

DXer

Northern California DX Club



Prez Sez:

The CQWW contest should be interesting this year—with the ZA runs, hi-hi.

Father Moran will be our guest speaker at the November 8 meeting. He was one of the first foreigners in Nepal, when it opened up about 30 years ago. The 9N1MM QTH is Godavari, about 8 miles south of Kathmandu. Father Moran will be the guest of Brook Byers, K4TKM, during his stay in San Francisco.

The Christmas meeting will feature Gerry, W8MEP, on his Operation Desert Storm adventures.

—W6TEX

9N1MM

Slated for

November Meeting

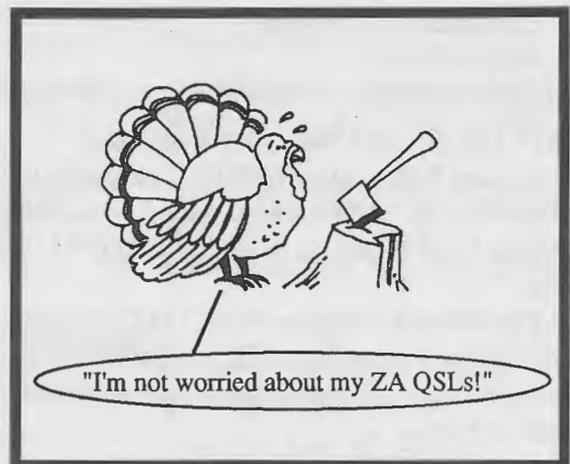
The Nov. 8 meeting, featuring "Father Moran," will be held at the Holiday Inn—1101 Shoreway Road, Belmont (see the enclosed announcement/reservation form). This will be a joint meeting with NCCC, starting at 7:30. Mellowing begins at six.

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Club Info

NCDXC Officers:

President: Bill Fontes, W6TEX
 Vice President: Bob Artigo, KN6J
 Secretary: Stan Kuhl, K6MA
 Treasurer: Bob Wilson, NQ6X
 Director: Ron Rasmussen, NG6X
 Director: Eric Edberg, W6DU
 Director: George Allan, WA6O

DXer Editor: Dave Barton, AF6S
 14842 Nelson Way
 San Jose, CA 95124
 (or via DX Packet Spotting Network)

DX Ladder: Larry Bloom, KD6XY
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 San Bruno, CA 94066
 (or via DXPSN)

DXer Production: Ron Panton, W6VG

Member Data Base: . John Cronin Jr.,
 K6LLK

NCDXC Repeater, W6TI/R, (147.36+)
 Trustee: Bob Vallio, W6RGG
 Rptr. Comm. Chrmn: . Ralph Hunt, AG6Q
 Club simplex: 147.54 (suggested)
 Thursday Net time: 8:00 PM local time.
 Net Manager: Ralph Hunt, AG6Q
 DX News: Dave Pugatch, KI6WF
 Propagation: Al Lotze, W6RQ
 Contest News: Rich Hudgins, WX6M
 Westlink: Craig Smith, N6ITW
 Swap Shop: Ben Deovlet, W6FDU
 933 Robin Lane
 Campbell, CA, 95008
 408/374-0372

QSL Information: Mac McHenry, W6BSY

W6TI DX 20- and 40-meter Bulletins:

Trustee Bob Vallio, W6RGG, transmits DX information at 02:00z every Monday (Sunday evening local time) on both 7.016 and 14.002 MHz.

The DXer is mailed to all NCDXC members. Unless otherwise noted, NCDXC permits re-use of any portion of this publication, provided source credit is given.

Club address: Box 608, Menlo Park, CA

Board Meeting

submitted by K6MA, BOD Secretary

The BOD met October 9 at Harry's Hoffbrau in Mountain View. W6TEX, W6DU, NG6X, WA6O, KN6J and K6MA attended.

