



Scuttlebutt

No. 79 February 1989

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Captain's Cabin Fred Lass, K2TR

Now is the time for all good testers....

This is the year. This is our forte. The ARRL DX test is just around the corner. It is time to plan our activities. The sunspots are incredible. Each and every member must commit to their best effort yet. FRC is smug. They pulled off a gavel even though we won the contest last year. I want revenge! But I want it fair and square. And I want a win that is overwhelming. I don't want them to cry "Foul!" to ARRL again. I want to win by zillions of points. I want to win by so much the ARRL can screw up again and then still declare the YCCC and its members to have won convincingly. We should be so determined that the ARRL declares YCCC the most gung-ho club ever.

This ARRL contest belongs to us. It is up to each of us to win it again this year, and continuously on into the future.

Next Meeting Paul Young, K1XM

The next meeting of the Yankee Clipper Contest Club will be on Sunday, February 5, 1989, at the Sheraton Sturbridge, beginning at 1 pm. The program will feature Jeff, K1ZM, discussing his NP4A operation, Rolf, KE1Y, showing slides of Germany, and Julius Jones discussing a new voice keyer.

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
February 5, 1989	Sunday
April 2, 1989	Sunday
June 17, 1989	Saturday
August 6, 1989 (picnic)	Sunday
October 1, 1989	Sunday
December 2, 1989	Saturday

Secretary's Report Yankee Clipper Contest Club

The December, 1988, YCCC meeting was held at the Sheraton Sturbridge in Sturbridge, Massachusetts, on December 4, 1988, and attracted 76 members and their guests. The brief business meeting was chaired by Bill, N1CQ, Club Vice President and Activities Manager. The treasury balance stood at \$1496.58. Rich, K2WR, made some announcements for Ed, NT2X, who was unable to attend: a group of Russian operators are going to Vietnam in January and need an American QSL manager for US QSOs (volunteers should contact Ed), and if you ordered a club jacket from Ed but did

not send him the money for it please do so. Rich, K1CC, collected more responses to his CAC questionnaire, which was also included in the last Scuttlebutt. The club welcomed 7 new and returning members:

Rich Davenport, Jr., KI1G
James Dalterio, KZ1M
John Olsen, K1NG
Rich Kuslan, WA1UAW
Charles J. Knox, KA1UC
R. Dean Straw, N6BV
Larry Walter, K6IM

Following the business meeting, Bill, N1CQ, introduced the afternoon's technical program. Minutes on the technical presentations were taken by Don, NB1Y, since Club Secretary Charlotte, KQ1F, had to leave early (thanks, Don!).

Bruce Clark, KO1F, spoke on his experiences with 80m vertical beams, and techniques for DXing on 75m. He noted that he works Robin, VK6LK, all year long (345 days of the year). Bruce has experience with rhombics, inverted Vs, and verticals, and noted that unless a dipole can be installed at a height of a half wavelength, a vertical with proper ground plane will perform better. He discussed different vertical configurations, showing that heights greater than a quarter wavelength give a better radiation angle and make for easier grounding by Cushcraft's R3 method. He favors an array firing east and west to take advantage of long-path openings, with broadness of the lobes providing N-S coverage.

Initially, his verticals were quarter wave, but he has been favoring longer ones tending toward half wave, because of the reduced ground losses and greater height. The array is driven with 1:2:1 forced feed, with the outer two elements reversed to switch from east to west. He has also tried broadside, but found that the switching arrangement seems to reduce the F/B ratio. He believes that a fourth tower set up as 1:3:3:1 will provide better F/B. He does not need many grounds because his towers are close to a halfwave, and he uses L-matching networks. Since the individual array elements are towers, the array is very broadbanded.

The towers are guyed with Dacron ropes broken up by Tyvar 100 insulators to provide additional insulation during rain. His array hears better than beverages, and can also transmit; also, these antennas are above the tree line, which beats beverages. They do pick up noise, but he claims that any low azimuth angle antenna will; the directivity of the array helps, however. Bruce circulated pictures of this array.

Some light entertainment was provided by Rich, K2WR, who told several jokes.

Then Dave, KC1Q, described the analysis he is doing

with three programs: ANNIE, MININEC, and NEC. This was heavy into Maxwell's equations with little that was conclusive at this point. Dave described several antenna projects that he intends to do with Bill, N1CQ, which should provide interesting results when done.

