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HCARC MEETING MINUTES

July 3, 2008

The Hill Country Amateur Radio Club met on July 3, 2008 at the Hill Country Chapter Red Cross in Kerrville, TX at 1900 hours. Vice President, Ron Drumheller, K3NXF, called the meeting to order and led the group in the Pledge of Allegiance and asked members to introduce themselves to others giving their names and call signs. There were 20 members in attendance.

Vice President Ron Drumheller, K3NXF, spoke regarding the Field Day operations and stated that 632 actual contacts had been made and that the claimed score with bonus points was 1,608. Ron passed around data sheets with all the Field Day info regarding operators, contacts, call signs and reporting sections. He also thanked Diana Nelson, K5DBN for all her efforts in getting the food lined up for field day Field Day ...Diana in turn thanked those who helped her.

The Minutes, as written, submitted and published in the Static Newsletter by Member Gene Atkinson, K5AZ, were approved by the membership.

AA5XE Silent Key

Dale Newton Richardson, Jr.

Born on August 23, 1946 in Hollywood, CA
Departed on July 10, 2008 and resided in Kerrville, TX



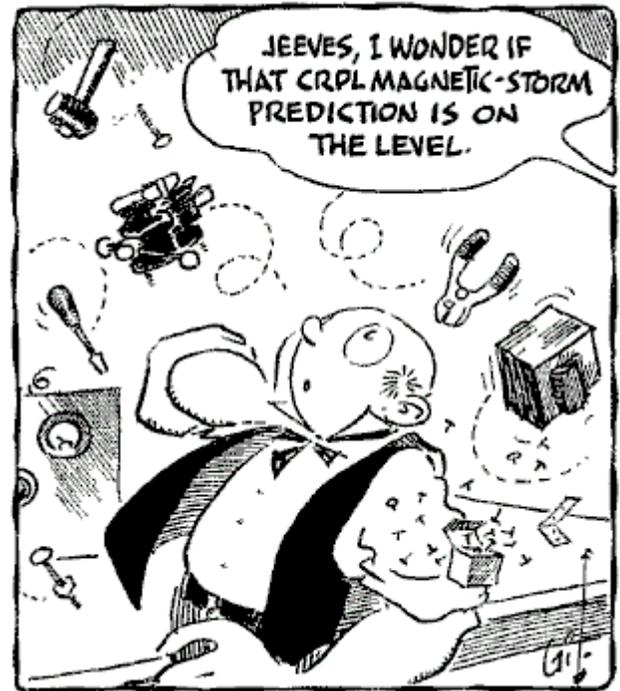
Dale N. Richardson, Jr., age 61 of Kerrville, passed away Thursday, July 10, 2008 in a local hospital. He was born August 23, 1946 in Hollywood, CA to Dale Newton Richardson, Sr. and Winnie Cadell Richardson. On March 23, 1970, he married Maiko Sei Richardson in Tokyo, Japan. Dale served in the United States Navy from 1964-1988. He was a member of the Vietnam Veterans, Sons of Confederate

Veterans, former Grand Master of the Masonic Lodge in Junction, Kerrville Masonic Lodge, Hill Country Amateur Radio Club, Harley Owner's Group and Christian Motorcycle Association.

Daily DX Bulletin

Submitted by Bill Tynan W3XO/5

AA5XE, Dale Newton Richardson, Jr. of Kerrville, Texas passed away in a local hospital on Thursday July 10th. He was 61. Dale served in the United States Navy from 1964 to 1988. He had 335/352 current/deleted) countries confirmed at the ARRL DXCC Desk. Dale also participated in the DXCC Challenge Award and had 2579 countries confirmed, including 120 on 6 meters and 155 on 160 meters, says W5OZI, Pat Rose. Dale operated with Pat a few years back in Guantanamo Bay as KG4XE and also was one of the CY9SS ops in 1997. He also served as the Secretary/Treasurer of SMIRK. AA5XE was a longtime subscriber and supporter of The Daily DX. It was a pleasure to have met and know Dale over the years. Our condolences to his wife Maiko and the Richardson family



Cycle 24 and Beyond

Carl Luetzelschwab - K9LA
REPRINTED FROM WORLD RADIO MAY 2008

With the first new sunspot of Cycle 24 occurring on 04 January, we're in a waiting mode for Cycle 24 to ramp up, Over the past several years there have been many predictions from the scientific community for Cycle 24. My count shows

more than 30, and they range from a very low cycle to a very high cycle. In early 2007 scientists tried to agree on a single consensus for the magnitude of Cycle 24, but they couldn't. So we have two "official" predictions for Cycle 24. Figure 1 shows these two predictions, along with where we presently are. The left half of Figure 1 is the declining phase of Cycle 23 in terms of the monthly mean sunspot number (the spiky curve with data points) and the smoothed sunspot number (the smooth curve).

