Yankee Clipper Contest Club

Scuttlebutt

No. 49 January 1984

Captain's Cabin

John Yodis, K2VV

Everett Hudson, AJ1I, was one of that small core of people that has kept YCCC going year after year. His accidental death last month was a shock to all of us. Over the years, Everett devoted his efforts to, among other things, typesetting the *Scuttlebutt*, designing and ordering club QSLs and holding down the fort in Eastern Massachusetts as area manager. He faithfully turned in a score for every club competition and was a regular on 3830. We'll miss him.

Ready or not, another YCCC operating event is coming up. The ARRL DX competition is the only one that has still eluded our collective grasp. DX-peditions don't count in this one so we're not going to lose by being outspent. What can do us in is idle rigs, antennas, and members. Make your arrangements now for the XYL to take the kids to Chuck & Cheese for the weekend. Remember, the winning margin can be the size of a small single-op score: we've seen that happen before.

Continued on Page 2

Floating

Paul Young, K1XM

With this issue, The *Scuttlebutt* takes one step backwards and one step forwards. The step backwards is obvious, and Ev will certainly be missed here. The step forward is not so obvious. In addition to typesetting by computer, we are now doing schematics by computer. It's a slow process, but we are learning, and in a couple years we might even be able to draw the clipper ship on the masthead that way. Now if we could only make the computer write some articles...

We are planning to continue our relationship with the printer who handled our QSL cards. There are no orders being accepted now, but John, K1AR, hopes to have things worked out soon.

The DXers in the club have been having a good winter, with the VI7WCY expedition just ending (hope everyone got them) and expected expeditions to Aves Island, Kermadec, and Clipperton coming up shortly. Those pileups are good practice for the upcoming ARRL contests, but please, don't work them eighteen times on each band just for fun!

I have been told that it possible to put pictures in the *Scuttlebutt*. If you have any interesting pictures (with or without captions) please pass them along.

Captain's Cabin

Continued from Page 1

YCCC pulled off another coup in 1983 winning the CQ 160M Club Competition. Big scores from Jeff, K1ZM (at NP4A), Joe, WA2SPL, and Richard, K5NA, put us in contention, and smaller but no less significant scores from dozens of other members put us over the top.

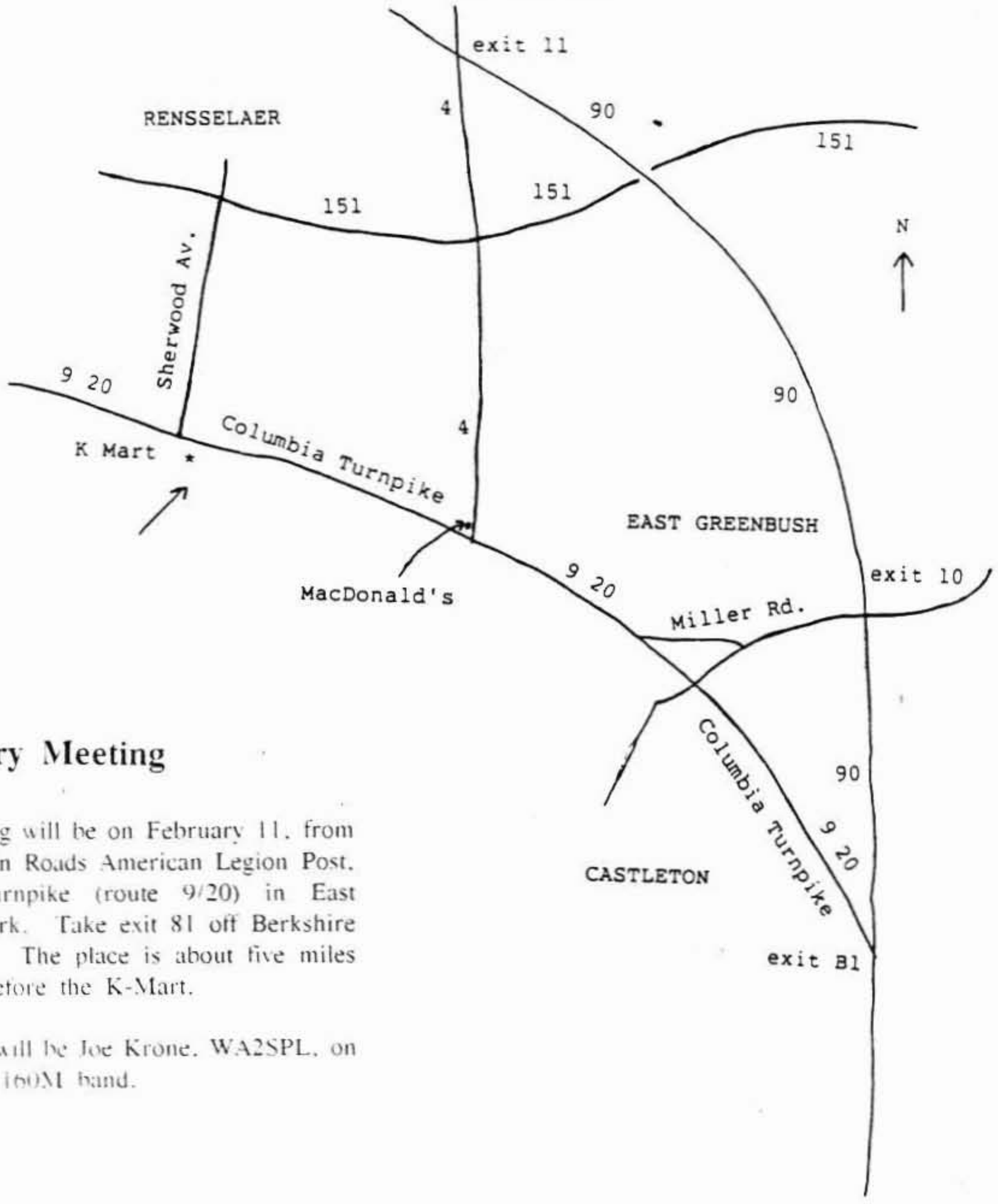
Congratulations to Bob, W2NC, who worked VU7-WCY for his last DXCC country. As far as I know he is the only YCCC member to have reached the top of the heap.

