THE TARA NEWS

Affiliate of the American Radio Relay League

Volume 17 © Issue 09 September 2006

TARA Raffle Ends On High Note !

I'd like to thank "ALL" of you that assisted with the TARA Summer/Fall Raffle that was completed this afternoon. Also, I'd like to thank everyone that purchased a raffle ticket(s) to help our organization. It didn't look so good at first but It turned out to be a pretty darn good raffle. I'm confident when all the figures come in that we'll have added some much needed funds to our treasury.

Saturday, at the Hamfest we had the following folks who assisted with the sale of tickets and I think they deserve special recognition.

WA2TQK KC2BSC KS2O KB2SPM
N2LGE N2MOA W2XAD NY2U
N2PEK KC2HNC

We had many others that helped us with the sale and purchase of tickets and your efforts were greatly appreciated too. Bottom line here is that no matter if you sold or purchased 1 ticket or 100 you helped out TARA!

The winners were:

1st Place Prize - Bird 43 Thruline Watt Meter – Mario Duran, KB2ZTQ
2nd Place Prize - Yaesu FT-1802 2 Meter – Fred Fitte, WA2MMX
3rd Place Prize - Bozak VHF/UHF Antenna – Bruce J Goldstein, WA3AFS

First Prize Winner, Mario Duran – KB2ZTQ proudly displays his New Bird 43 Thruline Watt Meter. Ken Smith WA2TQK holding TARA sign.
Photo credit - Craig Wood N2UID

SPECIAL NOTE: We owe a special "tip of the hat" to Steve VanSickle, WB2HPR, who really got all this going. Steve worked for several months behind the scene to get us the Bird 43 SWR/WATT Meter. Great job Steve! Also, we can't forget to thank Steve Bozak, WB2IQU, from the BOZAK ANTENNA COMPANY for his generous donation of the VHF/UHF Antenna.

73,

"Mr. Bill" N2ZU

More than a Club SKYWARN *We're a Family*

Upcoming Public Service Events

25th Arsenal City Run

The 25th Anniversary of the Arsenal City Run/Walk will be held in the City of Watervliet on Sunday September 24th. The Race will start at 10:00 AM and should finish around 12:30 PM.
FYI,on Saturday, September 23, 2006 there will be a festival with rides and vendors and entertainment for all. Then for those who are interested the Boy Scouts will be serving hotcakes on Sunday morning.
I am looking for 8-10 volunteers for the Arsenal City Run. Please contact me anytime at 273-6594 or at KS2O@N2TY.ORG
Thank you,
Karen KS2O

Pumpkin Patrol

We also have our Annual "Pumpkin Patrol" which will be coming up on Monday, Oct. 30th & Tuesday, Oct. 31st. We are looking for many volunteers to help out on either one or both nights and in different Counties this year.

If you are interested or need more information, please call me anytime at 273-6594 or email me at KS2O@N2TY.ORG

Thank you,
Karen KS2O

TARA's 4th Annual Chili & Chowder Fest Cancelled

It just seems lately that at this time of year, either everyone just has too many things going on in their personal schedule. We hope that you're not losing interest in Family club events, because that what TARA is all about. Unfortunately, due to lack of interest and lack of discussion on the TARA Repeater the 4th Annual Chili Chowder Fest has been cancelled for Saturday, Sept 16, 2006.

Reminder to Our Readers

The resolution on all pictures in the TARA NEWS are excellent. So if you want to view a close-up of any of the pictures, just increase your Browser setting to whatever percentage you want that allows for comfortable viewing of details.

My Second "First" Field Day

By John "Steve" VanSickle
WB2HPR

This past June was quite memorable for me. Besides the seasonal warm weather, and a chance to do all those "summer" things, like fishing and yard work, the month of June is also the time for the annual ARRL Field Day! I was looking forward with great anticipation, because this was to be my second "First" Field Day! You see, as a new TARA club member, I had yet to experience all the fun and camaraderie that is a key part of our Field Day setup.

It had been too many years since I belonged to a radio club, but with raising children and a busy working career, I had neglected to enjoy this fun aspect of amateur radio. I remembered how excited I was when I got the chance to participate in my "first" Field Day, back in 1965. With a General license, I was a full-fledged Field Day operator. Besides learning new operating skills from the more seasoned hams, I used the latest Collins "S" Line equipment – quite a change from my home-brew transmitter and war surplus receiver at home!

