



USECA EXPRESS



Michigan's Largest and Most Active Amateur Radio Club

UTICA SHELBY EMERGENCY COMMUNICATION ASSOCIATION, INC.

Volume 23, Number 4, April 2007

An Idiot's Guide to Field Day

THIS IS NOT really an idiot's guide as I don't consider you all idiots, BUT not all of you have done Field Day, or have not done it very much and may not realize what we are trying to accomplish. I am gonna' start with the history and work to the present day, ending with what our Field Day will be, and what WE want to accomplish with it. Most think of Field Day as a contest...it is, but that is not the point.

That is what it has become to make it fun. We all like to have fun and if we can learn something in the process of all that fun, so much the better.

Field Day started as just that a Field Day for radio amateurs. The Amateur Radio League was a fledging organization trying to improve the cadre of radio operators to assist in relaying messages for the ham radio community and the community at large.

We have always been charged with providing emergency communications for all kinds of local and larger disasters, and we have done a pretty good job of answering that call, but it was not always so. Back in the teens and twenties radios were large and expensive and because of the very low frequencies we were authorized to use, the range was pretty short, so messages had to be relayed from station to station to get across the country, much less the world.

It was realized that in a large scale disaster we might be called on to set up in the field or in a makeshift location. We really needed to practice doing this so we could be ready and have the necessary gear to do it. We needed a way to hone these skills and thus Field Day was started.

The first year, rigs were hauled into fields drawn by horse teams and power might come from a steam tractor connected to a generator, or some such. It certainly was a far cry from the portable HF radios we carry around in one hand with self contained battery power, keyer, speaker, etc all built in. We take all of this a bit for granted now, forgetting the pains our ancestors had to go through to do Field Day.

We certainly got it easy, using small portable radios, satellites, computers, all the tech toys we enjoy today. It took a lot of sweat to get there with the equipment, but one thing has remained the same throughout, the operator still needs to be trained. This is what we are trying to do today.

We still need operators who can operate on the radio under adverse conditions, using portable equipment, who know how to erect a dipole from a tree and then connect the radio and run messages during an emergency. Today, we need to be RF Engineers, computer techs, managers to direct nets, and a ton of other skills.

We have to be flexible, talented, and ready. Radios are of no use if you know not what to do with

them when the time comes and you are called to action. This may not be for everyone so it was made into a contest to make it fun. We need those skilled radio operators, and guess what, you are it.

YOU are that operator! YEAH, YOU! No I am not looking at the guy behind you, YOU! Your hobby wants you, your country needs you, the world appreciates you when you serve. What more could you ask of a hobby right? I thought so!

So, where do we go from here? I'm glad you asked. WE NEED YOU! You might be needed to man the kitchen during a meal, to help set up tents, or solder a connector to a feedline for a newer ham. You have skills we can use.

Don't sell yourselves short. You are talented. With those tests you have taken you have had to prove that. Now, we can improve each other. You can learn more in one Field Day weekend than in a year of rag chewing on the air!

So, when I ask you to step forward and sign up for a station or to help at Field Day, you will be ready to jump in. It will be a blast, I guarantee it, money back. HA!

USECA Field Day...doing it with class and holding top ten scores for ten years in a row or more and counting. When you consider there are about 1200 or so stations involved each year, that ain't too shabby.

—Continued on Page 6

Next Meeting — April 10

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Dennis/W8DFG	Jim/W1IK	Brad/N8VI
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The Editor is:

Still Going

Joe, K8OEF

Important note: There has been a change in the General Meeting dates. It was recently approved and scheduled that the meetings would take place on the second Monday beginning this September. *This has changed!* It will now begin with the General Meeting in May.

Don't look for the meeting minutes in this issue—there are none—they were not received in time to be published. Therefore, look for them in the May *Express*.

Have a Happy Easter!

73 for now.



Ham University Results

There were 13 students. 11 took test. 8 passed.