Rich, K1CC, then showed slides of Polish club stations from his SP trip. These were especially interesting because, in addition to Rich's Polish language ability, he was armed with slides and videos on DX-peditions from the NCDF.

Respectfully submitted,
Charlotte L. Richardson, KQ1F
Secretary/Treasurer
7 December 1988

Callsigns Throughout the Ages Matt Power, KA1R

I recently purchased a computer tape containing the U.S. callbook (via the well-known N7IKQ "Callsign Project"). After loading the tape onto disk and perusing its contents, I decided to try to find some use for the thing. This wasn't easy. I noticed it listed all the usual callbook information, plus a few extra fields: station location, license expiration date, and date of birth. This last piece of data appeared to be the most interesting.

To help in the data analysis, our editor K1XM sent me the YCCC roster via e-mail. Checking this against the callbook data, I found that the average YCCC'er is 40.2 years old, that our youngest member is NC1B and oldest W1PL. This isn't counting our two foreign-callsign members, nor the two with U.S. callsigns (KA1QXI and W2IB) which somehow appear to be missing (please let the editor know if your callsign has changed). Not interested in calculating the average zip code, I put away the YCCC roster and decided to move on to a more national scope.

I remembered a few items in the recent amateur radio press concerned with contest operators, their ages, and callsigns. For example, in January 1989 QST, K1ZX concluded his correspondence with "Granted, my views are those of an 'old-timer' (aged 32 and licensed 18 years) with a 1 x 2 call." Though he doesn't state it, I wondered "Is K1ZX the youngest operator with a 1 x 2 call?"

He isn't - N6YQ has him beat by more than nine years. The "more preferred" K and W calls are also held by younger ops: K2MU is just five months older than N6YQ, W1YE about two years older. Who's the youngest YCCC'er with a 1 x 2 call? N2GC. But FRC has one younger.

Speaking of the FRC, in the November/December 1988 NCJ, W2GD reported that K1TO made over 700 SS CW QSO's and set a new CT low-power record as a high school freshman. (The results indicate a final score of 697/73 in 22 hours, seventh in the low-power Top Ten, and a New England Division record which stood for three years.) I wondered whether other teenage testers had done as well in SS, perhaps making even the overall (i.e., high power, recently) Top Ten.

The age distribution of top scorers might be of interest to those of you trying to locate an SS operator for your station. Perhaps you've heard that younger ops tend to have "better ears". Auditory sensitivity peaks around age seven in most people (e.g., see Schneider, B.A. et al. (1986). "Auditory Sensitivity in Preschool Children," *Journal of the Acoustical Society of America* 79, 447-452). You'll have a tough time finding a qualified seven year old to operate your station, and even if you do, footswitch operation may be impossible, since his feet probably won't reach the floor.

You'll quite likely have to settle for someone slightly older. A teenager may be a good choice - there appear to have been at least ten operators who have attained SS Top Ten before the age of 20. Others may be omitted here due to callsign changes or license lapses that I wasn't able to track, or since they were Canadians, for whom I have no birthdate data. Only the earliest Top Ten finish is listed for each operator; with the exception of K3LR, this was always a phone entry. Five signed their own callsigns, although they still may have been guest ops (e.g., K7VPF/77).

Operator	Call Used	age	SS	rank
WA5QXD/K5KJ	WA5QXD	17.04	'68	8th
K7VPF/K7JA	K7VPF/7	18.92	'70	1st
WB6GVV/KD6BK	WB6GVV	18.986	'65	8th
K3LR	K3LR	18.992	'78	9th
WA8LEO/K8GW	K8DOC	19.37	'67	3rd
WA8ZDT	WA8ZDT	19.54	'72	4th
K8TAH	K8DOC	19.63	'66	4th
N6IG	K6MYC	19.73	'80	6th
K80Y	K4VX	19.77	'83	7th
WB6OLD/KR6X	W6HX	19.82	'70	2nd

So, what has happened to K5KJ, perhaps the only high-school age tester ever to make the SS Top Ten? I don't recall working K5KJ recently, although there's a whole lot of people I haven't worked recently, so I'm probably not the best one to judge this. The SS results don't show K5KJ ever again doing particularly well as a single op, although his call appears in the listings every year or two. He twice has been part of a Top Ten multi-op (at K5RX in 1981 and K5RR in 1987). He also has worked the DX contests at times, appearing, for example, in the operator lists of the WB5DTX multi-multi in the early 1970's.

