2ND WEEK	TC R/T Net-8pm 146.775(-) (107.2) SKYWARN Net-9pm 146.775(-) (107.2)	Sunrise CW Net 7123mHz @ 1300UTC IRC Emer. Net-8pm 146.640(-) (107.2) MCARA R/T Net-8pm 145.150(-) (107.2) OARC Club Net-8pm 147.195(-) (100.0)	Sunrise CW Net 7123mHz @ 1300UTC IRC ARES Net-7:30pm 145.130(-) (107.2) FPARC R/T Net-8pm 147.345(+) (107.2) D-Star Net-8:30pm 444.500(+5) Port B	Sunrise CW Net 7123mHz @ 1300UTC FPARC Mtg-7:00pm Indian Rive State College Bldg R, Room 124 3212 Virginia Av, Ft Pierce SLC ARES WinLink Wednesday's	Sunrise CW Net 7123mHz @ 1300UTC PSLARA R/T Net-7:30pm 146.995(-) (107.2) Vero Beach ARC Mtg 7:30pm 4227 43rd Ave, Vero Beach	Sunrise CW Net 7123mHz @ 1300UTC	
3RD WEEK	TC R/T Net-8pm 146.775(-) (107.2) SKYWARN Net-9pm 146.775(-) (107.2)	Sunrise CW Net 7123mHz @ 1300UTC IRC Emer. Net-8pm 146.640(-) (107.2) MCARA R/T Net-8pm 145.150(-) (107.2) OARC Club Net-8pm 147.195(-) (100.0)	Sunrise CW Net 7123mHz @ 1300UTC IRC ARES Meeting 145.130(-) (107.2) FPARC R/T Net-8pm 147.345(+) (107.2) D-Star Net-8:30pm 444.500(+5) Port B	Sunrise CW Net 7123mHz @ 1300UTC SLC ARES WinLink Wednesday's SLC ARES -7pm Zoom Meeting	Sunrise CW Net 7123mHz @ 1300UTC Indian River Co. ARES 7pm - Indian River EOC 4256 43rd Av Vero Bch PSLARA R/T Net-7:30pm 146.995(-) (107.2)	Sunrise CW Net 7123mHz @ 1300UTC	
4TH WEEK	TC R/T Net-8pm 146.775(-) (107.2) SKYWARN Net-9pm 146.775(-) (107.2)	Sunrise CW Net 7123mHz @ 1300UTC IRC Emer. Net-8pm 146.640(-) (107.2) MCARA R/T Net-8pm 147.060(-) (107.2) OARC Club Net-8pm 147.195(-) (100.0)	Sunrise CW Net 7123mHz @ 1300UTC IRC ARES Net-7:30pm 145.130(-) (107.2) FPARC R/T Net-8pm 147.345(+) (107.2) D-Star Net-8:30pm 444.500(+5) Port B	Sunrise CW Net 7123mHz @ 1300UTC SLC ARES WinLink Wednesday's PSLARA Mtg-7pm 500 NW California Blvd Veteran's Resource Ctr PSL	Sunrise CW Net 7123mHz @ 1300UTC IRC ARES Mtg-IRCEOC PSLARA R/T Net-7:30pm 146.995(-) (107.2) MCARA Mtg-7pm 830 SE Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd, Stuart	Sunrise CW Net 7123mHz @ 1300UTC	

				R/T: Ragchew/Traders	R/T: Ragchew/Traders	R/T: Ragchew/Traders

TC: Treasure Coast
IRC: Indian River County   R/T: Ragchew/Traders   R/T: Ragchew/Traders   R/T: Ragchew/Traders
SLC: St. Lucie County   Emer.: Emergency   Emer.: Emergency   Emer.: Emergency
PSLARA: Port St. Lucie Amateur Radio Association (www.pslara.org)
FPARC: Ft. Pierce Amateur Radio Club (https://fparc.org/)
MCARA: Martin County Amateur Radio Association (https://mcaraweb.com/)
OARC: Okeechobee County Amateur Radio Club
VBARC: Vero Beach Amateur Radio Club (http://www.w4ot.com/)
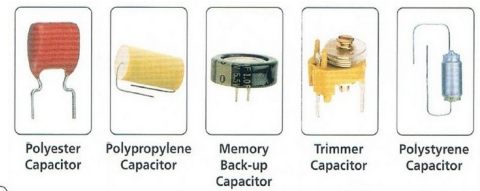
Capacitor Cross Referencing by Value and EIA#

Through the hole capacitors once had easy to understand value, tolerence, etc. markings. Today many capacitors use EIA# markings. The cross-reference chart below has EIA# markings. While EIA# markings should be consistent, that may not always be true. TRUST BUT VERIFY!

uF	nF	pF	EIA #
0.000001	0.001	1.0	1R0
0.0000012	0.0012	1.2	1R2
0.0000015	0.0015	1.5	1R5
0.0000018	0.0018	1.8	1R8
0.000002	0.002	2.0	2R0
0.0000022	0.0022	2.2	2R2
0.0000025	0.0025	2.5	2R5
0.0000027	0.0027	2.7	2R7
0.000003	0.003	3.0	3R0
0.0000033	0.0033	3.3	3R3
0.0000039	0.0039	3.9	3R9
0.000004	0.004	4.0	4R0
0.0000047	0.0047	4.7	4R7
0.000005	0.005	5.0	5R0
0.0000056	0.0056	5.6	5R6
0.000006	0.006	6.0	6R0
0.0000068	0.0068	6.8	6R8
0.000008	0.008	8.0	80
0.0000082	0.0082	8.2	82
0.00001	0.01	10	100
0.000012	0.012	12	120
0.000015	0.015	15	150
0.000018	0.018	18	180
0.00002	0.02	20	200
0.000022	0.022	22	220
0.000025	0.025	25	250
0.000027	0.027	27	270
0.00003	0.03	30	300
0.000033	0.033	33	330
0.000039	0.039	39	390
0.00004	0.04	40	400
0.000047	0.047	47	470
0.00005	0.05	50	500
0.000056	0.056	56	560
0.00006	0.06	60	600
0.000068	0.068	68	680
0.00007	0.07	70	700