Todd Small, KD8FII
Michael Ryan, KD8FLJ
David Ryan, KD8FIK
Ann Knoll, KD8FIL
James Tiller, KD8FIM
Kenneth Fountain, KD8FIN
Dirk Hawn, KD8FIO
Frank MacDonell, KD8FIP

—Submitted by Bill, N8SA via Joe, N8OZ

[Congrats to all—Ed.]

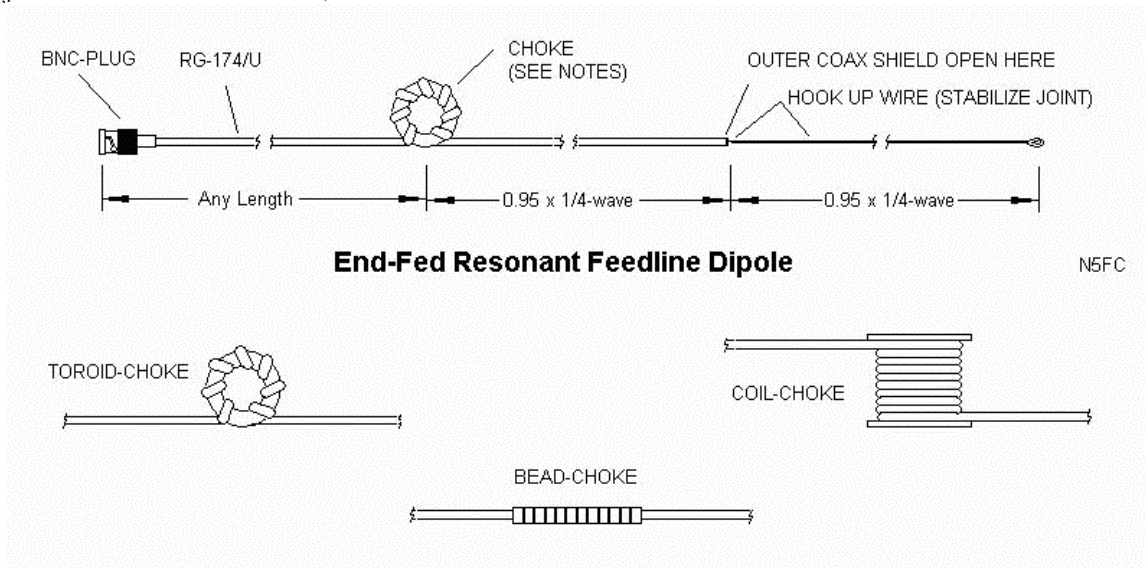
USECA VE Testing

Testing will be EVERY MONDAY (January thru April). Joe, N8OZ will have the CVE duty. Pre-registration is urged. Test Fee is \$14.00. Exact change is required. Applicants need copies and originals of CSCE's and/or license. There is no copy machine at the Elks; (there is none close by). Starting time is 7:00 p.m. — please do not arrive earlier. Walk-ins are welcomed. Test site is at the Mt. Clemens Elks, 179 S. Main St., Mt. Clemens. If testing, you must have the following: picture ID (or birth certificate); and a copy of your current license or completion certificates, if any.

The Resonant Feedline Dipole

By Montgomery D. Northrup, N5ESE

THE RESONANT FEEDLINE Dipole (RFD) appealed to me because of my interest in portable antennas for QRP field ops. If you've ever tried to hang a center-fed dipole or doublet in a forest or trees, you'll understand exactly why an end-fed dipole would appeal. The simplest field antenna involves tossing a weighted line over the nearest high tree, pulling the wire up as high as it will go, and feeding it from the end. Wouldn't it be nice to have the performance of a conventional dipole, with the ease of installing an end-fed wire, and without having to deal with the center-feed? That's the "claim-to-fame" for the RFD. To what extent it measures up, we'll leave for the observations below. Understand, however, that the RFD-1 (described here) is a single-band antenna (though it may work on the third harmonic), unlike the center-fed doublet, which will often tune all-bands (with an antenna tuner and a judicious choice of feedline).