YCCC February Meeting

The February meeting will be on February 11, from 1-5 PM at the Melvin Roads American Legion Post, 1231 Columbia Turnpike (route 9/20) in East Greenbush, New York. Take exit 81 off Berkshire Spur to 9/20 West. The place is about five miles west on 9/20 just before the K-Mart.

The feature speaker will be Joe Krone, WA2SPL, on the new, improved, 160M band.

MAP TO THE FEBRUARY MEETING



Cassette Loops in Phone Contests

Jack Schuster, W1WEF

Although it won't be long before the phone equivalent to the digital cw memory keyer is on the market, use of a portable cassette recorder for calling CQ can serve the purpose well until its time comes. I've used a continuous loop in several contests recently with good results -- at least as far as my larynx is concerned -- and thought others might be interested in the problems and solutions I found. While I don't expect everyone to have an identical situation, this might present some worthwhile ideas.

RF Feedback

The biggest problem anyone seems to encounter when interfacing an audio recorder is with RF pickup. RF in the recorder can be rectified and shows up as distorted audio fed into the transceiver input. Several simple measures got around this problem.

1. The tape recorder was operated on batteries. My Panasonic Slimline RQ2731 uses four AA's. I have found I can make it through about 24 hours with one set of alkalines or nicads. Using the AC adapter introduced so much RF pickup that it wasn't worth the effort to try to clean up the supply.

2. My recorder has a REMOTE connector which allows remote start stop. The recorder is left in the PLAY mode, and a footswitch or VOX interface (to be described later) activates the recorder through the REMOTE connector. Although shielded cable was used to the footswitch, it was found necessary to bypass the shield side of the REM connector to the shield of the adjacent MON (the audio output) connector on the recorder, with a .01mfd disk capacitor. The motor control circuit was floating above ground in this particular model, and may be similar in others.

3. With the amplifier on, and the beam pointing at the shack, (and ground conductivity just right after a rain storm) I had a slight RF feedback problem in the Ten Meter contest that the above measures didn't completely cure. The solution was to wrap the entire recorder in aluminum foil. This, in fact, was the only measure another local amateur had to take with his recorder to resolve all of his RF problems, even running off the AC power line.

Tape Loop

The tape loop I use is a Radio Shack 20 second continuous cassette (cat. no. 43-401). Radio Shack doesn't carry these for the enormous phone contester market, but for telephone answering machines! Loops of various lengths are available. I find that three consecutive CQ's fit easily on the 20 second loop, with pauses to allow for motor start-up time between CQ's.

To record the tape, I use the same microphone I normally use with my rig, so that the CQ resembles my own voice in the exchange. It may be beneficial to record the tape on a higher quality tape deck, depending upon the portable recorder being used. It takes a few tries to get the timing just right, with three CQ's and pauses spaced around the loop so the tape splice comes in the middle of a pause!