uF	nF	pF	EIA #
0.00008	0.08	80	800
0.000082	0.082	82	820
0.0001	0.1	100	101
0.00012	0.12	120	121
0.00013	0.13	130	131
0.00015	0.15	150	151
0.00018	0.18	180	181
0.0002	0.2	200	201
0.00022	0.22	220	221
0.00025	0.25	250	251
0.00027	0.27	270	271
0.0003	0.3	300	301
0.00033	0.33	330	331
0.00039	0.39	390	391
0.0004	0.4	400	401
0.00047	0.47	470	471
0.0005	0.5	500	500
0.00056	0.56	560	561
0.0006	0.6	600	600
0.00068	0.68	680	681
0.0007	0.7	700	700
0.0008	0.8	750	751
0.0008	0.8	800	800
0.00082	0.82	820	821
0.001	1	1000	102
0.0012	1.2	1200	122
0.0015	1.5	1500	152
0.0018	1.8	1800	182
0.002	2	2000	202
0.0022	2.2	2200	222
0.0025	2.5	2500	252
0.002	2	2000	202
0.0027	2.7	2700	272
0.003	3	3000	302
0.0033	3.3	3300	332
0.0039	3.9	3900	392

uF	nF	pF	EIA #
0.004	4	4000	402
0.0047	4.7	4700	472
0.005	5	5000	502
0.0056	5.6	5600	562
0.0060	6	6000	602
0.0068	6.8	6800	682
0.007	7	7000	702
0.008	8	8000	802
0.0082	8.2	8200	822
0.01	10	10000	103
0.012	12	12000	123
0.015	15	15000	153
0.018	18	18000	183
0.02	20	20000	203
0.022	22	22000	223
0.025	25	25000	253
0.027	27	27000	273
0.030	30	30000	303
0.033	33	33000	333
0.039	39	39000	393
0.04	40	40000	403
0.047	47	47000	473
0.05	50	50000	503
0.056	56	56000	563
0.06	60	60000	603
0.068	68	68000	683
0.07	70	70000	703
0.08	80	80000	803
0.082	82	82000	823
0.10	100	100000	104
0.12	120	120000	124
0.15	150	150000	154
0.18	180	180000	184
0.20	200	200000	204
0.22	220	220000	224
0.25	250	250000	254
0.27	270	270000	274

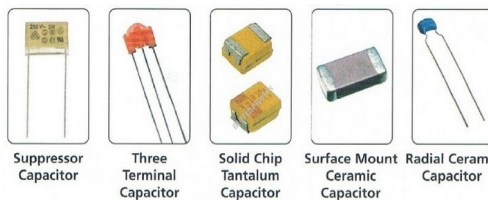| uF	nF	pF	EIA #
0.30	300	300000	304
0.33	330	330000	334
0.39	390	390000	394
0.40	400	400000	404
0.47	470	470000	474
0.50	500	500000	504
0.56	560	560000	564
0.60	600	600000	604
0.68	680	680000	684
0.70	700	700000	704
0.80	800	800000	804
0.82	820	820000	824
1	1000	1000000	105
1.5	1500	1500000	155
2	2000	2000000	205
2.2	2200	2200000	225
3	3000	3000000	305
3.3	3300	3300000	335
4	4000	4000000	405
4.7	4700	4700000	475
5	5000	5000000	505
6	6000	6000000	605
6.8	6800	6800000	686
10	10000	10000000	106
15	15000	15000000	156
20	20000	20000000	206
22	22000	22000000	226
33	33000	33000000	336
47	47000	47000000	476
68	68000	68000000	686
100	100000	100000000	107
330	330000	330000000	337
470	470000	470000000	477
680	680000	680000000	687

Capacitor Types

Aluminium Electrolytic Capacitor

PCB Mount Electrolytic Capacitor

Wired Ended Electrolytic Capacitor

Surface Mount Electrolytic Capacitor

Motor Run Capacitor

Suppressor Capacitor

Three Terminal Capacitor

Solid Chip Tantalum Capacitor

Surface Mount Ceramic Capacitor

Radial Ceramic Capacitor

Polyester Capacitor

Polypropylene Capacitor

Memory Back-up Capacitor

Trimmer Capacitor

Polystyrene Capacitor

marinenotes.blogspot.in

Treasure Coast Ham Doctors

FT8: New SuperFox Mode

Question - What is this new Super-Fox mode in WSJT-X?

Answer - SuperFox is a new mode that allows DXpeditions to make digital QSOs at rates higher than possible with previous versions of WSJT-X.

The SuperFox transmits on a bandwidth of 1512 Hz. This increased bandwidth allows it to send signal reports or RR73s to as many as nine SuperHounds simultaneously with no reduction in signal strength when doing so.

In addition, another new feature has been added. The SuperFox transmits a digital signature for validating authenticity. This signature allows the SuperHound to verify the legitimacy of the DXpedition station, thereby reducing or eliminating piracy.

We found some recently published Q&A's on the Internet that provide further SuperFox information.

Do I need special software for SuperFox/SuperHound?
Yes, both the SuperFox and SuperHound need to run WSJT-X version 2.7.0-rc6 or newer.

Do I need to set my receiver or transmitter to a certain bandwidth for SuperFox decoding?
No, as the SuperFox transmits a signal 1512 Hz wide, using the same settings as normal WSJT-X.

What software settings do I need to be a SuperFox or SuperHound?
For the SuperFox: In the Settings - Advanced tab of WSJT-X, select the Fox button, and check the SuperFox mode box. You also need to obtain a Key and fill in the Key field. (More detail on the Key field is below).

For the SuperHound: In the Settings - Advanced tab of WSJT-X, select the Hound button, and check the SuperFox mode box. No Key setting is needed.

In both cases a red SuperFox or SuperHound marker will be displayed in the lower center of the WSJT-X screen when the Settings window is closed.

Where will the SuperFox transmit?
Using a 1512 Hz bandwidth, the SuperFox will start at 750 Hz and go up to 2262 Hz.

Where should the SuperHound transmit?

A SuperHound may transmit anywhere from 200 Hz and up. Unlike old-style Fox and Hound operation, the SuperHound's frequency is not shifted down after being called.

Do I need to change the rig Split operation settings for SuperFox or SuperHound modes?
No, you can use the same Split settings as before. Fox may also use None, as no VFO shifting will be done.

Are there special SuperFox frequencies?
That's up to each DXpedition to decide. Expeditions should post their desired frequencies on web sites or live via a DX spotting network. SuperFox stations should never transmit on standard FT8 frequencies.

How will I know the SuperFox is not a pirate?
The SuperFox will transmit a digital signature which will be verified by the SuperHound when received. A displayed message will state the SuperFox's call sign has been verified. If no such message appears, the transmission is not verified.

Do I need special equipment to work a SuperFox?
No hardware changes are needed. Only your WSJT-X software needs to be upgraded.

