



Scuttlebutt

No. 83 October 1989

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Captain's Cabin Fred Lass, K2TR

The Nobel Prize, the CQ WW club competition, the Superbowl, the Pulitzer Prize, the ARRL gavel, the World Series, the Stanley Cup - all of these achievements are won by those who work toward their goal.

YCCC members have been trying hard for 12 years to win the CQ WW. Our enthusiasm has become a challenge to the Frankford group. So far, our extra effort has been matched with just enough labor to overcome our struggle to win. But, they have used up their bag of tricks. There is nothing more that they can do.

It is time for us to mobilize. This is the year for our most intense operation ever. I know that most of you have already made plans to operate this year's CQ WW, but if you haven't, set those weekends aside. Then, dedicate as much time as possible in the contests. Operate both modes. Ask your friends in YCCC what they are doing for the contest. Perhaps try consolidating several operators into one multiop. CQ rules allow one non-member for every two members. So invite a friend to your multiop and then to a club meeting.

Last year's CQ WW was the best yet, and if it were not for a single Caribbean score, it might have been neck to neck. This year, we have more members, bigger stations, and more sunspots. Lets go all out, more this year than ever.

I know you can.

Next Meeting Paul Young, K1XM

The next meeting of the Yankee Clipper Contest Club will be on **Sunday, October 22, 1989**, at the Sheraton Sturbridge, beginning at 1 pm. **Note the change in date!**

The Sheraton Sturbridge Resort and Conference Center is located on Route 20 in Sturbridge, Massachusetts, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile West of I-84 (first exit off I-84 when coming South from the Mass. Turnpike). Directions to the Sheraton are easy: Exit I-84 on to Route 20 West. You will pass through two sets of stoplights while noticing several motels on your right. Make a right turn just prior to the Burger King sign. This is the entrance to the Sheraton, and there is plenty of parking in front of the hotel.

The meeting dates for 1989 are:

DATE	DAY
October 22, 1989	Sunday
December 2, 1989	Saturday

Secretary's Report Yankee Clipper Contest Club

The August, 1989, YCCC picnic meeting was held on August 6, 1989, at Holland Pond State Park, not far from the usual club meeting place in Sturbridge. Twenty-one members, their families, and guests attended. Despite threatening weather further east, the

day was warm and sunny, with only one brief interval of sprinkles, and barbecuing, games of catch, frisbees, swimming, and, especially, rag-chewing were the order of the day. We held a brief business meeting to polish off what little routine business came before the club, which showed the treasury to be a healthy \$2121.50. We even had some watermelon left over.

Respectfully submitted,
Charlotte L. Richardson, KQ1F
Secretary/Treasurer
20 June 1989

More DXpeditions

Stu, KC1F, reports that he and father N1AU will operate the CQ WW SSB from St. Maarten, PJ7. They will be there from October 22-31. Stu will operate as PJ1F, but Bill expects to be assigned PJ7/N1AU, so they will use Stu's call for the contest. They will enter as 2-man multi-multi, with moral support from Stu's brother and wife. QSL to Stu's New Hampshire address, 88 CB or later. YCCers will get preferential treatment, especially on 75 and 160!

New FCC Rules Affect Guest Operation

Mark Wilson, AA2Z
(reprinted from the *Murphy Message*, September 1989)

The new FCC rules that took effect September 1 contain a change that affects guest operation. Here's the scoop (excerpted from the newest *FCC Rule Book*, published by ARRL):

"It had been an FCC interpretation for some years that the control operator may simply use his or her own callsign when guest operating at your shack to ID the operations. Similarly, you could use your own call when visiting the shack of another friend (assuming it was okay with your friend). That is, the person *in physical control* of the station could use his own call; physical control was seen by the FCC staff as the primary consideration in this era of ultra-compact 2-meter FM handhelds and the like.

"Recently, however, the FCC added a restriction to the rules, 'No Station may... transmit as the station call sign, any call sign not authorized to the station.' So, at present, you must use the call sign of the primary station location as shown on the station license for identification purposes. The ARRL may seek further clarification of this issue."

This means, for example, that if K1XA operates SS at K1TO's house, he must use the call sign K1TO or be in violation of the FCC rules (and be subject to disqualification from the contest). Likewise, if K1CC hosts a multi-single, the group *must* use the call sign

K1CC - not the call sign of another of the operators.

