

The MICROVOLT

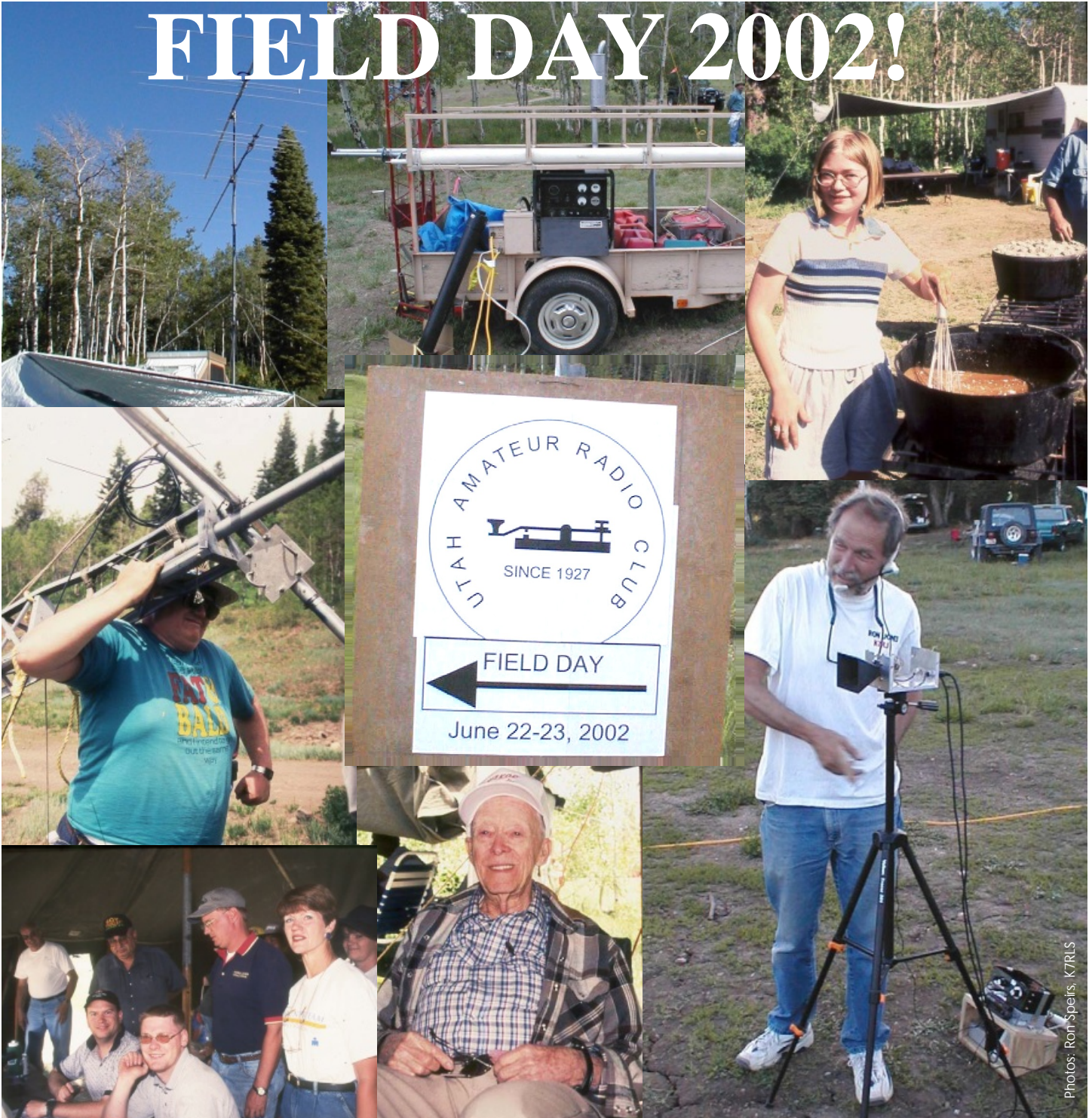
Volume XLVI Issue 7, July 2002

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West Jordan, UT 84084-3942

THE MICROVOLT (USPS 075-430) is published monthly except August for \$15.00 per year or \$1.50 per issue by the Utah Amateur Radio Club, 3666 South State Street, Salt Lake City, UT 84115-4848. Periodicals Postage Paid at Salt Lake City UT. POSTMASTER: Send address change to "The Microvolt", c/o Gregg Smith, 7546 Uranium Dr., West Jordan, UT 84084-3942.

FIELD DAY 2002!



Photos: Ron Speits, K7RLS

Prologue

The Utah Amateur Radio Club was organized under its present name in 1927, although its beginnings may date back as early as 1909. In 1928, it became affiliated with the American Radio Relay League (club #1602) and is a non-profit organization under the laws of Utah. It holds a club station license with the call W7SP, a memorial call for Leonard (Zim) Zimmerman, an amateur radio pioneer in the Salt Lake City Area.

Meetings: The club meets each month except July and August. The meetings are held on the first Thursday of the month at 7:30 PM in the Infirmary Medical Building located at 1255 East 3900 South in Holladay, across the street from St. Marks Hospital.