The TARA Field Day, my first in many years, reminded me so much of that time. First, there were more new faces to meet, and a chance to help set up the equipment. Second, we had state-of-the-art equipment -- brand new ICOM transceivers and computer logging systems. (Back in the 60's, before computers, logging was done on a large matrix, written by hand on big pieces of white poster board!) And, it was a fun time, with good food (and plenty of it!) as well as a chance to visit with old friends. Even though propagation was not too great, I enjoyed operating one of the new rigs. When the band was open, it was wide open, and then seemed to slam shut like a door on a windy day. What a fun weekend we had!

So I'm marking my 2007 calendar already, for Field Day at Frear Park. I hope that we get to see many more club members and their families come out for a great weekend of radio operating and a wonderful time to get together. I am proud to be a member of TARA – it's a great group of people -- and TARA is <u>more</u> than a club – it <u>is</u> a family!

Hmmm, I can almost smell those steaks on the grille!

36 Schenectady UNION-STAR, Wed., Aug. 11, 1965

Amateur radio operators participating in the recent field day exercises conducted by the Schenectady Amateur Radio Association included Frank Douglas (left), 1476 Regent St., and Robert Johnson, 1482 Dean St. Part of a corps of 150 participating radio amateurs, they operated a short wave station equipped for high-speed telegraphy on the 14 megacycle band. Code communications accounted for over half of all contacts made by the group during the 24-hour drill.

Other operators participating in the recent field day emergency drill included Steve Van Sickle (left), 1062 Randolph St., and Henry Mitchell, 540 Mariaville Road.

Radio Hams Contact 9 Foreign Countries

Schenectady amateur radio operators contacted 1,609 stations in 48 states and nine foreign countries during the recent nationwide communications drill conducted by the American Radio Relay League. The local activities were sponsored by the Schenectady Amateur Radio Association.

In a final report, local field-day chairman Roy Fermuson, 1047 Paluzzini Drive, said that over 150 local amateurs participated in the event, operating five short wave stations during the 24-hour contest period.

The father-son team of Howard Lester (left), 8 Bath St., Alplaus, and his son, David, were among hams who were active in the Schenectady operations from the Niskayuna Club.

Article in Schenectady Union Star, Aug. 11, 1965 describing Field Day activities. We were using Collins "S" Line equipment exclusively!

Editor's Corner

My readers usually don't hear from me that often, except when I am begging for the members to participate in their newsletter. Well you won't be hearing that from the Ol' Chiefy this month.

Membership participation in recent TARA NEWS has been fantastic. You have to admit the quality of the newsletter also reflects it in the articles, also. Isn't it nice to get different idea's from your fellow members about shack and mobile installations. I just love getting e-mails with pictures of members mobile and home radio installations. PLEASE keep them coming. It makes my job as Editor much easier. Thanks again !!

73,

Chiefy -KB2KFV

N2JVE's Mobile Installation

I thought you would like to see my Radio Install in my Ford Explorer. The console is homemade. The Top radio is Low Band (Six Meters). In the Middle is a 900 Mhz and the bottom is VHF and UHF transceiver. The secret to a good clean installation is patience and planning. The nice thing about an SUV is that it affords you options, when you want to remote the main part of the radio from the head, but it still takes a lot of work. The picture of my SUV is a little old. There is now a 900 Mhz Antenna on the roof in front of the UHF Antenna and a new 220 Mhz Antenna on the Fender.

Mike – N2JVE

Making Connections A Series of Articles

By John "Steve" VanSickle WB2HPR

Last month, we talked about cleaning up all those loose connections in our mobile installations, and about the importance of making periodic inspections (a good reminder is oil change time). This time, let's take a look at coax connectors, which are used in our antenna cabling systems. Several types are in common use: TNC, SMA, BNC, type N, and the old standby, the PL259. This is NOT a complete listing, but these connectors seem to be the most popular with most hams. Let's focus on the PL259, since it is in widespread use; I would guess that there are several in use in your station, whether to connect your transceiver to a watt-meter, a linear amplifier, or antenna tuner.

