

THE YAVAPAI SIGNAL

**THE YAVAPAI AMATEUR RADIO CLUB
PRESCOTT, ARIZONA DM-34
VOL 12 - No. 10
OCTOBER, 2002**

WELCOME TO THE YAVAPAI AMATEUR RADIO CLUB

The Yavapai Amateur Radio Club (YARC) is an ARRL affiliated club. The club participates in many activities in the tri-city area including providing communications for local events, emergency communications, volunteer exams, and promotion of the hobby throughout the community. Membership in the YARC is open to any interested amateur or non-amateur alike. Dues are \$20.00/yr. The YARC meets at 7:00 PM local time on the 3rd Thursday of every month at the Granite Mountain Middle School, 1800 Williamson Valley Rd. in Prescott. It is about 1/2 mile north of Iron Springs Rd and all amateurs and non-amateurs as well are invited. Programs of interest are included as part of the meeting. The weekly NET is held every Wednesday at 7:00 PM local time on the 146.880- repeater. All amateurs are invited to participate and visitors are always welcome. The Yavapai County ARES/RACES NET is held on Monday nights approximately at 6:45PM local time on the 147.220+ repeater on Mingus Mtn.



FROM YOUR PRESIDENT

THE 222 MHz BAND IS NOT DEAD!

In case some of you didn't know, the word is out that a CONDOR 222 MHz repeater is coming to the area. While the exact details and time frame aren't quite clear yet, it will be a welcome addition to VHF/UHF enthusiasts around here. CONDOR is a system of linked 222 MHz repeaters covering California, Nevada, and Arizona. Stay tuned for updates.

On a related note, the 223.960- repeater that has been operating in my garage for a couple of years has been relocated to Mt. Union. If you have 222 MHz capability, give it a try. So far, users from Seligman to Phoenix have been on and the Remote Bases can access other 2m and 440 MHz repeaters from Kingman to Tucson to Payson.

Club Repeater

The local 146.880- MHz repeater is the official adopted repeater for the YARC. It is located on the hill above Willow Creek Rd and requires a PL of 100.0 Hz. If you hear a 1400 Hz pulsing tone, the repeater is on backup battery power and usage should be limited to necessary communications. The 147.040+ (100.0 PL) repeater is back up and running in Prescott Heights. Many thanks to Bill Kafka, W2YAV for the upkeep and use of the repeaters.



ELECTIONS TIME AGAIN

It's that time of the year again. Nominations for club officers will be taken at This months meeting. All eligible members will vote at the November meeting. Club by-laws limit the term for each position to 2 consecutive terms, so we will need to elect a new Treasurer. Don't miss the November meeting if you want to vote.

Several suggestions were given for future programs and we will do our best to accommodate them. If you would like to give a program at one of our meetings, please let us know and we will schedule you as time permits. Remember to keep sending me your QSL cards and a short story about them for future newsletters. If you can't can and e-mail, then send me the card and I scan it for you.

Remember, there's always room in the newsletter for your stories and contributions as well. Keep 'em comin! 73!

**John Wilson-KM6BF
YARC President**

YARC OFFICERS for 2002

President

John Wilson-KM6BF
km6bf@cableone.net

Secretary

Bob Tilman-K7CJW
k7ciw@webtv.net

Vice President

Frank Horneff-WA6JBV

Treasurer

David Passell-K6UWV
davidrex@northlink.com

YARC BOARD OF DIRECTORS includes Club Officers

Immediate Past President

Dale Leslie-N7XFD daljerles@webtv.net
Lloyd Halgunseth-WA6ZZJ wa6zzj@cableone.net
Dick Hughes-W6CCD rhughes@cableone.net
Bob Smith-WB6ODR lrsmith@cableone.net

**WEEKLY NET CONTROL - Dale Leslie-N7XFD
NEWSLETTER EDITOR - John Wilson-KM6BF**

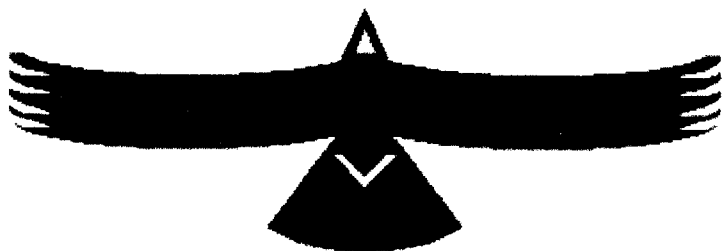
YARC HIGHLIGHT

This month we feature the information about CONDOR.