The good news is it can't get any worse than where we are right now – unless the solar minimum period extends out for a couple years. Scientists don't believe that is likely, but it has happened with previous cycles. The right half of Figure 1 has the two predictions that appear to be most likely for Cycle 24. The big one would be an above average cycle, and it will reach a smoothed sunspot number of 140 in late 2011. The smaller one is a slightly smaller than average cycle, and it reaches a smoothed sunspot number of 90 in mid 2012.

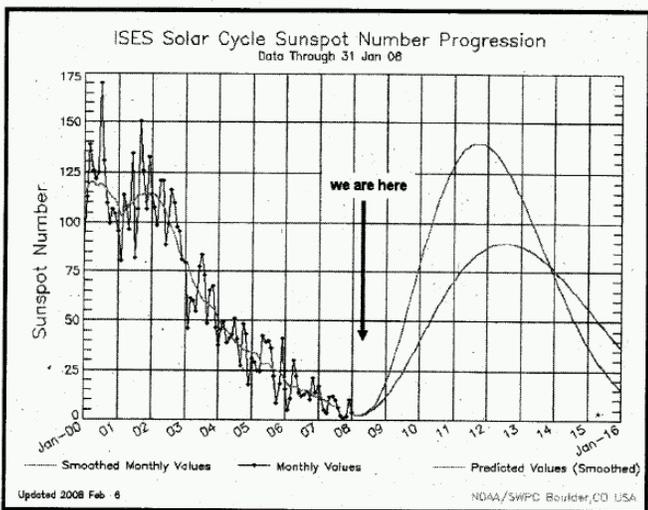


Figure 1 – Where We Are and Cycle 24 Predictions.

Now Old Sol will do what he wants to, and not necessarily follow either of the two predictions above. Regardless of this comment, we are likely to have a good idea of where Cycle 24 is headed in early 2009 based on its rate of ascent. Assuming one of these two predictions comes true (and not something in between or significantly higher or lower), we can estimate when consistent F2 region propagation on the higher bands is likely to return. This can be done using contest scores to determine the smoothed sunspot numbers when propagation significantly picks up on 15M and 10M. Based on the ARRL International DX contest results, a smoothed sunspot of about 40 is needed for 15M, and about 60 is needed on 10M.

This analysis says 15M should return in early 2009 and 10M should return in late 2009 if the larger than average prediction comes true. If the slightly smaller than average prediction comes true, 15M won't return until late 2009 and 10M won't return until late 2010. Interpolation of these results can be done for 12M.

The bottom line is we are likely to have at least another year before we see any significant improvement on the higher bands. While you're waiting, there are many things to do. You can get on the low bands to increase your DXCC, WAZ, or WAS totals. If that's not your cup of tea, you can start

planning improvements to your higher band antennas to take advantage of Cycle 24. This latter suggestion might be a very prudent thing to do, as the outlook for Cycle 25 and beyond is not good. In other words, Cycle 24 may be the last big one for several decades. That last sentence is pretty radical. What's it based on? It's based on historical data. Although we don't have good sunspot number data prior to the early 1700s, we have proxies for solar activity. Those proxies are cosmogenic nuclides. The most common nuclides are carbon-14 in tree rings and beryllium-10 ice cores. These nuclides are lowest when solar activity is intense and highest when solar activity is weak.

The following plot is from Miyahara, et al (*Variation of solar cyclicity during the Spörer Minimum*, Journal of Geophysical Research, Vol 111, A03103, March 2006). It plots the change in carbon-14 back to 800 AD.

