

Treasure Coast Ham News

VOLUME 2, ISSUE 11

NOVEMBER 2021

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November 11, 2021



We Salute All Our Veterans For Their Service

Whereas the 11th of November 1918, marked the cessation of the most destructive, sanguinary, and far reaching war in human annals and the resumption by the people of the United States of peaceful relations with other nations, which we hope may never again be severed, and

Whereas it is fitting that the recurring anniversary of this date should be commemorated with thanksgiving and prayer and exercises designed to perpetuate peace through good will and mutual understanding between nations; and

Whereas the legislatures of twenty-seven of our States have already declared November 11 to be a legal holiday: Therefore be it Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), that the President of the United States is requested to issue a proclamation calling upon the officials to display the flag of the United States on all Government buildings on November 11 and inviting the people of the United States to observe the day in schools and churches, or other suitable places, with appropriate ceremonies of friendly relations with all other peoples.

(By Congress June 4, 1926)

From the Publishers

When I was younger hamfests were my goto place for antenna supplies, used radios and more. Much of what I bought would be junk by today's standards, but for me it was pure gold. Buying old radios or items to be repurposed has stuck with me for most of my ham radio years.

This was also a time when older hams readily shared their decades of knowledge with new or younger hams. As if prophetic, these "elmers" would know what you needed. I can remember many times being told to come out to their cars after a club meeting and be given things to help me with my ham quest. These hams were from the "greatest generation." They knew the value of being frugal, but also knew sharing knowledge and giving radio stuff was important, especially for newly licensed hams.

A few times I was asked if I wanted to tag along to a hamfest. I soon learned hamfests were a great way to buy and sell things. As I got older I would relish the start of Florida's hamfest season. Two of my local favorites were the Stuart Hamfest at Frances Langford Park and the Melbourne Hamfest. These hamfests were not large like the Miami Tropical Hamboree, but always had an item or two that would make it's way home to my shack.

When Martin County moved from the park to the fairgrounds I was a little disappointed, but understood the issue with hamfest cars and increasing crowds. I will always fondly remember Frances Langford Park.

For as long as I can remember Melbourne was located at the auditorium. In those days the tailgate parking lot was overflowing with hams cleaning out their shacks and garages. Vendors sold surplus items from Cape Canaveral.

The decision to go to Melbourne this year was last minute, but once hamfest fever took over, off I went. The US Highway 1 drive was nice, especially between Sebastian and Melbourne. Turning into the auditorium, many cars were in the grassy area. I parked and made my way to the tailgating. Nothing like years ago, but there were a fair amount of cars, canopies, and tables. A few hams hoped their analog radios were worth almost what they cost new 20 years ago. Did not see many takers. SDR seems to be killing off analog radios. That is a shame. There were a few bargains if you looked closely enough at ground level.

The heat was beginning, so I went inside. The indoor table area had a lot of hams milling about. My TCHN publishing partner needed a 12m hamstick, but I found none. One table had a roller inductor for \$20. Price looked good, so I bought it for a future ham radio project.

Near the stage were 7 or 8 tables filled with negative political banners, huge picture emblems, and literature. Seemed very out of place at a hamfest. Other hams must have agreed as not too many stopped at the tables. I hope this will not become a regular hamfest fixture. I go to have fun and not be reminded of our current political chaos.

73, TCHamNews (contact us: tchamnews@gmail.com)



The [Amateur Radio Emergency Service](#) (ARES) is an ARRL public service program.

All-Hazards Communications Technician (COMT) Training Materials Available

The All-Hazards Communications Technician (COMT) course trains emergency responders on practices and procedures common to radio communication technicians during all-hazards emergency operations. The course helps communications technicians work within the Incident Command System (ICS) organizational structure. The Communications Unit, or COMU, falls under the Logistics Section of the ICS. The COMU leader is the COML, and a technician in the COMU is the

COMT. Study materials available to help COMT students are of significant educational benefit to amateur radio operators serving in the COMU, an AUXCOMM group and ARES. The materials include topics such as general terminology, units of measurement, radio wave propagation, voice vs. data systems, and radio system and antenna characteristics.

The below link provides a selection of training resources that would be valuable reading / training resources for any amateur radio operator engaged in an emergency communications program such as ARES, RACES, and AUXCOMM.

<https://www.cisa.gov/safecom/comu-training-resources>

**Treasure Coast ARES
Emergency
Coordinators**

Martin County
[Steve Marshall, WW4RX](#)

St Lucie County
[Paul Horner, W4ISZ](#)

Indian River County
[Bud Holman, WA4ASJ](#)

**Get involved, volunteer,
and be a part of your
county ARES.**

VE License Testing Update



If your club is testing, please let us know the location, date and examination results

No Sessions Scheduled, but "On Demand" Testing Available

The Port Saint Lucie Amateur Radio Association and Fort Pierce Amateur Radio Club do not have any VE License Examination Sessions scheduled at the present time.

It is hoped an exam session can be scheduled sometime in early to mid December. An announcement will be made if arrangements can be finalized.

Meanwhile, Port Saint Lucie ARA will arrange "on demand" exam sessions as necessary. Email A14RB for more info, or call Bob at 772-201-5485.

Also, The Vero Beach Amateur Radio Club is offering license exams on an "as needed" basis at this time. Email ve@w4ot.com for information.

Watch next month's *Treasure Coast Ham News* for further updates.

Meanwhile, if you know someone looking to take an exam, please notify one of the local contacts listed below.

Local License Exam Contacts

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

Ft. Pierce ARC
Jess Porter
w4dns@arrl.net

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

PSL is Still Looking for a Venue

If you know of a location in Port Saint Lucie willing to host monthly Saturday morning exam sessions please send an email to: brownpsl@comcast.net.

Update on the \$35 FCC Processing Fee for New Licenses and Renewals

It now looks like the new FCC processing fee will become effective sometime in 2022, possibly early in the year.

If you are studying for a license you may want to take the exam before the end of the year. By doing so, you will avoid the new processing fee and retain \$35 in your wallet.

Watch this column for an update when the effective date of the processing fee is announced.

Recent FCC Rule Changes

Email address required. Don't forget, effective June 29, 2021, all applications filed with the FCC by current licensees or new license candidates must include an email address where the applicant can receive FCC correspondence. More info is available on this ARRL [webpage](#).

FCC Registration Number required. All license exam candidates are required to include an FCC Registration Number (FRN) on the license application form 605. Social Security numbers will no longer be accepted. Important - You must obtain your FRN prior to arriving at an examination session.

An FCC video provides instructions on obtaining an FRN. [You can view it here.](#)

Send VE news to tchamnews@gmail.com.

Ham Radio History—Beginnings

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 story is the first of several articles planned over the next few months about the earliest days of radio history. The stories are reprinted here with permission of the author. Visit [Ham Radio History](#).]

Technologies that change the world often arise from the work of people whose passion and imagination were ignited by the wonder of something entirely new to human experience. Radio is one example. Before there were radio engineers, scientists were the professionals paid to spend their time studying and experimenting with radio. People who spent their own time and money to do the same thing were by definition amateurs, but were no less passionate, no less imaginative than their professional peers. Often the two—scientist and amateur—were, and still are, one and the same person.

They began with discovery, building upon hundreds of years spent trying to understand the nature of electricity and magnetism. The nineteenth century experiments and theories of Michael Faraday and James Clerk Maxwell established mathematical descriptions of how electromagnetic induction, and more importantly, radiation, occurred. Heinrich Hertz demonstrated it practically in 1886 showing how a spark in his “resonator” circuit, the basis for transmitters to come later, could be made to induce a secondary spark in another circuit (the receiver) located some distance away in his laboratory.¹ His publication in 1887 kicked off a surge of new research and invention as scientists exploring the nature of electricity and magnetic induction shifted their attention to electromagnetic radiation.