Rig Input

A convenient port to input the cassette audio is via the phone-patch connector if your rig has one. Although the 830S does not, instructions are provided in the Kenwood manual for a simple modification to add a patch input. Care should be taken to avoid dressing the shielded cable away from the power transformer. The audio level from the recorder must be carefully set to simulate the mic audio level, and avoid overdriving the rig with the high level recorder output.

Recorder Control

When using a footswitch the "MONI" feature in the 830 is a must to allow the operator to hear the CQ and know when to release the footswitch. With the VOX Interface, this is not necessary, but I find monitoring my own voice a good way to work phone contests. In any case, I use VOX and set the VOX gain so the audio on the cassette trips the VOX. When the pause on the tape is reached, VOX drops and the "pileup" can be heard. Should there be no pileup, the next CQ will start when the footswitch is again pressed. If a sufficient pause was left on the tape, it is sometimes convenient to leave the footswitch depressed until an answer is heard. A manual switch in parallel with the footswitch might be handy for continuous operation.

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How to Spot with the TS-930S

Bill Myers, K1GQ

This article is intended for serious CW ops: you phone-only types can tune on up the band.

After a rather successful contest season in 1981-82, I told Clarke, K1JX, that I had walked through an inordinately large number of CW pileups containing the likes of W2PV and W3LPL simply by spotting correctly. Clarke said he had the same experience. Since then I've mentioned this to various club members, generally producing that glazed-eyes response which means that I've failed to communicate well.

On the off-chance that you plain don't believe spotting is important, check out the CW single-op top-ten boxes on page 76 of October 1982 *QST*. If that got your attention, read on: I'll try to explain what spotting is, why it is important, and how to do it. I'm using the TS-930S for examples because I own one. If you don't have a '930 yet, you should read this anyway to learn about it -- with the modification described below it is the best CW radio available.

What Spotting Means and Why You Should Do It

Spotting is the process of setting your transmit frequency exactly where you want it. The key word is "exactly." With the TS-930S you can easily set frequencies within 10 Hz, and you should ALWAYS do so. The reason is simple. If you place your transmit signal EXACTLY where the guy you want to work is listening, you will get him before all the guys who are sloppy -- which is nearly everybody!

Obviously you need to know where the other guy is listening, which in the case of a DX station is often NOT where he is transmitting. Sometimes he has to tune around to find the turkeys who call him off frequency. More importantly, a savvy op with a large pileup will be picking them off one side of the pile rather than the center. And of course there is the DXpedition operating split. In any case, you can be absolutely sure that your target is listening on the frequency of the guy he is working! Thus, the correct strategy in a DX pileup is to set your transmit frequency equal to that of the guy that the DX station is currently working.

In domestic contests most guys listen pretty close to where they are transmitting. In any case, you usually find these guys in the midst of CQing, so your best bet is to set your transmit frequency equal to his. If he answers someone else, then spot on that guy.

I know some of you are thinking, "Baloney, all I have to do is get within the other guy's passband." I believe you will change your mind if you try it out for while. Run around with no amplifier looking for pileups during some of the lesser contests and practice the method described below until it becomes habitual. Call some of those guys and you'll see how much it helps. If you still aren't convinced, don't say I didn't try to explain how to beat me in the next CW contest.

How to Spot

In order to set your transmit frequency equal to a received frequency, you need a tone with pitch equal to the offset between the two frequencies. You then vary the transmit frequency until the offset pitch equals the pitch of the received signal. Most people have no trouble matching two audio tones within a few Hz.

In the TS-930S, the CW sidetone pitch is precisely the tone you need, if the RIT is off. Rule number 1: NEVER USE RIT ON CW. To turn the sidetone on without transmitting, switch the VOX out and close the key. Now tune the VFO until the signal you want to spot has the same pitch as the sidetone. Of course if you are transceive, you have just tuned away from the station you are going to call. Rule number 2: ALWAYS OPERATE SPLIT. Now, before you tune the VFO to spot, press the T-F SET button, so you will move the transmit frequency without affecting the receiver VFO.

The last two paragraphs are probably confusing, so here is a typical search-and-pounce sequence, assuming that the RIT is off and FUNCTION is A-R (split receiving on the A VFO):

1. Tune around until you find a new one, then press A=B (sets B VFO equal to A VFO).

2. Press T-F SET (switches to receiving on the B VFO) and tune until you find the station working your target.

3. Turn on the sidetone and tune the VFO to spot this station (moves VFO B to exactly the frequency your target is listening on).