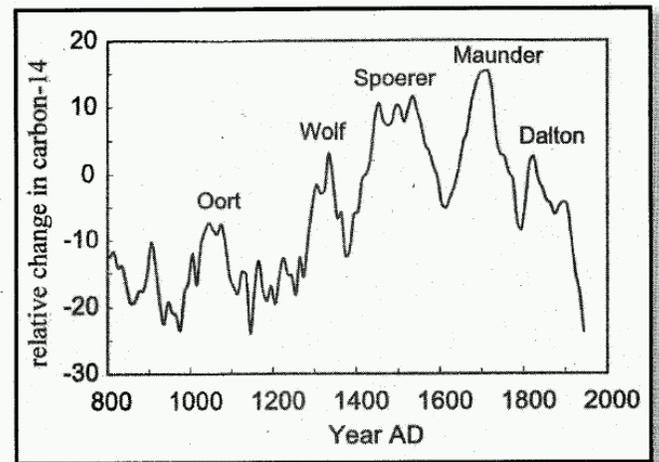


Figure 2 – Historical Periods of Low Solar Activity.

Note the period of high concentration of carbon-14 (corresponding to a period of low solar activity) labeled the Dalton Minimum. The Dalton Minimum is comprised of Cycles 5, 6, and 7 (from about 1798 to 1893). There's another period of low solar activity right after it, and it was comprised of Cycles 12 through 16 (from about 1878 to 1933). The huge decrease in carbon-14 in the mid 1900s corresponds to Cycle 19 through Cycle 22 - we have lived through the highest solar activity of all twenty three solar cycles.

As can be seen in Figure 2, there have been other extended periods of low solar activity - and on a somewhat regular basis. The one that we've most likely heard of is the Maunder Minimum from about 1645 to 1715. Of all the data on the plot, the Maunder Minimum appears to have been the period with the lowest solar activity (since the carbon-14 data is highest).

The data in Figure 2 strongly suggests that we are on the verge of another extended period of low solar activity. When will it start? I believe the consensus among scientists will be Cycle 25. That's why I said earlier it might be advantageous to hit Cycle 24 hard if you're a higher band enthusiast – you may not see much for several solar cycles thereafter. As for how low the activity will be, that's anybody's guess.

Carl Luetzelschwab, K9LA, can be reached by sending mail to: 1227 Pion Dr., Ft. Wayne, IN 46845; or by e-mail sent to: k9Ia@arrl.net.

SWITCH TO SAFETY!



THE BOAR

Rita Herbert

Friday night I had the chance to go hog hunting in Dickens, TX. Matt invited me and at first I had no interest in going since I'd been at least eight times in the past with not even a sighting of a hog. He told me he was certain we would see one, attributing it to the weather patterns we've had, and the full moon. I was still pretty hesitant, but having absolutely nothing else to do I figured it would be better than spending an evening at the apartment.

We arrived in Dickens about 8:00, mended some fence and sprayed for weeds until close to nine, drove up the two track and parked about a half mile from the blind. Already this was a less than thrilling experience, as I thought about my porch and record player back home. We trudged about halfway to the blind when Matt stopped and muttered some curse words under his breath. He'd forgotten the red spotlight (I'm about 95% night blind. Once everything turns blue, everything becomes one). So I held onto the shotgun and 7mm-08 and water jug while he went back for it. Having the spotlight we continued up to the blind. Ironically, we never did wind up using it. Unfortunately once we got to the blind itself, he realized he had also forgotten to pick up his fold up chair from the truck. Now I'm really kicking myself as I peer hopelessly into a blind with one chair and scarcely any space to spare. Why oh why am I in Dickens? Damn it.

We decide to split sitting rights every thirty minutes, while one of us leans standing against the back right corner of the blind. More or less this turned into I got the chair the full time while Matt split his time standing and kneeling beside me. After all, I didn't forget the chair. The sun went down and it was about an hour before the moon started to come up. When it did finally show it was blood red, like nothing I'd ever seen before. Matt said it was because of all the debris in the air, so I'll go with that theory. It was 1:00am by the time it got fully overhead, and I was more than ready to go home. Just another unsuccessful trip.