But it was Guglielmo Marconi who, at age twenty-two, first brought together the individual inventions of several others to produce a practical communications system in 1896. That year, using a Hertz oscillator as a transmitter, a tube filled with metal filings called a coherer as a receiver, and aerials on both, he demonstrated his system by sending a message wirelessly over two miles of English countryside, and immediately applied for a patent. As de-



Guglielmo Marconi, age 34
(Library of Congress photo)

scribed by DeSoto, he thus became the father of radio though not its singular inventor.²

At this early stage, wireless consisted of generating high (radio) frequency noise over here, causing an electromagnetic disturbance to be sent out in all directions, and then transforming that disturbance into audio noise over there at some distant location. Turn the noise on and off and you could send messages from here to there by wireless telegraphy. Some variation on the Hertz oscillator was typically used as a transmitter to produce a broad, noisy signal.

Receivers were constructed using any of several materials that were capable of natural rectification or in some other way could make the signal audible to the human ear. Since such a receiver had no power supply of its own, a listener would hear sounds produced directly and entirely by the energy of the incoming signal. The concept and apparatus were so simple that electrical hobbyists were attracted to experiment, too—the first radio amateurs.

In England, as the Victorian era came to a close, the wireless era was just beginning. Marconi extended his two miles to four over land, ten miles between ships, and then thirty-two across the English Channel. The biggest splash of all came on 12 December 1901. Using an antenna wire supported 400 feet up in the air by a kite flying over Signal Hill in Newfoundland, Marconi heard the Morse code letter ‘S’ transmitted by his station in Poldhu, Cornwall in southwest England. Spanning the Channel was one thing—the Atlantic Ocean was entirely another.

The public noticed. His accomplishment dominated the press and the world’s attention that year. Wireless was no longer considered simply a curiosity pursued by hobbyists and a few scientists. And most significantly, after years of slow progress, both professional and amateur electrical experimenters turned to wireless communication as their primary pursuit and accelerated the pace of discovery.

During the first five years of the new century, 115 articles were published about wireless in a wide variety of non-technical journals,³ feeding the rising public appetite. A flurry of inventions followed, including voice transmission by Reginald Fessenden, the two-electrode vacuum tube diode by John Ambrose Fleming and the Audion

(continued on page 5)

Ham Radio History—Beginnings by Chris Codella, W2PA

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three-electrode vacuum tube by Lee DeForest. The term radio was first adopted by the International Wireless Telegraph Convention in late 1906, though its general use would come much later.⁴

Perhaps the most obvious first application of the new technology was communicating with ships at sea, where wires could never reach. Although a few individuals in the US Navy took an early interest beginning in the 1890s, the service at first refused to embrace radio, judging it too radical.⁵ Some senior officers even considered it an affront to their autonomy on the high seas, rejecting the very notion of receiving orders from land via wireless.

But Marconi's experiments in England led to the adoption of radio aboard Royal Navy ships. After similar successful US trials in 1899 during the Americas Cup Races, the Navy established a wireless telegraph board tasked with advising the service about the use of radio. The board recommended it be given a full trial, and in 1901 they further recommended abolishing the Navy's "winged messenger" program, which used long distance carrier pigeons,⁶ in favor of radio. The Navy evaluated the competing systems available at the time and eventually chose to deploy equipment from DeForest and his US-based company, influenced by worries of supply problems should war break out in Europe.⁷

In addition to message communications for ships, the Navy saw the utility of using radio for broadcasting the time and weather conditions, both critical in navigation. The first regularly scheduled time broadcasts began in September 1904 from a station at the Boston Navy Yard. With no automatic, direct link between the landline feed from the Naval Observatory in Washington and the transmitter in Massachusetts, an operator had to manually keep pace with his key as he listened to the clicks from the observatory on the telephone.⁸ They later devised an automatic arrangement out of concern for accuracy, if not operator fatigue.

In 1913, NAA, the Navy's powerful 100-kilowatt coastal station at Arlington, Virginia, became one of the most widely monitored information broadcasters. Known to amateurs simply as "Arlington," they often used it as a reference—something to listen for to test their equipment—as well as a source of time and weather information.



QST Cover Drawing, November 1916

The first issue of QST carried an article called "Arlington Notes," containing a summary of the format NAA used to broadcast weather conditions to ships along the Atlantic coast and on the Great Lakes.⁹

In an era when "local time" truly meant local, Arlington introduced an ability to synchronize time across a wide region, and to areas not touched by telegraph lines.

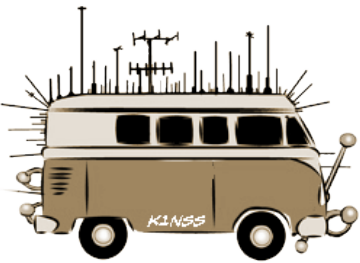
de W2PA

footnotes

1. T. Lewis, "Empire of the Air," Harper Collins, New York, 1991, 33.
2. Clinton B. DeSoto, "Two Hundred Meters and Down," The American Radio Relay League, Inc., 1936, 13.
3. *ibid*, 16.
4. *ibid*, 18.
5. L. S. Howeth, Capt. USN (Ret.), "History of Communications-Electronics in the United States Navy," United States, Government Printing Office, Washington: 1963. Library of Congress Catalogue Number: 64-62870, Ch. 2, Sect. 5.
6. *ibid*, Ch. 1, Sect. 7
7. *ibid*, Ch. 8.
8. *ibid*, Ch. 9, Sect. 2.
9. "Arlington Notes," QST, December 1915, 17.

(Coming next month: The Squeak Box - Kids with keys)

Got My License, Now What?



I answered a call for a radio check yesterday, and the radio operator said that he just earned his ham license and that I was his first contact. That doesn't happen too often and it made me feel fortunate! In

this case, it gave me an idea to write a brief guide about getting started in Amateur Radio.

If you do not already own a ham radio, the first thing to do is to research what is available and decide which radio would best suit your needs. This is especially difficult in the beginning, with limited experience and exposure to what others are using. With a Technician class license, you have most of your voice privileges on the VHF and UHF bands. The HF bands give you a small space for voice communications on the 10 meter band, but the other bands are limited to CW or no technician privileges at all. An inexpensive first radio would be a 2 meter handi-talkie (HT) or a dual band (or possible tri-band) UHF & VHF handheld radio. If you are determined to move up to a General or Amateur Extra class license, you could get a radio that covers the HF bands (160 through 6 or 10 meters) as well as VHF and UHF. You could use the 2 meter, 222 and 440 band in the beginning while practicing your CW on the HF bands, and then move into voice on HF when you upgrade your license.

It's always a good idea to have a battery operated portable radio, so I would recommend you start with an HT and get your HF radio later. The HF radio can be your "reward" when you pass the General Class exam!

A single band 2 meter handheld transceiver would be sufficient for most new hams, but having a second or third band gives you additional frequencies and expands your communications options. A very popular HT is a 2 meter/70 centimeter combination. Next to 2 meters, 70 cm is probably the second busiest band for handheld radios. My personal choice was the Kenwood TH-F6A, which is a tri-band HT (2 meter/1.25 meter/70 centimeter). The main drawback for purchasing this radio is the higher cost. A less expensive "starter" radio would be one of the China imports from THT or Wouxun. These radios have proven themselves to be of reasonably well built with good receive and transmit quality.

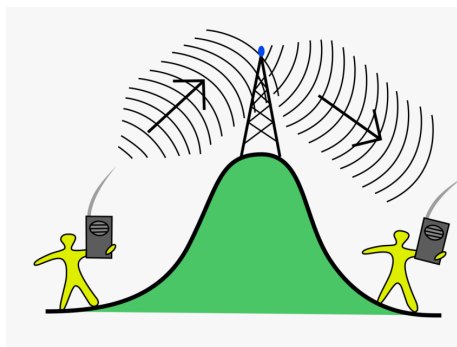
For those of you who believe that "you only get what

you pay for," you should consider purchasing an Icom, Kenwood or Yaesu radio. These three brands are known for consistent quality, and you will hear many experienced hams recommend them. Spend as much time as you can researching all of the possibilities before making a purchase. Read catalogs and spec sheets, ask other hams, and read reviews and comments on the Internet and in ham radio magazines such as CQ and QST.

If you decide to purchase an HT, make sure you also get a spare battery (or an alkaline battery pack) and adaptors to run the radio on house current or in your car. Depending on how you intend to use the radio, a speaker/mic combination is also a nice option. This would allow you to keep the radio clipped to your belt and clip the speaker/mic near your face so that you can hear it better in a noisy environment. My speaker/mic also has a jack to plug in a headphone, which I always use when working noisy events such as parades or races. If you intend to use your radio in a car, be sure to get an exterior antenna, such as a magnet mount or trunk lip mount.