In the above sketch, please note that the active (hopefully, radiating) portion of the antenna (on the right) consists of an electrical half-wavelength. Like a dipole, the RF current maximum is at the center of the half-wavelength, making it a "dipole". The "center" (or rather, center-equivalent, if we can call it that) is the point where the coax ends and the center conductor continues to the right. We do indeed have a feedline connected to this point (our feedline coax), but we require the choke at 1/4-wave to the left of the "center" to force the RF to flow correctly on the outside of the feedline, so that it acts like a dipole. The "choke" is the element that performs this magic for us. In this context, a "choke" means an electrical element that serves to "choke" common mode RF at that point. That is, the choke looks like a very high impedance to the RF currents reflected from the center discontinuity (where the feedline abruptly ends in an open-circuit), and traveling down the outside braid of the coax. The extent to which the choke element does its job—and its location electrically from the dipole "center"—determines how well the RFD works, and what impedance will be seen by the rest of the feedline, extending to the left of the choke. Nominally, if all goes well, the impedance seen by the feedline will be near 50-ohms (and this is the characteristic impedance of the feedline we should use in construction). This makes the RFD suitable for readily available coax types RG-174, RG-188, RG-58, RG-8M, and RG-8 (though RG-8 is a little stout for a portable antenna).

As illustrated above, three basic types of choke constructions might work for us: the toroid-choke, the coil-choke, and the bead-choke. The toroid-choke consists of a medium-to-large-sized ferrite toroid, with several turns of the feedline around it. Because of the difficulty of forming turns of coax around a toroid, this method is probably only practical for small-diameter, flexible coax, like RG-174. The coil-choke is the choice used by the original designer, J. Taylor. It consists of a single-layer solenoidal winding, close-wound (NOT scramble-wound). The bead-choke consists of several adjacent ferrite beads placed on the outside of the coax (usually 15-25).

—Submitted by Dick, AF8X

NET POINT STANDINGS

CALL	NAME	VHF Point	HF Point	TOTAL
N8ZA	CHUCK	35	64	99
N8ZI	TOM	43	42	85
W1IK	JIM	31	42	73
WY8M	ARPAD	9	56	65
N8ZY	BOB	15	42	57
KW8Z	KEN	32	14	46
N8ESM	PAT	3	32	35
N8EB	KEITH	28	4	32
N8YBY	LEONARD	27	2	29
KD8CXJ	ED	27	0	27
WB8E	WALT	16	10	26
W8SOX	LARRY	17	0	17
WB8AHJ	STEVE	1	16	17
AA8GK	PETE	15	0	15
K8BSG	CARL	1	14	15
W8OMC	KEN	1	14	15
W8TRC	TOM	13	0	13
KA2IBE	JOHN	13	0	13
W8WTH	RICHARD	12	0	12
N5WCS	MIKE	11	0	11
N8OZ	JOE	11	0	11
N8UO	KEN	3	8	11
WB8H	GORDIE	11	0	11
WB8OAF	BILL	11	0	11
N8COQ	KEN	2	8	10
KC8ZIR	ALEC	10	0	10
KC8SYO	BOB	10	0	10
KD8ENP	ROB	9	0	9
K8PJQ	RICH	8	0	8
KC8HMG	JANICE	7	0	7
KN5NN	CHUCK	3	4	7
WY8I	JIM	6	0	6
K7SDF	DON	6	0	6
WB8FUI	PHIL	6	0	6
W8DFG	DENNIS	6	0	6
N8HTV	JOHN	6	0	6
N8UY	RAY	4	2	6
KG4JTC	DAVE	6	0	6
N8KA	JOE	5	0	5
KV8Z	CHRIS	3	2	5
KC8ZVA	KEN	5	0	5
K8DXX	BILL	5	0	5
W8BHF	BOB	5	0	5
N8VI	BRAD	2	2	4
W8EDX	ED	2	2	4
KC8NAG	JIM	4	0	4
KC8CPT	DON	4	0	4
AA8OZ	PAUL	4	0	4
KD8CWT	WAYNE	0	4	4
VE3GNX	DON	2	2	4
K3AAD	AL	0	4	4
KC8QEH	GARY	4	0	4
N8ZU	RAY	4	0	4

Submitted by Keith, N8EB

STAY RADIOACTIVE!