How do I know the QSO is complete?
An RR73 message will be received. If you do not receive RR73 after repeatedly sending your R+ report, wait a few minutes and call again.

How do I recognize SuperFox mode vs regular FT8?
A normal FT8 signal is only 50 Hz wide; the SuperFox signal is 1512 Hz wide. The sequence of tones is markedly different, making it is easy to tell SuperFox from a normal FT8 signal.

Do I keep calling on every odd cycle until the SuperFox comes back to me?
This is difficult to answer. A Hound or SuperHound has no way to know where you are in the Queue or if you are in the Queue at all. Generally, it is suggested to continue calling until a reply is received.

Is old-style Fox/Hound Mode still available?
Yes, there are now three major FT8 sub-modes in WSJT-X: Normal FT8, Fox & Hound and SuperFox / SuperHound.

<p align="center">* * * * *</p>

The SuperFox mode has much potential. The increased bandwidth of Fox transmissions should make it easier than ever to complete a QSO with a DXpedition. And the digital signature feature should greatly reduce spoofing of rare DX entities by pirates.

Treasure Coast Ham News 2 meter and 70 centimeter Repeater Frequencies, WinLink RMS and Net Listings

The listings below are compiled from club websites, the Florida Amateur Spectrum Management Association (FASMA), FCC, and other sources. It is believed to be correct as of date of publication; however is not guaranteed. Please review and email us at tchamnews@gmail.com with your suggested corrections and additions.

Treasure Coast Ham News 2m & 70cm Repeater Frequencies, Winlink RMSs & Local Nets