It appears that until this matter is resolved, there is only one way for a guest op who insists on using his own call to stay legal: by filing a Form 610 with the FCC that lists the address of the host station as his station location.

Keyer Paddle Basics

Andy Emars, NX1Q
(reprinted from the Zygo Amateur Radio Club bulletin, "ZARC News")

During a recent conversation with a couple of ZARC members, the subject of CW came up. CW, for those of you who may not remember, stands for Continuous Wave - the dot and dash stuff you had to learn to get your license. This discussion eventually turned to keyers and finally focused on keyer paddles. Some interesting technical information was exchanged in our discussion that I would like to share with you.

Two paddle types are commonly available today: Iambic and Non-Iambic. An Iambic paddle will alternate between one dot and one dash when both paddles are held together, whereas the Non-Iambic paddle will send a series of dots or dashes, depending on which paddle made contact first. In addition, three base varieties are evident among the popular paddle manufacturers: Gold, Chrome, and Black. You are probably unaware of how a paddle base affects a CW signal, therefore this article.

The Gold Paddle: Quire often this paddle is the most expensive of the three. Gold is a very soft material. This fact of science can be applied to amateur radio as well. I'm sure anyone that has listened to CW on the bands has heard a soft, sluggish sounding CW signal. Well, it's probably fair to assume that the source is a gold-plated paddle. The "golden waveform" means the signal rise and fall times are quite long; on the order of tens of milliseconds. This causes a brief period of time to elapse until the signal reaches maximum amplitude and likewise a delay after the contact is broken. Using more transmitter power or increasing the AF gain at your receiver will not get rid of the "soft sounds" coming from a gold paddle. Gold is fine if you want to impress your non-ham friends, but for "real CW ops", a better paddle exists. leave the gold for jewelry and fillings.

The Chrome Paddle: This paddle is typically in the middle of the paddle price range. its appearance is quite strikingly the brightest. One can even see a reflection when looking into a Chrome paddle. Once again, this fact can be applied to amateur radio practice. The "reflection" is just the visible problem. The real problem is that of reflections induced in a feedline and antenna system when using a chrome paddle to

send Morse Code. We have all learned about antennas and feedlines at some point in our ham radio studies and how important it is to eliminate reflections in a feedline by having a properly matched system. Most of you probably were not aware that using a chrome paddle with its reflective properties will diminish the efforts you have made in reducing or eliminating reflections in your transmission lines. Conclusions: try to avoid a chrome paddle if you have a marginal antenna system, particularly if operating in VHF or UHF bands. Chrome belongs on your bumper, not your paddle.

The Black Paddle: The least expensive of the three and also the best in all around performance and handling is the black paddle. CW sounds crisp and clean - a "real CW man's" paddle! Just one look will convince you that there are no reflections with this paddle either. A proper looking CW waveform is that of a "dash" approximately 500 milliseconds long. This would correspond roughly to 20 WPM in an actual contact. The rise and fall times of the waveform are approximately 5 milliseconds each. A black paddle also has that "stealth" look about it. This is very desirable when chasing rare DX, which can easily be scared away by the glitter of gold or flash of chrome.

The best paddle for CW doesn't have to be the most expensive or the flashiest as you have learned. So if your heart is really into sending the best darn CW in the lad, get your fingers on a black paddle. And with the money you save, you can invest in Morse Code practice lessons!

I hope you have found this article enlightening. This newsletter tries to include an article of technical nature as often as possible for the educational benefits provided. If the material presented was too difficult to understand, ask any ZARC CW op. I'm sure they would gladly answer any questions you may have and perhaps even give you a demonstration of what it's like to have a real CW contact.

P. S. Almost all of the CW contacts made in the last ZARC Field Day were done using a black paddle.

Announcing the Second OMARC Mid-night Special

Sponsored by: Overlook Mountain Amateur Radio Club (OMARC), Kingston, NY

Date: October 1, 1989 (UTC)

Time: 0300 to 0500 UTC

Bands: 20 m SSB (0300 to 0400 UTC); 40 m CW (0400 to 0500 UTC)

Exchange: Your name and the number of current countries confirmed. If you don't know or don't care, just send "001" for confirmed countries.