Over the years, I have seen a number of problems arising out of poorly assembled PL259s, as well as poorly-made (cheap-o) plugs. Taking a look at the Photo-1, you will note a marked similarity between all of these examples of PL259s. From Left to Right: 2 imports, then 2 US made. Note the difference in the length of the coupling rings on the first 2. Also, note the thickness of the connector body. Let's face it, the maker chose to cut as many corners as possible to make this plug. You can see from Photo-2, that this connector body is shorter in length, too. The second connector (from Left) is a very good imitation of the "real McCoy", but what you CANNOT see, is the way the center contact pin is poorly swaged to the dielectric insulation. After moderate heat from soldering, the pin loosened and the insulation actually melted! Too bad, the rest of the connector was pretty well made. You can see two examples of this failure in Photo-3.

Photo 1

Photo 2

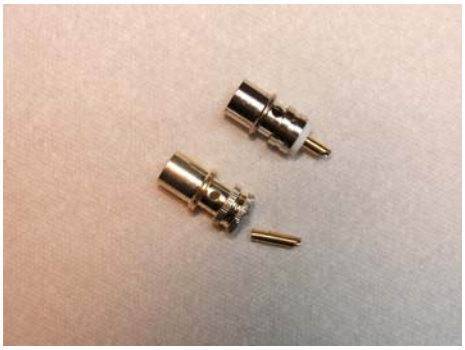

Photo 3

The third and fourth connectors are US made. The third by Amphenol, and the fourth by Cambridge - both well respected in this field. Although the knurling on the coupling rings varies, these 2 plugs are identical, in most ways. Both are both well machined, plated, and use high-quality materials. I have used PL259s from both of these manufacturers over the years, and have never had one fail. (I have see a bunch of them improperly installed, though!)

Finally. In Photo-4, you will see a difference in the reducing adaptors. The one on the left (cheap import) is .010 inches too short. It will mate with any of the plugs shown, but may not produce a reliable connection! The one on the right is made by Amphenol. By the way, ALL of these plug components can be interchanged, but because of the wide variation in dimensions, you may have problems with shorted center conductors when using a US-made adaptor in an bargain basement plug. See Photo- 5, for example.

So what's the bottom line? First, don't mix and match parts of multiple plugs and adaptors from different manufacturers. Second, buy the best that are available. We've mentioned Cambridge and Amphenol. There are numerous other makers of good quality plugs - so buy from a reputable supplier.

Making Connections

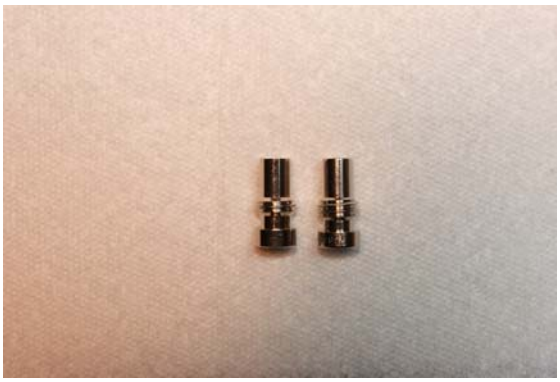

Photo 4 - Reducing Adapters

Photo 5- Shorted Center Conductor

Expect to pay a price commensurate with quality. Don't be fooled with gold-plated contacts. What good are they if they fall out of the connector? When purchasing pre-made cables, again - you'll generally get what you pay for! Factory-installed plugs sometimes have a nice heat-shrink covering - that is great way to weatherproof the connector, but is not necessary for indoor usage.

Avoid the temptation to buy those nice shiny bargain plugs at the hamfests. When in doubt, look for the manufacturer's name on the coupling ring. Remember - you get what you pay for!
Next time: Proper installation of PL259 plugs.
Photos 2006 Steve VanSickle

WHAT IS BLUETOOTH

That's what your dentures get after eating blueberry pie. ☺☺ But you may hear about mobile phones and other devices having "Bluetooth Technology". Basically, it's a short-range wireless technology that simplifies communication between internet devices like mobile phones, PDAs (Personal Digital Assistants) and computers. Bluetooth's has a range of about 30 feet and allows you to do away with messy cables.