Membership: Club membership is open to anyone interested in amateur radio; a current license is not required. Dues are \$15 per year, including a *Microvolt* subscription. The *Microvolt* and membership cannot be separated. Those living at the same address as a member who has paid \$15 may obtain a membership without a *Microvolt* subscription for \$9. Send duesto the Club Secretary: Gregg Smith, K7APW, 7546 S. Uranium Dr., West Jordan, UT 84084-3942 ARRL membership renewals should specify ARRL Club #1602.

Contributions: Monetary contributions are gladly accepted. Send directly to the Club Treasurer: Chuck Johnson, 1612 W. 4915 S., Taylorsville, UT 84123-4244. For in kind contributions, please contact any board member to make appropriate arrangements.

Repeaters: UARC maintains the 146.62- and the 146.76-repeaters. The repeaters are administered by the UARC Repeater Committee. Comments and questions may be directed to any Committee member. The Lake Mountain repeater (146.76-) has Autopatch facilities on both the Orem exchange (covering Santaquin to Lehi) and the Salt Lake City exchange (covering Draper to Layton). The 449.10 repeater has autopatch facilities available to UARC members into Salt Lake City only. Due to the volume of traffic, only mobiles should use this autopatch. Autopatch use is open to all visitors to our area and to all club members. Non-members who wish to use the autopatch are encouraged to help with the cost of maintaining the equipment by joining the club.

Ham Hot-Line: The Utah Amateur Radio Club (UARC) has a Ham Hotline, 583-3002. Information regarding Amateur Radio can be obtained, including club information, testing, meeting information, and membership information. If no one answers leave your name, telephone number and a short message on the answering machine and your call will be returned.

Publication: *The Microvolt* is the official publication of the club. Deadline for submissions to the *Microvolt* is listed under "Submission Schedule of Editorial Content for The *Microvolt*." Submissions by email are preferred (KC7PM@arrl.net), but other means including diskettes and typewritten submissions can be mailed directly to Associate Editor Ted Cowan, KC7PM, 1889 E Foxmoor Place, Sandy, UT 84092. All submissions are welcome but what is printed and how it is edited are the responsibility of the Editor and the UARC board. Reprints are allowed with proper credits to The *Microvolt*, UARC, and authors. Changes in mailing address should be communicated to the Club Secretary: Gregg Smith, 7546 S. Uranium Dr., West Jordan, UT 84084. □

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Book "Lady": Fred DeSmet, K17KM	485-9245
Historian: Ron Speirs, K7RLS	968-4614
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Engineer: Randy Finch, K7SL	277-7135
ATV Engineer: Clint Turner, KA7OEI	566-4497
Board Liaison & Autopatch Engineer: Gordon Smith, K7HFV	582-2438
Provo Autopatch Host & ATV Engineer: Dale Jarvis, WB7FID	224-3405
Repeater Monitor: Allen Wright, N7QFI	268-8482

Exam Schedule

08/21/02 (Wed.) Provo
Contact: Steve Whitehead, NV7V
Phone: (801) 465-3983

08/24/02 (Sat.) St. George
Contact: Ronald C. Sappington, W17Z
Phone: (435) 673-4552

08/27/02* (Tues.) Salt Lake City
Contact: Eugene McWherter, N7OVT
Phone: (801) 484-6355

09/11/02 (Wed.) Mantua
Contact: Jim Jones, KJ7VO
Phone: (435) 723-1947

*Only Technician elements (1 and 2) given at this session.

For more detail either call the contact or checkout the information on our webpage
<http://www.xmission.com/~uarc> □

Submission Schedule of Editorial Content for *The Microvolt*

The *Microvolt* editorial team has made a commitment to providing the club membership with a quality publication that will be in your hands prior to the meeting of the publication month. This means you should be able to count on being reminded of upcoming meetings and events before they happen. In order for this to happen we must have two things: quality material submitted to the associate editor, Ted Cowan, KC7PM, and submitted prior to the deadlines listed below.

Meeting Submission Deadline

Thu Sep 5	Tue Aug 13
Thu Oct 3	Wed Sep 11
Thu Nov 7	Wed Oct 16
Thu Dec 5	Tue Nov 12

This schedule will be revised and published in subsequent issues of *The Microvolt*. We sincerely hope that this will help those who wish to make submissions make our deadlines.

The Microvolt Editorial Team -Bruce -K17OM., Ted KC7PM, and Bruce, KJ7HZ □

More on Editorial Content Submission Standards

The *Microvolt* Editorial Team wishes to make submitting documents for potential publication as easy as possible. A contributor or writer should feel free to submit text, preferably via email, in any format, within reason, of popular wordprocessors they are comfortable using. Writers should keep in mind that the Editors in producing *The Microvolt* use a standard font and layout. All submitted material used will be stripped of formatting and converted to these standards. Please keep your formatting of submitted documents as simple as possible. Simple ASCII text is easiest to handle - the less stripping we have to do, the less time it takes to prepare.