Example: K2UR would send: "George 318"

Valid QSO: Any other amateur radio station as long as he gives you the requested information. Only one QSO per station per band/mode is allowed. Please remove your duplicate contacts.

Suggested Frequencies: 14250 to 14270 kHz SSB, 7030 to 7050 kHz CW.

Club Competition: Write the name of the radio club you belong to on the summary sheet for a club total listing. You must actually be a member in good standing of this club.

Reporting: Deadline for reporting is November 1, 1989. Send logs, dupe sheets, band/mode totals, and a statement of honorable and fair competition to W2XL, who is OK in any callbook or:

Bob Schwenk, W2XL

133 Clifton Avenue

Kingston, NY 12401

Results: The results will be published in the NCJ. For More Info Contact: K5NA, PO Box DX, Cottekill, NY, 12419

Telephone: (914)687-9700 (home number)

Packet Cluster Update

Dave Robbins, KY1H

For the upcoming major contests (especially CQ WW and SS) you will see some major changes in how our packet net operates. Most notably the following commands will not work: CONFERENCE, HELP, SEND or READ mail, UPLOAD or TYPE files. Also, the following may be turned off if frequency congestion requires it: ANNOUNCE and TALK. The SHOW commands like SHOW/DX and SHOW/WWV will only return a maximum of ten responses, and will only search the last 100 entries in the database. Also, during those weekends, no mail or files will be forwarded, and none of the databases will be available (QSL, CONTEST, OBLAST, ROSTER, etc.). If the TALK command is operative at all, it will just work for stations on your node. The user lists will not be passed between nodes, so TALK will not be possible to users on other nodes.

Remember, if you plan to use packet for the contests, and you are not a regular user, set it up early to get used to the commands. This will also give you time to get the RF out... There is nothing like seeing DX reports garbled by RF, and computer RF is very hard on the ears if its into your radio.

Contrary to popular belief, a node cannot support 32 users. Yes, it can accept that many connects (26 for KPCes), but NO it will not work. Over 12-15 you will see a user or two dumped after every DX report. Although some users won't like it I am recommending that unless you are experienced, AND have a good HF station, AND are dialing around looking for multipliers, that you not connect to the system. Instead, use

your TNC to monitor the network. Even if you meet the above requirements, please disconnect when you take a break. I plan to summarily disconnect anyone that does SET/NOTHERE on my node, and encourage other sysops to do the same. If you are monitoring and come across something that is really good, that has not been reported, it won't take that long to connect and send the report... You do not have to wait for the welcome banner to be received to send a report, just send as soon as you get connected.

Remember that during the contests there will be lots of users connected, and very few will care about spots of YU, DL, G, JA, etc.... even on 10 or 160 meters unless conditions are really bad. So think before you make a spot, then think again before you send it. But if someone makes spots you don't like DO NOT harrass them on the air!!!! Call them on the phone, or ask the sysop to talk to them, but do not start anything via packet. I have several reasons for this:

- Maybe they just don't know better. If they are just here for the first time during the test, I would rather talk to them calmly and help them out than have them think we are a bunch of crazy contesters and drive them off forever.
- If they are doing it to stir up the group then acknowledging them just makes them do it more.
- Once there is one comment, someone else will have to reply also. This just adds to congestion on the net. I think it will be hard enough for everyone to stay connected anyway.

Observations on the ICOM IC-765 Transceiver

Bill Myers, K1GQ

I really want to like this radio. Does that sound familiar? About 18 months ago I wrote about my opinion of the ICOM IC-761 transceiver. Since then ICOM has introduced two new high-end transceivers, the IC-781 and the IC-765. Of these, the IC-781 is extremely high-priced, whereas the IC-765 is merely a whole lot more dollars than the most expensive Kenwood radio. Is it worth it? For those who hate reading all the words to find the answer, here it is: maybe. If I had to buy a radio right now, it would be the IC-765. But I have a TS-940, there are rumors about a TS-950, and I just paid the price of a transceiver to get my house painted. Make up your own mind! Here are my impressions, with some of Ken Wolff's (K1EA) experiences during the CW WAE Contest mixed in.