4. Turn off the sidetone and let up on the T-F SET button (switches back to receive on VFO-A, which is the target station's transmitting frequency).

5. Work the target with one call and go back to (1).

Steps (3) and (4) are terribly awkward, so I've modified my TS-930S to turn on the sidetone when the T-F SET button is pushed. This merges steps (2), (3) and (4) into a one-hand action (push the T-F SET button with your right pinky finger and tune the VFO with thumb and one or two other fingers). The mod is very simple. Connect a 3.3K resistor to the junction of C592 and R825 on the signal unit and run a wire from the other side of the 3.3K resistor to the unused normally-open contacts on the T-F SET switch. Connect the other NO contact to ground. The spot tone level will be lower than the sidetone level; decreasing the value of the new resistor will increase the spot level.

With FUNCTION set to A or B my mod turns on the offset tone you need for setting your transceive frequency. Note that you will end up on the right frequency regardless of where you have the PITCH control set, because the sidetone pitch is always the same as the CW offset (which the what the PITCH control changes). The spot tone does not appear if you press T-F SET in USB or LSB mode. Also, you can defeat the spot tone in CW mode by turning MONI off. This is handy when you are having trouble finding the station being worked in a large pileup.

I've left out the details of the spot modification for two reasons. First, the exact location of the junction on the signal board depends on which version of the board you have. Second, if you need more guidance, you should probably get someone else to do it for you -- it's not hard to mess up if you're not used to working inside these radios. One hint though: remove the antenna tuner to get at the T-F SET switch from the back.

I hope these comments are of use to you. I feel helpless without the ability to spot correctly -- now you know why I used a KWM-380, which has a spot button (but no PITCH or T-F SET functions).

Cassette Loops in Phone Contests

Continued from Page 3

VOX Interface

As an alternative to the footswitch, I built an interface which allows the tape to be started with a momentary pushbutton. Once the voice on tape trips the VOX, the switch can be released, and the recorder stops at the end of the CQ. This relieves tension on the foot which can be bad news in a slow-going contest with a lot of CQ'ing. The circuit for the interface is shown in figure 1. K1 is a low power 5 volt, 2 pole reed relay I had in the junkbox. R1 will depend on the exact relay used, and the polarity of D1 may be reversed depending on the amplifier transceiver combination. D1 prevents open circuit voltage from the amplifier VOX circuit from energizing K1 without the rig VOX relay contacts being closed.

Summary

Until black boxes containing digital voice synthesizers which faithfully reproduce anyone's voice are readily available and economical, recorders with continuous loop cassettes can help to rack up big phone contest scores without getting hoarse. Although today's cassette recorders have plastic cases and not so much as a metal chassis to offer some degree of shielding, it is possible to easily lick RF problems and make phone contesting more enjoyable.

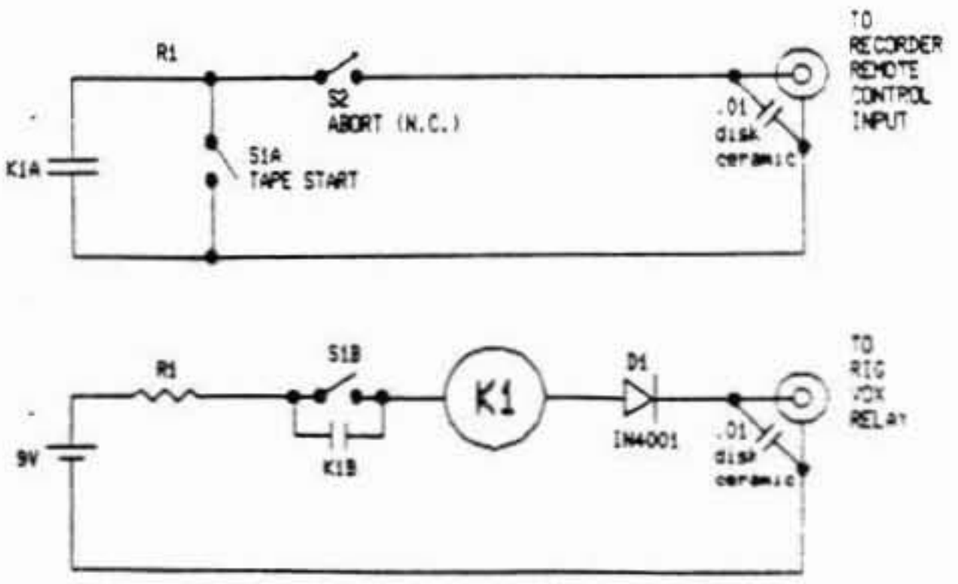


Figure 1.