Electronic files for graphics, photos, and spreadsheets will be accepted in most standard formats without problem, though to avoid potential problems please check first. □

Net Schedule

VHF Nets

Day	Time	Freq.	Name/Purpose
Sun.	2100	146.62 MHz	Utah Amateur Radio Club Information Net
Mon.	2100	147.18 MHz	High Valley Net (Ragchew)
Mon.	2100	144.25 MHz	Weekly 2-meter SSB net
Tues.	1900	146.98 MHz	West Desert Amateur Radio Club & 145.37 MHz
Tues.	1930	146.90 MHz	Ogden Amateur Radio Club
Tues.	2000	146.94 MHz	Utah VHF Society (business and swap)
Tues.	2100	147.34 MHz	Utah Valley Amateur Radio Emergency Service
Tues.	2100	146.72 MHz	Bridgerland Amateur Radio Club Net
Wed.	2000	146.88 MHz	SL County Amateur Radio Emergency Service
Wed.	2000	145.43 MHz	Utah Box Elder -Thiokol Net & 145.20 MHz & 448.43 MHz
Wed.	2100	146.74 MHz	Mercury Amateur Radio Association, SL area
Wed.	2100	145.49 MHz	Mercury Amateur Radio Association, Ogden area
Wed.	2100	145.37 MHz	Mercury Amateur Radio Association, Provo area
Wed.	2100	50.125 MHz	Weekly six-meter net
Thu.	1900	147.42 MHz	Davis County Amateur Radio Club & 449.925 Mhz

HF Nets

Day	Time	Freq.	Name/Purpose
Daily	1230L	7272 kHz	Beehive Utah Net (formal traffic handling)
Daily	0200Z	3937 kHz	Farm Net (Same UTC summer and winter)
Daily	1930L	3708 kHz	Utah Code Net (formal traffic handling)
Sat.	1100L	7272 kHz	Quarter Century Wireless Association (QCWA)

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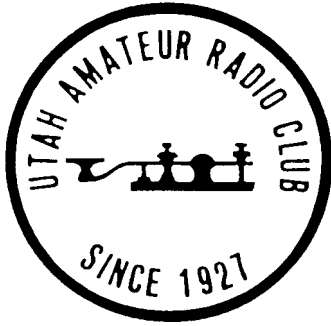
For net times and frequencies, testing details and late breaking news listen to the UARC Information Net Sundays at 21:00 on 146.62 or set your browser to: www.xmission.com/~uarc/announce.html □

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The Microvolt

The Official Publication of the Utah Amateur Radio Club, Salt Lake City, Utah

Volume XLVI, Issue 7, July 2002



Photo: Ron Speirs, K7RLS

QST From the Prez

Morse Code – The Essential Language

Morse code, the International Morse code, the Continental Code, or CW (or whatever you call it), the use of long and short sounds to communicate, is older than radio. It dates back to the first land telegraphy stations in the 1800s. And the code has been an integral part of Amateur Radio since its inception and a part of every amateur's training for HF privileges, as established by international law.

The ability to send and receive code is a unique skill that sets amateurs apart from other radio communicators –our own special language, our common bond. But code is more than just history. It is an active part of radio communication today. I was reminded of this as I watched several of our club members at Field Day (envy). Code is at the heart of many aspects of Amateur Radio and is preferred mode in many cases. On phone, high power and large antennas are essential

elements to the DX hound (me); on code, much more modest station can compete successfully.

CW is also its own language – an international one toppling otherwise insurmountable barriers to communication. Not every amateur understands English, but through recognized system of abbreviations every ham can converse in our common language, Morse code. Code is still the most efficient means of radio communications. For fast accurate exchange of information, for getting through interference and noise, for providing vital communications under marginal conditions –nothing beats code.

Code is efficient in another way as well: spectrum conservation. The amateur bands are narrow and often very crowded. Interference from other stations is often the limiting factor in communications. But a CW signal occupies a small fraction of the bandwidth of a phone signal. Many more CW stations can squeeze into the same number of kilohertz, reducing interference. Finally, code is enjoyable. For many amateurs, code is the preferred mode even when voice modes are possible and practical. It feels good to communicate by using a special skill which you have developed yourself. From the 100-milliwatt QRP enthusiast to the QRO CW DXer or rag chews, code and Amateur Radio are one and the same!

So lets dust off the keys and reestablish CW as king of the air!

73 Mark, W7HPW □

Friends don't let friends do EMI

In May I drove to a local warehouse to troubleshoot a recently installed wireless network. I was able to use some of the knowledge I gained through studying for the Amateur Radio Technician license to fix the problem.

When I first heard about the latest wireless technologies, like many of you, I thought about how we in the hobby have been "wireless" for quite sometime. I had no previous experience with wireless networking and was excited to see how it worked. When I arrived at the warehouse I briefly interviewed the computer operator, who uses it for data entry, to find out what was happening. She showed me the errors that kept popping up on the computer screen.