About this time I was starting to fall asleep intermittently, but was rudely awakened by some skittering up the side of the blind. Opening my eyes I found myself face to face with the largest rat I have ever EVER seen. It sat amused on the shelf of the window, peering in from the outside. Inside I was having some major freak out issues, but tried my best not to scream. Eventually it went back to its home beneath the blind and continued to make noise. It would come back to hound me at least two more times, and the level of being freaked out never did decline. Between the rat and the huge bugs I could see silhouetted against the windows, I was beyond ready to leave, and eventually Matt either decided I was right or got sick of hearing about it. He reached back and I could hear him undoing the latch on the door. I had both elbows resting on the front window, with my head set upon my arms when I heard him whisper, "Rita don't move. Don't move, there's a big one." Knowing him for as long as I have I figured he was

joking and I picked up my head to display my patented eye roll and sarcastic sigh. However in the process of this display I happened to see a huge dark area moving about the grass about 40 or 50 yards to my left. Matt put the gun on the windowsill and slowly handed it to me, warning me both to be very quiet but also to be sure and aim for the neck. No sense risking shooting it in the shoulder as the shoulders become very thick in the older hogs.

Now I hate scopes. I can't see crap through a scope. But you give me an open sight and I can shoot a jackrabbit through the eye at 35 yards. True story. It took me a while to get the gun positioned to where I could see through the scope. Not so much due to inexperience, but rather because my nerves were on end finally seeing a pig after so, so long. No opportunities. This hog was completely content to root at the corn we had laid out in the two track. Finally he raised his head long enough for me to see the outline of his head and neck and I took my shot. With a loud bang and a burst of fire I had no idea if I'd made my mark or not. A few agonizing seconds went by (or so it felt like) and I heard Matt triumphantly yell "Oh my God you got him!! You dropped him!! You freaking did perfect!!" Of course 'freaking' wasn't among the real words used in the heat of the moment.

I was completely ready to walk out and see what kind of damage I'd done when we climbed out of that god-awful excuse for a blind when Matt held up an arm and blocked me behind him. "You can't just go walking up to him. They'll tear you apart even when they're dying." So I followed him and his .45, trailing about 20 feet behind with the shotgun. The boar was down. And it was beyond anything I expected. It was huge! I had shot just to the upper left of the shoulder area, through the base of the neck, and yet as he layed there kicking his front leg and breathing in heavy gasps, Matt told me the creature was far from dead.

We waited about two minutes to see if his condition would worsen, but as soon as a back leg started to move, Matt, already at the ready, unloaded two .45 hollow points into the neck and into the heart. They had almost no effect, but the legs became idle. Ten minutes later another burst of life and fight. Matt knelt and let fly two more rounds directly into the heart this time. Absolutely no effect. "Do you see why they're so dangerous now?" he asked me. Twenty-five minutes and seven full rounds of .45 lead later, and Matt stood in front of me scratching his head totally bewildered and told me "I've never seen anything like this before. You shot a truly mean one." With life still in his eyes at the thirty-five minute mark, we spent the rest of the clip, one more to the heart and one more to the throat and began to walk back to the truck. "But he's not dead yet." "Well if he goes anywhere, he'll leave a blood trail the size of the Mississippi. He's done for, Rita."

Sure enough, when we drove back up in the truck he was lifeless. Finally. I would never have thought it would take that much firepower to send a beast back to hell. We took pictures, and then it was time to load him up into the hitch. Oh my God, what a nightmare that was. Until this point I had no idea exactly how massive he was, but he was so massive we could not combined lift him far enough to get enough weight onto the carrier. Eventually we had to use all of our combined strength to throw his head and neck over the right

side of the carrier and then pull the rest of his body across by the front legs.

Once he was discarded, we headed back for Lubbock. I can honestly tell you this was one of the most heart pounding, exciting experiences of my life....as well as one of the foulest smelling.



A beautiful young Tivy High School graduate, now attending Texas Tech University, wrote the above. Rita will graduate from Tech with a degree in wild life biology and a minor in mass communications next May. She plans a career in wildlife management. This story is about hunting a "HAM" of sorts, 300 pounds of "ham". If you want your story published, email it to me at w0lpd@kctc.com. -ed.

KANSAS TEEN NAMED 2008 YOUNG HAM OF THE YEAR

ARRL Letter 7-11-08

Emily Stewart, KC0PTL, a 17 year old from Leavenworth, Kansas, has been named the 2008 Young Ham of the Year (YHOTY), announced YHOTY Award Administrator Bill Pasternak, WA6ITF. Emily was selected based on her commitment to Amateur Radio, along with leadership, outreach, and her technical and public service achievements of the Amateur Radio Service to others. She will receive her award as part of the Huntsville Hamfest. More than two dozen young people were nominated for this award, now in its 22nd year.