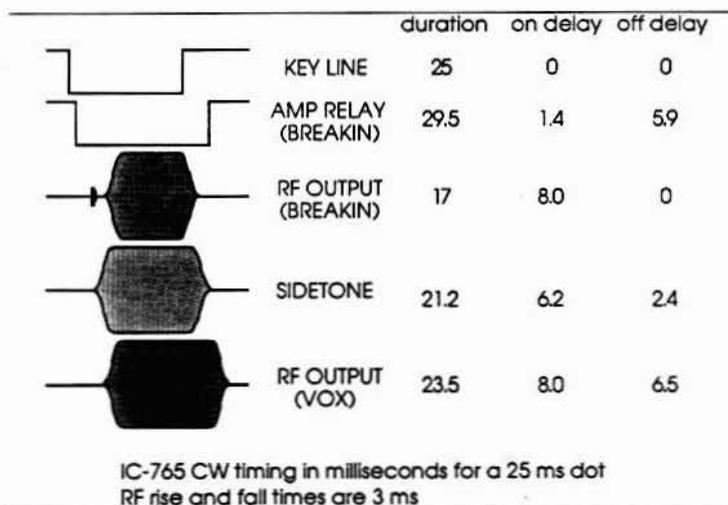
The outstanding feature of this radio is the synthesizer, which is a new design in the IC-765 and the IC-781. *This is the best synthesized radio I have ever listened to.* The difference between the IC-765 and the TS-940 is obvious without making measurements.

First of all, there are no clicks and pops as you tune up and down a quiet band. *None!* Second, the clicks induced by phase noise when snuggled in close to a loud station on CW are noticeably less harsh. In a word, the receiver sounds substantially cleaner. Third, the synthesizer has no discrete spurs. *None!* With a -30 dBm (S9 + 45 dB) signal into the TS-940 at 14.200 MHz there are 10 audible spurs within the 20 meter band, including a very loud S6 pair offset 2.5 kHz from the carrier. The phase noise near the carrier sounds more like random noise with the IC-765 than with the Kenwood, which somehow introduces a low-pitched buzz. My measurement setup isn't reliable for finding the phase noise levels quantitatively, so I can't give you the absolute performance in dBc/Hz. Subjectively, there is no doubt that the ICOM is significantly superior.

The problem I had with the IC-761 was synthesizer transients when switching frequencies. This effect generated garbage that was transmitted if you tried to use breakin on CW. ICOM has since revised the radio to eliminate this defect. The IC-765 doesn't have this problem at all. There is no audible change in output characteristics between VOX and full breakin when transmitting on 20 meters and receiving on 40 meters. There is a slight shortening of the dots and dashes when receiving on 80 meters, and a rather severe truncation when the synthesizer has to switch from 160 meters to 20 meters. But there is no chirp or spurious rubbish, indicating that ICOM is carefully monitoring the state of the VCO loops to be sure the frequency has settled before turning on the transmitter. Incidentally, K1EA noticed that the phase noise is louder when tuning the VCO. Evidently the VCO loop bandwidth is automatically increased while the frequency is changing to improve tracking performance.

The new ICOM radios have a vital new function, the PITCH control. This wonderful Kenwood innovation varies the offset between the receive and transmit frequencies in CW transceive mode. Prior to the TS-930, we had to put up with 800 Hz fixed offsets, or modify the radios. Now, the offset can be set where it belongs, between 300 and 400 Hz, and the sidetone pitch automatically changes to exactly match the offset. *Oops.* ICOM screwed up. Their sidetone is generated by an independent audio frequency phase shift oscillator, instead of being slaved to the offset. This is awful! There is no way for me to precisely zerobeat somebody without using an external receiver to determine the offset and setting my KC keyer to generate a tone with that pitch. The IC-765 sidetone oscillator frequency can be varied by an internal adjustment, R69 on the Main Unit. This adjustment is not discussed or identified in the Owner's Manual, and it can only pull the frequency down to 625 Hz from the nominal setting of 700 Hz. The PITCH control varies the offset from 270 Hz to 880 Hz, with a detent at mid-range. The offset at the detent in the radio that I tested was 630 Hz.