Who's the oldest person to have made single-op Top Ten recently? It looks like K4VX, if May 1986 QST is correct in mentioning no guest op at his station. If not, then K0LUZ, who made the 1987 Top Ten operating from N4WW.

If anyone is interested in the list of callsigns and birthdates, let me know, I can probably arrange to get it to you. At 6 Mb, it's considerably easier to handle than the full callbook data (60 Mb). Transmission via radio, however, is still out of the question (... my number 1, routine, KA1R, check nine-hundred sixty thousand two hundred ten, ...). I can also provide the data for a limited number of specific callsigns (e.g., WA4D was born on Sep. 14, 1950; W6HLH on Dec. 17, 1914).

Good luck to everyone in the '89 SS (still ten months away as of this writing), especially the four of you who are still young enough to make the Top Ten before you turn 20. Don't expect to work me though!

DIGICOM 64 Packet TNC Emulator and Terminal Program for the Commodore 64

Carl Wedekind, WG2E

I'm sure that by now everyone is aware of how well packet radio and the excellent YCCC Spotting Network can increase your countries total and contest scores. For those of you who want to get into packet radio, but don't want to spent big bucks or are not satisfied with the performance of your present system (QRM), Digicom 64 is for you. If you already own a C-64 or C-128 with disk drive and a 2 meter radio, you can get on packet radio for less than \$60. You will have to build a small modem available in kit form or you can purchase an assembled and tested unit for about \$30 more. Even purchasing a used computer and the Digicom kit, you will probably spend less than buying a commercially built TNC alone. If you have a noise problem, Digicom 64 is extremely quiet.

My first packet system was the AEA PK-64A which worked well except that 20, 15, and 10 meters were virtually useless for weak signals as computer noise was very bad. Hoping to improve this condition, I purchased the kit and was pleasantly surprised. There is no noticeable QRM and the program is full of great features. Here are some of the highlights:

EASE OF CONSTRUCTION

The unassembled PC board and parts (program disk included) are available for \$49.95 plus shipping. The circuit board is well made and all parts were included. Construction is easy and it took about three hours to get up and running. All I supplied were shielded cables and the appropriate connectors for my radio. All ICs are socketed and Molex connectors are supplied that

allow you to plug the modem directly into the computer cassette port or to locate it elsewhere in your shack. I chose to plug mine into the computer. Power is supplied to the modem (5V) from the cassette port. A WORD OF CAUTION: The original C-64 power supplies are not noted for their longevity. Mine began to swell up and leak potting compound on my floor. As you will probably leave your system on for hours or days at a time, I would recommend a 100% duty cycle power supply. I purchased one from Kasara Microsystems, 33 Murray Hill Dr., Spring valley, NY 10097, 800-248-2983, for \$27.95. It has worked perfectly for many months.

SIMPLE AND UNCONFUSING SCREENS

My PK-64 mixed all ports and monitor functions on a single screen which made multiple connects and monitoring the frequency while connected rather difficult. Not so with Digicom 64. There are four ports available, each with a separate screen split between transmit and receive. These are toggled with the Control and 1-4 keys. There are status lines showing who is connected on what port as well as unacknowledged packets and the current time. Each port may have a different call sign by using the MYCALL command. Multiconnects are very simple. For instance, I could be connected to KY1H on port 1 for DX reports, reading the propagation forecast on port 2 at KY1H-4, and connected to another PCBS or station on the remaining two ports. As you move between screens, they will be exactly as you left them except for any received information that may have arrived while you were on another port. The status display tells you if there is unread information on any port. On any port, two monitor screens and a "calls heard" list are selectable with the Function keys. The F3 and F5 keys select the monitor screens. Monitor parameters may be set to see as much or as little of frequency activity as you like. You may even monitor your own packets. The F7 key displays calls heard direct as well as calls heard through digipeaters. If the clock is on, the time that the station was last heard will be displayed. The F1 key returns you to the receive screen.

TEXT BUFFERS

There are twenty-six text buffers each with a ten line capacity available for connect messages, commands for BBSes, station description, etc. You can even send a unique connect message to any of eight specified stations.