Buck, N8CQA-SK

March 7, 2007

Hi Doug...

Ole Buck lost the battle with cancer. It probably started before October 2005, but that's when he had to admit it—he went into Beaumont with colon cancer. About 7 organs were affected. After a month in Beaumont they sent him home with hospice services. Told him 3-6 months. The following Feb. (2006) he told me they were giving him "3 to 7". I said "months?" He said "F no, years!" I said, "Damn that's better odds than you ever had!" We had a heck of a laugh over that one.

He progressed very well and fought it all off and by June he came out to Field Day north of Port Huron. And in July he came out to Nashville, MI for IARU RadioSport—we had the special call NU1AW/8 on 160M and 10M. Then in September he rode with Stan and me to the Findlay Hamfest. The following month he came down with pneumonia and two collapsed lungs. That got him an oxygen tank and machine. But he was still on chemo and slowly winning the battle.

The end of January he started to slip—physically...never mentally. His attitude was, according to his twin sister and his daughters, always positive. And he was sharp throughout the whole thing. There were periods when he was on medication that he was a little crazy and out of it, but he would bounce right back. I'd call him most every week and we would banter just like we always did—trying to determine who was the ugliest!

He ended up in Shelby Township at a physical therapy place and then moved to the hospice in February.

I attached the article that I've sent to The 5 Watter editor and the miqrp.org webmaster. And, with a different picture, it's going to the QRP Quarterly as soon as I pick the picture out. So...that's the last "Buck story."

There is supposed to be a memorial service in Port Huron this month.

73, Hank, K8DD

Radio Shack DSP 40

THE RADIO SHACK DSP 40 is an inexpensive filter unit that does a pretty good job especially useful on rigs without speakers as the DSP 40 has an amplified speaker on board. Don't expect \$200.00 performance from this unit, but at around \$25.00 it is a great bargain. Sadly they are no longer produced and sold by RS so the only place you will see them is at swaps or on eBay.

The 1/4 inch phone jack can be used along with a mono adapter to provide an output for the usual 1/8-inch stereo jacks on most headphones.

The Radio Shack DSP Communication Noise Reduction System is a computer controlled digital signal processor with a built-in audio amplifier and speaker. It is designed for use with all communication receivers including ham, short wave, HF marine, and CB radios. The DSP (Digital Signal Processing) circuit dramatically reduces heterodynes (annoying tones) and reduces background noise from incoming signals.

The system includes these features:

Selectable Low-Pass DSP NR (Noise Reduction) Filters - Reject heterodynes and reduce background channel noise from communications receivers.

5-Watt Audio Amplifier - For plenty of audio output.

External Speaker Jack - Lets you connect an external speaker with a 1/8-inch plug to the DSP to enhance sound.

Morse Code (CW) Filters - Allows clean reception of Morse code signals.

SSB Bandpass Filters - Help allow clean reception of SSB (single sideband) signals.

DSP Indicator - Shows you the optimum input audio level.

Output Volume

Power-On Control - Lets you adjust the volume after you turn on the system.

Power On Indicator - Shows you when the system is on.

Mounting Bracket - Lets you mount the system in your vehicle.

Note: You can power the system from a 12-volt DC power cord source with the supplied power cord or from a standard AC outlet with an optional adapter.

Frequency Response:

DSP Out Mode.....300 to 3000 Hz

NR Mode

WIDE Position Bandwidth.....200-2950 Hz

MED Position Bandwidth.....200-2500 Hz

NARROW Position Bandwidth.....200-2000 Hz

CW Mode

WIDE Position Bandwidth.....269-1231 Hz

MED Position Bandwidth.....469-1031 Hz

NARROW Position Bandwidth.....597-903 Hz

SSB Mode

WIDE Position Bandwidth.....300-3000 Hz

MED Position Bandwidth.....500-2600 Hz

NARROW Position Bandwidth.....800-2000 Hz



—Continued on next page.