The Condor Connection

The Condor Connection is a group of privately-owned, linked repeaters with coverage extending from below the Mexican border on the south to beyond Las Vegas and Phoenix on the east and to just below the Oregon state line in the North. The system is intended for long range VHF communications, therefore, its operation differs greatly from the usual repeater operation. The following guidelines are offered to promote efficient, professional-sounding communications and foster harmony between users of the system.

The Condor Connection



INTEGRATED REPEATERS

The Condor Connection is an integrated network of privately owned repeaters. The system covers most of California from below the Mexican border to North Central California, and parts of Arizona, Nevada, and Utah. The system is intended for long-range VHF communications, so its operation differs greatly from a normal repeater. System inputs are on the 1.25 cm (222 MHz) band and use continuous-tone-coded squelch system (PL/CTCSS) tones to reduce interference. The Condor Connection is open to all licensed amateurs. There are no clubs supporting the system and no dues are accepted.

All ports of the Condor Connection are "online" and active at all times, unless there's a need to separate an individual port for an emergency or a public service event. To users, the system functions like one wide-area-coverage repeater.

Stu Burritt, W6TLG (now a Silent Key), and Mark Gilmore, WB6RHQ devised the concept for the Condor Connection in late 1978. Many of the early objectives of the system were outlined by Stu.

The Condor Connection began as a dream with four goals: (1) To develop the then underused 222- 225 MHz band in Southern California and to encourage more amateurs to use 1.25 meter radios. This would in turn provide amateur radio dealers an incentive to market and develop new and improved radios for this band; (2) The owners also wanted to learn and develop the technology to build a high-performance linked system on 222-225 MHz; (3) There was a strong desire to create an open system to all amateurs to provide communications between northern and southern California, especially

in case of a major disaster. That capability was proven during the San Francisco/Loma Prieta earthquake in October of 1989, the Landers earthquake in June of 1992, and the Northridge earthquake in January of 1994, when the Condor Connection was used around the clock for days to handle emergency and health- and-welfare traffic; (4) Finally, and most important, to provide fun and enjoyment for the owners, control operators, and users.

OPERATING AS ONE BIG REPEATER

Linking was accomplished on the low end of the 220 MHz band prior to the FCC decision to reallocate the bottom 2 MHz of the band. Many people worked to relocate the links to the 420 MHz band. It was proven to be quite a challenge to coordinate frequencies and system logistics to maximize efficiency and minimize system downtime.

The Condor Connection uses PL/CTCSS rather than carrier squelch for several reasons. Some repeaters in the system are co-channelled with other machines and have overlapping coverage. Implementation of PL/CTCSS is therefore a mandatory part of frequency coordination. Tropospheric ducting is common to the Southwestern United States, especially in the summer, and the resulting enhanced propagation further complicates the co-channeling situation. Most of the system's repeaters are on the highest and most desirable mountains available, which means they share space with commercial, government, and other amateur broadcasting systems. The result is occasional interference from intermodulation and high site noise levels. Rather than lose the superior coverage of a popular site, PL/CTCSS allows repeaters to work within the environment. If any repeater on the system is interfered with, that interference is heard on every port and multiplied by the number of repeaters in the system.

The system is built mostly of converted surplus land mobile radios. The control and audio circuits were designed to command the system from any port. Because of the hostile mountaintop environments, heavy-duty commercial antennas are used. All sites have emergency-power backup. The Condor Connection was designed for high reliability and performance.

The next time you're in the Southwestern U.S., please feel welcome to use and enjoy the system.



UPCOMING EVENTS OF INTEREST

- ▶ November 2 - 4ARRL November Sweepstakes (CW)
- ▶ November 9 – ARRL VE Testing-Masonic Lodge, Prescott
- ▶ **Albuquerque, NM:** Albuquerque Amateur Radio Club, N5VA. 1600Z Nov 10-0300Z Nov 11. Veterans Day. 28.350 21.375 14.260 7.250. QSL. Thomas R. Lea, 1009 Clancy Dr NE, Albuquerque, NM 87112. ↘

November 16 – 18 ARRL November Sweepstakes (Phone)
Baton Rouge, LA: USS Kidd ARC/Baton Rouge ARC, W5KID. 1500Z-2300Z **Nov 11.** Honoring Veterans Day. SSB: 10 15 17 20 m inside General band and above RTTY subband CW: QRP sub bands. QSL. W5KID, 305 River Rd, Baton Rouge, LA 70803.