The computer would not connect over the network to the database server, but all of the other machines in the office could connect to the database server and the Internet. So I narrowed the problem to the two mobile wireless machines used out on the warehouse floor. I sat down at a wireless client machine and began checking the networking. There was a strong signal and everything looked fine, except that the wireless client machines could not connect to the default gateway. As I examined the network design, I noted a wireless bridge and two mobile wireless clients. (Wireless clients send requests to the wireless bridge and it forwards them back and forth with the wired network.)

While sitting at a wireless client machine, I gazed up above the shelving in the warehouse to the location of the wireless bridge. Oh no, I thought, it's definitely located high enough to reach out to most of the warehouse floor, but it's fastened to the conduit for the main power panel! I had a black & white flashback (like in a movie) to Ron Speirs' K7RLS lectures during my studies for the Technician license. I remembered one very clearly. It was one of his lectures about harmonic and electromagnetic interference. I wondered. Is the signal being distorted because of the proximity of the wireless bridge to the main power panel?

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Featured Member Danny Fullerton KC7RUF

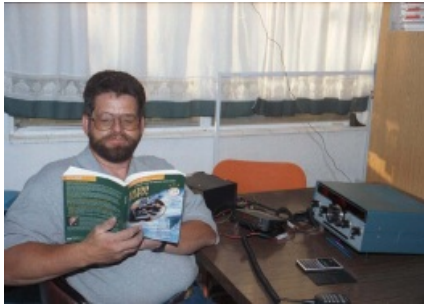


Photo: Ron Speirs, K7RLS

This month we are featuring Danny Fullerton, KC7RUF. Danny has been in Amateur Radio since July 1996. Danny holds a General Class license and he is working very hard on getting his Extra. Danny became interested in Amateur Radio when he was helping with the MS bike race. There were ham radio operators in the sag vehicle. Also, Danny's mother-in-law who lives in Arizona heard about Amateur Radio and thought it was fantastic to be able to talk to people all around the world. Even though she isn't involved in Amateur Radio she convinced Danny that he should get involved.

Danny's wife Mary has her Technician license. Her call sign is KC7LYL. Danny and Mary have two daughters and a son-in-law. Their son-in-law Gabe has his Technician license. His call sign is KD7XGN. Danny works for Cream O'Weber Dairy. He delivers milk to different stores.

What Danny likes best about Amateur Radio is community involvement. He loves to participate in events such as the 24th of July parade, the Wasatch 100 and of course the MS bike race. Danny helped out with the tornado that we had in Salt Lake in August of 1999. He also helped with the Riverdale flood. Danny is a member of the Emergency Radio Response System (ERRS) and RACES. Danny said everybody should be involved with RACES. They have a net on two meters on the even months and on the odd months on HF. They keep you up on what is going on in the state.

Danny is a member of UARC. He reports the Other Club Information on the third Sunday of each month for the UARC Information Net. Danny serves as the net director and treasurer for the Utah VHF Society. Danny is on the committee for the Utah Hamfest and is a lifetime member of the ARRL.

Danny would like to see more young people get involved in the hobby. Danny, we wish you the best in all of your many endeavors.

73N7HVF Linda Reeder □

May Meeting Notes - Gordon Smith on Field Day

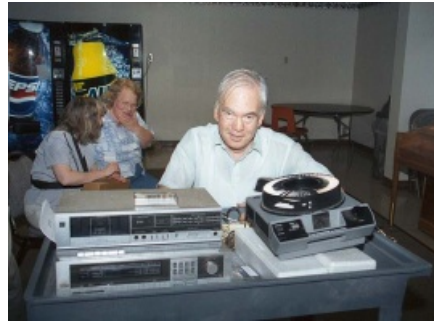


Photo: Ron Speirs, K7RLS

Gordon Smith, our venerable Field Day spokesman, provided entertainment and commentary on Field Days past. Shown here with the tools of his trade, Gordon prepared us for the upcoming event. Rather than tell you all about what was going to happen at Field Day, see the article entitled Most Survive Field Day for a synopsis of the event.

Ted, KC7PM □

June Meeting: Enjoy the Summer!

As most of you (hopefully) already know, the Utah Amateur Radio Club does not meet in July or August. Enjoy one of the hottest summers on record, and we will see you at the next UARC meeting on September 5th.

Ted, KC7PM □

Most Survived Field Day

The antennas are down, the generator is no longer running, and the echos of "CQ Field Day" have faded away, but the memory lingers on, along with the sunburn and the sleep deprivation. Field Day 2002 is over and most of the reports from the participants have been good.

UARC participated



Photo: Ron Speirs, K7RLS

in ARRL's annual Field Day un-contest from its traditional site near Payson Lakes, near 8000 feet elevation. Activity started as early as Wednesday when hams started arriving to stake out space. Our clearing is popular with horse owners, so time has proven that an early arrival is prudent.



Photo: Ron Speirs, K7RLS

Noon Friday was the official zero hour when setup could begin. The major antennas and Lonnie's famous "GP Medium" tent were up by Friday evening. The most important item -- the porta-Johns -- had been in place since Thursday. By Saturday morning there seemed to be campers and trailers everywhere.

The duty of compiling a schedule of operators had fallen to Program Chairperson Lauri McCreary, K7LMM. After a thorough canvas of the camp area, Lauri was less impressed by people's willingness to operate the contest than by the creativity of their excuses.