Total Harmonic Distortion.....	1.0% (Typical)
Signal-to-Noise Ratio.....	55 dB (Typical)
Audio Input Level.....	3.0 Volt Peak-Peak (Max.)
DC 12V Input.....	11-15 VDC, 1.0 A (MAX.)
EXT SP (External Speaker Output).....	8 Ohms, 8 Watts
Audio Output Power (to EXT SP).....	6.0 Watts (Typical, 10% THD)
Heterodyne Rejection (SSB/NR Mode).....	40 dB (Max.)
Noise Reduction (NR Mode).....	20 dB (Typical)
Dimensions.....	1-15/16 x 4-9/16 x 7-1/16 Inches
Weight.....	1 lb, 4 ounces

Louder DSP with the RS 21-543 Box

Michael, N4TMI, has a quick fix for anyone trying to get more volume out of a Radio Shack 21-543 DSP box: The cure is simple. The gain of the audio amplifier can be doubled by soldering wire jumpers across R54 and R57. These are clearly labeled 100-ohm chip resistors on the underside of the circuit board. According to the manufacturer's data sheet, the KIA7227CP audio amp chip does not require these components. Their only purpose is to reduce gain, apparently a bad idea in this situation. After the mod, it's much easier to get room-filling volume from a speaker. Sound quality is excellent, and digital signal processing is unaffected.

—Submitted by Dick, AF8X

An Idiot's Guide—From Page 1

This is your chance to be a part of history. Show us what you can do already, and we will improve what you can do for next year, or god forbid, in the case of that emergency.

Get involved, step forward. No excuse if you don't know anything. That is why us more seasoned hams are here, to pass what we know along, and learn from you in the process. Learn from you, you say? I learn something from the newer hams every year. Fresh perspectives, new ideas, all are great for the hobby. We are all students. We can all learn. Ham Radio is a lifetime learning experience. We all bring our own experiences, skills, and open minds and we can do great things together.

So, remember this date, there will be a quiz! June 22-24, 2007 is Field Day. It happens for this club at 30 Mile Rd and Powell Rd, one mile east of M-53 bypass, just south of Romeo. We start setting up tents, stations, etc. after 2 pm local of Friday. Before that, we work on Kitchen set up. That is VERY IMPORTANT! We all love to eat and Dennis and his crew are looking for a little muscle to set up tents, grills, etc on Friday. Not a bad trade off

for the great food we enjoy every year.

The contest starts at 2 pm on Saturday and runs 24 straight hours until 2 pm on Sunday. We stop for nothing. We will be running 5 watts transmitter power, powered by batteries. If you need batteries for your station, I will have some available as always. Make sure you contact me ahead of time to arrange you to get what you need. We will be using Jerry's software for computer logging as we have in the past. There are other software packages out there, but this one is simple to use and robust. We are looking at a new package for next year, but it will have to be introduced to the membership at a meeting. Rules are available on ARRL web site at: <http://www.arrl.org> or in QST. We will be using phone, CW, and digital modes. Phone contacts make 5 points each. Digital and CW score 10 points each. As you can see we need CW and digital operators for high scores. With QRP power, antennas become the most important part of your station. You should figure on a high and a low angle radiator for most bands. Obviously for 80m and 160m that is not feasible, but for rest of HF bands it is great to be able to switch quickly

between them. A horizontal and a vertical antenna of some type usually work well. Beams also work great, but a second antenna is a good idea, if for no other reason than what Murphy will do to your first one when you least expect it. Have backups for everything that can fail; rig, computer, battery, antenna.

I will have a posting of station chairs posted on the web site and we are going to start a discussion group on the message board. You can sign up for a station, a chair, or just to help by E-mailing me at: n8sa@arrl.net You can also ask me questions on any forum, repeater, phone, mental telepathy (that one isn't always reliable) or E-mail as I mentioned.