The next step, after you purchase your radio, is to get to know all you can about it. Read the entire manual and try out all of the features. You should know how to quickly change frequencies, adjust the volume and squelch, and how to program frequencies into the radio.

Either purchase a "repeater guide" at your ham radio store or look



at online frequency databases such as <http://radioreference.com>, to see what repeaters are available in your area. At some point you should join a ham

radio club. This gives you other club members to turn to for advice, such as which frequencies and repeaters to program into your radio. Three factors to consider when joining a club are: location (does the club meet close to your home?); interest (does the club focus on ham activities that interest you, such as DX, contesting or emergency communications?); and membership (which ham radio club do your friends belong to?).

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Got My License, Now What?

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Another method of deciding which frequencies and repeaters to use is to program in as many as your radio can store, and then use your radio's "scan" function to scan the channels so that you hear any activity. Also program in popular simplex frequencies, such as 146.52, which is the National calling frequency for 2 meters. A frequency directory or book about ham radio will suggest additional frequencies you should be aware of.

This leads to the next phase of how to get started – "listen!" Listen to the conversations. Make note of which repeaters seem to have more interesting conversations. Listen to what the hams are talking about. Listen to the format used to conduct a conversation.



There are a few simple rules to follow in the beginning; then you can learn the rest as you go. **Rule #1:** Give your call sign every 10 minutes and at the end of the conversation. It is not necessary to identify at the beginning of the conversation, but most hams do. **Rule #2:** Make sure the frequency is not in use before you begin transmitting. Listen for about ten seconds, or ask "is the frequency clear?" If you want to enter a conversation that you feel would be welcome to join, just say "comment," and wait until you are acknowledged. Then give your call sign and say what you wanted to say. (The word "break" is usually reserved for emergencies, so try to find a better word to use to enter the conversation.) When identifying yourself in an informal conversation, it is usually a good idea to give your first name, and if appropriate, your location or home city.

Rule #3: Be polite and do not offend in any way. **Rule #4:** Do not use your radio for any activities in which you have a pecuniary interest, or rather, do not use your radio for business purposes or to contact your work or office. You can, however, use the radio to call a business, such as a store or to make an appointment. The exception to the rule is that you can offer goods for sale or purchase as long as the merchandise is used in ham radio, such as selling an antenna or mentioning that you are looking for a power supply.

After you have listened for a while and have programmed frequencies into your radio, you are ready to begin talking to others. A good way to begin is to listen to, and join in on, ham radio "nets." You can do a web search for nets in your area. Listen to how the net is conducted, and then when the "net control" says "are there any visitors?" press the transmit button and talk into your microphone, giving your call sign. If net control was able to hear you, he/she will acknowledge your call sign and most likely ask for your first name or your location, and perhaps will ask if you have any traffic for the net. This would be a good time to say that you are a new ham radio operator, and perhaps other hams will contact you after the net has concluded to welcome you to our hobby! If you are shy or nervous, just say "check-in only, no traffic" if asked what you want to contribute to the net.

Write down the names and call signs of people you hear who are talking about things that also interest you, and when the frequency is clear, you can call one of those persons and start a conversation. Do this by saying the call sign of the party you wish to contact, then give your call sign, such as "W6CAW, this is KJ6ONN." If the other party is listening, they will respond, and then you can mention your reason for making the contact, such as "I heard you on earlier today talking about model trains, which is something I am also interested in." Remember to "sign off" when your conversation ends by giving your call sign and saying the word "clear," or "clear and listening."

The final step is to further your education in every way you can, by attending seminars, hamfests, conventions and reading books and magazines. The ARRL is offering a special membership package right now where you will receive a \$29.95 "Operating Manual" with your paid membership of \$39. Membership also includes a monthly subscription to *QST* magazine, allowing you to continue learning something new each month. I recently received a card from ARRL offering the huge \$59.95 Amateur Radio Handbook if you renew your membership for three years.

My purpose in writing this was to be brief but informative. There is much more I could say, but then this would turn into a lengthy article, just like many others that are available. I hope I succeeded in giving you some important and useful information to get started, and to further your education and experience.

Please email any suggestions to tom@tomsmerk.com or AA6TS@arrrl.net.

Upcoming Hamfests

FLORIDA

12/04/2021- Treasure Coast Hamfest **CANCELLED**

Location: Indian River Fairgrounds
 Sponsor: Vero Beach ARC
 Website: <https://www.treasurecoasthamfest.com/>

12/10/2021 - Tampa Bay Hamfest & ARRL West Central Florida Section Convention

Location: Plant City, FL
 Type: ARRL Convention
 Sponsor: Florida Gulf Coast Amateur Radio Council
 Website: <http://www.fgcarc.org/>

02/10/2022 - 02/13/2022 Orlando HamCation, 2022 ARRL National Convention

Location: Orlando, FL
 Type: ARRL Convention
 Sponsor: Orlando Amateur Radio Club
 Website: <https://www.hamcation.com>
<http://www.arrl.org/expo>

TAMPA BAY HAMFEST DECEMBER 10-11, 2021

According to the Internet, a hamfest is a meeting of people interested in Amateur Radio. Hamfests offer exhibits, forums, and fleamarkets for Amateur Radio operators or "hams." What you can see at a Hamfest is a gathering of hams enjoying ham camaraderie. This is the intangible benefit of all hamfests. We like to have the opportunity to gather and meet our friends from other parts of Florida and elsewhere.

The Tampa Bay Hamfest will be held at the Strawberry Festival facilities, 301 BerryFest Street, Plant City. It will open at 1:00 PM Friday, December 10th, 2021 and again on Saturday, December 11th, 2021 at 8:00 AM. The Tampa Bay Hamfest is the West Central Florida Section Convention of the ARRL. The ARRL will have representatives available to answer any questions you may have.

Exhibits and commercial vendors will be located in the Expo Hall. The general public parking and the only entrance is at the intersection of BerryFest Street and West Palmetto Avenue. The Tailgate area will be the large grassy field adjacent to the Carriage House. All testing and related functions will be in the Armory building.

Tickets: Everyone (over 12 years old) inside the hamfest area must have a ticket. All selling vehicles inside the tailgate area must display a dashboard Tailgate Placard.

Parking: All visitor parking is in the main parking lot.

Please go to: <https://fgcarc.org/general-information/> for more information.

Ham Radio Trivia

Answer to last month's question:

Last month we challenged you with a question taken directly from the Technician License question pool. Over the last few years we have found this to be one of the questions most often answered incorrectly in training classes and license exam sessions. Let's see how you did with it.

October Trivia Question

Question:
 What is the amount of change, measured in decibels (dB), of a

power increase from 20 watts to 200 watts?

- A. 10 dB
- B. 12 dB
- C. 18 dB
- D. 28 dB

If you guessed "A" you answered correctly. The power increase from 20 to 200 watts is an increase of about 10 dB. So how did you do?

* * * * *

November Trivia Question

Over the past couple of months this newsletter's humor page has featured some humorous Q-codes that never made it on to the "official" Q-code list. Sorry, but

we have no additional funny Q-codes to offer this month. Instead we will test your knowledge with a Q-code trivia question from QRZ.com.

Question:
 Which of the following is not an official Q-code?

- A. QRA
- B. QRB
- C. QRY
- D. QWK

(We will reveal the answer next month.)

(Know a good trivia question? Send it to us at: tchamnews@gmail.com.)

"Brush up on your radio knowledge, skills and trivia."

AM Operation

[This is the second article in a continuing series by Ralph, WDOEJA. This month he discusses AM operation. For those of us licensed in prehistoric times, AM was once THE voice mode.]

Last month we talked about using the correct mode to check SWR. One of the modes discussed was AM Modulation. What is AM modulation?

AM stands for Amplitude Modulation. It is the most basic and oldest voice modulation we have. How is it produced in the transmitted signal?

You start with a carrier. This is a constant radio frequency signal. Let's use 7.200 MHz. You have an oscillator circuit that produces this constant frequency. If sent out on the air, your radio will detect a signal, but if you are listening on the AM mode you will hear nothing. Even the noise will go away if the signal is strong enough.