Meanwhile, feedlines were being run,



Photo: Ron Speirs, K7RLS

computers checked out, and additional antennas tuned up. There seemed to be a bit of a problem in the CW tent. The computer could not key the radio. When paddles were plugged into the radio's keyer jack, the internal keyer randomly generated un-requested dits in the middle of strings of dahs. No one had brought a hand key. That seemed to exhaust the three possible ways of keying the rig. Not a good situation for a CW station.

There seemed to be nothing wrong with the interface -- it was built just like the TRLog instruction manual specified. But apparently the "standard" interface wasn't adequate for all combinations of computer and radio. The problem was solved by replacing the Kenwood 570 with an Icom 706.

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Well, it was time to do some testing. I obtained an extra long piece of cat 5 cable, removed the plastic fasteners for the bridge and relocated it within 10 feet of the wireless client (well away from main power panel). This time when I tested connecting the wireless client over the bridge and to the database server, it worked fine and fast! Now I was determined to find the best location for the wireless bridge. The bridge needed to be well away from strong sources of electromagnetic interference, yet still accessible by the two mobile wireless clients. (Note that common sources of electromagnetic interference to avoid are power outlets, fluorescent lights, and uninterruptible power supplies (UPS). The distance a wireless signal can travel and the strength of the signal are affected by metalwork in the concrete floors, file cabinets, bookcases, and other objects restricting the line-of-sight. Temperature also affects the signal propagation. These physical barriers and interferences are the same types of issues we hams deal with when using our radios. This knowledge helped me make decisions about placing devices in the warehouse.)

I chose a spot in the middle of the warehouse, and above the shelving a good location for the wireless hub. Then I rolled each of the mobile wireless clients to the outer edges of the warehouse for additional testing. Each machine passed with a minimum of 70% signal strength from all locations, which proved acceptable for the database application and other network access. To obtain a better signal, I could also have purchased a power booster for approximately \$80. Another option would have been to upgrade to a directional antenna that can be pointed at each mobile wireless client. As I searched through Internet catalogs for different antennas, I chuckled about how simple each would be to make and the cost to buy one pre-built. Last year I helped make two antennas, a yagi and a j-pole. So, when it comes to building antennas for our own home wireless networks, we hams definitely have an advantage.

In conclusion, because of my experience with wireless technology I learned through my studies with Amateur Radio, I quickly determined the problem with a wireless network, and learned that the new wireless networks operate the same way as my radio. First of all a strong signal helps, avoiding hot spots when

transmitting helps, and making sure I have the best line-of-sight to the repeater or other radio helps even more. Just like our beautiful mountains that sometimes make it difficult for me to click onto the 146.62, a row of file cabinets and bookcases can impede the operation of a wireless network and prevent one from connecting over a wireless network.

Brent A. House KD7ICT
Edited by Xela A. House □

Upcoming General License Upgrade Class

Time to upgrade to General? Jerry Bennion is hosting a General License Upgrade class to be held on Wednesdays from 7-9 pm, starting September 4th. Code sessions will be sent over the 146.62 repeater beginning Thursday, September 5th. Cost is \$30 which includes the General Class textbook. To register, call Jerry at (801) 268-4194 or email him at WR7N@yahoo.com. □



Hams Mobilized in the Search for Elizabeth Smart

Elizabeth Smart, age 14, was kidnapped

from her bedroom in Federal Heights the evening of Wednesday, June 5, 2002. The Smart family contacted the Laura Recovery Center Foundation of Friendswood, Texas, who sent a director to Utah to determine the merits of the case. Laura Recovery contacted the Abby Jennifer Foundation of Grand Junction, Colorado to assist with the effort on Wednesday. Both foundations are non-profit organizations formed to search for missing children.

The Call

On Thursday evening, after speaking with Mike Reilley of Salt Lake Fire, Abby Jennifer Logistics Section Chief Jeremy Utter contacted Joel Neal, KC7UBP, President of Salt Lake County ARES. Joel and his wife Cindy, KC7UW sprang into action, arriving at the Shriners Hospital Search Headquarters at Midnight. Their first assignment was to organize the Salt Lake area Amateur

Radio operators for what would turn out to be part of a massive nation-wide search effort.

Hams Go to Work

The Neals began by mobilizing other hams. Eugene McQuarter, N7OVT, Carol McQuarter, KC7LLW, and Russ Sholes, K7MRS were among the early volunteers. Carol was assigned logistics, their plan of support. Radios, antennas, repeaters, supplies, and most importantly, volunteers, were mobilized for the effort. Permission was granted from the UARC Board to make use of the 146.62 repeater, primarily because of its wide coverage of the local foothills.