Freq (input)	Freq (output)	Offset	Tone/Color Code	Call	Location	Sponsor	County	Use	Modes	Nets	Notes
144.5300	145.1300	-0.6 MHz	107.2 / 107.2	AB4AZ	Vero Beach South	Treasure Coasters Repeater Assoc.	Indian River	OPEN	FM Fusion WIRES-X	IRC ARES: Tues 7:30p	Coordinated by FASMA
144.9900	144.9900			K4WOF-10	Sebastian	J E Lineback	Indian River	OPEN	VARAFM / VARA FM Wide	Digipeat	
144.9900	144.9900			KG4ORQ-10	Vero Beach	David A Wheatley	Indian River	OPEN	VARAFM / VARA FM Wide	Digipeat	
145.3100	145.3100	-0.6 MHz	107.2 / 107.2	W4IRC	Vero Beach, Indian River Med. Ctr	Treasure Coasters Repeater Assoc.	Indian River	OPEN	FM Fusion		Coordinated by FASMA
145.4000	145.4000			WA4TCD	Not listed in Repeaterbook.com	James K. Davis, W2JKD	Indian River	OPEN	DSTAR	IRC D-Star Net: Tues 8:30p	Coordinated by FASMA
146.0400	146.6400	-0.6 MHz	107.2 / 107.2	W4PHJ	Vero Beach, North County	Treasure Coasters Repeater Assoc.	Indian River	OPEN	FM EchoLink Fusion	IRC Emergency Net: Mon 8p	Coordinated by FASMA
443.4100	443.4100			No Call	Vero Beach	From W4OT website	Indian River		P25		Not coordinated/listed by FASMA
443.7000	443.7000	+5 MHz		W4OT	Vero Beach	VBARC (Craig P Jerome, K4CPJ)	Indian River	OPEN	FM		Coordinated by FASMA
444.3250	444.3250			KJ4YZI	Vero Beach	VBARC (Craig P Jerome, K4CPJ)	Indian River		DMR		Coordinated by FASMA
444.3500	444.3500	+5 MHz	CC1, BrandMeister	W4JEA	Sebastian	Craig P Jerome, K4CPJ	Indian River	OPEN	DMR EchoLink		Coordinated by FASMA as KJ4YZI
444.3750	444.3750	+5 MHz	107.2	WB4HIS	Sebastian	WB4HIS	Indian River	OPEN	FM (SARNET node)		Not coordinated/listed by FASMA
444.8500	444.8500	+5 MHz	107.2 / 107.2	KA4EPS	Vero Beach	AT&T ARA South Florida	Indian River	OPEN	FM AllStar		Coordinated by FASMA
447.6000	442.6000	+5 MHz	CC1 NAC 293	KB1YBB	Vero Beach	Craig P Jerome, K4CPJ	Indian River	OPEN	DMR EchoLink P-25		Coordinated by FASMA
145.5500	145.1500	-0.6 MHz	107.2	WX4MC	Stuart, EOC	Martin Co ARES/RACES	Martin	OPEN	FM	MCARA R/T Net: Mon 8p	Coordinated by FASMA
144.8400	145.4400	-0.6 MHz	Module C	KB4DD	Stuart, EOC	Martin Co ARES/RACES	Martin	OPEN	D-Star		
144.9900	144.9900			WX4MC-10	Stuart	Martin County ARES EOC	Martin	OPEN	VARAFM / VARA FM Wide	Digipeat	
146.0250	146.6250	-0.6 MHz	110.9 / 110.9	W4JUP	Hobe Sound	Jupiter/Tequesta RG	Martin	OPEN	FM		Not coordinated/listed by FASMA
147.6600	147.0600	+0.6 MHz	107.2 / 107.2	K4ZK	Stuart, Martin Mem. Hosp. North	MCARA	Martin	OPEN	FM		Coordinated by FASMA
443.9000	443.9000	+5 MHz	107.2 / 107.2	N4PSK	Hobe Sound	N4PSK	Martin	OPEN	FM		
444.1500	444.1500	+5 MHz	107.2 / 107.2	KA3COZ	Stuart	KA3COZ	Martin	OPEN	FM (SARNET node)		Not coordinated/listed by FASMA
444.9000	444.9000	+5 MHz	CC7	WX4MC	Stuart, Stuart Public Services	Martin Co ARES/RACES	Martin	OPEN	DMR EchoLink		Coordinated by FASMA
444.9625	444.9625	+5 MHz	CC5	KF4LZA	Stuart, Allapatah Flats	KF4LZA	Martin	OPEN	DMR		Not coordinated/listed by FASMA
444.9750	444.9750	+5 MHz	CC1	N4IRS	Stuart	N4IRS	Martin	OPEN	DMR DSTAR Fusion		Coordinated by FASMA
147.6900	147.0900	+0.6 MHz	100.0 / 100.0	K4OKE	Okeechobee	Okeechobee ARC	Okeechobee	OPEN	FM		Not coordinated/listed by FASMA
147.7950	147.1950	+0.6 MHz	100	K4OKE	Okeechobee	Okeechobee ARC	Okeechobee	OPEN	FM	OARC Net: Mon 8p	Coordinated by FASMA
444.0500	444.0500	+5 MHz	100.0 / 100.0	K4OKE	Okeechobee	Okeechobee ARC	Okeechobee	OPEN	FM		Coordinated by FASMA
144.6700	145.2700	-0.6 MHz	151.4 / 151.4	W3IFI	Port St Lucie	W3IFI	Saint Lucie	OPEN	FM		Not coordinated/listed by FASMA
144.8400	145.4400	-0.6 MHz		KB4DD	Ft Pierce	Treasure Coaster Digital Group	Saint Lucie	OPEN	DSTAR		Coordinated by FASMA
144.9900	144.9900			W4SLC-10	Ft Pierce	St. Lucie County ARES EOC	Saint Lucie	OPEN	VARAFM / VARA FM Wide	Digipeat	
145.5300	145.5300			W4SLC-10	EOC (Midway Rd)	SLC ARES	Saint Lucie	OPEN	W4SLC-RMS	SLC ARES	
145.5300	145.5300			W4AKH-2	Ft Pierce (Rock Rd)	Ft Pierce	Saint Lucie	OPEN	W4AKH-4 RMS	FPARC	
146.3550	146.9550	-0.6 MHz	107.2 / 107.2	K4PSL	Port St Lucie, WAVW tower	PSLARA	Saint Lucie	OPEN	FM Echolink Fusion	PSLARA R/T Net: Thurs 7:30p	Coordinated by FASMA
146.7750	146.7750	-0.6 MHz	107.2 / 107.2	AF4CN	Ft Pierce	St Lucie Repeater Assoc	Saint Lucie	OPEN	FM	Treasure Coast R/T: Sun 8p	Coordinated by FASMA
147.0150	147.6150	+0.6 MHz	107.2	W4SLC	Port St Lucie, SLC *	St Lucie Co. Public Safety ARES	Saint Lucie	OPEN	FM		Coordinated by FASMA
147.3450	147.3450	+0.6 MHz	107.2 / 107.2	W4AKH	Ft Pierce, WQCS-FM Tower	FPARC	Saint Lucie	OPEN	FM Echolink Fusion Wires-X	FPARC Net: Tues 8p	Coordinated by FASMA
147.8400	147.2400	+0.6 MHz	107.2 / 107.2	W4SLC	Ft Pierce, EOC	St Lucie Co. Public Safety ARES	Saint Lucie	OPEN	FM		Coordinated by FASMA
443.6500	443.6500	+5 MHz	107.2	K4PSL	Port St Lucie	PSLARA	Saint Lucie	OPEN	FM		Coordinated by FASMA
444.0000	444.0000	+5 MHz	CC1, Time slot 1	K4SRN	Port St Lucie	Kurt E. Ellmers, K4SRN	Saint Lucie	OPEN	FM DMR		Coordinated by FASMA as K4SRN
444.0750	444.0750				Ft Pierce		Saint Lucie	OPEN	Packet		
444.3500	444.3500	+5 MHz	141.3	KJ4YZI	Port St Lucie, Savanna Club	Craig P Jerome, K4CPJ	Saint Lucie	OPEN	FM		Coordinated by FASMA as KJ4YZI
444.5000	444.5000	+5 MHz		W4AKH	Ft Pierce	FPARC	Saint Lucie	OPEN	DSTAR	D-Star Net: Tues 8:30p	Coordinated by FASMA
444.6000	444.6000	+5 MHz	107.2	W4SLC	Ft Pierce	St Lucie Co. Public Safety ARES	Saint Lucie	OPEN	FM		Coordinated by FASMA
444.8000	444.8000	+5 MHz	CC1	W4AKH	Ft Pierce	FPARC	Saint Lucie	OPEN	DMR Echolink IRLP		Coordinated by FASMA
444.9875	444.9875	+5 MHz	CC14	KF4LZA	Ft Pierce	KF4LZA	Saint Lucie	OPEN	DMR		Not coordinated/listed by FASMA
445.7500	440.7500	+5 MHz	CC0	No Call	Port St Lucie		Saint Lucie	OPEN	DMR		Not coordinated/listed by FASMA
447.0000	442.0000	+5 MHz	107.2	W4SLC	Port St Lucie, SLC *	St Lucie Co. Public Safety ARES	Saint Lucie	OPEN	FM		Coordinated by FASMA
447.5750	442.5750	+5 MHz	110.9 / 110.9	W4RCC	Port St Lucie, St Lucie Med. Ctr	R. Conrad Clark, W4RCC	Saint Lucie	OPEN	FM		Coordinated by FASMA as W4RCC
448.4750	443.4750	+5 MHz	107.2	W4SLC	Port St Lucie, Port St. Lucie HS	St Lucie Co. Public Safety ARES	Saint Lucie	OPEN	FM		Coordinated by FASMA
144.2000	144.2000				Nationwide **	US Dept of Homeland Security	USA	OPEN	SSB	SSB Calling Frequency	
146.5200	146.5200				Nationwide **	US Dept of Homeland Security	USA	OPEN	FM Simplex	FM Simplex Calling Frequency	
222.1000	222.1000				Nationwide **	US Dept of Homeland Security	USA	OPEN	CW/SSB	CW/SSB Calling Frequency	
432.1000	432.1000				Nationwide **	US Dept of Homeland Security	USA	OPEN	CW/SSB	CW/SSB Calling Frequency	
446.0000	446.0000				Nationwide **	US Dept of Homeland Security	USA	OPEN	FM Simplex	FM Simplex Calling Frequency	

NOTES:

Repeater & Net information compiled from club pages, Repeaterbook.com, FASMA, & other sources. Believed to be correct, but is not guaranteed. To report an error, please email TCHN@gmail.com.

* This repeater was located at Cleveland Martin Health Tradition Medical Center. It relocated to the SLC West tower in the southern portion of the county.

FASMA is the Florida Amateur Spectrum Management Association, Inc. Formerly the Florida Repeater Council.

Repeater call signs are hyperlinked to Repeaterbook.com where applicable.

**These frequencies are not Public Safety. A valid Amateur Radio Operator License of the appropriate class is required in order to transmit on these frequencies.

FM amateur calling frequencies use carrier squelch. A mixture of digital modes or mixed modes could be found locally (P25, NDXN, DMR, etc.)
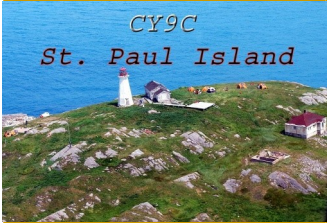
COMING DX OPPORTUNITIES

ST. PAUL ISLAND, CY9. Look for station CY9C to be active thru September 5. Date is tentative. Operating Super Fox mode on FT8. Stations must be running WSJT-X v2.7.0-rc6. Version 2.7.0-rc5 will not work. See web page for details.