The Bluetooth Special Interest Group, a cabal of over 3000 manufacturers, oversees the standards and security of the technology. It gets its unusual name in honor of Harald Bluetooth, king of Denmark in the mid-tenth century for no other reason than to recognize the contribution of Baltic countries (Denmark, Sweden, Norway, and Finland) to the communications industry.
If you look around you'll find a ton of devices that use Bluetooth. Everything from wireless printers, wireless keyboards, even home appliances (I still don't know why my computer and washing machine need to communicate.

Bluetooth enabled mobile phones have recently been under attack by hackers who gain access to information being stored on the phone. This is often called bluesnarfing or bluebugging. In order to carry out a bluejacking, the sending and receiving devices must be within 10 meters of one another. If you use enabled devices, the Official Bluetooth website has a page explaining how to protect yourself—it's worth reading... I hope this demystifies this new technology so when you are out shopping for a mobile phone, PDA, laptop, or other device you'll be aware of what Bluetooth can do.

TARA TNT Trader Net

Due to Technical Upgrades which we are awaiting to install on the TARA Repeater System, we will be holding off a few weeks before we resume the TNT Trader Net. So save up you list of goodies and have them ready for when we resume the Net. We hope that you will support it when it resumes.

Computers and Scanning for Beginners

What You Need To Know For Successful Communications Monitoring

By Joseph Pasquini

From the July 2006 Edition of "Scanning USA" magazine
http://www.scanningusa.com
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Without a doubt, the world of scanning has quickly evolved over the years to keep pace with the technology of the period. In the early days of the listening hobby, a scanner enthusiast's options were rather limited when compared to the features offered by today's selection of radios. We all remember (or at least have read about, depending upon our age!) the early crystal-controlled units such as the various models of *Regency* receivers. No matter the brand name, many of us grew up with those iconic 4, 8 or 10-channel scanners. You know, the ones with the flashing red lights that rapidly lit up in series across the faceplate as they scanned. Other devices, such as the *Realistic Patrolman Multiband* lineage of transistor radios, used a considerably more manual process for tuning to a specific frequency within the public service and aviation bands. While these tunable receivers weren't truly scanners per se, they also didn't require costly crystals and consequently provided greater coverage. Yet, rotating a tuning knob with nothing more than a painted legend on a piece of clear plastic to serve as your frequency reference was at times a bit frustrating. And, you still could only monitor one frequency at a time. Nonetheless, these early radios and others like them represented the era, and simplicity and utility were the paradigms of the day.

Fast forward to 2006... The latest generation of radios regularly sport powerful features like memory capacities of hundreds and often thousands of channels, pushbutton operation, alphanumeric LCD displays, VFO operation and dynamic memory. As the features have increased, however, so have some of the operational complexities. For example, while you *can* manually program 500 frequencies, do you really *want* to? Thankfully, the majority of the communications manufacturers provide the capability to interface their modern scanners with a computer. As a result, an ever growing number of scanner listeners have decided to leverage a computer within their listening shacks for radio control and/or programming.

Those of you new to the hobby often have lots of questions or concerns when it comes to computers and scanning. Let's address some of them here and get you on the right track so that you can learn how to enjoy the synergy of connecting your scanner and PC together.

Why Connect Your Scanner To A Computer?

Virtually all of today's modern scanners provide for manual entry of frequency data, channel/bank/system descriptions and various other system parameters. However, just because you *can* enter data manually doesn't necessarily mean that you'll regularly *want* to do so. Most contemporary scanners offer so many configurable features and settings that you'll quickly discover manual programming to be very unproductive. Additionally, with the right software and interface, you can sometimes enhance your scanner's capabilities beyond its standalone potential.

Some of the potential benefits of connecting a radio to a computer include:

- Providing the user with the ability to upload and download channel/bank/system data including alpha tags and trunking information in addition to other related parameters
- Logging of active reception activity including time/date stamps
- Computer-based representation of the scanner's LCD display
- Transmission recording to hard drive

- Increased scan/search speed on some radios
- The relatively easy ability to “cut and paste” data between similar programs (perhaps for different scanners) running on the same computer
- Virtual panel displays
- Accessing normally unavailable frequency ranges and/or scan rates
- Signal processing
- Data backups

Remember, this list will vary based upon the scanner hardware and/or the chosen software. Also keep in mind that while many scanners do offer computer programming capabilities, not all of them offer remote computer control. It all depends upon the scanner. The fact is that some scanners seem to be designed from the ground up for interfacing with a computer whereas it almost seems to be an afterthought with others. In any event, give strong consideration to those that offer computer connectivity when shopping for a new scanner. You’ll be glad that you did.