The daughter of Mike, K0MDS, and Sharon Stewart, Emily was first licensed in August of 2003 when she was 12; she holds a General class license. She said she was "so excited" when she got her ticket that she wanted to share Amateur Radio and made presentations while in middle school about ham radio. That led to getting active in her local radio club and contributing articles to the club newsletter. Through her local activities, Emily was appointed in 2006 as the first Assistant Section Manager for Youth in the ARRL Kansas Section.

Emily has lived in Kansas for eight years. Prior to that, home was in Germany, where her father was serving in the US military. She credits her dad for sparking interest in Amateur Radio when they moved back to the United States: "I thought it was really cool when he started talking to people overseas in

Europe. And Germany was still kind of home to me, so when he started talking to people in Germany, I said I wanted to do that, too."

Last August, while attending the ARRL Kansas State Convention, Emily conducted a survey of attendees, asking how many had persuaded their children or grandchildren to get involved in Amateur Radio. The slim response led her and Brian Short, KC0BS, to develop the Kansas Legacy Project. This project has three prongs: Pass the spirit and knowledge of the Amateur Radio Service to a new generation; build ties between family members using ham radio activities, and increase youth participation in ham radio. Through her efforts, Emily hopes to encourage hams to get the younger members of their families to get their ham licenses and get involved. The project has netted good results so far, including one of the youngest hams in the region to be licensed -- 7 year old Lucie Goodhart, KD0DMO, who took a license class with her dad and passed her Technician test last March.

Emily is also interested in the public service and storm spotting portion of Amateur Radio: "My dad would sometimes take me out with him to go storm spotting. I decided that I wanted to have some training, so I took a couple of online courses in emergency communications. I will either go out with my dad when we get called out to do some storm chasing or I will stay at home and do spotting from home -- just in case something really nasty does happen. Then that way I'm home with my mom."

Emily also has a deep interest in spaceflight and astronomy. One of her cousins, US Astronaut Robert L. Stewart, was a crewmember onboard the space shuttles Challenger and Atlantis. She has been attending Spacecamp since she was in the 6th grade. "I'm also into astronomy and that's another thing my dad and I do," said Emily. "We volunteer at an observatory about an hour away from Leavenworth. We work on public access nights."

This fall, Emily heads into her senior year at Leavenworth High School where she is a member of the National Honor Society, Vice President of the Fellowship of Christian Athletes and is a copy editor for the school yearbook. Already a Registered Pharmacy Technician with the state of Kansas, she is considering making pharmacy her career.

Emily is a member of the ARRL and the Kickapoo QRP Amateur Radio Club. She's also a regular participant in Field Day, Kids Days and QRP events.

The 2008 Amateur Radio Newsline! Young Ham of the Year Award will be presented on Saturday, August 16, 2008 at the Huntsville Hamfest in Huntsville, Alabama. As the 2008 Young Ham of the Year, Emily will receive a trip to the Huntsville Hamfest, ham radio equipment, various books and magazines and an all-expense-paid week at Spacecamp in Huntsville. Amateur Radio Newsline will award her with a commemorative plaque at the ceremony.

The presentation of the YHOTY award is a regular feature of the Huntsville Hamfest and has been made possible through the generosity and kindness of the event's Planning Committee. This year's YHOTY award ceremony will be hosted by Don Wilbanks, AE5DW, of Amateur Radio Newsline, along with representatives of corporate underwriters Vertex-Standard and CQ Communications, Inc.

The Amateur Radio Newsline "Young Ham of the Year" award program (formerly the Westlink Report Young Ham of