However, we want human speech to be sent on this signal. The 7.200 MHz signal can do this, and this is why we call it a "carrier." It is this media that delivers the voice to your radio.

In the radio, you mix the Voice signal from a basic audio amplifier with the Carrier. The circuit for this is called a "Mixer". Both of these signals are fed into one amplifying device. What you get out is an Amplitude Modulated signal. It is fairly simple, but what does the AM signal consist of?

You put 2 signals together, RF carrier and Audio, and you will get 3 signals out. You still have the RF carrier (7.200 Mhz), however when it was mixed with audio, it developed 2 other signals. These are called Side Bands.

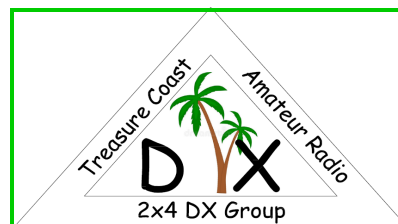
Your Audio signal, for example, has a frequency of 1,000 Hz. This will vary with your voice, but let's keep it constant for now. We can hear this tone. When it is mixed with the RF Carrier, the result is another signal that is the sum of the 2 frequencies. 7.200 MHz + 1,000 Hz. This is called an Upper Side Band, USB.

If you raise the audio frequency the Upper Side Band will increase in frequency and vice versa. The other signal is the difference or subtraction of the signal. Or 7.200 MHz - 1,000 Hz. This is called the Lower Side Band. This signal is interesting. It works backwards. If you raise the

audio signal, the Radio Frequency gets lower and vice versa. The Lower Side Band has been used for encryption in the past. Therefore, when your voice frequency goes up, the signal frequency goes down.

Enough for now. Next article will address another characteristic of AM and how we receive it.

73, Ralph WDOEJA
BILAL Company
137 Manchester Dr.
Florissant, CO. 80816
wd0eja@isotronantennas.com



Treasure Coast Ham News continues to receive emails from hams around the region asking about the 2x4 DX Group and when meetings might resume.

If you recall, the group suffered a "double-whammy." In early 2020 they lost use of the facility where they held meetings. And then, a month later the COVID-19 pandemic forced suspension of all public gatherings to protect against spread of the COVID virus.

The group is now ready to restart the meetings. Unfortunately, the old meeting facility no longer available, so the group is looking for a new location where they can meet on a monthly basis? If you know of a location where the group can meet, please let us know. We are also interested in your opinion as to the best time and day of week to hold in-person meetings? Share your ideas, thoughts and opinions about reinvigorating the 2X4 DX Group by emailing us at tchamnews@gmail.com.

Help us get the 2x4 DX Group reactivated! Please consider joining the group. All are always welcome. No one is ever considered a visitor.

With Solar Cycle 25 starting to come alive, DXing excitement is building. Watch these pages for further announcements.

Port St. Lucie Amateur Radio Association - Club Elections

Many South Florida ham radio clubs are returning to more normal operations including in-person meetings and elections after COVID-19.



PSLARA has a membership of over 80 hams. Many of the PSLARA Board members have served multiple terms and desire to step down after the November elections so other club members can serve. All Board officer and director positions are open.

RADIO CLUB PRESIDENT

A Radio Club President has a natural ability to facilitate a club vision and help set goals. They motivate club officers, directors and membership thru active engagement. A club president knows it is not about him or her. A club president does not do things unilaterally. The radio club president’s emphasis is the club, the club members and the work the club does.

If you are a PSLARA member in good standing for a year, please consider offering your name in nomination for club president at the November club meeting.

* * * * *

RADIO CLUB BOARD

Board members know trust is not implied, it must be earned. They work actively to achieve it.

Board members listen, communicate and engage with the club membership.

Board members know the best decisions are made only when everyone can express their views.

Board members strive to build and maintain relationships with all club members.

Board members recognize when members become disinterested and seize the opportunity to implement changes. Board members understand that building confidence in club members by recognizing their contributions and accomplishments is important.

Board members ask for help from club members on critical matters that affect the club.

Board members show and verbalize excitement about the club, the members, projects, and activities. Board members use positive words and show positive actions. Board members promote the club and find opportunities to enhance member participation. Board members create an environment that is fun for the members.

If you are a PSLARA member in good standing for at least 6 months, please consider offering your name in nomination for vice-president, secretary, treasurer or a director position at the November club meeting.

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

If you know of an event, net, or meeting and think it would be of interest to our Treasure Coast Hams, please let us know. As with anything new, you can help us make the calendar better.

Treasure Coast Ham News Monthly Events Print & Save Calendar

November 2021

October '21							December '21						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2				1	2	3	4
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	26	27	28	29	30	31	
31													

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
31 Halloween TC R/T Net-8:00pm 146.775(-) (107.2) SKYWARN Net-9:00pm 146.775(-) (107.2)	1 Slow CW Net-6:30pm 146.995(-) (107.2) IRC Emer. Net-8:00pm 146.775(-) (107.2) MACRA R/T Net-8:00pm 145.500(-) (107.2)	2 IRC ARES Net-7:30pm 145.130(-) (107.2) FPARC R/T Net-8:00pm 147.35(+)(107.2) D-Star Net-8:30pm 444.500(+5) Port B	3 SLC ARES Net-7:30pm 147.240(+)(107.2)	4 Slow CW Net-6:30pm 146.995(-) (107.2) PSLARA R/T Net-7:30pm 146.995(-) (107.2)	5	6 TC Digital University 9:00 - 12pm Email WA4TCD@gmail.com for meeting details and location
7 Time change to EST TC R/T Net-8:00pm 146.775(-) (107.2) SKYWARN Net-9:00pm 146.775(-) (107.2)	8 Slow CW Net-6:30pm 146.995(-) (107.2) IRC Emer. Net-8:00pm 146.775(-) (107.2) MACRA R/T Net-8:00pm 145.500(-) (107.2)	9 IRC ARES Net-7:30pm 145.130(-) (107.2) FPARC R/T Net-8:00pm 147.35(+)(107.2) D-Star Net-8:30pm 444.500(+5) Port B	10 FPARC Mtg-7:30pm Indian River State College Ft. Pierce-Bldg R, Rm 131	11 Veteran's Day PSLARA R/T Net-7:30pm 146.995(-) (107.2) VBARC Mtg-7:30pm 4325 43rd Av Vero Bch MC ARES Mtg-7:00pm 800 SE Monterey, Stuart	12 Stuart Air Show	13 Stuart Air Show TC Digital University 9:00 - 12pm Email WA4TCD@gmail.com for meeting details and location
14 Stuart Air Show TC R/T Net-8:00pm 146.775(-) (107.2) SKYWARN Net-9:00pm 146.775(-) (107.2)	15 Slow CW Net-6:30pm 146.995(-) (107.2) IRC Emer. Net-8:00pm 146.775(-) (107.2) MACRA R/T Net-8:00pm 145.500(-) (107.2)	16 IRC ARES Net-7:30pm 145.130(-) (107.2) FPARC R/T Net-8:00pm 147.35(+)(107.2) D-Star Net-8:30pm 444.500(+5) Port B	17 SLC ARES Mtg-7:30pm SLC EOC-15305 Midway Ft. Pierce	18 Slow CW Net-6:30pm 146.995(-) (107.2) MCARA Mtg-7:00pm 830 Martin L. King Blvd PSLARA R/T Net-7:30pm 146.995(-) (107.2)	19	20 TC Digital University 9:00 - 12pm Email WA4TCD@gmail.com for meeting details and location
21 TC R/T Net-8:00pm 146.775(-) (107.2) SKYWARN Net-9:00pm 146.775(-) (107.2)	22 Slow CW Net-6:30pm 146.995(-) (107.2) IRC Emer. Net-8:00pm 146.775(-) (107.2) MACRA R/T Net-8:00pm 145.500(-) (107.2)	23 IRC ARES Net-7:30pm 145.130(-) (107.2) FPARC R/T Net-8:00pm 147.35(+)(107.2) D-Star Net-8:30pm 444.500(+5) Port B	24 PSLARA Mtg-7:30pm Location: TBD Election of Officers & Directors	25 Thanksgiving Day Slow CW Net-6:30pm 146.995(-) (107.2) PSLARA R/T Net-7:30pm 146.995(-) (107.2)	26	27 TC Digital University 9:00 - 12pm Email WA4TCD@gmail.com for meeting details and location
28 TC R/T Net 146.775(-) (107.2) SKYWARN Net-9:00pm 146.775(-) (107.2)	29 Slow CW Net-6:30pm 146.995(-) (107.2) IRC Emer. Net-8:00pm 146.775(-) (107.2) MACRA R/T Net-8:00pm 145.500(-) (107.2)	30 IRC ARES Net-7:30pm 145.130(-) (107.2) FPARC R/T Net-8:00pm 147.35(+)(107.2) D-Star Net-8:30pm 444.500(+5) Port B	1 SLC ARES Net-7:30pm 147.240(+)(107.2)	2 Slow CW Net-6:30pm 146.995(-) (107.2) PSLARA R/T Net-7:30pm 146.995(-) (107.2)	3	4 TC Hamfest TC Digital University 9:00 - 12pm Email WA4TCD@gmail.com for meeting details and location
5 TC R/T Net-8:00pm 146.775(-) (107.2) SKYWARN Net-9:00pm 146.775(-) (107.2)	6 Slow CW Net-6:30pm 146.995(-) (107.2) IRC Emer. Net-8:00pm 146.775(-) (107.2) MACRA R/T Net-8:00pm 145.500(-) (107.2)	TC: Treasure Coast IRC: Indian River County MC: Martin County SLC: St. Lucie County 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/) VBARC: Vero Beach Amateur Radio Club (http://www.w4ot.com/)			R/T: Ragchew/Traders Emer.: Emergency	