- **The 1992 contest awards program:** the board felt that more study of various criteria and financial aspects was necessary before a good decision could be made. The board resolved to decide these issues in the November meeting.
- **DXCC QSL Field-Checking:** at least twelve DXCC members have volunteered so far—including K6WC, N6HR, WB6WKM, W6CF, W6BSY, KG6GF, WA6SLO, and WB6CUA. Also, the board verbally approved accepting KF6A, a non-member.
- The board agreed to try using a **wireless mike** at the November general meeting.
- **Charlie:** Interest was expressed in improving the quality of the information "Charlie" announces. Agreement was reached that packet users, and some club members, need to increase their awareness of what is interesting and what is mundane—to most members. The subject would be discussed in the general meeting, for members' guidance.
- **Program:** November 8: 9N1MM—see page 1; December 13: W8MEP on his Desert Storm adventures—location not yet known.

General Meeting

submitted by NG6X, Club Secretary

The October general meeting also was at Harry's Mountain View location and W6TEX presided.

- Duane Ausherman, W6REC, gave the main program—a slide show of his recent trip to the Soviet Republic. It was a very well-received presentation.
- A TR2500 was kindly donated by the wife of Joe Dillow, W6UR, a recent silent key. She said she wanted to make the donation because Joe had so much enjoyed the club. The transceiver was raffled and won by NX7T. Appropriately enough, this is his first piece of 2-meter gear.

- Other raffle winners were KI6YB (winning a Big Kahuna \$100 HRO gift certificate), AA6PV, W6CYX, K6KM, N6IP, and WA6AHF. Each of the others won donated ISD voice keyer chips.
- First readings were given for:
 - W6QKN, John Haruff
 - KJ6PJ, Larry A. Springer
 - KB6MXH, Le Henderson
 - AB6EQ, Ken Lewis
- N6ST asked any "good typists" in the club to help him with the ZA logs (it's not too late to volunteer).
- W6CF reported the almost unanimous decision of the DX Advisory Board not to approve Jarvis Island as a new country.

WANTED

Desperate DXer needs motor for small prop-pitch rotator. Call W6ISQ collect at 415/854-3939 or via DXPSN.

Butterfly Buffs, Viet Nam Vets

by AF6S

My friend Andy Komarov, an operator at UL8IWJ, would like to correspond with an American who shares his other avocation—butterfly collecting. Andy is training to be an airline pilot. He and his wife (of about one year), Marina, are in their mid-twenties. Butterfly collectors, whether or not they are hams, can write Andy at:

Box 130
 Aktyubinsk
 463000 U.S.S.R.

Andy's friend Alexei, an Afganistan war veteran, would like to correspond with an American Viet Nam veteran. Alexei's address:

Mizzirev Alexei
 ul. Dachnaya, 67-5
 Tver
 170021 U.S.S.R.

Roster Update

Changes:

W6TEX: delete the work phone number

W8MEP: work voice: 408/443-2244
 work fax: 408/758-1204
 home: unchanged

Corrections:

K6BR John Naylor (A)
 11839 N. Lake Drive
 Boynton Beach, FL 33436

WA6ERB Robert J. Gobrick (A)
 Box 1591
 Champlain, NY 12919-1591

W6LPM Verne W. Anderson (A)
 PSC 37, Box 544
 APO AE 09459

K7SA Warren D. Mays (A)
 6830 E. 5th Ave
 Suite 105-503
 Scottsdale, AZ 85251

K6SMH Jerry Bliss (G0CLY also)
 PSC 45, Box 973
 Menwith Hill Sta
 APO AE 09468

N6SSM Bob Board
 3038 Red Hill Road (A)
 Oakland, OR 97462

AE6U Scott Williams (E)
 U.S. Embassy—Belize—VOA
 Washington, DC 20521-3050

K4UVT Daniel R. (Bob) Dorsey, Jr. (A)
 Box 2485
 California City, CA 93505-0485

Reinstated:

KD6VS Charles C. (Chuck) Leader
 5177 Shadow Estates
 San Jose, CA 95135
 408/274-5024

A Baja Eclipse-pedition

by Garry Shapiro, N16T

Almost anyone able to tie his own shoes knows a fabulous total solar eclipse occurred in Hawaii and Latin America on July 11, 1991. One day in June, it dawned on me that, though the event was imminent, I had made no plans—had I blown it? Baja California seemed a more practical destination than Hawaii, but news stories reported totally booked airplanes and hotels. Rumors of gas shortages, bandidos, and police roadblocks—to check travelers for *bona fide* reservations—abounded. Many would-be eclipsers were discouraged, as I was—almost.