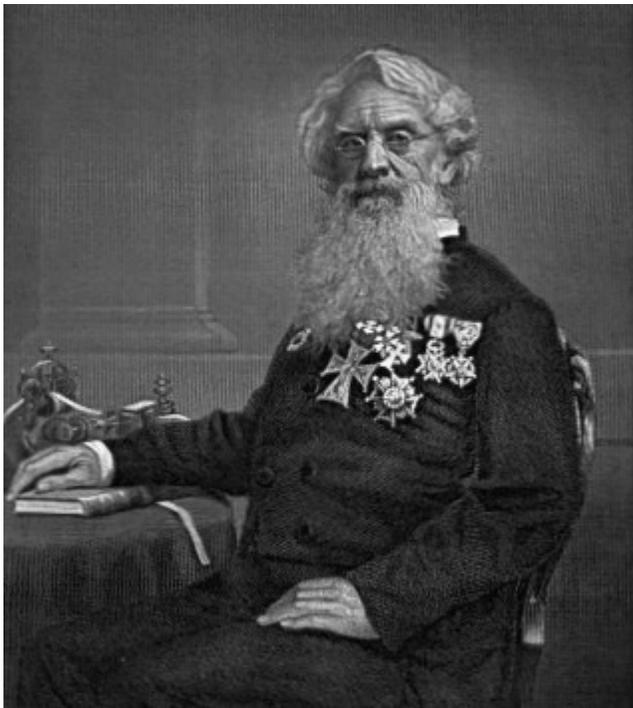
the Year Award), has been presented annually since 1986 to a licensed radio Amateur Radio operator who is 18 years of age or younger and who has provided outstanding service to the nation, his/her community or the betterment of the state of the art in communications through the Amateur Radio hobby/service.

many active and retired commercial landline telegraph operators, who preferred to use American Morse for their amateur radio transmissions, so the CW (continuous wave) amateur bands used to have a mixture of American and International Morse. However, today even U.S. amateurs use International Morse almost exclusively.



Where it all started

Samuel Finley Breese Morse, (1791-1872), was a famous American inventor and painter. Morse graduated from Yale in 1810 and went on to study painting in England. In 1815, he took up portrait painting and was quite successful in this field. Morse helped to found the National Academy of Design and served as its first president. In 1827, Morse became interested in electricity. In 1832, he began a 12-year period perfecting his version of an electric telegraph, for which he subsequently received the first patent for this type of device.



Samuel F. B. Morse (1791 - 1872)

Samuel Morse Telegraph Receiver Used to receive the message, "What hath God wrought" during the demonstration to Congress in 1844. Smithsonian National Museum of American History

In 1844, Morse demonstrated to Congress the practicality of the telegraph by transmitting the famous message "What hath God wrought" over a wire from Washington to Baltimore. He later experimented with submarine cable telegraphy.

Over time, with the disappearance of landline telegraphy, and the end of commercial radio use of Morse Code, American Morse has become nearly extinct. In the United States, the ranks of amateur radio operators used to include

Little known characters

,	— ● ● —	comma
.	● — ● — ● —	period
?	● ● — — ● ●	question mark
;	— ● — ● —	semicolon
:	— — — ● ● ●	colon
/	— ● ● — ●	slash
-	— ● ● ● ● —	dash
'	● — — — — ●	apostrophe
()	— ● — — ● —	parenthesis
_	● ● — — ● —	underline
Á	● — — ● —	A with accent
Ä	● — ● —	A with umlaut
É	● ● — ● ●	E with accent
Ñ	— — ● — —	N with tilde
Ö	— — — ●	O with umlaut
Ü	● ● — —	U with umlaut

American Morse and International differences.

Letter	International Code	American Morse	Letter	International Code	American Morse	Digit	International Code	American Morse
A (info)		·—	N (info)		—·	0 (info)	—————	————— ^[11]
B (info)		—···	O (info)		— — — —	1 (info)	·—————	· — — — ·
C (info)		— · — ·	P (info)		· — — ·	2 (info)	··—————	·· — — ·
D (info)		— · ·	Q (info)		— — · —	3 (info)	·· — — —	·· — — ·
E (info)		·	R (info)		· — ·	4 (info)	···· —	
F (info)		·· — ·	S (info)		···	5 (info)	·····	— — — —
G (info)		— — ·	T (info)		—	6 (info)	— ····	·····
H (info)		····	U (info)		·· —	7 (info)	— — — ·	— — — ·
I (info)		··	V (info)		·· —	8 (info)	— — — ·	— ····
J (info)		· — — —	W (info)		· — — —	9 (info)	— — — — ·	— · · —
K (info)		— · —	X (info)		— · · —			· — · ·
L (info)		· — · ·	Y (info)		— · — —			·· — · ^[21]
M (info)		— —	Z (info)		— — ·			·· — ^[21]