The Frugal Ham Radio Operator

You hear a lot about software defined radio (SDR). After reading a QST article years ago from W9RAN, I bought a USB SDR dongle based on the Elonics E4000 chipset. The dongle was a DVB-T TV receiver that Eric Fry & Antti Palosaari found a way to repurpose into a general coverage 52MHz to 2.2GHz multi-mode receiver. The sampling rate was 8 bit, less than the current crop of HF transceivers, but good for experimentation. Like all SDR receivers, software is the magic. I used SDRSharp and good computer. Later on I built a down converter for the HF Ham bands. My latest SDR dongle is from [RTL-SDR](#). This dongle along with software and plugins for just about every conceivable purpose, makes it very capable. It is also inexpensive; and that is music to my frugalist ears. For those who want to try SDR receivers, the Internet website [WEBSDR](#) is a good one.

After a while, hams started asking if a dongle is all there was to SDR? Soon, as if by magic (no, not really), SDR ham radios started showing up. They were not too advanced, but adventurous hams bought them just the same. We were off to the SDR races.

Today, most radio vendors offer at least one SDR HF transceiver. Rest assured more SDR HF radios are on the way from American, Japanese, and Chinese vendors. Analog radio manufacturing lines are being retooled for SDR. Firmware is improving with every release.

What's not to love about SDR? SDR does away with superheterodyne mixers, local oscillators, and extensive filtering. Much of the noise associated with a superheterodyne can be greatly diminished. True DSP is employed. Software can be enhanced for most digital modes past, present, and future. The capabilities of SDR software are limited mostly by the developer's imagination.

Of course, radio vendors love SDR. The radios are much simpler to make, less parts are needed, alignment is almost non-existent, calibration is done in software, and new features are principally done in software. The "biggy" is that SDR radios are much less expensive to make. Of course hams wanting a transceiver equal to the top of the line analog rigs will pay a premium price, but who ever said ham radio is not a rich person's hobby. Yes, there are less expensive SDR radios, but to get all that performance you must pay the price, as they say.

So where does analog fit in today's rapidly changing ham radio technology? Well, if current sales are any indication, not in ham shacks. Do you really need an SDR radio? For me, I find them interesting, but maybe not for my shack. I guess I am "rev" locked in my love of analog radios. My rigs do everything I need them to do. Maybe not as slick, or with less performance, but I make plenty of contacts, have worked over a hundred countries including a few hard to get ones. I may at some point pull the SDR trigger, but for now it's no sale. 73, The Frugal Ham

Short Takes

HF Transceiver performance for the HF Contest-er and DX Operator
https://www.madisondx-club.org/NC0B_Rig_Test.pdf

The Brains of Yesteryear
[The Electric Brains of Yesteryear | Nuts & Volts Magazine \(nutsvolts.com\)](#)

Don Lancaster's Guru's Lair Resources
[Don Lancaster's Guru's](#)

[Lair \(tinaja.com\)](#)

100 watts & a Wire
[100 Watts and a Wire - YouTube](#)

Battery Pack failures I Have Known
[Battery Pack Failure Modes I Have Known | Nuts & Volts Magazine \(nutsvolts.com\)](#)

The Smith Chart
[The Smith Chart | Nuts & Volts Magazine \(nutsvolts.com\)](#)

Google Groups

CHIRP radio programming tool <https://groups.io/g/CHIRP>

GQR Club <https://groups.io/g/gqrp>

NanoVNA Users <https://groups.io/g/nanovna-users>

WSJT-X <https://wsjtx.groups.io/g/main>

See an interesting web site or Group? Share it. Send link to tchamnews@gmail.com

HAM BOOTCAMP

The Nashua New Hampshire Area Radio Society (NARS) is once again offering its popular Ham Bootcamp online on Saturday, November 13.

The Ham Bootcamp includes demonstrations / tutorials designed to help newly licensed hams get on the air. It is a great opportunity for prospective radio amateurs to be introduced to a variety of ham radio activities. [Email](#) for registration instructions.

Treasure Coast Ham Doctors



FT8 - CQ Calls without Grid IDs

Question: I'm annoyed by FT8 stations that call CQ but do not provide a grid. If I complete a QSO with one of them, how can I determine their grid?

Answer: Here are a few ways to determine a station's grid.

Perhaps the easiest is to look up the station's QRZ page. Go to QRZ.com and enter the station's call sign in the Query box. When the station's web page is displayed click on the Details tab to find the grid identifier. Two notes: first, some stations do not provide a grid; and second, you will need an account on QRZ.com to view station details. Accounts are free, so go ahead and create one.

A second method involves just a bit more effort. Go to [levinecentral.com's grid locator tool](http://levinecentral.com's-grid-locator-tool) and enter either the contact's call sign or address in the Query box. Then click Submit. The site will return the station's grid square, along with a map of the grid indicating where the station is located. (editor's note: levinecentral.com contains a number of nifty tools. Take some time to explore all its features.)

A third method is to just wait for a confirmation, which usually includes a grid. Most hams confirm on Logbook of The World or eQSL.com. If you don't have accounts on these two sites we would encourage you to enroll. Both are free.

73, The Doctors

Generator Seminar - Beyond the Basics

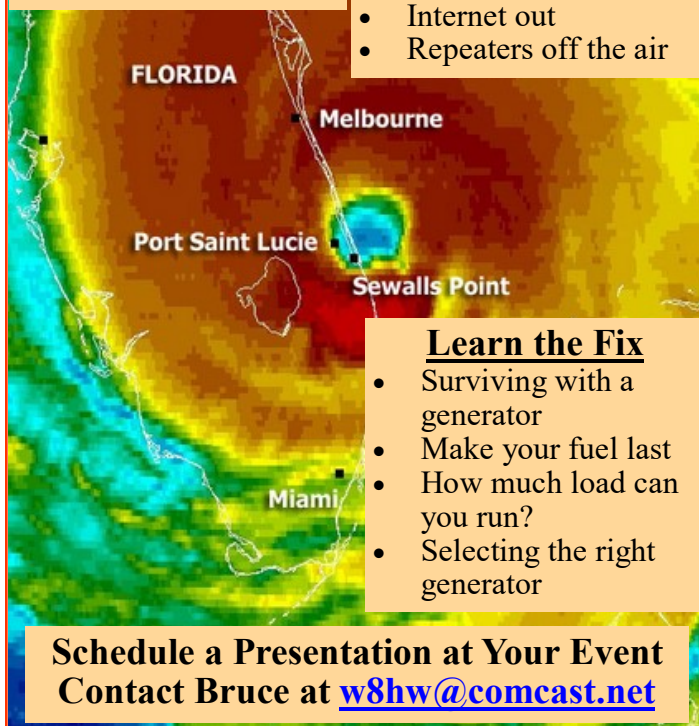
Hams understand generator basics, but few consider the challenges of keeping one running for an extended period. This in-depth discussion by local ham and DXpert Bruce, W8HW, examines often overlooked details.