Prospects brightened when my old friend Pete, W9DHK (in Orange County) revealed his plans to drive Baja's Highway 1 *de cabo a rabo* (from end to end). There would be room in the van—especially after Pete's girlfriend decided to bail out. Pete and I hastily planned the trip. I flew to Pete's place the weekend before the Big Event. We outfitted his van with cameras, minicam, tripods, 2 drums of gasoline, water, a second battery, cooking and camping gear, cold beer, and—of course—radio gear. We had pieces of welder's glass for solar viewing, but no telescope or "long" lenses. We even had bogus hotel reservations to show the Federales.

We departed QRV mobile on 2, 6, 10, 15, 20 and 40m, SSB and CW, with a 5-element 6-meter beam stashed in the van. Pete had already obtain our Mexican license in Ensenada. Our first mobile QSO was with Sam, W6TSQ, on 40 CW at dawn. Crossing the border, as XE2/W9DHK, we settled in for the 1000-mile ride to totality. We intended to take our time on Baja's treacherous roads, drive only by day, and activate every 6 meter grid-square. We would work every HF opening, and maintain skeds with Pete's buddies in Southern W6-land.

South of Ensenada, when we rolled easily through the routine agricultural check at the Baja Sur state line at 28°N, we knew the hype about road-blocks and gas shortages was phony. The predicted huge crowds never materialized and many campgrounds constructed for the event went unoc-

cupied. Restaurants in resort towns like Cabo San Lucas seated patrons without a wait. We spent our first night in a bleak, dry campground in the desert, but sunset of the second day found us in Loreto on the Sea of Cortez. We easily obtained a lovely room in a shoreline hotel, and enjoyed a fabulous meal of local seafood.

Baja is entirely desert and mountain, but the terrain varies. When we crossed the peninsula's mountain spine, toward the Sea of Cortez, coastal scrubland gave way to Sonoran desert, whose flora and geology predominate the rest of the way south. Although never a desert person, I was struck by the surreal beauty of the cacti and mountains, which—particularly early and late in the day—took on an almost unearthly richness of color. The brilliant blue of the Sea of Cortez contrasts intensely with the parched land. Towns are few and far between, but some are oases, rich with artesian water. And each is unique.

Radio reality differed from our expectations. We yelled ourselves hoarse, but made NO six meter contacts on the way south! HF openings were erratic, due to heavy solar flares. We ran statesiders for an hour on 15m SSB, then heard nothing more on 15 that day. DX was sporadic, with few Europeans and no JA's, and 10m opened only on our last two days. 20m was mostly one-hop, with just a few longer openings, but 40m SSB proved productive at night. With our TS430S and short Hamstick vertical, we checked into the 7159 net on several evenings, QSOing many stateside and DX stations. When VK9NS called us on 40, I exclaimed to Pete, "We be DX!"

Our 6m fortunes turned as we rolled toward La Paz and the zone of totality. Pete heard 4B2SOL—the special event call of Radio Club de Baja California Sur—on 50.125 CW (groundwave). We eventually connected via 2m repeater and rendezvoused with Jack, N6XQ, and Bernardo, XE2BHS, at a beach near Cabo San Lucas—the only dry sliver of grid-square DL42, a rare and desirable place for 6m DXing. Jack (a VHF maniac from San Diego) and Bernardo were the 4B2SOL "advance guard." On E-Day, 4B2SOL would move inland to a spot between Todos Santos on the Pacific and La Paz on the Sea of Cortez—on the centerline of the

eclipse path. Having finally found another 6m station, we camped next to it for two days, sharing food, beer, and lies. Jack's van sported a push-up mast with 3 elements on 6, as well as beams for 2m and 1.2 GHz. Not much of the hoped-for sporadic-E occurred, but Jack had some good ducting into Southern California on 6 and 2. Pete and I worked 40m.

As Pete and I watched from a sidewalk cafe in Cabo, several American visitors met on the street near our table. "I found it!" one exclaimed, as he opened a plastic bag to show off his prize. Eager to glimpse an exotic Latin treasure, we peeked, eyeing the bottle of Kahlua within. Pete sardonically pronounced it, "The Catch of the Day."