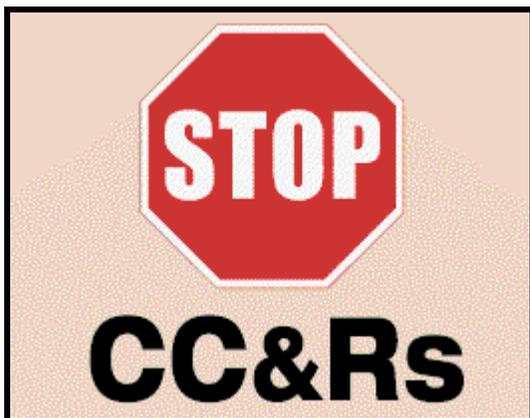
Notes

1. [^] a "dash" longer than that of an L
2. [^] *a b c d e f* " _ " signifies a "space" which is part of the character
3. [^] a long "dash"
4. [^] The "@" symbol was added in 2004, and combines A and C into one character.

International Space Station Goes Live with ARISS

ARRL Letter 7-11-2008

July was a busy month for Amateur Radio on the International Space Station (ARISS). On Friday, July 4, members of the Austin Amateur Radio Club (AARC) facilitated a successful ARISS contact between the International Space Station (ISS) and Cub Scout Pack #304 and Blackland Prairie Elementary School in Round Rock, Texas. Before an audience of 100, 10 Cub Scouts asked nearly 20 questions of Greg Chamitoff, KD5PKZ. Chamitoff launched into space on May 31 on the space shuttle Discovery and took over on the ISS for Garrett Reisman, KE5HAE. Chamitoff is scheduled to return to Earth in November. An ARISS contact took place with the National Agriculture Museum in Ottawa, Ontario, Canada on Wednesday, July 9. Telebridge station W6SRJ in Santa Rosa, California assisted with the contact. The museum is a large research facility in the City of Ottawa covering more than 1000 years of major contributions to agricultural progress. A public camp is part of the overall operation of the farm. Another ARISS contact has been scheduled with the Department of Astronomy and Space Sciences (DASS) at the Kuwait Science Club in Safat, Kuwait on Monday, July 14 at 17:05 UTC. Telebridge station WH6PN in Hawaii will assist with the contact. DASS aims to spread scientific awareness in the fields of astronomy and space sciences by actively engaging the public in exploring the cosmos. This educational activity will educate young people about space stations, satellites and ham radio. To date, there have been 352 ARISS contacts. If a school in your area is interested in participating in an ARISS contact, please visit the ARISS Web page for more information on how to apply <http://www.rac.ca/ariss/ARISSapp16_Instructions.htm>.



Covenants, Conditions and Restrictions

More and more hams live in residential subdivisions governed by deed restrictions, sometimes known as Covenants, Conditions and Restrictions (CC&Rs), that prohibit the operation of ham radio stations and that prohibit the erection of ham radio antennas.

The West Gulf Division believes these restrictions unreasonably infringe the rights of its members. Accordingly, on June 14, 2008, the West Gulf Division announced at its Convention Meeting at Ham-Com in Plano, Texas that the West Gulf Division Legislative Affairs Group intends to introduce legislation in the 2009 Texas and Oklahoma

legislative sessions to eliminate CC&Rs that prohibit the operation of ham radio stations and the erection of ham radio antennas in residential subdivisions.

Coy Day (N5OK), Division Director, conducted the Division Board Meeting before the Convention Meeting to brief all Section Managers. The Section Managers for West Texas (John Dyer AE5B) and Oklahoma (John Thomason WB5SYT) attended the Board Meeting and pledged their enthusiastic support for this legislative effort.

This legislative effort will be conducted by the West Gulf Legislative Affairs Group, led by Dr. David Woolweaver (K5RAV), West Gulf Vice Director and Division Legislative Action Chair. John Robert Stratton (KE5ISX) will coordinate all legislative action in Austin.

But to successfully pass this legislation, the Legislative Affairs Group needs information and help from you. If you are affected by CC&Rs, or if you want to help make it possible to enjoy ham radio without unreasonable CC&R restrictions, please send an email to K5RAV@arrl.org and KE5ISX@arrl.net. Include your call sign, physical address and a copy of the sections of your deed restrictions/CC&Rs that limit your ability to operate or erect antennas in the email. Please send the CC&R copies as PDFs.