Generators

- Do you know how much fuel is needed?
- Remember - A generator without fuel is not a generator.

Twice in 2004 storms

- Power out for 2 weeks
- Generators out of fuel
- Gas stations closed
- Stores & Banks closed
- Cell phones out
- Internet out
- Repeaters off the air



Learn the Fix

- Surviving with a generator
- Make your fuel last
- How much load can you run?
- Selecting the right generator

Schedule a Presentation at Your Event
 Contact Bruce at w8hw@comcast.net

FT8 / WSJT-X Operating Tip

About the /MM Call sign Suffix

We are all familiar with call sign suffixes /AG and /AE, which indicate pending license upgrades. We also occasionally encounter /P or /QRP, indicating portable (/P) or low power (/QRP) operation.

But what about suffix /MM. It indicates a station operating Marine Mobile. Two common types of /MM stations: U.S. hams out in a boat on a lake or river (call sign prefixes (A, K, N and W), and seamen on commercial ships crossing the oceans. Many of the seamen hold Russian or Eastern European call signs (prefixes RA, UW, YO, etc.).

I answer /MM calls whenever I see them and hopefully am able to complete the QSOs and get them in my log.

On future days when the same /MM station calls CQ it will display in green, just like other logged stations. But even though displayed in green I respond anyway. If you are wondering why, it is because the ship is in motion and will likely be in a different grid than on my last QSO.

Most /MM CQ calls do not include a grid. However, many confirm in LoTW or eQSL and do provide grids. I'm beginning to accumulate a nice collection of "wet" grids. Send questions or tips to tchamnews@gmail.com.



Internet Resources

Internet Archive is a non-profit library of millions of free books, movies, software, music, websites, and more. It has a huge collection of radio magazines and books scanned and available for you. Some of the radio magazines are 73 Today and Ham Radio.

There are old radio hambooks. They also have callbooks if you want to research the history of your W or K callsign.

* * * *

RF Café is a cornucopia of radio and electronics information. The site has radio magazines from the 20s to the 60s.

* * * *

L. B. Cebik, W4RNL (SK) Antenna Archive

L.B.'s antenna articles should be in every ham's electronic bookshelf. Thankfully, several websites have archived his works. L.B. wrote in a language the hams will enjoy.

Ramblings of an Antenna Alchemist

As a card carrying ROBOTS (Retired Old Bastard Of The South) I spend time working on house projects and doing things with my wife. Leftover time is for ham radio operating and reading. My wife is very understanding of ham radio. We have known each other since high school when my ham radio pursuits began. As an early riser (thanks to our cats), I head to the shack to operate. My reading typically finds my head buried in old ham radio magazines and radio books or on the Internet investigating antennas. I especially like studying older antennas. They can sometimes give insight into the genesis of modern vendor designs. Thanks to the Internet, many resources are available. (see left).

Commercial HF antennas seem very over priced. Yeah, I know everything is getting more expensive, but seriously are they really worth that money? Some vendors would have you believe more expensive equals better performance. That may be true with some antennas. StepperIR's matching system is innovative, a little complicated, but seems to work well. A lot is going on with the matching system and operating console. Is this type of antenna worth the price? Must be, as many hams own them.

Hams may have the knowledge to validate a vendor's antenna claims, but may rely on magazines and on air listening. Personally, I like [eHam reviews](#). If you take the time to read all the comments, you can get a good sense of what hams find good and bad.

Ham's are increasingly faced with limited real estate for radio antennas. Add in HOAs, neighbors believing our antennas lessen curb appeal for *their* houses, government zoning regulations, residential building permitting processes and... well, you get the picture. It's no wonder we struggle with our antennas.

Vendors come to our rescue by offering all types of multiband wire antennas, verticals, loops, quads, YAGIs, etc. While most hams can easily build a single band resonant 50 ohm

wire antenna, what happens if they want multiband operation? Enter feed-point impedance transformation.

To me, vendor impedance transformer methods are interesting. (*I believe all hams should have a basic understanding of impedance transformation. Read [Maxwell's Reflections](#).)* Many multiband wire antennas need impedance transformation to operate. That's not bad mind you. Don't we all want a simple low cost wire antenna to cover all the ham bands including WARC. We would also like our power out when fully propagated by the antenna to be 100%. So what's the problem?

Is power out really 100%? First, everything from forward to reflected power is at play. Forward power moves from your radio to your antenna. The power (voltage/current) travels via unbalanced (coax) or balanced (twin lead) transmission line. Forward power can be impeded by transmission lines, switches, measuring devices, etc. Reflected power can occur from a mismatch of the transmission line and antenna. When this happens, power can be lost.

While you should make every effort to fix transmission line and antenna issues, many hams resort to an antenna tuner instead. After all, the antenna tuner will take care of the matching and transformation issues, right? Operate on any band you wish. Everything will be fine. If only it were that simple.

Ok, so what in the heck is that antenna tuner doing? We are told by vendors it tunes the antenna, but what it really is doing is insuring your transceiver is happy by seeing 50 ohms feedpoint impedance. Isn't that all we need? Well, yes that is what your transceiver wants and is typically designed for. Doesn't it also tune the antenna? Well, not really. Your antenna has changed very little. Can you make contacts? Absolutely! But keep in mind your forward power may be diminished, so that rare DX might not hear you.

73, *The Antenna Alchemist*

Brucie's Short Topics

W8HW

Safety first please

A Tribute to Sir Isaac Newton



Most people incorrectly believe Newton discovered gravity. The truth is that knowledge of gravity existed long before Sir Isaac Newton's time. What he actually did discover and invent was many times more impressive. He discovered the math and invented the calculus that explains the laws of gravity and motion. For that, we owe him much.

I struggled to learn calculus. It seemed like it took somewhat longer for me to learn it than it took him to invent it. Amazingly, he took less time to invent calculus than most people take to learn it. His discoveries were so accurate that we still use the math he gave us to calculate rocket and spaceship travel right up to today. Now consider that he was born in January, 1643.

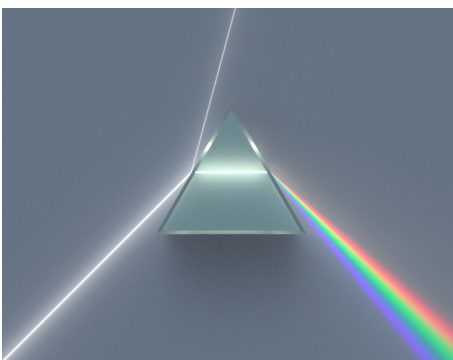


Illustration of a dispersive prism separating white light into the colors of the spectrum, as discovered by Newton.

Ham radio also owes a lot to Sir Isaac's thinking. Much of today's knowledge of how electronics work is due to his math discoveries. Wave propagation is largely understood because of his discoveries. I could go on and on and on, but suffice it to say that his discoveries have changed our lives in ways far too numerous to count.

Sir Isaac Newton taught us that math is our friend. He showed us that to communicate with science, we need to understand math. With math we can discover scientific facts and scientific principles. Math and science help us discover the true answers to questions. Without math all we have are myths and opinions, which leads to more myths. Sadly, we all know that myths and opinions travel faster than truth and facts.



Replica of Newton's second reflecting telescope, which he presented to the Royal Society in 1672.

The sad news is that Sir Isaac Newton was not accepted by the people of his era. He was way ahead of his time. His math and science were not accepted by his peers. In fact, he was laughed at, ridiculed and despised. He suffered much.