December 6 – 8 ARRL 160 Meter Contest

December 14 - 15 ARRL 10 Meter Contest

More detailed information on Contests and Special Events can be found in most amateur publications such as QST, Worldradio, and others.

SEPTEMBER MEETING



Meeting came to order at 1900 with pledge of allegiance. Visitors introduced. Minutes read and approved as corrected. Treasures report. Balance \$1511.09. Approved. Committee reports: Road Rally; Bob WB7RRQ talked about it. Race is Oct. 25 and 26th. Emergency services. March of Dimes is all setup. We will use the 146.88 repeater. Backup 147.42 simplex. Otherwise ARES/RACES has been quiet. ARRL training is being set up by Lee.

New Business:
 Boy Scouts of America Jamboree is Planned for Oct. 19th. Help was requested. Lee will set it up.
 Next V.E. test Nov 9th. Cost \$10.00.
 Phoenix amateurs are asking for help for a marathon in 2004.

Break at 1937. Returned at 1948.
 50/50 drawing. Winner #807792 won by Lee. He donated it back to the club. \$19.00.

Program: Fred Z. talked on Batteries, Emergency services, Food and Fires.

Adjourned 2020mst.

Respectfully submitted,
 Robert Tilman-K7CJW YARC Secretary



SCARY SPEAKERS WANTED! Want to make a presentation to the club? Got a favorite subject or experience you would like to share? If you do, we'd like to hear from you! Programs of interest are always needed for club meetings. Share your knowledge or experience with the rest of the club at our meetings. Contact Lee Cunningham, KC7CBK for more information.



THE NEWSLETTER!

If you have anything to share, please feel free to submit it for inclusion in the newsletter. We welcome your suggestions, comments, stories, personal experiences, or other items related to the hobby. Send e-mail to: km6bf@cableone.net

FROM THE MAILBOX



Sorry, no mail this month!



WE WANT YOU! Membership in the Yavapai Amateur Radio Club is \$20.00 for 1 year. Newsletters will be mailed only to those members not attending a meeting and current on dues. Those in arrears 3 months will be dropped from the membership list. Dues can be mailed to the club PO Box or given to the club treasurer at any meeting.



FROM THE WAY PAST-PRESIDENT
 K7KOL (Bob Kane)

The Article the RSGB refused to Print!

NEGATIVE FREQUENCIES AND THE RADIO AMATEUR

It is a well-known fact that when using beat frequency oscillators in radio receiver circuitry these oscillators may be set to either a positive or negative frequency. This phenomenon, by logical extension, can be applied to the transmission and reception of radio frequency energy (RFE). ↘

It is not commonly appreciated that almost all phase-locked loop controlled receivers and transmitters have a negative frequency tuning capability. This can be accessed by carefully unlocking the phase, using a rubber hammer, and allowing the frequency to drift slowly downwards until it just reaches zero kilohertz. At just below zero the LCD or LED frequency display will show a minus sign on the left hand side.

Using communications equipment in negative mode automatically switches in different components on the main circuit boards. For example, the capacitors used do not contain any plates or dielectric. They are made of either solid iron or synthesized cork, but for reasons of health and safety these two elements must not be contained in the same outer casing. Resistors must be of negative resistance construction and are normally fabricated from rare earth elements which can only be mined from a 200 square meter area in the north of Albania. Transistors used must be constructed so that the emitter, base and collector are all negative with respect to each other and to earth.

Any intermediate frequency transformers used in associated circuitry must be wound anti-clockwise on pseudo-convective platinum dust cores.

As may be suspected, different techniques are necessary when experimenting with negative frequency signals. Instead of these signals being refracted from the ionosphere as in normal communications, they actually suck out pieces of the refracting layer leaving gaps. These gaps are received as holes in the negative frequency spectrum and thus have to be transmuted into positive signals by use of a double-helix audio frequency converter.

It is not strictly correct to state that negative frequency signals use the ionosphere. In reality these signals utilize a hitherto unknown component of the Heavside layer known colloquially as the Suicide layer.