What kind of computer do I need?

On the surface, this question appears to be a fairly easy one to respond to, but it’s not. The truth is that only you can realistically answer it. It all really depends upon what your overall requirements are for the computer, how much do you want to spend, and if you want to have one computer share both your general household tasks in addition to serving as an appliance in your radio room. Virtually any computer, no matter its specifications, can be used to interface with your scanner.

With all of that being said, though, a modest Intel or AMD based computer will frankly perform quite nicely as an adjunct to your scanning needs. Even an older Pentium II or Celeron-based machine will work. You do not need a super powerful processor or a huge hard drive, but having them won’t hurt you, either. You will also want to have a good quality sound card if you intend to do any recording and playback. Look for cards that feature a “Line In” and “Line Out” for optimal audio. Whatever PC hardware you eventually decide upon, it will also need to have a serial port and/or a USB port. The more ports the machine has, the better. The same can be said of RAM; one thing you don’t want to skimp on is memory.

The computer, especially if this is your first one in your radio room, should also feature a current version of Windows as opposed to any of the alternative operating systems. While the Mac and Linux operating systems do have some scanner software available for their respective platforms, the majority of scanning programs are currently marketed towards the Windows-based community. However, don’t ignore those other platforms as there are some real gems out there! If you’re a Mac user, you can also use Virtual PC to emulate a Windows environment, so you really do have options. Whatever your choice of operating system, just keep an open mind and understand that the preponderance of available scanning software is targeted towards Windows users.

Personally, my suggestion for those just starting out is to pick up an older Windows-based machine and dedicate it to radio usage. Why? First of all, such older computers are cheap – heck, sometimes they’re even free as they get passed down to you from a friend or relative who just upgraded to a new “top of the line” computer! If you can’t find one via this avenue, instead cruise your local garage sales and also check the online auction sites. Secondly, a dedicated computer will allow you to record and log new scanner traffic without interfering with the computing needs of the rest of your family. If you find yourself having more than one computer in your radio room, a KVM switch box will let all of your PCs share one keyboard, mouse and video connection.

Example of a USB-to-Serial converter.

Making the connection: USB vs. Serial

For the vast majority of present-day radios, all you’ll need to connect your scanner to your computer will be an

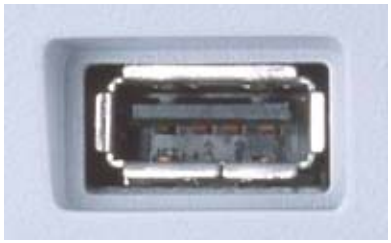
interface cable. Some receiver manufacturers such as Uniden typically include the interface cable with the radio. For others such as GRE and AOR, the cable is considered an optional accessory. The manufacturer, however, may or may not supply the software needed. If not, there a number of third-party software solutions available for download – freeware, shareware and commercial. If a radio is popular, and if the communication protocols are widely known, then the scanner may have multiple software solutions from which to choose.

Physical connections will differ from manufacturer to manufacturer, but most cables will have a 9-pin RS-232 interface on one end and a scanner-specific interface on the other. The cable's RS-232 connection is intended to be plugged into your PCs serial port. If your PC has a 25-pin serial port, you will need a 9-to-25-pin adapter.

What is a serial port? A serial port, which can only transmit one bit of data at a time, is a general-purpose hardware interface that can be used for establishing communications between a computer and almost any type of device or peripheral such as an external modem, a mouse, and yes, a radio scanner! Serial ports are sometimes referred to as "COM" ports (i.e., COM1, COM2, etc).

An example of a conventional 9-pin Serial Port found on many PCs.

While serial ports have been around basically since the advent of the personal computer, their dominance is dwindling with the introduction of the much faster USB technology introduced during the late 90's and brought into the mainstream by Apple. USB, which stands for "Universal Serial Bus," allows for high speed serial communications between a computer and multiple devices when used in conjunction with a hub. There are two USB specifications: USB 1.1 and 2.0. The USB 1.1 specification supports data transfer rates of up to 12Mb/sec while the USB 2.0 specification supports data transfer rates of up 480Mb/sec. In addition, USB 2.0 is also backwards compatible with 1.1 devices. USB 2.0 ports are now considered as standard on virtually every computer.