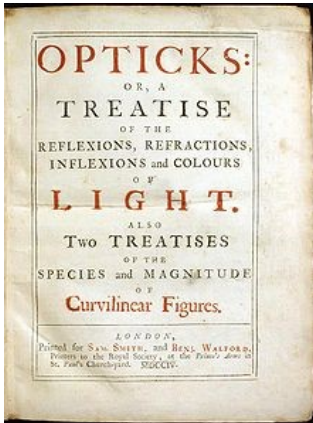
No one wanted to be his friend, and he was never able to marry. Even his mother told him that he should give up his silly math and become a farmer. How that must have hurt! It took many years for the world to catch up to him and realize his genius.

(continued on page 16)



(continued from page 15)

Newton's genius gave us many things, including the knowledge of how motion and inertia work, and so much more. For example, saving Apollo 13 and returning it safely to earth depended almost entirely on Newton's math.



Optics, Newton's second major book, was published in 1704. In it, he analyzes the fundamental nature of light.

It is sad that Newton lived in depression caused by people rejecting both him and the science that he gave to the world. One can only imagine the hurtful jokes people told about him. Well, history has shown that they were wrong and he was right!

The world almost lost Newton's work because of his reluctance to publish his calculus due to fears of controversy, criticism and ridicule. How he was able to keep going with his discoveries is almost impossible to imagine. The fact that he did should be an inspiration to us all. Mr. Newton, I for one, thanks you.

More on Isaac Newton: wikipedia.org/wiki/Isaac_Newton

73, Bruce, W8HW

You can contact Bruce directly at w8hw@comcast.net.

Comments about the article? Send to: tchamnews@gmail.com

DX Code of Conduct

People ask, "Why should I care about the DX code of conduct?" The value to you is not much different than rules for driving your car. We all have been held up while a rude and dangerous driver stops traffic because he/she just realized they need to turn right but from four lanes to the left. Instead of doing the right thing and following the law, they turn right in front of traffic. Now traffic is backed up a mile long because of a collision.

Now apply this principal to DX pile-ups. DX is a worldwide event, thus the whole world hears you. The DX code of conduct protects everyone, everywhere. It not only protects DXers, but also helps you obtain the DX station you are trying to contact. Yes, it will help everyone if properly followed. Without everyone's cooperation and understanding of good operating principles, worldwide pileups would become the equivalent of "on-the-air road rage" on steroids.

A bonus is that the DX Code of Conduct will add to your enjoyment, as well as your DX count, by improving your HF skills and instincts. Your pride will grow because as a member of the great Amateur Radio community, we are America's ambassadors to the world, but only if we are courteous and follow the rules. Sadly, the reverse is also true.

DXing is like hunting, except when you "bag" a DX both sides win. Follow the DX Code of conduct and the world wins with you. Maximum joy happens when you get email from hams worldwide congratulating you on bagging that big DXpedition in a skillful but honorable way. Yes, emails like this do happen. Consider sending one yourself. You might make a friend for life.

This Newsletter proudly supports the DX Code of Conduct. Find the code [here](#).

73, Bruce, W8HW

➡ Don't buy it... Build it... Learn how it works... TCNL will help ←

Talking to the world



73
Bruce
W8HW

HF - No relay systems - Transmitting direct antenna to antenna





From the weekly **ARRL DX Bulletin** and other sources. ([bulletin archive](#))

DX OPPORTUNITIES

THE GAMBIA, C5. Operators Jan-Francois - F4AHV, Gerard - F5NVF, Luc - F5RAV and Abdel - M0NPT will be QRV as C5C from Kololi from October 24 to November 19. Activity will be on 80 to 10 meters using CW, SSB, FT8, FT4, and Satellite activity on QO-100. QSL via F5RAV.

THE GAMBIA, C5. Alan, G3XAQ will be active as C56XA from November 24 to December 2. Activity will be on 40 to 10 meters using only CW.

TAIWAN, BV. Jun, JH4RHF/OEIJUN is currently in Taiwan for his work until November 8. In his spare time he will try to be on the bands, probably on 40 to 10 meters using CW. QSL via OEIJUN.

SABA, PJ6. Bart, PD1BAT is planning to be QRV as PJ6/PD1BAT from October 30 to November 5. He'll have an FT-818 and end-fed for 40, 20 and 10 meters and plans to be active on FT8 on 40 and 20 meters. QSL via the bureau to PD1BAT.

GALAPAGOS ISLANDS, HC8. Members of the Tifariti Gang/DX Friends will be QRV as HD8R from October 26 to November 7. Activity will be with four active stations on 160 to 6 meters, including 60 meters, using CW, SSB, various digital modes, and on Low-Earth orbit Satellites.

TANZANIA, 5H. Maurizio, IK2GZU is QRV as 5H3MB until November 20. Activity is on the HF bands using CW, SSB and various digital modes. QSL to home call.

ANGOLA, D2. Mikalai, UT6UY is QRV as D2UY from Cabinda for a few months. Activity is on 20, 15, and 10 meters using mostly CW, generally between 1600 to 2300z. QSL via operator's instructions.

TONGA, A3. Masa, JA0RQV is active as A35JP from Nuku'alofa, Tongatapu Island (OC-049) until early November. Activity is on 80 to 6 meters using CW, SSB and FT8.

QSL via LoTW and ClubLog, direct or via the bureau to his home call.

UK SOVEREIGN BASE AREAS ON CYPRUS, ZC4. Garry, 2M1DHG is QRV as ZC4GR until December 31. Activity is on the HF bands using SSB and various digital modes. QSL via EB7DX.

GUINEA, 3X. Jean Philippe, FITMY will sign 3X2021 during his upcoming visit, starting in mid-September. He will be on 160 to 6 meters and the QO-100 satellite. He will also be portable from Los Islands, IOTA AF-051. QSL through Club Log.

DX SPECIAL EVENT STATIONS

JAPAN, JA. Members of the radio club in the city of Tama are QRV as 8N1TAMA until the end of June 2022 to mark their city's 50th anniversary. Activity is on 160 meters to 70 centimeters using CW, SSB and FM. QSL via bureau.

SERBIA, YU. Members of the Amateur Radio Club Novi Sad celebrate their city's status as European Capital of Culture 2022 with the call sign YU2022NS until December 30. QSL via YU7BPQ.

ARGENTINA, LU. Special event station L2IRCA is QRV until the end of 2021 to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the Radio Club Argentina. QSL via LU4AA.

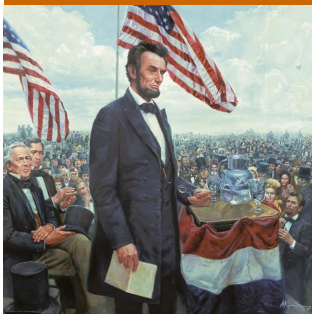
BELGIUM, ON. Special event stations ON75AF, ON75BAF and ON75BFS are QRV until the end of 2021 to draw attention to the 75th anniversary of the Belgian Air Force. QSL via operators' instructions.

POLAND, SP. Members of club station SP4PZM are QRV with special event call SO39SYBIR until Feb 2022 to mark the opening of the Sybir Memorial Museum in Bialystok. Activity on HF bands using CW, SSB, and digital modes. QSL via SP4PZM.

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



Special Event Stations



158th Anniversary of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address

Nov 10-Nov 20, 1200Z-
2330Z, WO4L/WIG,
East Berlin, PA.

7.185, 14.288, 3.830,
18.155. Certificate &
QSL: Robert Hess, 74
Curtis Dr, East Berlin,
PA 17316. 11 x 14 Cer-
tificate and or QSL Card
available. Please see
QRZ page for **WO4L**
or **WIG**, for instruc-
tions and any previous
Certificates still avail-
able. Watch spotting nets
to see where we
are... **DX SUMMIT**

(From ARRL and
other sources.)