How to Use the TS-930S Memories

Bill Myers, K1GQ

You may have noticed that the Kenwood TS-930S has no bandswitch. This is made possible by the digitally controlled frequency synthesizer. The advantage of discrete frequency control is that you can hop directly from any frequency to any other frequency without twisting any switches or knobs. You truly have instant band-switching -- no more cranking a rotary switch and spinning a knob to move from 14.1505 to 3.7990 MHz!

Unfortunately, Kenwood didn't provide the means for entering a desired frequency: instead, you must spin the VFO knob to reach the right place within a band after calling up the desired MHz digits with the pushbuttons. This seemed such an extreme oversight that I refused to seriously consider replacing my KWM-380 with a TS-930S for over a year. But, with the memories, one can overcome most of the inconvenience.

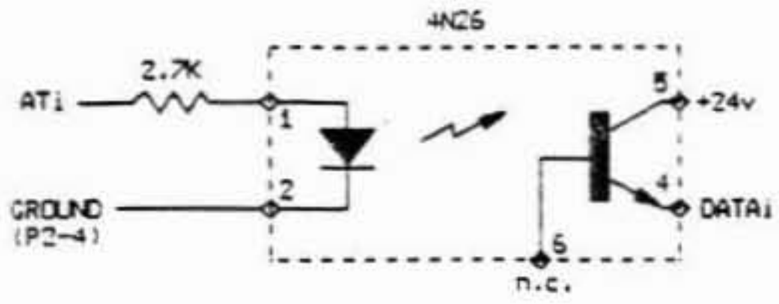
There are eight memories selectable from the front panel. I use memories 1 through 6 to store my favorite cw frequencies on the six bands from 160 to 10 meters, respectively. To change bands, I select the appropriate memory and press the MR (memory recall) button. With this scheme, I never need to use the band-changing pushbuttons.

The problem with this method is that I have to reset the six memories for ssb activities because Kenwood didn't provide enough memories. But in fact, there are sixteen memories built in, and the real problem is selecting one of the two groups of eight. A simple modification adds this function to the dimmer switch. Merely run a wire from J5-8 on the Digital Unit to one of the unused normally-open contacts on the dimmer switch and ground the other NO contact. (I got this mod from N6ND via my dealer, Ham Radio Outlet/San Diego). Now I can store two sets of six standard frequencies, which take care of my bandchanging requirements for both modes. I use the reamining four slots for storing other special-interest frequencies such as 3.830, 3.670, 14.100, etc.

The memories are also useful for holding your run frequency during contests. When I begin CQing, I store my transmit frequency in the memory for that band. I tune around looking for answers in split mode, and return to my transmit frequency any time by pressing MR. If someone tries to move in on my frequency, I zero beat him, flip to transceive and yell at him, then flip back to split to resume working on my original frequency. Note that A=B doesn't work during transmit, which would be a neat way to move the receive VFO back to the transmit frequency. You can, however, press T-F SET and then A=B together in receive mode to accomplish this if you forget to store your transmit frequency with MIN.

The October issue of the *Scuttlebutt* contained the N4TY method for extracting band information from the TS-930S to drive external antenna switches and so forth. If you implement a scheme like this there are two things you should know. First, the band informations applies to the *transmit* frequency. If you are split and change bands, your antennas won't change bands until you punch A=B. Second, the band information defaults to 160 meters when the transmit frequency is outside a ham band, which causes a lot of relay clanking when you hang out near a band edge in transceive mode.

I have a computer between the TS-930S and all of my relays, so I don't use the N4TY logic for converting the coded data into one of six bands. Instead, I built a simple interface on a prototyping board and plugged the antenna tuner connectors into the interface. This approach eliminates soldering inside the Kenwood. Also, I used optical couplers to guarantee minimal problems with RF, ground loops, etc., as shown below for one signal line.