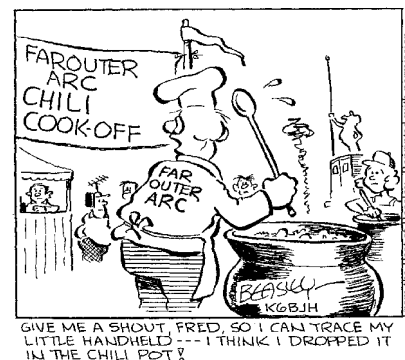
John Lloyd, K7JL, shut down the northern link into Idaho so they could use the 147.18 repeater. Talk-in and logistics were communicated on 146.70, with 449.100 as a backup. Although 146.88 was available, it was not linked with 78-18 and could not be reliably used due to limited coverage.

Shifts were organized from 7am to 8pm, with hams accompanying search parties into the foothills and mountains. Search parties were given tactical call signs such as East Canyon North and Little Mountain. A secret code phrase was given to the Amateurs during mission briefings to alert Operations of a possible find and mobilize the authorities.

Why Hams?

Andrew McGregor, N7XQY, of Abby Jennifer, saw that because the Foundations involved were private, taxpayer dollars could not be spent on the search. Who then can volunteer for such a search, with equipment, communications skills and repeaters covering such a wide area? Amateurs can, and did. The donated 900Mhz business band radios didn't work in the back country. Neither did cell phones. But '62 and '78-18 got through when nothing else could.

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From THE BEST OF BEASTLEY. Reprinted with permission.

Continued from page 4

That was not the easiest rig for operators to get acquainted with fresh off the street, but at least the computer could send CW on it.

President Mark Richardson, W7HPW, had done a thorough cleaning of the generator's carburetor. Apparently the carburetor work plus the loving care given the generator by Ron and Daland Speirs (K7RLS and KC7LNR) was just what it needed. The generator purred quietly and faithfully.

Noon Saturday came and the contacts started coming in. Four stations plus a "get-on-the-air" (GOTA) station gave plenty of opportunity for people to get in some operating time. As the day progressed, the



Photo: Ron Speirs, K7RLS

GOTA station seemed to have a crowd continuously gathered around.

A reporter from the Salt Lake Tribune appeared on site about mid-afternoon. She lived in Utah County and was encouraged by her ham husband to do a report. The result was a nice article that appeared in Sunday's edition, page B8. Ted Cowan, KC7PM, had been in charge of publicity releases. Apparently he had done his job well.

This year's rules allowed bonus points for demonstrations of up to three "non-traditional" modes. Between Ron Jones, K7RJ, and John Hays, K7VE, successful demonstrations were performed of Amateur Television (ATV), APRS, and 10 GHz wide-band FM.

Dave, NJ7A, set up and operated a six-meter station to add to the contact total.

Murphy was not totally absent. There was the antenna that refused to work and was

finally replaced by a mobile antenna on a pole. There was the tuner balun that failed. There was the computer that logged its first nine hours of contacts an hour off. (Perhaps we need GMT conversion classes.) There was the antenna that absolutely failed to yield any east coast contacts until someone noticed it was pointed due south. And there was the ground that was so hard it broke five hammers trying to get stakes in.

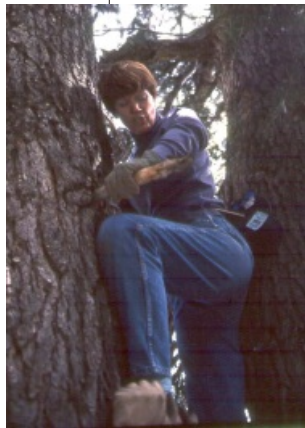


Photo: Ron Speirs, K7RLS

Central to the operating area was a mast in the shape of an S-curve. It certainly had more character than those straight vertical masts you see so many of.

One thing that had absolutely nothing wrong with it was the Saturday night dinner. Jerry Bennion, WR7N, and his family had prepared a marvelous roast with potatoes and gravy. Other pot luck contributions were plentiful and tasty. One of the remarkable phenomena that appear at every Field Day is the extra hundred people that appear out of nowhere at dinnertime. The line, this year, snaked back and forth so many times we were sure it must include a good portion of the population of Payson.



Photo: Ron Speirs, K7RLS

Carla, KC7HON, had her telescope along and was happy to show off some of the features of the night sky.

There were computer screens at all the operating positions showing not only what was happening at the current operating position, but also what contacts

were being made at all the other stations in camp. This fancy system owed to the efforts of Jordan Smith, KD7COO, and Steve Baxter, K7SRB, who had to learn the intricacies of the "multi-network" feature of the TRLog program and keep all the logging computers running. They did a great job.



Photo: Ron Speirs, K7RLS

By this time these computer screens had revealed an interesting phenomenon. The total number of CW contacts was about fifty per cent more than the number of SSB contacts. To put this in perspective, one must understand that there were three



Photo: Ron Speirs, K7RLS

SSB stations contributing to the SSB total (or four if one counts the GOTA station) and just one CW station. Where are those people who claim CW is an obsolete, inefficient mode?

One outstanding contributor to the CW score was Andrew Madsen, AC7CF. Andrew was there almost continuously and when he wasn't operating he was frequently helping the rest of us by answering the perennial "What'd he send?" question. After midnight Saturday, the other three CW operators had left,

leaving Andrew to keep things running all alone. We really must get some more people to learn the code.