46TH ANNIVERSARY, SINKING OF THE SS EDMUND FITZGERALD

Nov 1-Nov 15, 0000Z-2359Z, W8F, Livonia, MI. The Livonia ARC. 14.040, 14.240, 7.040, 7.240. Certificate: Mike Rudzki N8MR, 14071 Fairway Street, Livonia, MI 48154. On Saturday Nov.13, SEE QRZ W8F page for NEW QSL INFO. livoniaarc.com

VETERANS DAY 2021

Nov 1-Nov 15, 0000Z-0000Z, N5VET, Cleburne, TX. Club, KC5NX. 14.255, 14.045, 7.240, 7.235. QSL Club: KC5NX, 9200 Summit Ct. W. Cleburne, TX 76033. Operating for 15 days during Veterans Day Special Event.... QSL to KC5NX... Most all bands & most modes. www.qrz.com/db/kc5nx, jay.n.violet@gmail.com or www.qrz.com/db/n5vet

13TH ANNUAL VETERAN HONOR GUARD VIGIL OTTAWA IL WAR MEMORIAL

Nov 5-Nov 6, 2300Z-2200Z, W9TAL, Ottawa, IL. The American Legion Post 33 ARC, Ottawa, IL. 7.200, 3.900. QSL: Joe Tokarz, TALARC Post 33, 901 LaSalle St., Ottawa, IL 61350-4223. QSL SASE. www.ottawaalpost33.com

VETERANS DAY SALUTE TO THE USO

Nov 6, 1400Z-2200Z, K5U, McKinney, TX. McKinney Amateur Radio Club. 14.322. QSL: Dave Marking, 6710 Virginia Pkwy, Ste 215 PMB 52, McKinney, TX 75071. <https://www.qrz.com/db/K5U>

MILL MOUNTAIN STAR

Nov 7, 1400Z-2000Z, W4CA, Roanoke, VA. Roanoke Valley ARC. 14.265, 7.265. QSL: Roanoke Valley ARC, P.O. Box 2002, Roanoke, VA 24009. Commemorating the Roanoke Star on Mill Mountain. w4ca.com/special-events

HEDY LAMARR DAY 2021

Nov 9-Nov 10, 1700Z-0100Z, N9H, Rochester, NY. W2JLD. ROC-HAM/EchoLink 531091; Allstar 2585, 47620, 47918; other EchoLink conferences will be connected for this. QSL. John Derycke, W2JLD, 85

Amherst St. Apt. 2, Rochester, NY 14607. SASE please. <https://www.roc-ham.net>

102ND ARMISTICE ANNIVERSARY

Nov 13, 0800Z-1800Z, WWIUSA, Kansas City, MO. National World War I Museum and Memorial. 7.030, 7.250, 14.030, 14.250. QSL: C/O Charles Van Way, N0CVW, National World War I Museum and Memorial, 2 Memorial Drive, Kansas City, MO 64108. Direct questions to: wwiusa@theworldwar.org. <https://www.theworldwar.org/amateurradio>

CHEROKEE COUNTY VETERAN'S APPRECIATION DAY

Nov 13, 1500Z-2100Z, WX4SC, Gaffney, SC. Carolina Amateur Radio Emergency Services (C.A.R.E.S.). 7.225, 145.150(no tone). Certificate: C.A.R.E.S., P.O. Box 8006, Gaffney, SC 29340. ki4mjk@gmail.com or <https://www.facebook.com/Carolina-Amateur-Radio-Emergency-Services-230499684304071>

HILLSBORO LIGHTHOUSE SPE- CIAL EVENT STATION

Nov 13, 0900Z-1400Z, NB4RC, Deerfield Beach, FL. North Broward Radio Club. 14.280, 14.270, 14.260, 14.250. QSL: NB4RC, 4116 NW 1 St., Deerfield Beach, FL 33442. joeyjet.com/index.php/amateur-radio/nb-radio-club

LAST DAY OF HURRICANE SEA- SON 2021 AND VOLUNTEER RECOGNITION

Nov 30-Dec 5, 1600Z-2300Z, W5C, Carol Stream, IL. 14.250, 7.250, D-STAR DSC/XLX 256i JS8Call. Special Event QSL Card, please send a #10 SASE to: Cajun Navy Relief ARC, c/o Thomas Sarlitto, 681 Paxton Place, Carol Stream, Illinois 60188. Please visit our website for more information on this Special Event Station. <https://www.cajunnavyrelief.com/W5CNR>

Readers: Tell us about your special event QSOs. We will publish in a future edition. Please submit info to: tchamnews@gmail.com.

Ham Humor



Antenna tuner needed

As a comedian I used to tell jokes about radio, but I gave up because the reception was poor.

Today I saw an ad that said "Radio for Sale. Volumn stuck on loud." I thought, "I can't turn that down."

The New "Old Geezer" Ham License

A product of the FCC restructuring...

1. No testing required. The person is nominated by fellow hams.
2. No call sign needed. The old geezer can't remember it anyway.
3. No code. Arthritis hampers key use.
4. Voice mode is AM. The old geezer's rigs are from the 40's and 50's.
5. Hemorrhoids, prostate and the weather are favorite topics.



"Sorry OM, I can only work QRP at the moment!"



TREASURE COAST HAM NEWS

The editors like to reserve the last couple 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 it.

QSL Card Section – Many hams enjoy viewing QSL cards, especially those with colorful pictures. Send us scans of your favorite QSL cards. Maybe the first card you ever received. Or perhaps your favorite card, or your personal card. 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, or a writer at all for that matter. We will help you edit your work. While we don't pay for articles, you will receive a full byline. Please contact us at: tchamnews@gmail.com.

Coming in Future Newsletters

Articles planned for coming issues of *Treasure Coast Ham News* include:

- *A look back at the 2021 hurricane season*
- *More information for new hams*
- *The ham's holiday shopping list*
- *Ham Radio History continues*
- *FT-8 DXing with Hamstick style mobile antennas*
- *Ferrite Cores—what and how to use*

Area Club News

[Port St. Lucie Amateur Radio Association](#)

Membership is open to all who have interest in amateur radio. You do not need to be a licensed amateur operator. An application form is available at pslara.com under the "**Contact Us**" tab. The club meets on the fourth Wednesday of each month at 7:30 p.m. Presently, meetings are held via ZOOM. See the web site for meeting details.

The club's October and November meetings are important and all members are urged to participate. Nominations for officers and directors for 2022 will be presented at the October meeting. The election will take place at the November meeting. All members are urged to nominate one or more members for club leadership positions or to volunteer them self as a nominee.

[Fort Pierce Amateur Radio Club](#)

FPARC is a general purpose club involved in all aspects of amateur radio. The club meets on the 2nd Wednesday of the month on the Main Campus of Indian River State Col-

lege in Fort Pierce. See the club's [web site](#) for details.

[Vero Beach Amateur Radio Club](#)

VBARC was formed November 1st, 1961 with just a handful of local hams. Today, it includes all of Indian River County, numbers over 100 members and continues to grow. From the beginning the club has worked with local government in emergency situations, and also with the Red Cross.

In April 2017, VBARC was awarded the designation as an ARRL SPECIAL SERVICES CLUB, which is awarded to a club that goes above and beyond for their communities and for Amateur Radio. The Vero club truly defines what amateur radio is all about!

[Martin County Amateur Radio Association](#)

MCARA serves the Martin County, FL amateur radio community. They support county ECOMM through ARES. Activities include weekly Rag Chew Nets, ARES Nets and meetings, and monthly association meetings. The association sponsors the yearly Stuart Hamfest.

MCARA also participates in operating events during the year. Watch the club web site and participate in their nets to learn more.

[Repeaters and Club Nets](#)

The Treasure Coast is blessed with a multitude of repeaters. Each club holds a weekly rag chew net on one or more of their repeaters. Schedules for the nets are available on most club web sites. Also check the calendar in this newsletter for net schedules.

There is at least one net almost every evening. Get on the air and participate!

HAM RADIO EQUIPMENT FOR SALE

BY ORIGINAL OWNER - Create Extra Heavy Duty Antenna Rotator – Model RC5A-3 and preset control box. Includes mounting hardware and factory manual. Rated for antenna up to 20 sq. ft. Test/Demo cable included. See EHAM.NET Reviews for info. \$495.00 or Best Offer.

ORIGINAL NON-SMOKING OWNER - YAESU FT1000 HF XCVR 160-10M. 200 WATTS with factory options (DVS-2 voice keyer, MHI-B8 hand microphone) and service manual. Has factory shipping box. \$795.00

or Best Offer. [Yaesu FT-1000 Specifications & Manual](#)



Contact BOB, W7MAE, (772) 444-5845, or email w7mae@aol.com

TCHamNews enjoys publishing 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.)



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

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