EAST TIMOR, 4W. Alan, VK1AO will be on the air as 4W/VK1AO thru September 4. Will be operating fox & hound operation. See station's web site for operating tips.

FRENCH POLYNESIA, FO. Yann, F1SMB will be operating from the French Polynesian Islands as FO/F1SMB from August 15 to September 15. Listen for him on 40, 20, 17, 15, 10 and 6 meters using SSB and FT8.

GEORGIA, 4L. Stephane, F4JZW is QRV as 4L/F4JZW until September 30. Activity is on 80 to 6 meters. QSL via LoTW.

AMERICAN SAMOA, KH8. A group of operators will be QRV as KH8T from Tutuila Island, IOTA OC-045, from September 2 to 16. Activity will be on 80 to 10 meters, and possibly 160, 60 and 6 meters if propagation allows, using CW, SSB, and FT8, including SuperFox mode. QSL via M0URX.

MALDIVES, 8Q. Michele, IZ8PWN plans to be QRV as 8Q7WN from the Thudufushi Island resort, IOTA AS-013, from September 6 to 13. Activity will be holiday style on 40, 20, 17, 15, 12, and 10 meters using SSB and possibly FT8. QSL via I8KHC.

* * * * *

HA5AO AFRICAN TOUR 2024

Istvan, HA5AO, will be commencing a multi-stop African tour beginning in early September. Listen for the following stations:

ZIMBABWE, Z22. This will be Istvan's first stop on him African tour. He will be operating as Z22AO from September 3 to September 13.

ZAMBIA, 9J2. Istvan's second stop will be in Zambia, where he will be operating as 9J2AO from September 14 to September 23.

BOTSWANA, A25. Look for Istvan, HA5AO, to be on the air from Botswana, the third leg of his Africa 2024 tour. He will be operating as A25AO from September 24 to October 4.

NAMIBIA, V51. This will be the final stop on Istvan's Africa Tour 2024. He will be operating as V51/HA5AO from October 5 to October 14.

* * * * *

PITCAIRN ISLAND, VP6. Bill, G0VDE will be QRV as VP6WR from September 5 to 15. Activity will be on the HF bands. QSL via M0URX.

TANZANIA, 5H1. Vlad, OK2WX, will be active as 5h1WX from September 17 to October 8. For IOTA enthusiasts, he will be operating from Mafia Island (AF-054).

SOMALIA, 6O3. The 6O3T DXpedition originally postponed from February is now tentatively scheduled for September 9 to September 30 depending on the security situation. Somalia is a dangerous place, and safety of the 6O3T team members is most important. Watch for updates on your favorite spotter sites.

DX SPECIAL EVENT STATIONS

EAST MALAYSIA, 9M6. Special event station 9M61LS is QRV until September 16 to celebrate the 61st anniversary of Sabah's independence. QSL direct.

GIBRALTAR, ZB. Stations in Gibraltar can use the special ZG prefix from September 3 to 10 for Gibraltar's National Day celebrations. QSL via operators' instructions.

(Know of an upcoming DX station or Special Event? Send info to: tchamnews@gmail.com)

CY9C
St. Paul Island

Timor-Leste
4W/VK1AO   Alan McDonald
MANY THANKS AND BEST OF LUCK!

A25AO
Z22AO
V51/HA5AO   9J2AO
AFRICA TOUR
2024

6O3T
COMING SOON

From the weekly *ARRL DX Bulletin* and other sources. (**DX bulletin archives**)

Military, Veteran's Day & Pearl Harbor Remembrance

National POW MIA Recognition Day
Sep 18-Sep 22, 0000Z-2359Z
K4MIA PBSEC. 7.195 14.265 18.150 28.400. QSL: Michael Bald, 6758 Hall Blvd, Loxahatchee, FL 33470. National POW MIA Recognition Day is held on the 3rd Friday in September each year. This year it will be on September 20. The day was established to honor our prisoners of war & those who are still missing in action. This year K4MIA/ will be operating from multiple military ships. There will be 15 sister stations K4MIA/1 through K4MIA/8 in operation. Days listed above are primary days. Modes used will be SSB/CW/FM/digital modes/SSTV/Satellite & possible EME again. See QRZ (K4MIA) for information & this year's QSL card. Because of the volume of requests, you MUST SEND SASE to get QSL.

Sep 20, 1800Z-2100Z N3TAL
American Legion Post 275 A.R.T. 7.275 Mhz (+/-) LSB. QSL: American Legion Post 275 Amateur Radio Team, 8201 Martin Luther King Jr Hwy, Lanham, MD 20706. N3TAL275@gmail.com or www.qrz.com/db/n3tal

US Coast Guard Auxiliary 85th Anniversary
The United States Coast Guard Auxiliary is the volunteer component of the U.S. Coast Guard. www.cgaux.org
Sep 14-Sep 15, 0900Z-0500Z, W1H KB1QXJ. 7.250, 14.285, 21.300, 18.150. QSL: Bill Hopwood, P.O. Box 272, Elkins, NH 03233.
Sep 14-Sep 15, 0000Z-2359Z, N1A 28.493, 14.300, 7.190. QSL: Paul G. Sadeck, 90 Doctor Braley Road, East Freetown, MA 02717.
Sep 14-Sep 15, 1415Z-1515Z, N2S 14.310, 7.250, 18.200. Certificate: Mike Slepian, 12 Continental Lane, Marlton, NJ 08053. Operating from historic "shack" at Coast Guard station built in 1890.
Sep 14-Sep 15, 1600Z-2359Z, N6A United States Coast Guard Auxiliary. 14330, 14065, 18160, 18075. QSL: Edward Little, 19816 Ridge Manor Way, Yorba Linda, CA 92886.
Sep 14-Sep 15, 0000Z-2359Z, K4D USCGAD 7, Division 15. 7.074, 14.074, 14.080, 21.074. Certificate: Melissa Frank, 6854 W. Holiday St, Homosassa, FL 34446. melissa.frank09@yahoo.com
Sep 14-Sep 15, 1400Z-2300Z, N4A USCGAD 15, District 07. 14.250, 21.350, 28.350, 7.250. QSL: D Thomas, 4515 N Loquat Pt, Crystal River, FL 34428-5946. solutionsdebra@gmail.com
Sep 14-Sep 15, 1422Z-1412Z, W4CQF Citrus Co. ARC. 14.280, 21.280. QSL: N4DXI, Po Box 947, Inglis Fl 34449 on Sep 14-15, 2024. n4dxi@aol.com