If you can't email the copy of the sections of your deed restrictions/CC&Rs that limit your ability to operate or erect antennas, please mail them to:

CCR Investigation
PO Box 2232
Austin, Texas 78768-2232.

The Legislative Affairs Group will be forwarding updates once the legislation is introduced and throughout the 2009 legislative session. Thanks for the help.
73, Coy - N5OK

Amateur Radio Special Operating Event to Commemorate Polar Transit Anniversary Reprint from: August 2008 World Radio Magazine

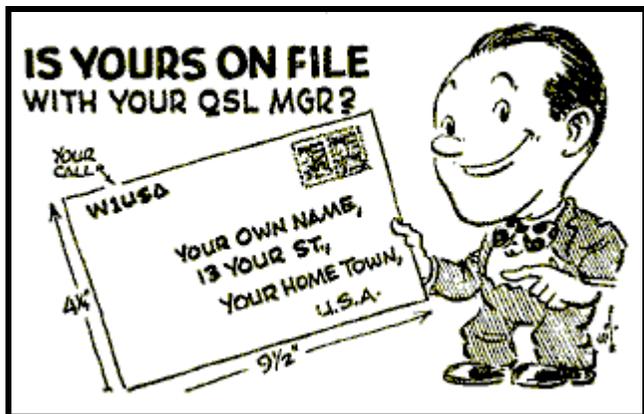
The USS Nautilus is today a public museum, visited by more than 250,000 annually at its berth at the Submarine Force Museum in Groton, Connecticut, near where it was originally constructed. The ship, along with Old Ironsides in Boston, is one of only two vessels designated as "Historic Ships."

N4KC is spearheading a special Amateur Radio on-air operating event to commemorate the 50th anniversary of Nautilus reaching the North Pole on its first-ever run through the fabled Northwest Passage. In cooperation with the Southern New England Region of the Navy/Marine Corps Military Affiliate Radio System (MARS) and the Submarine Base Amateur Radio Club (K1SSN), stations will be operating from the grounds of Historic Ship Nautilus and the Submarine Force Museum in Groton during the weekend of **02-03 August 2008**. Nautilus actually reached the North Pole on 03 August 58.

The on-air operation will use special events call sign N9N for "Nautilus 90 North," recalling the historic radio message sent to President Eisenhower when the ship emerged from

beneath the ice pack to announce the mission's success. The North Pole is at 90 degrees north latitude.

Tentative operating frequencies will be 7.279 MHz on 40 meters and 14.243 and 14.343 MHz on 20 meters, depending on prior use and QRM, using SSB. Other bands, modes, and frequencies may also be activated depending on response and demand. Special commemorative QSLs will be sent to those who confirm contact and include a self-addressed, stamped envelope. QSLs should be sent to Don Keith, N4KC, 40 Red Stick Rd., Indian Springs Village, AL. 35124. Event information is available at www.qrz.com or www.n4kc.com or by e-mailing to n4kc@bellsouth.net.



Hams assist in search for missing toddler

-Richard Sawaya, N4JTQ-
World Radio Magazine August 2008

A two-year-old boy who had wandered into a cornfield and had been reported missing around 10:00 p.m. Thursday, 26 June, was found asleep in the cornfield shortly after 9:00 a.m. Friday morning by Rick Russell, KG4BFG, of Powell, Tennessee. Rick, along with several other Amateur Operators, Jefferson County Sheriff Deputies and Rescue Squad, as well as the Knox County Sheriff Deputies and Air Watch helped with the search efforts for two-year-old Cody Humbar in Jefferson County, Tennessee, just off Silver Lane. The search lasted all night according to reports.

The boy's grandmother told the police the family searched for the child for about half an hour before calling 911 to get assistance. There was great concern for the child's safety because of the many ponds in the area. Request for additional help by John Wilson, KI4YGZ, was transmitted over the 145.470 repeater owned by Tim Berry, WB4GBI. Over 100 people were involved in the search.

Thanks to all who participated in the search from the 470 Amateur Radio Rat Pack Group, and also from Tim Berry, WB4GBI.

July 19 VE Test Report

The July 19 test session yielded two new technician class amateurs. Congratulations to Tracy Cleaton and Frank Stead, both of Fredericksburg. Thanks to W9CNC, K1VN and AD5UZ for administering the exams. - W0LPD

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50-50 PROGRAM

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