July 11—E-Day—dawned with high clouds rolling in from the southeast. The tip of Baja has the highest probability of clear July skies in Mexico, but we were concerned. We hastily broke camp and headed north, looking for a better spot. By the time we chose the *Campamiento de Periodistas* (Journalists' Encampment), where 4B2SOL was now located, the eclipse had begun. We drove one click further and set up along the roadside in brilliant but slowly dimming sunshine.

Hoping to catch the onrushing shadow and shadow-rings, we pointed our handcam down a dirt desert road to the west. As the eclipse advanced, we tuned WWV, while videoing the sun through our welder's glass. As the sky darkened, it grew noticeably cooler and our adrenalin pumped as one of Nature's most awesome spectacles unfolded.

Just before totality, we turned the minicam westward. Though we failed to capture the shadow rings, we did record the rapid and eerie transition to darkness at noon, with sunset around the entire horizon and only the black lunar orb and the solar corona above. WWV marked the 6 minutes and 50 seconds of totality, but it seemed to pass in a moment, so absorbed were we with photography and binoculars. Few stars were visible, probably because of dust from the Philippine volcano and the solar corona's brightness. Large red prominences gave the scene unforgettable drama, but it was over far too quickly. We packed up, visited our friends at 4B2SOL briefly, and started north.

We worked mostly 20 on the long ride to Loreto, logging only two Europeans among the W's. The next day, while climbing away from Bahia Concepción, Pete droned yet another CQ on 6m. Suddenly his earphones were filled by WQ5S near Dallas (EM13)—20 over 9. Sporadic E! We quickly worked several more Texans and then some in Oklahoma as the cloud moved north. We worked most of them again as we clipped the corners of three grids-squares. Just as suddenly, my first Es experience—and the last of the trip—ended. We spent the rest of the day on 10, logging many Caribbean and Pacific stations—no JA's!

That night—our last—we detoured to Bahia de Los Angeles, and set up by the Sea of Cortez, just inside DL39. Pete deployed his 5 elements and worked the West Coast as far as Portland on six, while I logged net QSO's on 40. The next day—our last—had mediocre conditions on HF, and plentiful but short-range 6m activity to Southern W6. We rolled into Pete's home QTH Saturday night with 188 Q's in the log and vivid memories of a darkness at noon.

Club Marathon

by Rich, WX6M

This year's NCDXC Marathon is history. Judging from the comments I received, those who participated had fun. Some of the scores were reduced—contacts with known "slims" were disallowed—but, fortunately, no one's placement was affected by the adjustments.

The twelve Marathon participants' scores:

<u>Mode</u>	<u>Call</u>	<u>Score</u>
CW	KG6GF	191
	W6BIP	187
	K6MA	179
	N6DJM	162
	N6EA	151
	K6RK	148
	K6TS	130
	W6ROY	109
	K6WD	69
	SSB	WD6EKR
Mixed	W6FAH	207
	K4UVT/6	110

SMTO

by Natan Huffman, W6XR

How about working the world with just a 2-meter handheld, a laptop computer, a mini-TNC and a 19-inch whip? How about a newly-licensed ham working 20-meter DX using his or her new interest—packet radio? It's possible and even encouraged. Packet DX even offers some surprisingly rare DX.

You may know about packet radio because the packet clusters facilitate your Honor Roll dreams. But did you ever notice the other TNC port—the one marked "HF"—and wonder what it might be good for? Would you believe it could open a whole new world of DXing? Listen just above the hobbit RTTY frequencies for a sound similar to that from your 2-meter packet box. That's HF packet.

You can receive HF packet without much change to your TNC parameters. A few more changes will gratify your desire to transmit—assuming you can interface the TNC to your old Harvey Wells. Multi-mode software like Lan-Link (available from me for a blank disk) can configure your TNC automatically, so—no worries. With KAM-type multi-mode TNC and appropriate software, you can even stay connected to a 2-meter packet cluster while simultaneously DX packeting, but that's another story. Let's keep it simple.

HF packet has some nifty operating modes—including GATEWAY and NODE. Stations operating in these modes can be found on 14.103, 21.103, 28.103, etc. LSB. Both GATEWAYs and NODEs connect VHF stations to HF stations, relaying the digital information. NODEs and GATEWAYs differ in subtle technical ways, but the NODE is the faster of the two.