FULL DISK DRIVE FUNCTIONS WHILE CONNECTED

All DOS commands are supported while connected. Received text files or programs may be written to disk in real time. They may also be sent directly from disk. With the logging function on, all connects will be logged to disk with time and date. With the connect write function on, any connected station can leave

a message on your disk. With the remote function on, a station may read your directory and upload or download a file or program. Your messages may be composed and written directly to disk for later uploading.

PRINTER

The printer can be used in real time and the secondary address can be changed to support your printer or interface. If remote is allowed, a connected station may turn on and leave a message directly on your printer.

REMOTE CONTROL OF FUNCTIONS

Most program commands may be controlled by a connected station. You may set who is allowed to remote the program as well as which functions may be remotored with the appropriate parameters.

NET/ROM EMULATION MODE

The program will emulate a NET/ROM node using store and forward digipeating.

TEN PARAMETER FILES

All program parameters may be saved to disk. You can use a different file for each BBS's commands, spotting nets, etc. Parameter file 0 is defaulted when starting up the program.

These are some of the best features of the program. I do have a few negative comments that bear mentioning.

DOCUMENTATION

The documentation assumes a certain knowledge of basic packet terms and operating principles. For a first time packet user, they may be somewhat confusing. Someone with previous packet experience should have no trouble at all. A new packeteer may need some assistance from an experienced user. The docs are contained in three files on the Digicom disk. They can be read or printed using the sequential file reader program on the disk.

MISCELLANEOUS

Input from the keyboard is halted during disk drive access. This is not a big problem as drive access times are usually short. The Transmit Delay parameter (TXD) has a maximum of 400 msec. This seems rather short, but I have had no problems using an Icom IC-28H. The SSID numbers used are 0-9 and A-F instead of the usual 0-15. For example, to connect to KY1H-12, you would type C KY1H-C. This isn't too bad once you get used to it. If power is lost to the computer, the program will have to be rebooted manually. Though not personally verified, I believe that autobooting Digicom cartridges are available from WB2PLW.

Digicom 64 disks and kits are available from:
Barry N. Kutner, W2UP
614-B Palmer Lane
Yardley, PA 19067

Prices are as follows:

Blank PCB	\$10.65
Blank PCB with disk	\$14.95
Kit of parts with PCB*	\$49.95
Assembled/tested unit	\$79.95

*Please specify if you need the Digicom disk.

Shipping cost: under \$50 (\$2.50), over \$50 (\$3.50).

I hope that you'll try Digicom 64. If I can answer any questions, drop me a line or leave me a message at KY1H-4.

GE 6146 Warning

Jack Schuster, W1WEF

I have it from a good source - one who buys 6146s by the thousands (or used to, anyway) - that GE changed their 6146 filament voltage a few years ago to 6.9V from 6.3V. As a result, rigs using these GE tubes have lower than normal output. GE did not advise anyone of the change, and my source only learned of it after customers complained of low output. They then returned 5000 6146s to GE and used Sylvania instead. For those few remaining 6146 users (like me) - BEWARE OF GE 6146S!

Logging Accuracy

Bill Myers, K1GQ

My station made 2814 QSOs, after dupes, in the 1987 CQ WW CW Contest multi-single category. Dick Norton, N6AA, compiled a list of 265 unique calls found in my log, based on comparison with a large database that was formed from many other logs. If every one of those uniques was a busted call, the logging error rate was 9.4 percent. I consider even one-third of this rate to be intolerable. So, I prepared some additional statistics based on QSLs received, and here are the results.

After discarding dupes, I have 472 QSO confirmations, including a few SWL reports. Of these, 21 were absolutely not in the log. This means that either we weren't on the band at all, or that no remotely similar call appears within ten minutes of the indicated time on either day. That leaves 451 confirmed QSOs. Of these, 32 were busted calls (7.1%), including one or two transcription errors caused by overwriting the call to make a correction in the handwritten log. This is horrible.

One of the attractions of realtime logging is the possibility of doing this unique test immediately as the QSO is made. Of the 32 busted calls found from QSL cards, 29 were listed as uniques in Dick's list. Thus, unique checking would have flagged almost every one

of the bad QSOs! Dick's list also includes, for each unique, a list of all calls in the database that differ from the unique call by one character. In 21 of the 29 cases, the correct call was in the list. This is very powerful evidence that the Check Partial function in Ken Wolff's contest logging program can dramatically improve accuracy.