Waveshape and timing are critical issues to CW freaks. I measured the information shown in the figure using a 100 MHz oscilloscope while transmitting dots into a dummy load on 20 meters. The length of each dot was 25 ms, which is about 50 WPM. The RF output waveform is ideal, with fairly hard but clickless leading and trailing edges, as indicated by the 3 ms rise and fall times. The amplifier relay control in breakin mode avoids hot switching (if the amplifier relays are fast enough) by pulling the line down about 6.5 ms before the RF output begins, and holding the line down for about 6 ms after the RF output begins to decay. The RF output in breakin mode is severely distorted by the sequencing, and has some strange low-level glitches at 5.5 ms after key-down. The onset of output is delayed 8.0 ms from key-down, while output decay begins without delay at key-up. This makes the radio sound horribly choppy. RF output in VOX mode is much less distorted, since the start of output decay is delayed 6.5 ms after key-up. This 1.5 ms decrease in pulse length can be compensated by changing your KC Keyer weight to 52%. Most high-speed CW aficionados prefer to set the weight on the light side at high speeds, which is just what the ICOM does for you, albeit behind your back. The sidetone is turned on slightly before the RF output, and starts shutting down about 2.5 ms after key-up. The waveshaping on the sidetone avoids clicks and thumps, although some T/R transients still make it to the audio output. The sidetone keying sounds choppy in both VOX and full breakin, since the sidetone pulse length is too short by about 3.5 ms.



CW selectivity functions in the ICOM are more to my liking than the Kenwood functions. Instead of VBT, the ICOM uses IF Shift, which moves the filter passband without changing its width, attenuation or shape factor. Enabling the IF Shift function doesn't degrade the stop band rejection, as it does in the IC-761. The

detent position was not centered in the passband in the test radio, which is a minor nuisance. The ICOM supports three CW selectivities, with wide and 500 Hz standard, and 250 Hz filter set optional. The wide position is truly useful, in contrast to the Kenwood, where you must crank in the VBT to avoid hearing everybody on both sides of zerobeat. The audio notch is narrow enough to be useful in conjunction with the 500 Hz filters, whereas I never use the Kenwood notch because it clobbers most of the passband. The 250 Hz filters were effective on 80 and 40 meters in the WAE Contest. QRM wasn't bad, but QRN was awful, and the narrow bandwidth together with riding the RF gain made a difference.

Here are some miscellaneous observations

- The builtin preamp brings the noise floor on 20 meters to about that of the TS940 without a preamp. This provides enough sensitivity for marginal bands, as Ken observed in the WAE Contest, while giving more headroom under normal conditions. Ken says that the preamp is good, meaning that it provides useful gain without unduly increasing intermodulation products.
- The feet are simple flip-up types that are much easier to change than the Kenwood type. I thought the feet made the front of the radio too high, until I discovered that all of the important controls are along the bottom row: gain, RIT and main tuning. The panel height is perfect. The unit has no handle or feet on the sides like the Kenwood does.
- The radio drifts a little more than the Kenwood from a cold start. The internal power supply runs very hot. The calibrator signal is derived from the radio's reference oscillator which is good. Follow the calibration procedure given in the Owner's Manual; I thought the calibration control didn't work. The adjustment moves both the received WWV signal and the marker signal, at different rates.
- Using the memories is less obscure than the Kenwood, but still not immediately obvious without the manual. Ken likes the ICOM better, after learning to wait for the double beep.
- Some controls, such as A=B, emit a beep when pressed, then after a second or so they emit a double beep if you still have the button pressed. If you don't wait for the double beep, the action is aborted. This is stupid unless there is some hidden way to disable it.
- Output power at minimum setting is 8 watts – not too handy for “off-the-air” testing, and too high for true QRP.