Let's suppose Mac, W6BSY, after working the XYØ on all bands SSB and CW, decides to see what a local NODEs (called SMTO) can hear. He sends CSMTO on 145.01. The machine greets him with a cutesy welcome note suggesting he use the help-screen. Mac knows what he's doing, so he just types "J", causing a list of calls heard by the NODE

SMTO (on both VHF and HF) to appear on his screen. Mac sees that SMTO has recently copied VK6DO, YV1DTL and many state-side stations on HF, along with a passel of VHF stations. To contact the YV, Mac enters CONVERSE mode and sends X YV1DTL (the X means cross-band). Soon he sees a welcome message from YV1DTL, in Spanish—presenting a non-technical problem.

The YV can also type English, so the QSO proceeds. The SMTO—operating on 14.103—transmits, acknowledges and identifies everything Mac types on 145.01 and does the reverse when receiving—in rapturish QSO with YV1DTL. Finally, to end the QSO, Mac sends "B" and the machine takes over. A bit later, control returns to Mac, who finds he has been disconnected from YV1DTL, but not from SMTO (he could type "B" again to disconnect from SMTO).

Mac never needed to worry about identification; the machine automatically imbedded his callsign into the packets. Also, since the only station transmitting on HF was SMTO/W6XR, Mac didn't even need to be licensed for HF.

If you tire of NODE action, you can set up your station on DIGI—which lets you contact far-off stations via other packet-mode stations. Suppose your attic-mounted wire antenna will only allow you to work locals like W6XR. You can DIGI *through* W6XR, by sending a command to connect to your target station via W6XR. Then you can use the W6XR KW and yagi to cover the distance. To connect to 4U1ITU—barely readable on your antenna—you type C 4U1ITU V W6XR. Relays will close, corona will form, lights will dim, and Mrs. Burns' waterpick will sing a Madame Butterfly aria—as your callsign leaps through the ether, crushing any bones on your frequency.

Now you know what that HF port on your TNC can do and I didn't even mention other modes such as AMTOR.

What DX can you work on packet directly? In three months last winter, 74 countries found their way into the automated log keeper (one of Charlie's relatives) at W6XR, just on ten meters with 100 Watts and a vertical. Today DXCC, tomorrow Tanna Tuava, if I can only configure the packets into triangles to match the stamps.

Rats & Mice

submitted by K6LLK (who didn't admit authorship)

Mountain View, CA — Scientific investigators throughout the United States are considering a switch from the traditional “white mice” to lawyers—to improve laboratory efficiency. Researchers claim lawyers are more numerous and easier to train. Also, lab personnel don't become attached to them—as they often do with rats. Finally, noted one spokesperson, “There are some things that rats just will not do!”

Down in the Valley

Down in the valley, the valley so low;
To work any rare ones, great skill you must show.
And when you get lucky, connect on one call;
Maybe you work just a pirate, that's all.

—AF6S

Canoeing DXer

A eccentric DXer we knew
Tried working “MM” from canoe.
In a pileup he went,
but with wrong paddle sent;
So, on rocks went canoe—ham blue.

—AF6S (who else?)

Treasurer's Report

for September, 1991

Submitted by NQ6X

Checking Account Activity

Beginning balance	8657
Receipts	
Dues	3078
Other	8
Total receipts	3086
Expenditures	716
Ending balance	11027

Savings Account Status

Bank of America (9/18)	14,537
American Savings (6/30)	9496

How to Succeed in DX QSLing

by V. Konukhin, UA1OKW

(reprinted from the September “Soviet Ham Press Digest” and attributed to “Radio,” June, 1990)

Almost everyone knows, so it would hardly be an awful secret to reveal—that each ham worldwide always, at any time of day or night, burns with the desire to obtain a QSL from a DX. This striving does not depend on the experience, fame, reputation, or the position of the ham within a ham community. Alas! To wish is not to get. Somehow ... a great many DXers have wishes that don't meet yours in any way. As for me, I believe it is possible to fit your desires to those [you] pick, by using three versions of QSL.

1. A QSL very strict in form and contents, from which your recipient will learn that you are the owner of a knockout of a [station]. This card should contain no PSE QSL, remarks, salutations, wishes, or trifles of any kind.