73 es see you all there,
Bill Chesney, N8SA
Cell: (313) 215-4986
n8sa@arrl.net



FCC cut off study that found flaws in emergency 911 systems

SATELLITE-BASED emergency 911 technology often can't pinpoint the location of cell phone users dialing 911 from homes, offices, sports arenas and other indoor locations, says a never-released report commissioned by the Federal Communications Commission concluded last year.

More than 60% of wireless usage now takes place inside buildings. The report's author, Dale Hatfield, found that the rush to embrace wireless has only exacerbated the problem with the 911 service designed for mobile phones.

So what happened? Hatfield's report says the public never heard about his concerns because the FCC decided to terminate the study a few days later. His report, details of which were presented to FCC staff, was never finished or released. He never presented the report directly to Chairman Kevin Martin or the other commissioners.

"(The study) was terminated," says Hatfield, who performed the work on contract. He had formerly been the FCC's chief technologist. He is currently chairman of the Commerce Department's Spectrum Management Advisory Committee.

Hatfield says the unpublished report was supposed to be a follow-up to a 2003 report he did for the agency on the same subject.

Rep. Mike Doyle, D-Pa., vice chairman of the House telecommunications subcommittee, yesterday sent Martin a letter asking him to explain what happened. Martin was already scheduled to appear before the subcommittee today to discuss FCC management issues.

Doyle says he now will ask Martin about the FCC's handling of Hatfield's report. "I think he owes the American public an explanation," Doyle said.

FCC spokeswoman Tamara Lipper says the FCC was simply trying to save taxpayer money because its staff was studying the same issues. "We weren't going to use more taxpayer money for work that we were doing internally," says Lipper, who notes that Hatfield was paid \$9,500 for his work.

As for the unfinished report itself, Lipper says Hatfield was told that he was free to release or publish it if he wished. "We told him he could do anything he wanted."

Doyle rejects the idea that the FCC was trying to save money.

"That's pretty funny," he says, noting the FCC's annual budget is \$330 million. "How much more was it going to cost to let (Hatfield) write up his report—another \$1,000?"

Doyle says his biggest concern, at this point, is whether consumers' interests are being guarded.

Wireless technology now is powerful enough for people to use cell phones in all sorts of buildings—and even tunnels. The capability of E-911 satellite-based location technology has not advanced as quickly, Doyle says. It is more capable outdoors, though not flawless, particularly in rural areas.

Similar concerns about inadequate E-911 capability for Internet-based telephone service—which also is not tied to a fixed location—led to tough corrective orders from the FCC. But the FCC, under Martin, has not been so quick to lean on cell phone operators, Doyle says.

Martin "has been strangely silent when it comes to saying what we need to do on the cell end" for E-911, Doyle says. "I find it all very puzzling."

—Submitted by Bill, N8SA

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USECA Cork Board

Radio Items

[None]

Miscellaneous Items

SONY Trinitron Multiscan E540 21" CRT Computer Monitor with manual; like new; 2 years old. \$145. Contact Joe, K8OEF at (586) 781-0050.

★New or changed this month.

Please notify the editor to have item(s) added and/or removed.

This Cork Board is for club members only and it's free!

★FOR SALE

Kenwood TR-2500 -- 2M HT, no battery but has cigarette lighter plug battery-pack by-pass thingie, LCD digital display, PL encode board inside, this HT not for sale but free to use for a couple months for any newly licensed ham radio operator who needs a temporary rig!

Heathkit SW7800 -- short wave receiver, AM/SSB/CW 150kHz-30MHz, base station model, built-in power supply, digital LED display and analog S-meter, front-firing built-in speaker, headphone jack, three antenna ports; \$200.

ELECRAFT K1 -- four-band version with ALL internal options, presently set up for 15-20-30-40M, digital display, menu options, XIT/RIT, amazing auto antenna tuner, noise blanker, 3-stage cw filter, built-in battery pack, built-in speaker, internal/external power switch, original box and assy manual, color-matched Palm Paddle key affixed with spare key base and extra cord, will include small padded carrying case and bnc adaptor, looks/works great; \$600 -- firm.