US Navy Birthday 10/13/1775
Oct 12, 1600Z-2300Z, NI6IW USS Midway Museum Ship. 7.250, 14.320, 14.070. PSK31, DSTAR on Papa system repeaters. QSL: USS Midway Museum Ship COMEDTRA, 910 N Harbor Drive, San Diego, CA 92101. www.qrz.com/db/ni6iw

Yorktown Battle
Oct 19, 1400Z-2000Z, K4RC Williamsburg Area ARC. 7.265, 14.265. Certificate/QSL: QSL Manager, WAARC, PO Box 1470, Williamsburg, VA 23187. Celebrating the 243rd anniversary of the British surrender to American & French forces under Gen. George Washington. Virginia Historic Triangle certificate available for contacting Jamestown, Williamsburg, & Yorktown Stations. Do not need to contact stations in the same calendar year for a Certificate. Send QSO info from the three stations to qslmgr@k4rc.net.

Operation Able Archer '83
Commemorating the 1983 Cold War Able Archer Exercise.
Nov 2-Nov 16, 0001Z-2359Z, W9A W9AFB. 14.250. Certificate/QSL: Scott Grams, General Delivery, Salem, WI 53168. See W9A QRZ page for operating times, modes, & additional details: https://www.qrz.com/db/w9a

Nov 2-Nov 16, 0001Z-2359Z, W0A KF0NWQ. 14.250. Certificate: Tyler Sandberg, General Delivery, Lincoln, NE 68512. See W0A QRZ page for operating times, modes, & additional details. https://www.qrz.com/db/W0A

Air Force MARS 76th Special Event
Nov 5-Nov 11, 0500Z-0459Z, KB2UNZ Air Force MARS. 14.325.00, 7.210.00, 3.890.00, 28.350.00. Certificate: Chief Air Force MARS FOA ACC CCC, 203 W. Losey St, Bldg 1700, Scott AFB, IL 62225. 80-6m in General Class portion and Technician Class portion 10m using SSB, CW & digital modes. https://community.apan.org/wg/afmars/air-force-mars-76th-special-event

Commemorating Veterans Day (11/11/1919)
USMC Birthday (11/10/1715)
Nov 6, 1700Z-2359Z, NI6IW USS Midway Museum Ship. 7.250, 14.320, 14.070. PSK31, DSTAR on Papa system repeaters. QSL: USS Midway Museum Ship COMEDTRA, 910 N Harbor Drive, San Diego, 0CA 92101. www.qrz.com/db/ni6iw

Nov 11, 1500Z-2000Z, KA4TAL Horry Post 111 The American Legion ARC. 14.255 7.264 14.275 7.185. Certificate: Henry Chinery, President. E-certificate only, email talarc.ka4tal@gmail.com.
Nov 11, 1800Z-2100Z, N3TAL American Legion Post 275. 7.275 MHz +/- LSB. QSL: Amer Legion Post 275, 8201 Martin Luther King Jr Hwy, Lanham, MD 20706. www.qrz.com/db/n3tal

Route 66 On The Air
Sep 7—Sep 15
0700Z-1559Z W6Q

Citrus Belt Amateur Radio. 28.366, 14.266, 146.970, 443.300. QSL: Mike Huedepohl, 3532 Raymond Ave., Brookfield, IL 60513. We will be operating HF, CW. SSB,FT8 & FM. w6jbt.org

Sep 7-Sep 15
0000Z-2359Z
K9ONA

Six Meter Club Chicago. 28.366. QSL: Mike Huedepohl, 3532 Raymond Ave., Brookfield, IL 60513. https://www.k9ona.com

9-11 Remembering Our Heroes
Sep 8-Sep 12, 0000Z-0000Z, K4A. Alabama Contest Group/WA1FCN. 7040, 14040, 21040, 28040. Certificate & QSL: Robert Sarnecki NF7D, 591 Deer Run RD, Alabaster 35007, OT. Certificate for 3 QSOs on 3 bands any mode/band combination. wa1fcn@charter.net or https://alabamacontestgroup.org

100th Anniversary
Ontario Provincial Air Service
Sep 1-Sep 30, 0000Z-2359Z, CG3CBHC Algoma ARC. 14.074, 7.074. Certificate: Dave Rowlinson, 315 Old Garden River Rd, Sault Ste Marie, ON P6B 5A7, Canada. Most activity is September 21/22 for Canadian Bushplane Heritage Centre (bushplane.com) - Certificates. www.aarclub.ca

Commemorating Danbury Railway Museum's 30th Anniversary & First Responders Day
Sep 7, 1400Z-2000Z, W2MNR / W1QI Metro-North Railroad ARA (W2MNR) & Candlewood ARA (W1QI). 7.235, 14.235; other frequencies as conditions permit. PDF certificate, available on request. www.cararadioclub.org

Blue Ridge Bonanza
Sep 8, 1300Z-2100Z, W4CA Roanoke Valley ARC. 7.265, 14.265. QSL: Roanoke Valley ARC, P.O. Box 2002, Roanoke, VA 24009. 20/40m along the Blue Ridge Parkway. For frequencies & QSL card info: https://blueridgebonanza.info

Baltimore Defenders Day
Sep 14, 1300Z-2100Z, K3S Nuclear Ship Savannah ARC. 7.1, 14.1, 21.1, 28.1. QSL: K3LU, 980 Patuxent Rd, Odenton, MD 21113. SSB/CW aboard N/S Savannah. Info on QRZ.com. www.qrz.com/db/k3s

Celebrating Arthur Collins' Birthday
Sep 14, 1400Z-1800Z, W0CXX Collins ARC. 14.263 MHz. QSL: Brice AntonJensen, 1110 Lyndhurst Dr, Hiawatha, IA 52233. https://www.qrz.com/db/W0CXX

Fred Harvey House Museum on the Air
Sep 14, 1400Z-2000Z, KS0LV Pilot Knob ARC. 14.303, 21.361, 28.355. Also FT8/JS8Call. QSL: Steve Rice, 6850 Deer Ridge Dr, Shawnee, KS 66226. https://pkarc.org

Highest Point in Arkansas
Sep 14-Sep 15, 1400Z-1700Z, W5NX Bella Vista RC. 14.040, 14.260, 7.040, 7.260. QSL: Don Banta, 3407 Diana Street, Springdale, AR 72764. Mount Magazine is highest point in Arkansas. https://www.qrz.com/db/W5NX for QSL. https://bellavistaradioclub.org