Having obtained it, your correspondent will think ... it is a stroke of luck for him and such a thing may never happen again. He will be sure that your QSO is a great favor for him, and he'll appreciate your QSL highly. Of course he'll answer you without delay, having no time to find out who and what you are.

2. A QSL charming, refined, and pretentious in appearance; it's a piece of fine art on a par with ... the classics and national masterpieces (if possible, a bit better). It is unique and inimitable, a thing among a million, a genuine article of a genius. ... The only QSL card in the world. Having obtained it, your correspondent will ... be stunned, zapped, turned on, and petrified and he'll surely answer you (as soon as he comes to his senses).

3. The modest QSL of a ham of short standing. You've been trading on air, having had the QSO with your correspondent. Your card contains everything about transceivers and transverters, transmitters and converters, about antennas and countries, diplomas and DXers; all your knowledge of the Q-code, international ham lingo; and, of course, all the knowledge of the new (for you) and so-strange ... English language.

DX QSLing

(continued from p7)

Having received it, your correspondent ... will not dare kill this burst of joy, enthusiasm, and passion of yours—this happiness, love, and pride of a newcomer. He'll answer ... just wait.

The more expressions of delight and manifestations of gratefulness concerning the QSO ... the better. PSE QSL is a must in this case. It is desirable that you write your name and surname in such English that everyone [wonders] how to read it. You can include miniature circuit diagrams of your equipment—or equipment you intend to construct.

Use of these QSLs and Expected Results:

First, send QSL version 1. If not confirmed, send QSL version 2. If both fail, send version-3. Success is 90-percent guaranteed. Of the remaining 10-percent: 2% already had a QSL from the sender, 5% think they already QSL'ed, 1% are unlisted, 1% are sins of the postal services, 0.5% lost their logs and 0.5%—God knows.

Mail Bag



Errata re DXPSN and DXPSN-UG

K6LLK noted that in his Oct. DXer article, some errors crept in undetected during editing. John sent the following record straightener:

"DXPSN-UG does not run DXPSN; they are two separate entities. DXPSN is the core group of sysops who run the nodes. Many have invested thousands of their own dollars to set up a system. DXPSN-UG is a group of 'users' who set up an organization to assist the DXPSN. DXPSN-UG has not purchased the nodes from these sysops. You do not have to be a member of DXPSN-UG to use the network, as the article may have implied."

RFI Problems

by Tom McShane, NW6P

My signal had been setting off my neighbor's alarm system. He asked me to stop transmitting. I offered to help isolate and eliminate the problem, with assistance from the alarm company. Unfortunately, the alarm company refused to help unless their technician's time was paid at \$60/hour. So my neighbor complained to the city of Cupertino and to the FCC.

The city's building inspector came out, compared the tower and antennas to the building permit and confirmed that I was legal.

Next, my neighbor printed up postcards saying, "Notification of Electronic Interference," addressed to the FCC in San Francisco. He distributed them to every home in the neighborhood. Anyone experiencing interference to anything electronic was urged to report to the FCC by filling in the blanks. The cards identified me as the source of the interference.

After I received the attached notice of complaint (page 9) and responded in writing (excerpt on this page). A few months later, I received a copy of my neighbor's letter to the FCC.

The next two pages show letters from S. Marti-Volkoff (FCC, San Francisco) to Tom and his neighbor. The following is from Tom's letter—ed.

I received callsign NW6P on Nov. 22, 1983, which replaced N6JBY. I have been licensed since 1957. Since 1964, when I received my B.E.E. degree, I have held the Amateur Extra Class license.

I operate 7, 14, 21, 28 MHz with commercial equipment. Power varies between 100-1000 Watts. There is a NYE-Viking low pass filter between the exciter-amplifier and another between the amplifier and antenna tuner. I also have a commercial 144/440 MHz transceiver which has 45/25 Watts of power.

All equipment grounds are tied together with heavy duty coax braid (RG8U) and brought to an 8-foot copper ground rod in the earth outside the radio room immediately adjacent to the equipment. Antennas are commercial yagis; a triband for 14, 21, 28 MHz and a monoband for 7 MHz. These are on a 55-foot tower which was professionally installed in 1985. The tower plans and engineering stress analysis [were] reviewed and a permit issued by the Cupertino

Department of Public Works. For 440/144 MHz I use "J" antennas on the roof.