One other statistic. I found 21 unique calls in Dick's list that were confirmed as good calls by QSLs. The ratio of busted calls to the total of busted and good uniques is 58%, suggesting that about 150 of the 265 calls (5.4%) in the unique list are likely to be wrong. This appears to be a rather conservative estimate of our logging accuracy compared to the verifiable error rate (7.1%).

Score Rumors:

Jeff DeTray, NK1F, YCCC Scorekeeper

It looks like FRC will take the top spot in the 1988 CQ WW DX Contest club competition. After adding up the YCCC scores reported to me and talking with N3RD of FRC, the preliminary results are as follows:

1988 CQWW Club Scores

	FRC	YCCC
Phone	119 M	75 M
CW	107M	100 M
Total	226M	175 M

As usual in CQ WW, FRC had more DXpedition activity than did YCCC. FRC members were at K2JF/HO8, VE1ZJ, ZF2ML/8, KP2A, and PJ1B for the SSB contest and at PJ1B and VP5U for CW. The millions of points FRC garnered from its DXpedition activity more than made up for the YCCC edge in stateside scores.

Which brings us to the upcoming ARRL DX Contests. DXpeditions do NOT count for the Club Competition in the ARRL events. So there is no reason YCCC should not KICK BUTT!! HOWEVER - it is essential that we all get on the air as much as possible in both modes. If we're going to give FRC the thrashing they deserve, every point will be critically important. A few thousand points can make the difference.

Thanks to everyone who reported scores to me. If you spot any errors or omissions, please let me know. Be sure to send me your ARRL results as soon as possible. And remember - STOMP FRC.

CQ WW SSB:

(Additions and corrections from the December 'Butt)

Single-Op:

Call	Qs	Zs	Cs	Score
W1BIH	744	57	145	430K
K1CC	2343	143	427	3.89M
K1SA	49	9	27	5K
K1YR	?	?	?	1.7M
WA8SWM	?	?	?	242K

Single-Op Single-Band:

Call	Band	Qs	Zs	Cs	Score
KB1WH	15	1220	35	118	466K

Multi-Single:

Call	Qs	Zs	Cs	Score
N1AU	492	89	231	436K
NK1I	?	?	?	580K

Multi-Multi:

Call	Qs	Zs	Cs	Score
KP2A*	?	?	?	39M

*KP2A made 9,931,836 points for YCCC.

ARRL SS CW:

Call	Qs	Ss	Score
N1AFC (Q 3w)	181	60	21720
W1AX	200	62	24800
W1BIH	207	73	30222
K1CC (A)	912	76	138624
KQ1F (A)	258	68	35088
K1VSJ (A)	329	71	46718
W1WEF	983	76	149416
K1XM (A)	141	61	17202
KD2SX	317	67	42478
KM3T	99	73	14454
N4XR	120	66	15840

ARRL SS SSB:

Call	Qs	Ss	Score
N1AFC (Q 4W)	210	65	27300
W1AX	263	75	39450
W1BIH	184	75	27600
K1TR (A)	588	76	89376
K1VSJ (A)	716	76	108832
W1XS	300	74	44400
KD2SX (A)	400	70	56000

ARRL 160:

Call	Qs	Ss	Score
N1ACH	691	88	127952

ARRL 10m:

Call	Mode	Qs	Ss	Score
W1AX	mixed	200	111	70374
NK1E	SSB	1090	128	279040
K1XA	CW	1537	125	771000
WA1ZAM	?	306	129	79.4K