Philips TrenchMOS FET -- BUK9508 55A N-channel enhancement mode FET transistors, 55 Vds at 125 A (Id), TO220AB case, have 30 of them in an anti-static sleeve, eBay sells for \$2.55; Buy whole sleeve for \$40.

American Electrola DXC-100 -- rare tabletop radio, only 2000 ever made, all solid state, all American made with only American components, the last USA-made consumer SW radio actually made in the USA, HF receiver up to 30 MHz + FM '3M' band, AM/FM/SW, digital LED display, direct entry keypad, wooden case, front firing speaker, large internal wire loop antenna, long telescopic antenna, ext. jack, power supply, original owners manual; \$95.

Power Supply -- switching PS, 12-15 VDC, 16A, works, you wire it up; \$20.

Sprague Model 500 -- Interference Locator, apparently used by some clever hams as an SWL rig, receives 550kHz to 220MHz, has a phono jack output, external power jacks, still has original Burgess batteries (no leaks) and antennas in the removable lid; \$75.

Optimus 33-3021 -- Uni-Directional Microphone, black, on/off switch, cord; \$20.

ElectroVoice 634A -- microphone, short cable; \$5.

Archer Video Selector -- Radio Shack Cat# 15-1261, has 7 F-connectors on the back, couple switched up front; \$5.

Archer Special Effects Switcher -- Radio Shack Cat# 15-1274, 110V; \$5.

Heathkit Assembly Manual HX-10 -- good condition, appears complete; \$10.

Heathkit Manual Deluxe SWL Receiver GR-54 -- poor condition, may be complete; \$5.

Heathkit 1984 catalog -- good condition; \$5.

Micronta Power Supply -- Radio Shack Cat# 22-124, 12VDC, 2.5A, manual; \$10.

Realistic WX Radio -- Radio Shack Cat# 12-156, pocket weather radio, built-in telescopic antenna; \$10.

BUD Filter LF-601 -- variable low-pass filter, SO-239 PL-type connectors, 5 adjusters; \$20.

Meissner 15-7510 -- "Wave Trap" (filter), 6Mc to 13Mc, for ladderline; \$10.

Optimus AM/FM -- Radio Shack Cat# 12-794, pocket radio, works; \$5.

Adaptor -- RCA-style to PL style (SO-239), have a few; \$1.

Dummy Load -- "twin tower" dual massive ceramic resistors, looks like 50+W easy; \$15.

NEC Computer Monitor -- model XV17+, 17" color, works; \$50.

1N3085 -- huge 100V 150A recovery diodes, have one left; \$10/each.

CB Antenna -- about 26" long, base loaded, base load is tunable w/2 adjustment rings, 3/8" style mount; \$5.

Cell Phone Mobile Power Cord -- for cell phone with 4.8V battery, DC coaxial plug on phone end; \$5.

Wall Warts -- various voltages, email with needs; \$2 to \$5.

Duckies -- UHF duck about 6" with BNC, \$5; dual band 2M/440 "Icom" style about 6" with BNC, \$15; 11 Meter black rubber duck with right angle PL259, \$5.

K-40 10/11M Whip -- 4' fiberglass, black, tunable, substitute for original K-40 stainless whip & base load, no mount or coax just the antenna; \$5.

K40 -- 10/11M base-loaded antenna with SS whip, no base for it just antenna; \$10.

Regency CB-501 -- 40 ch CB radio, with mic, "as is"; \$10.

Contact Arpad, WY8M at: wy8m@arrl.net or, 147.180+ MHz (100 Hz PL).