The Ohio S.U. Farm Science Review
Sep 17-Sep 19, 1200Z-2000Z, K8A Madison County ARC. 7.275, 14.320, 28.320. QSL: MCARC, 4665 Lilly Chapel Opossum Rd, London, OH 43140. QSL cards with SASE. mcarcoh.org

Villa Rica Gold Rush
Sep 21, 1230Z-1930Z, W4G West Georgia ARS. 15, 20, 40, 80 meters; CW SSB digital. Certificate available from website. www.wgars.com

22nd Annual Padre Pio Festival
Sep 22, 0000Z-2359Z, NJ2KC New Jersey Knights of Columbus ARC. 14.250, 7.250, 18.140, 21.350. Certificate/QSL: Thomas M. Perrotti, N2JIE, 785 Vineland Ave, Bridgeton, NJ 08302-4822. NJ2KC.org

Nekoosa Giant Pumpkin Fest 2024
Oct 4-Oct 7, 0000Z-2359Z, N9P Wood Co. ARES/RACES/AUXC. 7.210, 14.260, 3.910, 21.410. QSL: N9P Special Event, c/o Michael Krohn, W9BBF, 5421 Madison Circle, Wisconsin Rapids, WI 54494. w9wca.aresraces@gmail.com or https://www.facebook.com/WoodCoARESRACES

Wooly Worm Celebration
Oct 18-Oct 19, 1600Z-2000Z, W4W Kingsport ARC. 7.187, 14.240 MHz. Certificate: John Williams, 303 Autumn Creek Lane, Johnson City, TN 37615. jrwilliams37620@gmail.com

Lester Dent - Doc Savage
Oct 19-Oct 21, 1400Z-0600Z, W0D Macon Co. ARC. 28.400, 14.280, 7.250, 3.950. Certificate & QSL: Dale Bagley, K0KY, 1402 Eastern Dr, Macon, MO 63552. https://www.maconcountymissouriarc.org/

1st Transatlantic Ham Radio QSO (1923)
Nov 16, 1400Z-2200Z, K3S Nuclear Ship Savannah ARC. 7.1, 14.1, 21.1, 28.1. QSL: K3LU, 980 Patuxent Rd, Odenton, MD 21113. SSB/CW aboard N/S Savannah. QRZ.com or www.qrz.com/db/k3s

Wright Brothers First Flight
Dec 17, 1400Z-2100Z, W8W Bellbrook ARC (BARC). 7.217, 14.317, 21.317. All bands, all modes. WrightFlight-BARC, E-certificate only. Email: WrightFlight@bellbrookarc.org. https://bellbrookarc.org/wp

Winter Olivia Digital Mode QSO Party
Dec 25-Dec 31, 0000Z-2359Z, NW7US Olivia Digital DXers Club. 14.071, 7.071, 21.071, 28.121. Certificate: Tomas Hood, PO Box 110, Fayetteville, OH 45118. https://OliviaDigitalMode.org

For more info see ARRL and Internet sources.

Ham Humor

The Vanity Call Sign Saga

After waiting far too long, I finally decided to apply for a vanity call sign. I went to the FCC's website and dutifully filled in the form. I got all the way to the part where the data is submitted, and then a screen appeared asking for payment.

At that point, I realized there were a couple call sign options I had not listed and decided to back out and start over. No problem, I thought, since the page explicitly stated that no submissions would be processed without accompanying payment.

So I started over and submitted a form with the additional vanity call sign options, then completed the credit card payment screen. All seemed well. Silly me, I forgot this was a Government entity.

About two weeks later I received a message stating that my application had been rejected because it was a duplicate filing.

The following day I received another message stating my application was rejected because payment was not received within the required timeframe.

I contacted the FCC. They told me the application that I paid for was rejected because it was received during the time the first was waiting for payment. That made it a duplicate application. The first one expired for non-payment and was also rejected.

The FCC happily kept my filing fee. I requested they they process my application or refund my filing fee. It has been three weeks now, and still no word.

I am really looking forward to retirement and having my health care handled by the Feds as well.

(from www.rfcafe.com)

Let's Wrap Things Up With A Few "Daffi-nitions"

Dummy Load -- A measure of the stress exerted on a tower by a ham who climbs the tower without a safety belt.

"IMOKINCALLBK" -- An expression used in a CW QSO, to say: "you send me your QSL card first, turkey, and then I'll send you mine".

QRP -- Restricting final input power to the transmitter to anything less than 500 watts, on 20 meters.

(from the Portland Amateur Radio Club web site)

About TCHN - Who / What We Are (and are not)

Treasure Coast Club News

Port St. Lucie Amateur Radio Association
Meetings are held monthly throughout the year. The next meeting is September 25 at the Veterans' Center at IRSC, Saint Lucie West. Check the club web site for details.

Upcoming activities include a club picnic on October 19th beginning at 10:00 AM at Veterans Park at Rivergate on Veteran's Memorial Parkway. See the club web site for details.

Later in October, the club will be participating in the Indian River Lagoon Science Festival on October 26 from 10:00 AM to 3:00 PM. The festival will be held at Veterans Memorial Park, 600 N Indian River Drive, Fort Pierce, FL. More information is available on the Science Festival web site.

PSLARA encourages all to drop in at their next meeting. And be sure to bring a friend. Visitors are always welcome.

Martin County Amateur Radio Association
MCARA serves the Martin County, FL amateur radio community and ARES. MCARA holds weekly Rag Chew nets, ARES nets and in-person / ZOOM meetings. Please click the ZOOM link on their web site.

MCARA sponsors the annual Stuart Hamfest, held yearly in March at the Martin County Fairgrounds. Area hams owe MCARA a big **THANK YOU** for sponsoring this event every year. All are looking forward to the next event in 2025. Hope to see you there!

Fort Pierce Amateur Radio Club
The club's officers are: President - David, KG4ORQ, Vice-President - Kevin, W4KKW, Secretary - Pete, KD4SPW.

FPARC is a general purpose amateur radio club with a digital emphasis. The club meets on the 2nd Wednesday of the month on the Main Campus of Indian River State College in Fort Pierce. Meetings are usually held in building "R" room R-124. The next meeting will be held on September 11 at 7:00 PM. Additional information is available on the club's web site. Visitors are always welcome at Fort Pierce meetings. Come join us.