From the aerial aspect the reception and transmission of negative frequency signals is simplicity itself. Because the signals consist of holes they will be naturally lossy and it will be immediately apparent that the more inefficient the aerial or antenna the better the non-signal. It is possible to build a completely useless aerial for, say, 160 metres by using two elastic bands in a dipole configuration. Not only would these not radiate but they would also have super-efficient non-polar diagrams which would enhance the overall sucking effect. Care must be taken to ensure that the earth connection is not a double earth, which would result in the ground being positive with respect to itself.

Another advantage of using negative frequency techniques, which is perhaps not so obvious to the lay-man, is that it is not necessary to plug the equipment into a power supply. (Remember - the poorer the signal that is available, the better the results.) This means that receivers and transmitters used in this mode actually create power from the holes that are used and it is often possible when receiving a strong non-signal to generate some spare power which could be utilized to run a small chain-saw or coffee-grinder. (Up to a maximum of 3 Amps. - Ed.)

Investigation into negative frequency techniques is being carried out at a frenzied rate throughout the world. The obvious advantage is the recovery of an entirely new HF spectrum which covers from minus 1 Hz to minus 30 MHz. In time this will take all the pressure off of users trying desperately to find gaps between interfering signals in the positive spectrum.

Technology marches on!

73 Bob Kane, K7KOL



OTHER NEWS OF INTEREST

From Pen Brown, KJ7KL - Senior Communications Correspondent and News Analyst

"Good Amateur Practice" Means Never Having to Say You're Sorry

NEWINGTON, CT, Oct 9, 2002--FCC Special Counsel Riley Hollingsworth has endorsed a list of several points that he feels help to define the concept of "good amateur practice." Section 97.101(a) of the Amateur Radio Service rules refers to "good engineering and good amateur practice"--considered to refer to maintaining the highest standards of engineering and on-the-air comportment. But the rule lacks specifics.

"Good amateur practice is a hard thing to define," Hollingsworth conceded. "I'd have to say it's operating with the realization that frequencies are shared, that there's going to be occasional interference and that's no reason to become hateful and paranoid."

Hollingsworth says amateurs have to realize that more people than ever are listening in than ever before, especially since September 11, 2001, and that amateurs always need to remember that "our rights end where another person's begin."

A Michigan Amateur Radio club has been credited with distributing a list of "Riley-isms" culled from Hollingsworth's various talks at conventions and hamfests and club meetings around the US. Hollingsworth--who verified that he had been cited accurately--says his various comments represent an effort to flesh out what "good amateur practice" consists of for considerate the Amateur Radio operator.

According to Hollingsworth, good amateur practice means:

- giving a little ground--even if you have a right *not* to--in order to help preserve Amateur Radio and not cause it to get a bad name or hasten the day when it becomes obsolete.
- respecting band plans, because they make it possible for every mode to have a chance.
- not transmitting a 6-kHz bandwidth signal when there are lots of people on the band. ↘

- not acting like an idiot just because you were stepped on.
- being aware that we all love Amateur Radio, and there's no need to damage or disgrace it just to save face.
- keeping personal conflicts off the air. Settle your arguments on the telephone, the Internet or in person. Just keep them off the air.
- cutting a net or a contester a break, even if you don't have to and even if you have no interest whatsoever in nets or contesting.
- operating so that if a neighbor, niece or nephew or news reporter hears you, that person will be impressed with Amateur Radio.
- realizing that every right carries responsibilities, and just because you may have a right to do certain things doesn't mean it's right to do them in every circumstance.
- you don't "own" or get preference to use any frequency even though you've been on the same spot every morning for years shooting the breeze with Harry.
- *not* operating so that whoever hears you becomes sorry they ever got into Amateur Radio in the first place.

Hollingsworth notes that the list "doesn't touch on a lot of other technical issues, such as using 1500 W when your signal report received is 40 over 9." Good amateur practice, he said, "just means a lot of things that can't always be quantified."—*thanks to Riley Hollingsworth*

RESCUE RADIO: FCC OK'S NEW PERSONAL LOCATOR BEACONS

If you are a ham involved in search and rescue work, listen up. The FCC has issued a report and order that provides for licensing individual 406.025 MHz personal locator beacons or P-L-B's. The agency says that it will require mandatory registration of these devices with the National Atmospheric and Oceanographic administration.