I have no interference on any of the 5 televisions in my home. There is a "home entertainment center" in the family room. This room shares a wall with the radio room. There is a VCR, phono player, satellite, plus VHF/UHF TV receiver/monitor, FM stereo, cassette re-

order/player, and audio disk player in the family room. In addition, our home has a burglar alarm tied into fire and police departments via a phone line. There is no interference to any of this electronics ...

I've checked for harmonics and am certain the equipment is within legal levels. If you need any additional information ... etc.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
FIELD OPERATIONS BUREAU

June 3, 1988



CERTIFIED MAIL NO.P 582 873 986
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

424 Customhouse, 555 Battery Street
San Francisco, California 94111

Thomas McShane
22342 Bahl Street
Cupertino, CA. 95014

Dear Mr. McShane:

We are in receipt of a formal complaint of interference to home electronic entertainment equipment. The complaint alleges that the interference is being produced by the operation of your radio station. In checking our records, we do find that you are a licensed Amateur Radio operator, with call sign:N6JBY

Our office requests you to inform us of the following:

1. the frequencies of your operation
2. the power levels you are using
3. whether or not you are receiving interference on your own equipment (if so, state the exact nature of the interference and what steps you are taking to eliminate it)
4. request a check of any possible harmonic radiation

In view of this complaint, your attention is directed to Part 97 of the Federal Communications Commission's Rules and Regulations. Subpart C, Section 97.73 is quoted below for your information:

"If any spurious radiation, including chassis or power line radiation, causes harmful interference to the reception of another radio station, the licensee may be required to take steps to eliminate the interference in accordance with good engineering practice."

Please provide this office within 15 days of receipt of this letter, a written report describing the procedures used to insure compliance with Part 97 of the Commission's Rules.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "S. Marti-Volkoff".

S. Marti-Volkoff
Engineer in Charge
San Francisco District Office

COPY FOR YOUR
INFORMATION



FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
FIELD OPERATIONS BUREAU
424 Customhouse, 555 Battery St.
San Francisco, California 94111

September 21, 1988

Mr. & Mrs. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
Cupertino, California 95014

Dear Mr. & Mrs. [REDACTED]

This is in reply to your recent letter concerning interference to your burglar alarm and telephone system. Thomas McShane is a licensed amateur radio operator and therefore, permitted to operate relatively high power transmitting equipment associated with his station. We corresponded with Mr. McShane, in response to your complaint, to insure that his station is in compliance with our technical rules. On June 15, 1988 we received a satisfactory reply to our letter. Mr. McShane stated that his transmissions do not cause interference to his TV, telephones, burglar alarm, etc. He has installed additional shielding to his home electronic equipment to prevent interference from occurring.

Please be advised that Security Alarm Devices are regulated under Part 15 of the FCC Rules and are not offered any protection by the FCC should an authorized high power (government or non-government) radio station cause undesired operation or activation. The FCC advises manufacturers to consider the close proximity of amateur stations in residential areas, when designing their equipment, in order to minimize its susceptibility to false activations.

In your [REDACTED] letter to ADT you mentioned that your neighbor's alarm system was modified which prevented any additional false alarms. Mr. McShane had his alarm installed and shielded by the same firm used by your neighbor. He has not experienced any false alarms. Since your local ADT service office has not eliminated your problem, I'd suggest recontacting their headquarters staff for assistance or consider changing to a different service company.

Telephone equipment that responds to nearby radio transmissions is improperly functioning as a radio receiver. Proper shielding of the telephone can eliminate the interference. Therefore, you should contact the manufacturer for assistance if you own the telephone. Assistance for leased telephones should be brought to the attention of the equipment lessor. Enclosed is a copy of our bulletin entitled, Telephone Interference. It contains information that may be helpful to you and your telephone company service representative.

Mr. McShane has expressed a desire to help resolve your interference problem by continuing to cooperate with you in future testing. Please contact Mr. McShane at (408) 738-0471 and arrange a mutually agreeable time to conduct additional tests during your burglar alarm company's on-site service visit. The purpose of these tests is to determine if Mr. McShane's station is the source of your interference and to verify that the installation of appropriate filters have eliminated the problem or if other remedial measures will need to be taken.