Clipper's Log

Matt Power, KA1R

CQ WW SSB:

PJ7A (K1DG,K1KI,K2WR ops.)	7055/144/513	11.36M multi-single
NP4A (N2NT, op.)	6477/144/423	8.65M single-op
W1IHN (+KA1FBY)	865/93/250	846K multi-single
N1AU		294K single-op
N1AFC	176/23/71	45K single-op QRP

CQ WW CW:

NP4A (K3UA, op.)	4545/139/399	6.24M single-op
HH2VP (W1FJ et al)	1.44M multi-single (YCCC share)	
W1IHN	813/33/95	303K single-op 14MHz
W2XL	345/78/166	227K single-op
W1FV	301/24/77	84K single-op 3.5MHz
N1AU		40K single-op

CQWW CW Rumors

multi-multi:

K1RX	2.82M	(+KA2AEV,KZ2S)
N2AA	1.54M*	(KR2J,W2RQ,K5NA)
K1XM	1.1M	(+KQ1F,K9HI)
AG1C	623K	

multi-single:

K1GQ	3.8M	(+K1DG,K1JX,K2KIR)
W2YV	3.17M	(+K1TA,KQ2M,N2NT)
K2TR	2.5M	(+K2WR,K2XA,WA2SPL)

single-op:

W1KM	2.65M
K1AR	2.4M
K2VV	1.9M
K2EK	1.55M
K2RD	1.35M
K1EA	1.2M
W1YN	1.0M
AK1A	0.70M
AG1C	0.51M
N2JJ	0.45M
K2QF	0.43M
W2NC	0.30M
AJ1I	0.24M
W1YN	0.22M
W1WEF	0.11M
W2RQ	0.07M
WA1ZAM	0.06M
KB2CR	0.05M
KM1C	0.03M
K1YRP	0.02M

single-band 40:

K1KI	0.28M (0.60M*)
K1VR	0.11M

73 Magazine 40 Meter Phone Contest:

W1WEF	1050/78
KQ1F	645/68

73 Magazine 75 Meter Phone Contest:

K1AR	400/?
W1WEF	84/11
KQ1F	125/47

73 Magazine 160 Meter Phone Contest:

WA2SPL	1157/82
KQ1F	327/55

* Contribution to YCCC aggregate score

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Not the Contester's Code of Ethics

Bob Clarke, N1RC

The Contester is ...

TRUSTWORTHY. He can be trusted to send in his logs if he knows that he has won.

LOYAL. He adheres to tried-and-true products such as Eimac and Alpha.

HELPFUL. He will quickly and courteously inform another ham that "the frequency is in use".

FRIENDLY. He will work any eligible station, especially those in remote corners of the earth.

COURTEOUS. He is always polite, especially to amateurs engaged in discussing porcine agriculture on 3830.

KIND. Whenever possible, he tries to warm the feet of birds perched on his antennas.

OBEDIENT. He always follows the manufacturer's guidelines for filament voltage and current in his high power tubes.

CHEERFUL. He enjoys winning contests and accepting awards.

THRIFTY. He obtains amplifier components as "engineering samples".

BRAVE. Neither snow, nor rain, nor dark of night will prevent his climbing his tower, especially if the beam is stuck pointing at JA during the morning European runs.

CLEAN. He bathes after contests. Sometimes.

REVERENT. He makes an annual pilgrimage to the shrines of Sts. Alpha and Eimac, located in Dayton, Ohio.

Author's note: As you might have guessed by now, I am opposed to the proposed code of ethics. We're being singled out so that the ARRL Board of Directors (see p. 59 *QST*, December, 1983, minute 24) can say to its constituents (non-contesters, of course) "See, we're doing something for you." Anybody ever heard W1AW ask "Is this frequency in use?" before a phone bulletin or send I E? before code transmissions? Of course not.

Clipper's Log

Continued from Page 7

Worked All Europe CW:

W1IHN	374/36	14 MHz

ARRL SS CW:

W1IHN	386/73
N1AU	28/18

ARRL SS Phone:

W2YV (KQ2M op)	1304/74**
WB1GQR (WB2JSJ)	1300/?**
K3UA	1266/73**
K1VR	1254/72
KZ2S	1140/70
K1AR	1081/74
KY2P (+KY2O)	900/72
WA1ZAM	697/73
KQ1F	626/71
W2RQ	500/74
K1VUT	519/71 low power
KR2J	221/60
N1AU	286/62
W1IHN	100/34

** Does *not* count for YCCC

ARRL 160:

W1WEF	223/55
N1AU	93/30
W1FJ	51/33

ARRL 10 meter:

K1VUT	499 96 cw
W1FJ	132 51 cw
KG1E	1374 133 SSB
AA2Z	1469 132 mixed
W1WEF	1467 126 mixed
KA2AEV	600 104 mixed
K3UA	560 101 mixed
K1KI	550 98 mixed
KZ2S	600 80 mixed
KY2P	595 77 mixed
W2RQ	160 ? mixed

ARRL QSO Party cw:

KZ2S	560 65
W2RQ (+K1AR)	140 ?