CQ WW CW:**Single-Op:**

Call	Qs	Zs	Cs	Score
WB1AEL	79	16	39	12K
N1AFC qrp	442	63	152	271K
W1AX	643	112	295	751K
W1BIH	861	106	240	851K
KA1CB	477	102	264	493K
K1CC	2556	142	385	3.93M
K1CLN	387	86	194	295K
KG1D	1250	111	299	1.47M
K1IR	1003	125	329	1.2M
W1KM*	2728	156	421	4.45M
KA1KPH	911	115	292	1.06M
W1MK	1062	92	222	970K
W1MX	?	?	?	900K
K1RU	2000	143	409	3.2M
K1SA	232	58	115	115K
K1TO	2250	157	431	3.87M
K1VR (KM3T op)	1900	125	350	2.6M
W1WAI	1057	?	?	1.44M
W1WEF	?	?	?	661K
N2FB	2218	134	386	3.34M
KR2J qrp	?	?	?	1.3M
N2LT	?	?	?	3.5M
KR2Q	?	?	?	564K
W2RQ	?	?	?	58K
KZ2S	1722	112	310	1.9M
K3NA	1742	131	346	2.2M
W3WDX	?	46	75	32K
K3SA	622	?	319	595K
WZ4F	1976	156	383	3M
WX4G	1692	153	382	2.4M
N4XR	929	139	375	1.37M
N5AU	2006	163	404	3.3M
K5ZD/3	2461	147	441	3.9M
N6BV/1	2084	141	400	3.25M
K8CC	1701	142	370	2.3M
WA8SWM	?	?	?	77K
W9RE	2151	?	?	3.5M

Single-Op Single-Band:

Call	Band	Qs	Zs	Cs	Score
W1WEF+	10	731	31	92	277K
K1ZZ	10	1246	34	123	528K
N2KW	10	609	32	100	227K
K8UR/1	10	1200	34	124	511K
W1RM	15	1235	36	127	591K
K1XA	15	1021	36	109	417K
K1ZX	15	1100	39	118	466K
K2WK	15	829	35	100	302K
AA4NC	15	1150	36	110	453K
K4XS	15	1400	39	118	593K
KW8N	15	1182	39	109	500K
W1RR	20	510	38	102	205K
W1GIH	40	290	25	72	81K
K2EK	40	1300	37	108	520K
W1FV	80	704	30	85	218K
K4TEA	160	68	16	43	10K

+Jack also submitted All-Band score for YCCC points

Multi-Single:

Call	Qs	Zs	Cs	Score
AK1A +packet	1113	117	319	1.38M
K1AR*	3347	187	581	7.5M
K1DG +packet	1955	162	451	3.5M
NK1F +packet	897	120	291	1.07M
W1GG +packet	?	?	?	6.9K
K1GW +packet	?	?	?	150K
NK1I +packet	?	?	?	240K
K1IU +packet	1025	148	370	1.52M

K1KA +packet	?	?	?	100K
KT1O +packet	82	41	69	22K
W1PH +packet	?	?	?	100K
K1TR +packet	621	112	245	628K
N1TZ +packet	?	?	?	135K
W1XS +packet	429	106	250	427K
AI3E +packet	500	104	257	521K
N3RS*	2786	174	537	5.76M
WM5G	2085	183	544	4.09M
K5NA	2621	174	518	4.9M
K8AZ*	2506	177	518	5.03M
PJ2X*	5262	153	424	9M
VP2MW	6218	143	410	9.3M

K1AR ops: K1AR, K1GQ, KC1F, K1EA, K1VR

PJ2X ops: K1XM, KQ1F, KD2HE, K2WR

Multi-Multi:

Call	Qs	Zs	Cs	Score
N1CQ*	4000	176	545	8.2M
KY1H*	3650	169	514	7.18M
K1ST*	3877	179	550	8.1M
W3LPL*	5830	193	613	12.5M
K4JPD	3708	189	557	8.02M
K4VX/0	3800	188	537	7.85M
NR5M*	4505	196	580	10M

CQ WW CW Score Breakdowns:*W1KM Single-op:**

band:	Qs	Zs	Cs
1.8	39	12	31
3.5	416	22	59
7	642	31	80
14	607	37	97
21	554	28	79
28	430	26	75
TOTAL	2728	156	421 = 4.45M

K1AR Multi-Single:

band:	Qs	Zs	Cs
1.8	47	15	44
3.5	412	26	77
7	935	35	108
14	745	40	135
21	631	36	111
28	577	35	106
TOTAL	3347	187	581 = 7.5M

N3RS Multi-Single:

band:	Qs	Zs	Cs
1.8	38	10	36
3.5	226	23	75
7	923	35	99
14	473	40	119
21	657	35	109
28	469	31	99
TOTAL	2786	174	537 = 5.76M