An example of a USB connector. USB is becoming the de facto standard for external peripheral connections.

Newer PCs, especially laptop units, are tending to shy away from serial ports these days in favor of the ubiquitous USB ports. This may not on the surface sound like a promising situation for scanning enthusiasts, but it makes perfect sense from the point of view of the computer manufacturers. The fact is that very, very few people today use serial ports. With USB devices found everywhere and the sale of external modems and serial printers almost nil, there really is a minimal need for RS-232 based communications in the general population.

However, all is not lost! If your computer does not feature a serial port, then you may want to consider picking up a USB-to-Serial converter. These converters plug into your computer's USB port and provide you with an external COM port. Be aware, though, that some converters seem to work better than others depending upon each unique situation. Desktop owners may also want to consider simply adding a basic serial card to their machine if it didn't come with one at all. Some of the higher end cards accommodate up to 4 and even 8 serial ports! If your PC has only one available serial port and you want to connect more than one radio, you can also use an inexpensive serial switch box, too. Not surprisingly, some of the latest communication products being released like the Icom PCR-1500 have abandoned the RS-232 standard altogether in favor of using USB connectivity. Yet, the serial port standard for radio communications isn't going away any time soon. It's still a simple and cost effective option for the radio companies.

Software

At this point, let's review where we're at. You've got the radio. Check. You've got the cable. Check. You've got your computer. Check. The radio is attached to your computer. Check. OK, now that they're attached, what do you need to do next to make them "talk" to each other? You need software!

Depending on whether or not any software came with your scanner, you will need to review online resources to spot the alternative software options that best fit your needs. Do some online research and also spend some cycles checking out RadioReference.com, StrongSignals.net and the dedicated radio newsgroups on Yahoo. There are literally hundreds of software offerings available. As mentioned earlier in this article, you will need to pay for some products while others are given away by their authors. The majority of the software products available will work fine with Windows XP, but first check the operating system requirements before proceeding as some software solutions are strictly designed to run under older versions of Windows or even DOS.

Once you've selected the software you want to use, you will need to download it, install it and apply your registration code if applicable. Make sure to read and understand the provided licensing information. If your software selection requires a registration code, record it someplace safe as you will need it if you ever need to repair/replace your computer (i.e., hard drive failure, upgrade to a new computer, etc.). Don't forget to follow your radio manufacturer's instructions regarding the placement of your scanner into the correct mode for computer-based programming and/or remote operation.

Conclusion

Once you have followed the instructions, plugged in the interface cable and loaded your software, you'll quickly discover a whole new and exciting element of the scanning hobby. Not just limited to programming, scanner software can also let you control your radio, manage its data and record or analyze transmissions. Plus your fingers won't be so tired from punching in all of those frequencies every time you add a new scanner to your collection!

Static Crashes

It is well known that lighting causes static crashes, but it isn't so well known that the annoying crashes have two causes and one can be minimized. Lightning pulses have fast rise and fall times that fill the radio spectrum with noise. Noise components within a receiver passband are received along with desired signals.

However, there is a second way noise is received. All practical receivers exhibit cross-modulation due to non-linearity. Cross modulation causes high amplitude noise from frequencies outside the passband to modulate desired signals. There is significantly less interference from lightning using a receiver that has excellent linearity over a wide amplitude range than using a typical receiver.

Ham Funnies

Q: How many DXers does it take to change a light bulb?

A: All of them. One to change it and the rest to argue about whether it counts as a light bulb.

What are "TURTLES"
Will they be the new ARES Response?

I am a member of the boomer generation. We boomers are an eclectic bunch, but where ARES/RACES is concerned, there is one particular boomer demographic that has not been fully recognized for its potential, especially in the very early stages of a disaster response.

It is a solid fact that boomers own more self contained recreational vehicles than any other purchasing group. What has that got to do with ARES/RACES? As more boomers-amateurs answer the call, the number of responders arriving on scene who won't "need to be found and issued immediate room and board" will increase dramatically.

The question of where to house responders when every dwelling and structure for miles around has been either destroyed or rendered unsafe for occupation became a logistical nightmare with Katrina and Rita. Planners were forced to set up tent cities dozens of miles away, which resulted in horrific numbers of miscommunications, delaysand other logistical pitfalls.