- The builtin tuner is fast and effective, and works without any operator effort.
- The main tuning knob is exceptionally smooth, adjustable, but a bit slow. Spinning it fast doesn't crank up the rate like the Kenwood. You have to use the TS button, which means Tuning Speed, not Transmit Set. There is no equivalent to the TF Set button.
- The band change buttons return to the last-used frequency (and mode and filter). This is much better than the old ICOM scheme, which switched to an unchangeable and useless fixed frequency. Ken found this "band-stacking memory" scheme delightful in the WAE, because he could move a guy to another frequency and come back to his run frequency without having to remember to save it in the other VFO. It's easy to pop the MHz buttons to see where you are set up on each band, so all you lose over the Kenwood method is the ease of changing "just the MHz".
- The builtin keyer has a weight control, a nice touch. The weight control affects only the keyer, not the CW keying at the manual jack.
- Pressing the RIT/XIT Clear while transmitting works. Pressing the FUNC key and then the Clear key adds the offset to the VFO before resetting the offset to zero. Cute. RIT and XIT work as expected.
- The hatch in the top has one of those little push-button latches that break your thumbnails off. Almost as bad as the Kenwood, which gets sideways and jams. You need several inches clear above the radio to open the hatch since it swings up. There isn't anything in there that you need during a contest.
- The manual is the wrong paper size to fit in a letter file drawer. There are no phone numbers or instructions for servicing, and no meter reading information.
- Ken and I both like the bigger numbers and color of the frequency readout, although the Kenwood sliderule is useful.
- The mic connector is physically the same, and the mic leads are on the same pins. *Watch out*, the other pins are different and you can blow up the radio. For example, the Kenwood PTT pin is the ICOM +8 volt output, and the Kenwood PTT common is the ICOM audio output (a nice touch for the headset crowd).
- Nineteen screws must be undone to remove the clamshell case.
- Ken feels the borrowed IC765 gained him about 10 QSOs out of 1300 in the WAE Contest.

- My wife says the Kenwood is more stylish than the ICOM. She's wrong.

Movers and Shakers

Please update your club roster to include the following changes:

New home phone number for Tom, K1KI, is (203)668-5444.

Mike Gilmer, N2MG has moved:
 Michael F. Gilmer, N2MG
 P. O. Box 4591
 Utica, NY 13504
 work phone: (315)793-4120

Jim, AD1C, has moved:
 James J. Reisert, AD1C
 17 Mansfield Drive
 Chelmsford, MA 01824-3805
 phone: (508)256-4803

Jeff, K1ZM, has not actually moved, but has a new mailing address, new home phone number, and has changed employers:
 Jeff Briggs, K1ZM
 21 Dartantra Drive
 Hopewell Junction, NY 12533
 home: (914)227-5108
 work: (212)696-3162

Short Notes

Jeff, K1ZM, reports that Gerry, W1ZM, is in the hospital, and might appreciate your cards.

Excess Cargo

FOR SALE: Henry 2K amplifier with 10 meters, separate power supply. Uses 4-400 or 3-500Z. \$500. SB-220 with 160 meters, good condx. \$550. Call Ed, NT2X, evenings at (718)284-4493, or packet mail to NT2X@KB2XL.

Pete, W1RM is looking for a 220 amp, 30 (or less) in, 120-160 watts out. Call (203)673-4395 evenings.

THE CLUB RESOURCES PAGE

THE Place to Find Club Information

DUES are due at the April election meeting, which begins our club "contest year", with a grace period until the end of June. Membership in the club will lapse at the end of the grace period if dues are not paid up. In order to re-join the club, a lapsed member must attend a meeting, like any new member, and be welcomed back into membership, or may become a subscriber to the **Scuttlebutt** by paying up (see below). Club members who move out of club territory and so are not eligible to contribute to club aggregate scores automatically become subscribers. New members who join at the last meeting of the club's contest year (February) are credited with dues for the following year (that is, the contest year beginning that April). You can tell if you owe dues by checking your **Butt** mailing label. Only paid-up members are eligible to contribute to the the club score in contests.

FAMILY MEMBERS Members of the same family living at the same address may elect to receive only one copy of the **Butt**. One member of the family must pay full dues, enabling the rest of the family to join as family members. Being a family member is currently free.

STUDENT MEMBERS Full-time students are eligible for dues at half the regular rate.

SCUTTLEBUTT SUBSCRIBERS Anyone may subscribe to the club newsletter, the **Scuttlebutt**. A subscription currently costs \$10 per year. At the present time, overseas subscriptions cost the same as domestic (we have very few overseas subscribers). The subscription period begins at the beginning of the club year, in April. New subscribers who begin their subscriptions after the December issue are considered to have paid for the following year (that is, they receive as many issues as new members joining at that time do). You can tell if your subscription is current by checking your **Butt** mailing label. The grace period for late subscriptions is the same as for late memberships.