When it came time to pack up and go home, the tear-down was completed in less than two hours. Brett Sutherland, N7KG, this

year's Field Day Chairman, and Club President Mark Richardson, W7HPW, went way beyond the call of duty, making two trips each from the site back down to the valley. It seems that no one else could be found who was able to tow the portajohn trailers.

Preliminary reports are that the QSO total was about 1070. That is slightly less than last year's 1162, but it may not yet include the 6-meter contacts and any others that were manually logged. We will report when more is known.

This article is potentially a work in progress. We would love to hear from others who have stories or pictures about UARC's 2002 Field Day entry.

73, Gordon, K7HFV □

Proposed Changes To Bylaws

It is important, periodically, to review the club bylaws both to make sure we are in compliance with them and to spot areas where improvements in the bylaws themselves are possible. This year a bylaws committee was appointed to review our bylaws and make recommendations for change. The committee was drawn entirely from the Officers and Board of Directors. We found several areas where some changes appeared beneficial:

- Wording that might be interpreted as sexist,
- A lack of flexibility in the procedure for receiving dues,
- Unanswered questions about election procedures, and
- Errors in use of the language.

Changing the bylaws requires that all members be given written notice of the proposed changes at least one month before a vote is taken. The vote on these changes will be taken at the September meeting, currently scheduled for September 5. This article, as published in *The Microvolt*, constitutes the required written notice.

Change 1: Removing Sexist Language

The last revision of the Bylaws, done in the early eighties, attempted to remove all "sexist" language. However, a few references to the word "chairman" were apparently missed. We propose the following changes. (*Note that text to be removed is shown with strikeout lines; new text to be inserted is shown bracketed, and in bold italics.*)

Section I: Directors, Officers, and Duties ...

B) Officers: The Officers shall consist of: President, Executive Vice-President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, two (2) Program ~~Chairmen~~ [Chairpersons], Editor, and Assistant Editor.

...

F) Vice-President: The Vice-President shall possess all the powers and perform all the duties of the President in the event of the absence, disability, refusal, or failure to act, of the President and the Executive

Vice-President. The Vice-President shall act as Liaison Officer as required and act as ~~Chairman~~ [Chairperson] of the Bylaws Committee. The Vice-President shall perform such other duties as are properly assigned by the Board of Directors.

SECTION XV: REPEATER SYTEMS AND FACILITIES

...

C) License Trustee: The License Trustee shall hold all licenses for Club Stations operating at VHF and above; shall be the official representative of the committee with all outside agencies and groups; shall be ~~chairman~~ [chairperson] of the Repeater Committee and officiate at its meetings.

Change 2: Allowing the Secretary to Deposit Dues

The current bylaws allow only the Treasurer to make deposits to the club bank account. The club actually functioned this way in times past, more than a decade ago. However, as the club grew, a problem became apparent. If dues came to the Secretary (who is responsible for keeping the membership list), it might be some time before the secretary could meet with the Treasurer to pass on dues that had come in. This resulted in checks taking longer than they should have to clear the writers' banks. On the other hand, if the dues came to the Treasurer, some time might elapse before the Secretary got word of the new member or renewal, and the new member would not immediately begin receiving *The Microvolt*.

Someone pointed out the solution to the problem: let the Secretary receive the dues and deposit them directly. After all, anyone can deposit to a bank account without being on the signature card. The Treasurer remains the one responsible for managing the funds once deposited and for keeping the accounting. This system worked so well that it has been used ever since. It speeds the money into the bank account and new members' names onto the mailing list.

The problem is that this procedure was never provided for in the bylaws. We propose that they be modified to allow it:

Section I: Directors, Officers, and Duties

...

G) Secretary: The Secretary shall keep an accurate record of all official meetings of the Club, which may be read upon request. The Secretary shall keep a copy

of the Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws present at all times; shall keep these in good order; shall effect all changes and additions in same; shall permit same to be consulted by members upon request. The Secretary shall be responsible for the safekeeping of the Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws. The Secretary shall keep a roll of all members, and the current status of these members; shall keep a roll of members present at meetings; and shall accept all applications for membership; shall carry on all necessary correspondence for the Club; shall read all communications. [*If so authorized by the Treasurer, the Secretary may accept dues in conjunction with applications for membership or for renewal of membership.*]

H) Treasurer: The Treasurer shall keep an accurate and current record of all monies received and disbursed by the Club; shall read all bills; shall receipt for all bills paid and monies received. The Treasurer shall pay no bill without the approval of the Board of Directors; shall submit at the end of each quarter an itemized statement of all receipts and disbursements. The Treasurer shall deposit all monies received in the Bank approved by the Board of Directors. [*The Treasurer may authorize the Secretary to deposit directly dues received, provided a full accounting of such deposits is made to the Treasurer.*] The Treasurer shall be the Property Officer and have custody of, and safeguard, keep in good order, and report who is in possession of Club property when the final statements are presented. At the expiration of the Treasurer's term all the property and records belonging to the Club will be turned over to the new Treasurer.

...