We hope this information is helpful to you. If you have any further questions, please call Amy Freundlich of my staff at (415) 556-7701.

Sincerely,

S. Marti-Volkoff
Engineer in Charge
San Francisco Office



ЗАМЕСТИТЕЛЬ ПРЕДСЕДАТЕЛЯ
ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЙ КОМИССИИ
ПО РАДИОЧАСТОТАМ СССР

103375, г. Москва, К-375, ул. Твер

23 .09.91 № 198

На № _____

Об использовании радиодиа
лями Советского Союза УКВ
ретрансляторов и КВ пере
ков с повышенной мощностью

Рассмотрев предлож
зовании радиолюбителями
на с мощностью излучения
сляторов в полосах ради
1300 МГц, Государственн

Разрешить радиолюб
УКВ ЧМ ретрансляторов в
1300 МГц, при соблюдени
- мощность передат
лее 5 Вт;

- основные парамет
летворять требованиям д
- номиналы рабочих

Государственной инспек
по согласованию с Минис

Разрешить использо
зона с увеличенной до 5
пользовании УКВ ЧМ ретрансляторов в полосе частот 430-440 МГц не
представляется возможным.

Заместителю Председателя Федерации
радиопорта СССР
г. Казанскому Н.В.

Repeaters Allowed in USSR

by Valery (Walt) Gromov, UV3GM San Jose, CA - October 26, 1991

This document, signed on 23 September 1991 by the head of the USSR State Commission for Radio Frequency Allocations, enables Radio Amateurs in the Soviet Union to use VHF and UHF repeaters—for the first time. The new law follows Radio Sports Federation (RSF) proposals for repeater use in the 144-146 and 1260-1300 MHz bands, but proposed use of 430-440 MHz for repeaters was rejected—along with a 500-Watt power limit on HF bands. A 100-Watt limit has been in effect on VHF and UHF for some time.

USSR Repeaters will use standard international channels (600 KHz offsets on 144 MHz, etc.). One repeater is ready to go—operating on 145.000 (transmit up 600—channel RØ). With its antenna atop the Moscow University building, it linked the Russian White House—where Boris Yeltsin and his supporters barricaded themselves during the August coup—with the outside world.

Another item of interest: about two months ago RSF asked ARRL to help gain a reciprocal license agreement between our countries. When that happens, you can operate “portable UA” and use the new Russian repeaters when you travel in my country.

Joe Dillow, W6UR, Silent Key

As many NCDXC members already know, we lost a real gentleman from our ranks. Joe Dillow became a silent key on August 23, 1991. Joe was one of the real old-timers—originally licensed in 1926 as a fresh young fellow of 12. He dropped out of radio after a few years, however, and became a career military officer, eventually “flying the hump” in Burma from 1942 to 1943. Joe remained in the service after the war and retired as a Colonel in 1968. His career specialty was communications, and he had more than a passing connection with what eventually became the “Blue Cube” in Sunnyvale. Joe became a ham once again in 1968 and began DXing with great enthusiasm, soon making DXCC and joining the NCDXC. Joe was a gentleman both on and off the air—never too busy to lend

a helping hand to his friends and neighbors. Joe is survived by his wife, Judy, in Sunnyvale; a son, Jody, a theologian living in Austria; a son, Bob, in Danville; and a daughter, Sue, who also lives in Sunnyvale. Joe was one of the good DXers and he will truly be missed by many of his fellow members of NCDXC.

—Jim Maxwell, W6CF

Standing Orders:

Ideas for club programs: provide topic, contact name and telephone number to any club officer.
—KN6J

Articles for the DXer: please see the October issue, page 6, for details.

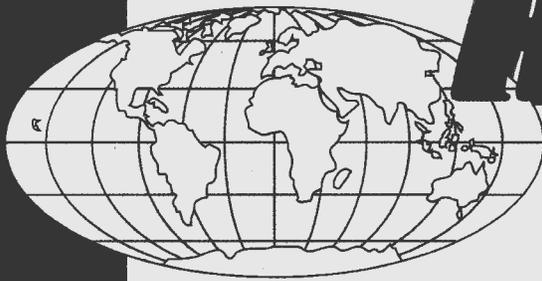
—AF6S

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