According to the CGC Communicator, a 406 MHz digital P-L-B signal contains information on the type of emergency, the country an identification code of the beacon in distress and other information to facilitate search and rescue operations. Even more important, a 406 MHz distress signal can be received and stored on-orbit by the COSPAS/SARSAT satellite and later retransmitted to the ground. That should eliminate the so-called blind spots found in older 121.50 MHz and 243.00 MHz devices. (CGC Communicator)

FCC JUDGE'S INITIAL DECISION FAVORS SCHOENBOHM'S RETURN TO AMATEUR RADIO

NEWINGTON, CT, Oct 11, 2002—An FCC administrative law judge has agreed that the FCC should grant the General class Amateur Radio

license application of Herb Schoenbohm—formerly KV4FZ. Schoenbohm lost his bid to renew his ham ticket in 2000 but applied for a new license the next year. Following an FCC hearing on Schoenbohm's application last spring, an initial decision of Administrative Law Judge Arthur I. Steinberg released today declared that Schoenbohm appears qualified to rejoin the Amateur Radio ranks.

"In sum, it has been concluded that Mr. Schoenbohm has not engaged in any significant wrongdoing since his prior disqualifying misconduct; that Mr. Schoenbohm's prior misconduct was not of very recent origin; that Mr. Schoenbohm's reputation for good character in his community is excellent; that Mr. Schoenbohm has taken meaningful measures to prevent the future occurrence of misconduct; and that the loss of Mr. Schoenbohm's licenses, coupled with the shame and humiliation that resulted, provide a sound basis for concluding that a recurrence of misconduct is unlikely," wrote Steinberg. The FCC has the final say in the matter.

Steinberg concluded that Schoenbohm "possesses the requisite character qualifications to be a Commission licensee" and that the FCC should grant his application. Schoenbohm also has taken and passed the Extra class exam (Element 4), but that application was not part of the proceeding.

Assuming the full FCC concurs with Steinberg's opinion in the case, Schoenbohm has made good on his promise to one day return to Amateur Radio after losing a lengthy battle with the FCC to renew his license. This week's initial decision from Steinberg followed this summer's *Proposed Finding of Fact and Conclusions of Law* from the FCC Enforcement Bureau, which recommended that the evidence presented at hearing supported giving Schoenbohm another chance.

"There is sufficient evidence in the record to support a finding that Mr. Schoenbohm has rehabilitated himself," the Enforcement Bureau's proposed findings said in July. "Based on the evidence, it thus appears unlikely that Mr. Schoenbohm will engage in future misconduct." Steinberg's 10-page initial decision echoed those and other sentiments nearly word-for-word. It also reviewed the essential history of the Schoenbohm case.

In 1994, the FCC put Schoenbohm's renewal application for KV4FZ up for hearing following his 1992 felony conviction on federal fraud charges. The Commission finally turned down his renewal application in 1998, the US Appeals Court upheld the FCC's decision in 2000, and the US Supreme Court declined to hear the case later that same year.

In March 2001, a couple of months after his authority to operate as KV4FZ had expired, Schoenbohm took and passed the General class examination. A couple of weeks later, he qualified for Amateur Extra as well, but the FCC refused to act on the second application since it had not yet granted the first. The FCC designated Schoenbohm's General license application for hearing on the basis of character issues stemming from his 1992 conviction as well as his alleged lack of candor during subsequent FCC hearings on the matter. ↘

Steinberg suggested that the ignominy of Schoenbohm's having lost his Amateur Radio privileges for almost two years would deter future misbehavior. "In light of Mr. Schoenbohm's prominence and notoriety in the Amateur Radio community, as well as the positions of responsibility and trust he occupies in the Virgin Islands Department of Property and Procurement [Schoenbohm's employer]," Steinberg wrote, "it must be concluded that the loss of his licenses, and the shame and humiliation that resulted, have had the desired deterrent effect. As Mr. Schoenbohm stated, 'the fact that I lost the license is a significant deterrent from screwing up ever again in the future.'"

A copy of Steinberg's initial decision is available on the FCC Web site. Other documents pertaining to this proceeding, WT Docket 01-352, are available via the "Search for Filed Comments" page on FCC Web site. To view these documents, enter "01-352" in the "Proceeding" field and click on "Retrieve Document List."



ARES/RACES NEWS



In the June 2002 Newsletter the ARES/RACES column was on Activation Procedures. I will add some more information to that column as there still seems to be question in some peoples minds as to why we did not activate during the Indian Fire....