Secretary's Report
Yankee Clipper Contest Club
Charlotte Richardson, KQ1F

The December YCCC meeting was held on 3 December 1983 at the P. N. I. Club in Worcester, Massachusetts, with 40 members attending.

We discussed the new club-sponsored CQ plaque, the W2PV Memorial Operating Award. After much discussion of who the good, reliable DX contest stations are, the club selected EI9J, ZB2EO, HZ1HZ, ON4FD, and ZL1AMO. The plaque will go to the top station in this list who submits a log.

We discussed potential changes to the internal club awards program, which currently awards a plaque to the top club scorer each year. One proposal was to circulate a plaque, with a permanent certificate to each year's winner. Another was to provide a less expensive plaque (last year's awards program cost $75.07, with $35 going for the plaque). This discussion was eventually tabled due to the absence from the meeting of the members of the awards committee.

Everyone signed a giant get-well card for Jeff deTray, WB8BTH.

K1RX, Mark Pride, showed slides of the CQ WW phone operation from VP2VDH, which racked up a score of 19M, one-third of which goes to YCCC. Then K1KI, Tom Frenaye, showed slides of the PJ7A multi-single operation, which brought in 11.4M points for the club from K1KI, K1DG, and K2WR.

Three new members were voted in: KA1X, Shirley Tabloski (XYL of AK1L), WA1LXY, Philip A. Pearson, and WA1LXX, Alexandra B. Pearson (XYL of WA1LXY).

Everyone was reminded to work all the club members they could find on in the ARRL 160m contest.

K1VR, Fred Hopengarten, gave his review of the ColAtchCo 4 phased verticals on 40m. Fred went single-band 40m in both CQ contests and is very pleased with the performance, and fast direction-changing ability, of his new antenna system.

K1KI, Tom Frenaye, talked about operations from the South Orkneys, and about the Russian top operators competition. He thinks a similar system, involving head-to-head competition, might be enough to get him interested in Field Day.

John Yodis, K2VV, reminded everyone to get their ideas in to the CQ Contest Committee. Last year's ideas resulted in the changes in the club rules.

The meeting adjourned to Lum's (and other eateries).

Respectfully submitted.

Charlotte L. Richardson, KQ1F
Secretary/Treasurer
7 December 1983

Excess Cargo

TS-520 (80-10, built-in 13.8 vdc power supply), new 6146B's, cw filter, with beverage, front-end and attentuator mods, with VFO-520. Both $485. - K1VR

MLA-2500 (160-10). Late model. Seldom used. $585. - K1VR

2-Rohn 45G rotor plates. New, make offer. - K1VR

(K1VR Fred Hopengarten, home: 617 259-0088, office: 617/899-1025)

T599A/R599A combo. CW filter, connecting cables etc. $350 for the pair or offer. - K1XM

(K1XM Paul Young, home: 617/562-5819, office: 617/467-7165)

IRCs at $.40 each. W1FJ

(W1FJ Al Rousseau, home: 617 598-3744, office: 617/699-7500 x 173)

The Practical Contester

Fred Hopengarten, K1VR

THE FALL SEASON, 1983

At the conclusion of each season, I try to capture a few things that I learned, or relearned. The real trick, however, is to consult the list *before* the next season. Here are this fall's thoughts:

o I will try to avoid, forever, operating another contest without a step attenuator. This year, I added a Channel Master model 7270 (price: $15.00) with 3, 6, and 12 dB steps. Combined with the 20 dB button in the TS-820, attenuation of 3 to 42 dB, in 3 dB steps, was available...and a real blessing. Note, however, that the Channel Master step attenuator is a 75 ohm device, and purists may worry about insertion loss. Since the object of an attenuator is to induce loss, this is a low-level concern.

o Next time, I will prepare some high quality CQ tapes for phone, using a local friend at a broadcast station. There is too much difference between a recorded CQ using a cheap $2.98 microphone (with a cheap Japanese tape recorder), and a human voice into a D-104.

o Next time, I will clean and spray (with contact cleaner) the contacts on my paddle before the contest, instead of stopping in the middle of an event because the paddle is sticking.

o I will never again use anything but a clock with a non-volatile memory, requiring me to reset it in the middle of the action. Power went down for one or two seconds twice, but the new MFJ-103 clock never noticed.

o I will remember to use a chair with lumbar support, or to buy a special cushion at the Back Store, which has just opened in Needham Heights, MA. A good secretary's chair, or one designed for personal computer use (a key punch operator?) looks like a good bet.

o I will never give up hope that EI9J will drift by and give me a new multiplier at the end of the contest.

o If I'm going to wear only one set of clothing for two days, only natural fibers, and then mostly cotton, will touch my body.

o I will recall that 600 Hz seems to be the most common offset for operators who answer CQ's. Therefore, I will set my own RIT at 600 Hz offset when running around in the search and pounce mode.