K8AZ Multi-Single:

band:	Qs	Zs	Cs
1.8	33	15	31
3.5	165	20	61
7	428	34	85
14	653	40	125
21	721	34	109
28	506	34	107
TOTAL	2506	177	518 = 54M

PJ2X Multi-Single:

band:	Qs	Zs	Cs
1.8	40	9	14
3.5	684	21	68
7	906	24	69
14	1082	36	98
21	1546	32	94
28	1004	31	81
TOTAL	5262	153	424 = 9M

K1ST Multi-Multi:

band:	Qs	Zs	Cs
1.8	58	13	35
3.5	350	22	70
7	1005	35	107
14	1092	40	137
21	850	35	101
28	519	34	100
TOTAL	3877	179	550 = 8.1M

N1CQ Multi-Multi:

band:	Qs	Zs	Cs
1.8	109	16	48
3.5	290	24	73
7	814	34	104
14	1141	40	123
21	854	33	94
28	681	29	90
TOTAL	3919	176	532 = 8.0M

KY1H Multi-Multi:

band:	Qs	Zs	Cs
1.8	42	11	26
3.5	342	18	61
7	860	32	96
14	920	40	119
21	1142	34	103
28	696	34	100
TOTAL	4002	169	505 = 7.8M

W3LPL Multi-Multi:

band:	Qs	Zs	Cs
1.8	150	18	52
3.5	680	25	79
7	1390	35	103
14	1090	40	142
21	1300	37	115
28	1220	38	122
TOTAL	5830	193	613 = 12.5M

NR5M Multi-Multi:

band:	Qs	Zs	Cs
1.8	70	20	37
3.5	294	27	58
7	835	36	99
14	1274	40	148
21	983	38	120
28	1049	35	118
TOTAL	4505	196	580 = 10M

New DXCC Country

The ARRL Awards Committee has unanimously accepted the DX Advisory Committee majority decision recommendation to add Malyj Vysotskij Island, MV Island, to the DXCC Countries List by virtue of a commitment ARRL made in 1970. Additionally, the Awards Committee unanimously endorsed the DXAC

finding that the 4J1FS operation of July, 1988, met the published accreditation criteria. (Hope you worked them!)

DXCC credit will be given for contacts made with Malj Vysotskij Island commencing with the July, 1988, 4J1FS operation. DXCC credit will be issued starting March 1, 1989. QSL cards submitted before that date will be returned without credit.

Short Notes

John, W1WEF, notes that he expects to be in Curaçao for the ARRL CW using the call PJ2J (if he gets the call he asked for), operating multi-single with John, W1BIH. He also reports that John has permanent Curaçao call starting in January - PJ9JT.

Movers and Shakers

Please update your club roster to include the following changes:

New address for Charles, KI2P, is:
Charles Stover, KI2P
200 Northview Drive
Fredericksburg, VA 22405

New address for Rich, KA1CI, is:
Rich Reed, KA1CI
86 Davis Road
Storrs, CT 06268
Home phone: (203)429-7482.

New work phone number for Bill, K2EK, is (914)697-3250.

New Crew

Please welcome the following new and returning members who joined at the December meeting:

Rick Davenport, Jr., KI1G
RFD 6 Stanton Lane
Preston, CT 06060
Phone: (203)887-6190

John Olsen, K1NG
449 Widow Sweets Road
Exeter, RI 02822
Home phone: (401)294-6451
Work phone: (401)849-5952

Rich Kuslan, WA1UAW
90 Robinwood Road
Hamden, CT 06517
Phone: (203)248-0010
Also 7J3ABC

Charles J. Knox, KA1UC
42 Summer Street
Milford, NH 03055

Phone: (603)672-0024 or 672-5313

James Dalterio, KZ1M
P. O. Box 102
Manchaug, MA
Home phone: (508)476-2850
Work phone: (508)480-7973

R. Dean Straw, N6BV/1
70 Fairway Lane
Falmouth, MA 02540
Home phone: (508)540-4019
Work phone: (508)563-7151

Larry Walter, K6IM
90 Chatworth Road
North Kingstown, RI 02852
Home phone: (401)295-8284
Work phone: (401)846-2890

Excess Cargo

Alpha 76 \$895. Alpha 76A \$1095. Contact Ron, K1BW, at (508)797-4190.



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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 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 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, February 5, 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
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Hudson MA 01749

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