Amateur Radio and ARES/RACES are not first response organizations. Amateur Radio is usually used in Emergency Communications only when one or more normal means of communications have failed or become overloaded (telephone, cell phones, public service radio, etc.) or if communications between agencies is needed. All of these systems were operating normally during the Indian Fire and all of the agencies involved used their own communication systems. Amateur Radio communications from the Yavapai County Emergency Operations Center was established and maintained with the State Emergency Operations Center in Phoenix for the duration of the emergency in case telephone service should be lost.

Yavapai County ARES/RACES is not a self activating organization. We will normally activate only when requested to do so by one or more of the organizations we serve. We work directly with the Yavapai County Office of Emergency Management and coordinate with other organizations and cities within the county. On the local level we maintain a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with The US Forest Service (Prescott National Forest) and operate through an American Radio Relay League National MOU with The American Red Cross, The Association of Public-Safety Communications Officials International (APCO), The National Communications System, The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the Salvation Army and The National Weather Service.

At this time I would like to welcome John Broughton, WB9VGJ, to our ARES/RACES staff. John will be our AEC in charge of training. John recently moved to Prescott Valley from Illinois where he was involved with Emergency Communications and training in DuPage County for several years. We are looking forward to working with him.

On the YARC Public Service scene....

On Saturday, September 21st communications were provided for the March of Dimes Walk America in Prescott. Eight Amateurs helped in this event. They were N7XFD, KF6SPS, W7PCU, KD7NGB, W6CCD, WA7SOU, KC7CBK and WA6ZZJ. Once again our communications help was greatly appreciated by the March of Dimes organizers.

Our next upcoming event is the Prescott Forest Rally on October 25th and 26th. Bob Rosevear, WB7RRQ, is in charge of communications for this event. Let's all pitch in and help as many operators are needed.

The Yavapai County ARES/RACES Nets are held Monday evenings at 1845 hours on the 147.220 VVARA Mingus Mountain repeater. The 147.260 Mt. Union Net is held immediately following the 147.220 Net at approximately 1900 hours. → Future plans call for linking these two repeaters for emergency and Monday net use. Once we have the repeater link system in place both nets will be combined to begin at 1845 hrs.

73, Lloyd Halgunseth WA6ZZJ
Yavapai County ARES/RACES DEC/Radio Officer
(520) 717-2706 wa6zzj@cableone.net



FROM THE "I can't believe I heard it on amateur radio" files:

"I can't hear you. My antenna isn't working very well!"

"How can I leave a message on the repeater?"

"A couple more watts and I'd be over the top!" "Yeah, a couple more beers and I'll be over the top!"

"The far reaching capabilities of this repeater outweigh the usefulness of its users!" (Huh?)

"A lot is lost in the translation from Japanese to English"

"Why's that?"

"Because it's written in Jinglysh!"

"I wonder if there any Hell's Angels operating Motorcycle Mobile?"

"What we need is more local contests!"

Q: "When you open the squelch, do you know where that noise comes from"

A: "Yeah, the speaker!"

A group in Phoenix was trying the 147.260 repeater one night with marginal success when one of them said.. ↘

"There must be something wrong with the repeater. We can all hear each other on the input, but not on the output."

QSL CARD'S WANTED!

From new member John-WB9VGJ, we have the QSL card of a lifetime. Perhaps up there with the "most sought"?

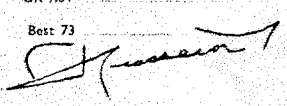


JY25

ON THE OCCASION OF THE SILVER JUBILEE OF HIS MAJESTY KING HUSSEIN OF JORDAN (JY25).

I have great pleasure to confirm the special prefix :

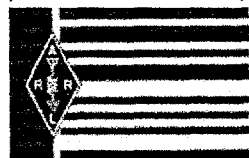
2 Way QSO with Radio Station WB9VGJ

Date 12 June 77 GMT 0043 Time
 ON 14 MHz UR RST 55
 X SSB CW FM Best 73


Remember, if you have a favorite QSL card that you would like to share, send it to me with a short story about it. If I don't get any, I'll continue boring you with mine! Ed.

ARRL MEMBERSHIP APPLICATIONS

The ARRL no longer allows clubs a portion on renewals. However, a new program effective October 1, 2001 allows clubs to keep a larger portion of NEW ARRL applications. If you are not a member of the ARRL, join now through the club. Submit your application to me or at any meeting. Remember to include the envelope too. It will save us a few cents on postage. Thanks. David Passell-K6UWV-Treasurer.