Vero Beach Amateur Radio Club
VBARC was formed in November, 1961 with a small number of local hams. Today the club has over 100 members and encompasses all of Indian River County. Visit their web site to learn more about the club. Join them on the Treasure Coast Net, 7.153Mhz every morning at 8:00am.

If you are interested in QRP, VBARC has operating events for you. See the club web site for details.

Okeechobee Amateur Radio Club
The club officers are: President/Treasurer - Mark, KF4EA; Vice President - Jack, KM4CRA; Secretary - Josh, K4JHI.

The Okeechobee Amateur Radio Club (OARC) is a general purpose amateur radio club. The club has been in existence over 30 years. For more information please contact Jack, KM4CRA.

OARC nets include: Club - Monday nights at 8.00pm on 147.195, pl.100.0; and ARES - second Tuesday of each month at 8.00pm on 147.195, pl 100.0.

(Attention club officers: Please send an email announcing your upcoming events and activities to: tchamnews@gmail.com.

EQUIPMENT BUY / SELL

FOR SALE - Al, NX2Q, has a vacant lot for sale at: 1160 SE Sandia Dr. Port St Lucie FL The lot depth is 125ft and frontage is 80ft. For details, contact Al at 1-973-772-1279.

* * * * *

FOR SALE - Bob, W7MAE is moving this fall and has YAGI antennas and a rotator for sale.

> CushCraft A3WS 12 and 17-meter, 3 element beam with original factory manual - $175 OBO.

> TET Antenna Systems model HB43SP 4 element 10-15-20 2 KW beam with original factory manual - $ 300 OBO.

> Create RC5A3 Heavy duty antenna rotor and preset control box with original factory manual - $ 475 OBO.

You can reach Bob via email to W7MAE@aol.com, or text him or leave a message at (772) 444-5845.

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LOOKING TO BUY - Robert, KI6MXT is looking for a recharging cradle for a Yaesu FT-60R. If you have one for sale, please contact Robert at 321-370-5417.
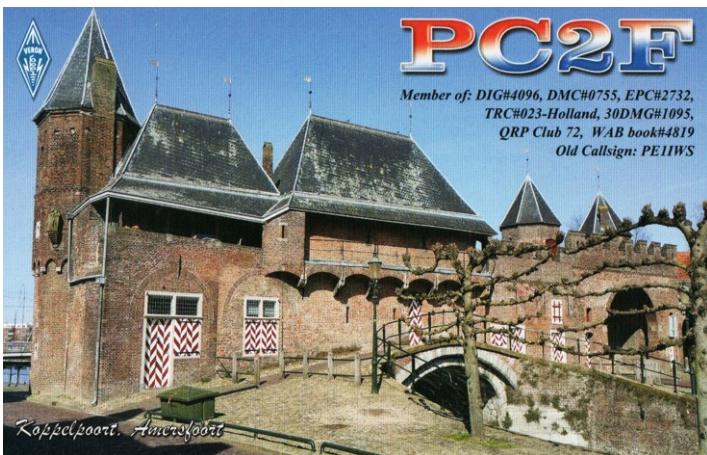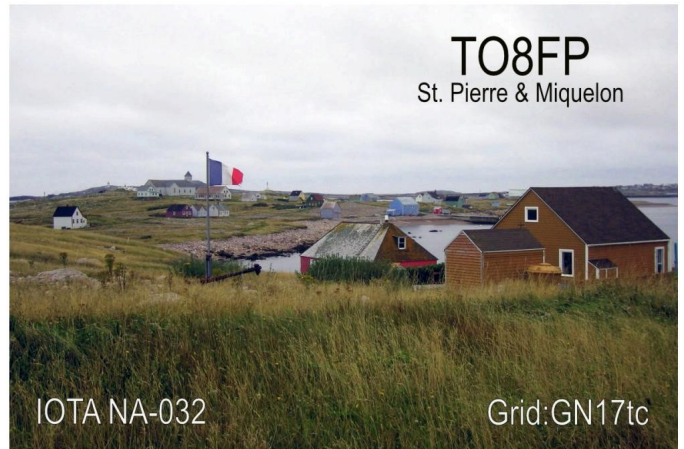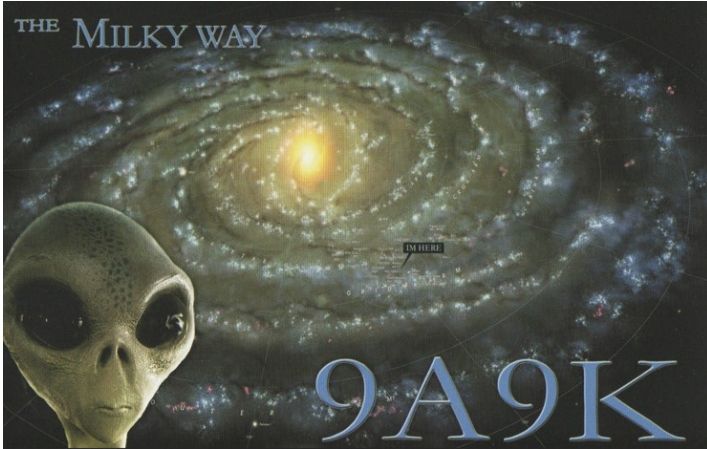
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Do you have something to sell or trade? Or perhaps you need help with an antenna or equipment problem?
Drop us a line and we will include it in our next issue.

Send your email to: tchamnews@gmail.com

QSL Cards

TCHamNews enjoys showcasing QSL cards received by our local amateur radio community. If you have an interesting QSL card to share with your fellow hams, please send a scanned image (jpeg) to TCHamNews@gmail.com and we will include it in an upcoming issue. *(If you send us a paper card, we will scan it and send the original back to you.)*

THE MILKY WAY — 9A9K

TO8FP — St. Pierre & Miquelon — IOTA NA-032 — Grid:GN17tc

PC2F — Member of: DIG#4096, DMC#0755, EPC#2732, TRC#023-Holland, 30DMG#1095, QRP Club 72, WAB book#4819 — Old Callsign: PE1IWS — Koppelpoort, Amersfoort

N5J — Jarvis Island DXpedition 2024 — Dateline DX Association

VO1EB — Bond Street in Winter — Downtown St. John's, NL, Canada

VIETNAM — XV9Q — Greg — CQ Zone 26 • ITU Zone 49 • Loc. OK30IT

If you are considering QSL cards or need to refresh your old card, please discuss with Fabrice at QSL Concept.
Email: info@qslconcept.com, or contact Fabrice directly at fbertron@bftechnicarts.com. Phone 604-729-6454.