SCUTTLEBUTT ARTICLES should be sent to the **Scuttlebutt** editor, Paul Young, K1XM, 11 Michigan Drive, Hudson, MA 01749, home phone (508)562-5819. The deadline for each issue is three weeks before the next meeting.

CLUB JACKETS are available through Ed Kritsky, NT2X, 580 East 17th Street, Apt. 2F, Brooklyn, NY 11226, home phone (718)284-4493.

CLUB QSL CARDS are ordered through John Dorr, K1AR, 2 Baldwin Street, Windham, NH 03087, home phone (603)434-5661.

CLUB QSL CARD BADGES are available from Tom Frenaye, K1KI, 23 Pinehurst Road, Box 62, Unionville, CT 06085, home phone (203)673-5429, by sending him a club QSL card. The cost is \$1 payable to the club treasurer on receipt of your badge.

PACKET NET information is available from Dick Newell, AK1A, 8 Golden Run Rd., Bolton, MA 01740, home phone (508)779-5198, or Dave Robbins, KY1H, Baumann Road, Peru, MA 01235, home phone (413)655-2714.

CONTEST SCORES are sent to the club scorekeeper, Jeff Detray, NK1F, P. O. Box 524, Troy, NH 03465, home phone (603)242-7995.

CLUB ROSTER appears in the summer issue of the **Scuttlebutt** every year. Updates are published when members move or change callsigns. If you want a new copy of the club roster, contact the club secretary/treasurer, Charlotte Richardson, KQ1F, 11 Michigan Drive, Hudson, MA 01749, home phone (508)562-5819.

CONTRIBUTIONS The YCCC welcomes your contributions, be it money to help offset the cost of the **Scuttlebutt** and club operations, scores for the club aggregate score, time spent helping other members, articles for the **Scuttlebutt**, or presentations at club meetings.

DXCC LIST The club maintains a one-page version of the ARRL DXCC Countries List. To get a copy, send an SASE to the club secretary, Charlotte Richardson, KQ1F, 11 Michigan Drive, Hudson, MA 01749. Complete DXCC rules are only available from the ARRL.

ARRL LIAISON For ARRL matters, contact Tom Frenaye, K1KI, 23 Pinehurst Road, Box 62, Unionville, CT 06085, home phone (203)673-5429.

The **Scuttlebutt** is the newsletter of the **Yankee Clipper Contest Club** and is mailed six times per year to all paid up members. Dues are \$15 per year, payable 1 April with a grace period through 30 June. Non-members may subscribe to the **Scuttlebutt** by sending \$10 to the Treasurer: Charlotte Richardson, KQ1F, 11 Michigan Drive, Hudson, MA 01749. Subscribers who subsequently become members will be credited as having paid \$10 towards dues.

The **Scuttlebutt** may be reprinted in whole or in part, except for separately copyrighted articles, provided proper credit is given.

The **Yankee Clipper Contest Club** (an ARRL Affiliated Club) holds six official meetings per year, on the Saturday or Sunday afternoon of the first full weekend of every even month, usually in the Sturbridge, Massachusetts, area. The deadline for article submission to the **Scuttlebutt** is three weeks before the next meeting date. The next meeting will be on Sunday, October 22, 1989. Attendance at an official meeting is required in order to become a member. Club members congregate on 3830 KHz after contests. The packet frequency is 144.95 MHz.

Rosters are mailed to all paid members each summer. For more information and/or assistance, contact the area manager nearest you on the following list:

Area	Call	Name	Home	Work
CT/RI	K1RU	Gene Frohman	(203) 393-1772	(203) 386-6137
EMass	N1AU	Bill Santelmann	(617) 862-1753	(508) 692-6000
WMass	KY1H	Dave Robbins	(413) 655-2714	(413) 494-2023
VT/NH	K1GW	Glen Whitehouse	(603) 673-6290	(603) 627-7877
ME	K1SA	Bernie Cohen	(207) 773-6589	(207) 797-3585
NNY	K2TR	Fred Lass	(518) 355-4813	(518) 346-6666
SNY/NJ	K2EK	Bill Gioia	(914) 221-1672	(914) 697-3250

YCCC
11 Michigan Drive
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FIRST CLASS

NOTE CHANGE OF MEETING DATE!