ARRL VEC



Volunteer Examiner Testing



The final testing date for 2002 will be Saturday 11/09 at 10:00AM. The new location will be at the Masonic Lodge on Willow Creek Rd (by K-Mart). Additional sessions may be held as needed. All those attending for tests must have ORIGINAL license and a copy, ORIGINAL CSCE's and 1 photo ID. (VE's-remember to bring and wear your VE - ID Badge!)

Special test sessions may be accommodated according to demands, as needed. The test fee for 2002 remains at \$10.00. Further information can be obtained by contacting John Wilson-KM6BF at 636-1228.

YOUR LOCAL PRESCOTT AREA VE's

- | | | | |
|--------|--------------|--------|----------------|
| AB7KE | Joan Tremper | AB7KF | Bob Nichols |
| K7KOL | Bob Kane | K7NGK | Don Broadston |
| KC7AGL | Don Muller | AB7SK | Sasha LeGendre |
| KJ7KL | Pen Brown | N6LIK | Bob Hoffa |
| KM6BF | John Wilson | W2YAV | Bill Kafka |
| W7DC | Bob Harkey | W6CCD | Dick Hughes |
| W6HDP | Bill Jackson | WB6ODR | Bob Smith |

AREA REPEATERS

FREQ	PL	Location	Notes
52.560-	100.0	Mt. Union (-500Khz)	CARS N7NGM
53.040-	C/S	Prescott Airport (-1 Mhz)	KC7WBE
145.350-	C/S	Wildflower Mtn.	DAWN
145.370	C/S	Towers Mtn.	MMRG
146.780-	91.5	Bill Williams Mtn.	BWARC
146.880-	100.0	Prescott	YARC
146.980-	100.0	Flagstaff-Elden	CARC
147.000+	100.0 162.2	Mingus Mtn.	MMRG
147.040+	100.0	Prescott Heights	W2YAV
147.140+	162.2	Flagstaff-Elden	ARA Link to Ord
147.220+	162.2	Mingus Mtn.	VVARA
147.260+	103.5	Mt. Union	YC Emerg Svcs
223.960-	156.7	Mt. Union	NW7AZ
442.150+	100.0	Mingus Mtn.	Northlink
442.350+	100.0	Glassford Hill	N7KPU
448.475-	100.0	Flagstaff-Elden	ARA
448.500-	100.0	Prescott	KB6TWC
448.875-	100.0	Flagstaff-Elden	Northlink
449.175-	100.0	Towers Mtn	Northlink

ADDITIONS, DELETIONS AND CORRECTIONS APPRECIATED



WEEKLY INFORMATION NET - WEDNESDAY NIGHTS @ 7:00 PM
146.880- (100.0 PL) IF YOU DON'T HAVE PL, TRANSMIT ON
146.880 SIMPLEX WHEN THE REPEATER DROPS OUT. ALL
AMATEURS WELCOME.

MONTHLY MEETING - 3rd THURSDAY @ GRANITE MTN MIDDLE
SCHOOL 7:00PM (N 34° 34' 22.6" W 112° 29' 45.1")

NEXT MEETING THURS, NOVEMBER 21, 2002 @ 7:00pm
Wednesday Morning Breakfast-Iron Horse Café, S. Hwy 89 in Chino
Valley (N 34° 43' 56.5" W 112° 27' 15.4"). 7:00AM. Informal-All are
invited.

Thursday Morning Breakfast-Michael's Restaurant in the Safeway
Shopping Center, Hwy 69 Prescott Valley. 7:00am. (N 34° 35' 13.3" W
112° 19' 44.6") All are invited.

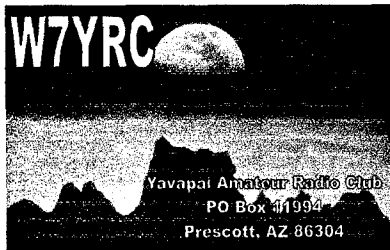
Location data provided by Fred Zimmermann-N7PJN, per WSG84 Datum

SOME CARTOONS COURTESY OF WORLDRADIO MAGAZINE

**YAVAPAI AMATEUR RADIO CLUB
PO BOX 11994
PRESCOTT, AZ 86304**

Visit us on the web at: <http://www.w7yrc.org>

Many thanks to Bob Smith-WB6ODR, our Webmaster!



**HAPPY
HOWLOWEEN!**