Name Badges

WITH THE OFFICIAL USECA LOGO
CONTACT LAURA -- (586) 749-4561

USECA APPLICATION



Rev. 9/06

DATE _____ NEW RENEWAL MAIL PRINTED NEWSLETTER
 CALL _____ CLASS _____
 NAME _____
 STREET ADDRESS _____
 CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____
 TELEPHONE # _____ PRINT # IN ROSTER NO
 BIRTHDATE _____ EMAIL ADDRESS _____
 MEMBER: **ARRL** YES NO **RACES** YES NO

FOR FAMILY MEMBERSHIPS ONLY:

CALL _____ CLASS _____
 NAME _____
 BIRTHDATE _____
 MEMBER: **ARRL** YES NO
RACES YES NO

CALL _____ CLASS _____
 NAME _____
 BIRTHDATE _____
 MEMBER: **ARRL** YES NO
RACES YES NO

Annual Membership Dues: Regular: \$20 — Family: \$30 — Mail Printed Newsletter, ADD \$10.00
 Applications can be given to the Membership Secretary at monthly meeting or mailed.
 Please make check payable to: **USECA** — Address: **P.O. Box 46331, Mt. Clemens, MI 48046**
 (Allow 4-6 weeks for processing.)

USECA reserves the right to accept or reject New or Renewal Memberships.



Local Area FM Nets

DAY	TIME	CLUB	FREQ.
SUN	1:00 pm	USECA/Information	147.180
SUN	8:00 pm	USECA/Traders/Helpers	147.180
SUN	9:00 pm	HPARC/Info	146.640
SUN	9:00 pm	Garden City ARC	146.860
SUN-SAT	10:15 pm	S. E. Michigan Traffic Net	145.330
MON	7:30 pm	SATERN	147.180
MON	8:00 pm	MECA/Info	147.200
MON	8:00 pm	GMARC (PL 123)	443.075
TUE	9:00 pm	Motor City Radio Club	147.240
WED	9:00 pm	ARPSC/Info	145.490
THU	8:00 pm	RACES/ARES	147.200
THU	8:30 pm	LCARC/Info	147.080

VHF PL'S — 100 Hz

On The World Wide Web

USECA Home Page

WWW.USECA.NET

Local HF Nets

DAY	TIME	CLUB/DESCRIPTION	FREQ.
MON	7:30 pm	LCARC/15 Meter CW	21.165
MON	9:00 pm	LCARC/15 Meter Phone USB	21.395
WED	7:00 pm	USECA/6 Meter Phone USB	50.150
THU	7:30 pm	LCARC/10 Meter Phone USB	28.435
THU	9:00 pm	USECA/15 Meter CW	21.140
FRI	10:00 pm	USECA/80 Meter CW	3.570
FRI	11:00 pm	USECA/10 Meter Phone USB	28.425

Net Ops Schedules

2-METER NETS

	SUN. 1 PM	SUN. 8 PM**
WEEK	147.180 MHz	147.180 MHz
1	-OPEN-	W1IK
2	KT8F	N8EB
3	-OPEN-	N8ZI
4	-OPEN-	KW8Z
5*	WB8E	-OPEN-

*If applicable

**Traders/Helpers Net

NCO's—If you're unable to take your net please get a replacement or contact Keith, N8EB (586) 777-6751—Don't wait!

Listings in **BOLD** are USECA club nets, but ALL ARE WELCOME!

USECA

UTICA SHELBY EMERGENCY COMMUNICATION ASSOCIATION, INC.
P.O. Box 46331 • Mt. Clemens, MI 48046

PLACE
STAMP
HERE

FIRST CLASS MAIL



APRIL 2007

"The Happenin' Club"

Club Activities

MONTH	DATE	TIME	EVENT
APR	10	7:30 pm	General Meeting
MAY	12		Pre-Field Day & Picnic
MAY	14	7:30 pm	General Meeting
MAY	18-20		Dayton Hamvention
JUN	11	7:30 pm	General Meeting
JUN	23-24		Field Day 2007

Inside This Issue

An Idiot's Guide to Field Day.....	1
Ham University Results.....	2
Still Going.....	2
USECA VE Testing.....	2
The Resonant Feedline Dipole.....	3
Net Point Standings.....	4
Buck, N8CQA-SK.....	4
Radio Shack DSP 40.....	5
FCC/Emergency 911 Flaws.....	7
USECA Cork Board.....	8
USECA Membership Application.....	9
Local Area FM and HF Nets.....	9
Net Ops Schedule.....	9
Club Activities (Cover)	