Will others contribute to The Practical Contester?

Everett Hudson, AJ1I

John Dorr, K1AR and Doug Grant, K1DG

It is my sad duty to inform YCCC of the death of Everett Hudson, AJ1I. On January 1, Everett sufferd a fatal fall from his roof while cleaning his wood stove chimney.

During the time following Everett's death I have done a lot of reflecting about the man I thought I knew well and who lived only 500 yards from my doorstep (easy copy at K1AR!!). As many of you know, the quality in Everett that YCCC members appreciated the most was his gift of giving. Many YCCC-ers can attest to the countless hours Everett spent doing YCCC QSL's, the Scuttlebutt, W2RQ Field Day (Everett's truck was the one that contained 300' of tower and half of Cushcraft's inventory!). What most of us don't know is how he gave in so many other ways.

Living as close to Everett as I did made it easy to constantly see him in action. One evening on a work night, he helped me move my sister-in-law to a new QTH, finishing around 1:30 AM and of course expected nothing in return. When a Baptist minister moved into his neighborhood, Everett noticed that he needed help. In typical AJ1I fashion, Everett casually walked over, introduced himself and spent an entire Saturday helping him move into his new home.

Perhaps the most touching evidence of Everett's personality can be shown by the story of a local blind ham named Joey. Numerous hours were spent helping Joey with antennas as well as equipment repair. In fact, an antenna party had been scheduled for Joey the day after Everett died. Everett, of course, had an incredible influence on Joey's entire family as they saw their son make friends and come out of the shell that many blind people never leave.

Aside from Everett's generosity is the part of Everett's life that even I was not totally aware of. Everett's interest in ham radio was only one of his many interests. In addition to radio he spoke fluent Spanish, was a champion ice car racer, and held a masters level rating in chess. Everett's enthusiasm for new projects was formidable. For example, his ice car racing career proceeded as follows: Week 1 -- see first car race: Week 2 -- buy car, enter first race, finish last: Week 3 -- win race. Also some of you may remember Everett's introduction to YCCC. He was the guy who decided to get back into ham radio after a 15-year lapse and took all the exams -- Novice through Extra in one day. He decided at his first YCCC meeting to pursue contesting. The fact that he had neither a station or a callsign didn't even slow him down.

Everett was a "regular" on both 3830 and the Billerica (MA) repeater. His enthusiasm for YCCC and the Billerica Amateur Radio Society is shown in both the obvious and subtle things he did. For example, the clipper ship on your YCCC QSL's was designed by Everett after much research into the architecture of clipper vessels.

All of this speaks well of a man who loved, and was loved by, his fellow man in a way that few of us will share. Nearly 500 people came to Everett's wake, creating numerous traffic problems. More impressive is the gap he leaves behind with his friends and family. I think all will agree that our lives have been diminished by his death. Everett is survived by his wife Ruth, and their three girls who range from six to thirteen years old. A joint fund among YCCC, BARS, and friends is being arranged at press time. Details of where to contribute will be announced at the February meeting or in the next Scuttlebutt.

The **Scuttlebutt** is the newsletter of the **Yankee Clipper Contest Club** and is mailed about nine times per year to all paid up members. Dues are $10 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 **Yankee Clipper Contest Club** (an ARRL Affiliated Club) holds four official meetings per year, on Saturday afternoons in March/April, October (at the New England Division Convention when possible), November/December, and January/February. Also, W2YV hosts a summer social gathering each July, usually on the second weekend after July 4. Attendance at an official meeting is *required* in order to become a member. Club members congregate on 3830 Khz Monday evenings; many routinely monitor this frequency other evenings as well.

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	~~K1KI~~	Tom Frenaye	(203) 673-5429	(203) 549-0107
EMass	W1FJ	Al Rousseau	(617) 598-3744	(617) 599-7500x173
WMass	W1GG	Gary Gaudette	(413) 443-3404	(413) 494-4047
VT/NH	KM1C	Bill Pedersen	(603) 673-1678	
ME	K1SA	Bernie Cohen	(207) 773-6589	(207) 797-3585
NNY	K2VV	John Yodis	(518) 843-3897	(518) 370-4200x576
SNY/NJ	K2EK	Bill Gioia	(914) 221-1672	(212) 888-2102

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