Now just imagine an army of ARES volunteers able to respond and remain on scene for a week or more without the need of housing, food, sanitary or utility needs, and have the ability to contribute generated electricity and other services like satellite TV and even internet capabilities? As to setting up and manning emergency repeater sites, I've already met operators who have come up with ingenious tower installations. I've seen wire antennas stretched between two motor homes, and many other innovations.

I would like to offer the nickname "TURTLES" to this next generation of self-contained responders, as we can arrive with our house on our back. Instead of having to worry about bed and board for these ARES operators, logistical planners would merely have to provide basic security for an impromptu RV park.

Katrina taught us some hard lessons. It's time everyone started thinking beyond having a few extra batteries and granola bars packed in a go-bag. If the predictions of more severe weather patterns are only partially correct, week to month or longer deployments may well become the standard. Personally, I'd rather spend my sack time in my own (RV) bed than on some government surplus cot. What say you? Jeff Sabatini - KI6BCX

TARA Awards Program

If you're into digital communications do we have great news for you. TARA now sponsors a complete selection of "world class" digital awards that we're sure you'll find most challenging.

Our club now has the TARA-Grid - Digital Maidenhead Grid Award Program which I'm sure many of you might even qualify for right now. The TARA-Grid Award is an excellent companion to our All Seasons, Grid-Dip Contest. All contest entries qualify for inclusion in our TARA-Grid Award. You need only 300 different four(4) digit Grid Squares to claim your Basic certificate.

Next, we have the TARA-PX Award Program. TARA wants to recognize the achievements of Amateur Radio Operators world wide, for confirming two way communications by offering it's new Digital Prefix Awards Program. This award is available in MIXED, RTTY and PSK but more are coming out! And, we offer other awards like the Wet Award, TARA D-WAS, Canadian Award & the TARA-DDXCC. But wait...there are a few more!

TARA invites you right now to review our new "World Class" Digital Awards Program and we've saved the best part for last. Now, through January 1st 2007.
These awards are FREE! Come check out the complete line of custom certificates that we've designed especially for this program and we believe you'll see why we think they're "Distinctively Different."

http://www.n2ty.org/seasons/tara_awards.html

Ham graffiti.

TARA OFFICERS: 1 YEAR TERMS
President: Bill Eddy, NY2U……. ….273-9248
Vice President: Karen Smith, KS2O…..…273-6594
Secretary: Marilyn Davis, KB2JZI…….272-0112
Treasurer: Tom Remmert, N2TR

TARA DIRECTORS - 2 YEAR TERMS
Ken Davis, KB2KFV……(06-08)..272-0112
Mac Smith, KB2SPM……....(06-08)..273-6594
Roy Warner N2OWC…….....(05-07)..283-8485
Ken Smith WA2TQK…….…. (06-07)..
Steve VanSickle WB2HPR…...…(06-07)..

REPEATER MANAGER:
Roy Warner, N2OWC……283-8485
Asst Manager
William "Doc" Kelley, KC2JDW……..235-5063

REPEATER TECHNICAL ADVISORS:
John Pritt, N1JP……..753-6231

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE:
Membership Manager - Dwight Ogle, N2SDL

REFRESHMENT COMMITTEE:

Karen Smith, KS2O…..…….273-6594

RDF COMMITTEE:RDF Manager - Richard Neimeyer - N2MOA……489-0799

EQUIPMENT MANAGER:
Roy Warner, N2OWC……..283-8485

TARA WEBMASTERS:
Bill Eddy, NY2U……..273-9248
.
TARA HF CONTESTING:
Bill Eddy, NY2U…….....273-9248
HF DX & Contest Manager - NY2U
(Just Temp for now!) Or so he thought!!! Yup,and Noah thought it was only going to be a Sunshower, haha !!
TARA VHF/UHF CONTESTING:
Contest Manager - Ray Ginter, N2ZQF

PUBLIC SERVICE EVENTS:
Karen Smith, KS2O…..…..…… 273-6594
Mac Smith, KB2SPM……...273-6594

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THE TARA NEWS

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Regular monthly Meeting
Tuesday, September 19, 2006
7:30 p.m.
Green Island Municipal Center
Intersection of
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Green Island, New York
Ample Parking
Parking Lot on Hudson Ave.

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