SECTION III: DUES

Dues shall be payable upon election to membership and at yearly intervals thereafter. Term of membership shall be 12 consecutive months. ~~Dues should be paid to the Treasurer and shall be used to defray the general expenses of the Club.~~ [*Dues should be paid to the Secretary or to the Treasurer as determined by the Treasurer. Such dues shall be used to defray the general expenses of the Club.*]

The yearly dues will be recommended by the Board of Directors and approved by the membership of the Club.

Change 3: Defining Election Procedures

The section of the Bylaws titled "Election Procedures" seemed to say nothing about election procedures! It specifies nomination procedures in considerable detail but fails to answer such fundamental questions as what happens when more than two candidates are running for an office and none gets a majority. This seems particularly odd as the 1981 revision of the Bylaws was sparked by an election dispute.

We thought it advisable to specify, at least, that secret ballot would be used, only members could vote, and a non-majority would be resolved through a runoff vote. We, therefore, propose to add a subparagraph to Section XIV, paragraph B, so the section would read as follows:

SECTION XIV: ELECTION PROCEDURES

A) Vacancies occurring between elections shall be filled by special ballot, at the first regular meeting after the withdrawal or resignation is announced.

B) Procedures for Regular Elections.

1) By the October Board of Directors meeting a Nominating Committee shall be appointed by the Board. By the November general meeting the committee will have chosen a slate of nominees, at least one for each office.

2) At the November meeting nominations will be opened to the floor. After the close of the nominations, the Nominating Committee will add its selections to the slate. Then nominations from the floor will be accepted again.

3) The entire list of candidates will be published in prior to the December meeting.

4) At the December election meeting nominations from the floor will again be opened.

5) The nominees are encouraged to present a short autobiographical

sketch or campaign letter to for publication in the December issue. The candidates may participate in a brief question and answer period at the election meeting prior to the vote.

[6) In the case of offices for which more than one candidate has been duly nominated, elections will be conducted by secret ballot. Election to office requires a majority vote of the members present at a duly called election meeting. If none of the candidates for an office receives a majority vote, the matter may be resolved by a runoff ballot between the two candidates with the greatest numbers of votes. The runoff ballot should be taken at the same election meeting as the initial ballot.]

Change 4: Fixing a Grammatical Problem

A small grammatical problem was found in the description of the Program Chairpersons' duties. The pronoun "it" was used with no antecedent in sight. We propose the following solution:

SECTION I: DIRECTORS, OFFICERS, AND DUTIES

...

I) Program Chairpersons: Program Chairpersons, under the direction of the Board of Directors, shall be responsible for the presentation of the technical program features of the meeting; they shall endeavor to promote generally increased knowledge of the radio technique among ~~its~~ [the Club] members; they shall organize club member activities, plan and recommend contests for the operating benefit, and advance Club interest and activity as approved by the Club. They may call upon any member to assist them in their various projects.

A complete copy of the current bylaws can be found on the club's web site at <http://www.xmission.com/~uarc/bylaws.html>. When the bylaws were first published on the web site a few years ago, no electronic version was available and a few copying errors occurred. We believe these have now been corrected.

□

Elizabeth Smart

Continued from Page 5

Amateurs can be very effective in search efforts involving stranger abductions, children wandering off, and recovery of the disabled or those with Alzheimers, according to McGregor. Hams are less

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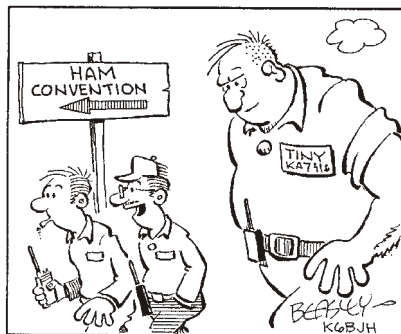
effective in targeted search areas or when the search involves risk, such as snakes, bears, or dangerous terrain. The key is in pre-organization, and who better to organize quickly for an emergency than the Amateurs of ARES.

A Personal Experience

I spent the afternoon of Sunday, June 9th, assisting with computer logging at "Geek Central," McGregor's name for Ops. The scene was tense and the pace was frenetic. Every material communication between Geek Central and the search parties was logged on a computer. A daily debriefing/post mortem was conducted to discuss what went wrong and what went right. There were a few tense moments during the search, and the code phrase was given. They turned out to be false alarms, but they showed how well the system worked. At the end of the day, the Elizabeth Smart Recovery Center was relocated to a nearby chapel, mainly because the thousands of volunteer searchers and support groups paralyzed Shriners Hospital.

Salt Lake area Amateurs distinguished themselves by being ready, willing, and able to respond when the call was given. I was honored to be asked to volunteer. Nearly a hundred hams volunteered that first weekend, with dozens turned away. And they did amazingly well given the stress, confusion, and cramped quarters. So many hams volunteered that there is not room to name them all, but suffice it to say that the local Amateur Radio community was well represented.

73, Ted KC7PM □



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EVER NOTICE HOW THE GUYS WITH THE DEEP, BOOMING VOICES ARE USUALLY RUNTS? I WONDER HOW DINKY OL' TINY IS