



EASTERN IOWA DX'ER



WINTER 1993

1993 EIDX OFFICERS

President: KEØY, Tom Kramer
V.P.: KØAL, Al Culbert
Sec'y/Treas: WAØFYG,
Rick Hadley

NEWSLETTER EDITOR:

KØAL, Al Culbert

REPEATER COMMITTEE:

KØVM, Al Groff
WØMJN, Joe Finkstein

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

WØSR, Jim Spencer
WØIZ, Dale Repp

CLUSTER SYSOP:

WB8ZRL, Tom Vavra
EIDX REPEATER

145.190 Mhz, WØMJN

DX CLUSTER:

144.910 Mhz, WB8ZRL

NET:

SUNDAY EVE @ 9:30 pm LOCAL
EIDX REPEATER

MEETING INFO

DATE: JANUARY 22, 1993

WHEN: 7:30 pm

WHERE: KIRKWOOD COMM. COLLEGE
BENTON HALL
ROOM 304

PROGRAM: Be There & find out !

HAMFEST CALENDAR

JANUARY 30, 1993 (SATURDAY)
WINTERSET, IOWA
!!!FREEBIE!!!
8:00 AM - 11:30 AM
talk-in on 147.27

FEBRUARY 21, 1993 (SUNDAY)
22nd ANNUAL DAVENPORT HAMFEST
@ QCCA EXPO CENTER
ROCK ISLAND, ILLINOIS

APRIL 23, 24, & 25, 1993
DAYTON
HARA CONVENTION CENTER

MAY 15, 1993
2nd MARSHALLTOWN HAMFEST
8:00 AM & VEC EXAMS
M'TOWN COMM. COLLEGE

EIDX Membership

Call	Name	Address	Town	St	Zip	Home Phone	Work Phone
KUØA	Nelson Moyer	28 Ealing Dr.	Iowa City,	Ia	52246	319-351-8775	319-335-4500
KØAL	Al Culbert	328 Norman Dr. NE	Cedar Rapids,	Ia	52402	319-377-4367	319-395-7508
WDØAWL	Terry Cellman	703 Lincoln St.	Ainsworth,	Ia	52201	319-657-3681	319-648-2891
WBØB	Larry J. Newby	P.O. Box 185	West Burlington,	Ia	52655	319-752-8700	319-754-4692
KZØC	Jim Bohnsack	1169 Rainbow Dr.	Waterloo,	Ia	50701	319-233-7189	
AAØCS	Jeff Barker	Box 325	Toledo,	Ia	52342		
KAØCWR	Mary Dennis	400 E. Vine	Toledo,	Ia	52342	515-484-4837	515-484-5080
WVØD	Terry Perkins	3119 Falcon Dr. NE	Cedar Rapids	Ia	52402	319-393-5503	319-395-5610
NØDGE	Tom Irwin	1023 Kirkwood Ave.	Iowa City,	Ia	52240		
WØEJ	Wade Walstrom	7431 Macon Drive NE	Cedar Rapids,	Ia	52402	319-393-8982	
NØEL	Joe Ratkiewicz	2622 Avalon Dr.	Bettendorf,	Ia	52722		
WAØFYG	Rick Hadley	115 Scenic Dr.	Vinton,	Ia	52349		
KØGT	Gary Toomsen	2730 Tower Dr.	Cedar Rapids,	Ia	52401	319-395-9329	
KØGVB	Gary Ernst	RR 2	West Branch,	Ia	52358	319-643-2287	
WØGWK	Frank Apple	1935 16th St.	Marion,	Ia	52302	319-377-5563	319-395-1924
KFØH	Jim Harvey	819 N. Main St.	Goldfield,	Ia	50542	515-825-3323	
NBØH	Jack Muckler	2084 Eastern Blvd. SE	Cedar Rapids	Ia	52403	319-362-3462	
WKØI	Terry Parker	535 Sierra Dr	Burlington,	Ia	52601	319-753-1557	319-753-8591
NØICI	Grant Kesselring	RR #7 Box 160	Ottumwa	Ia	52501	515-934-5320	
KØIIR	Clark Pantel	1610 Hershey Ave.	Muscatine	Ia	52761	319-263-9150	319-263-6141
KØINR	Tom Taylor	RR 1	Shell Rock	Ia	50670	319-885-4400	319-236-1500
WØIZ	Dale Repp	1618 Texas Ave. NE	Cedar Rapids	Ia	52402	319-393-6724	
NØJCM	John Mayer	500 37th Ave N	Clinton	Ia	52732	319-243-7414	319-244-2389
KØJGH	Glen Kesselring	RR #7 Box 160	Ottumwa	Ia	52501	515-934-5320	
NNØL	Ron Borkgren	1106 E. 2nd St.	Anamosa	Ia	52205	319-462-4113	
ABØM	Vern Lang	110 E. 2nd St.	Muscatine	Ia	52761	319-263-2697	319-263-5041
WEØM	Tom Gordon	6904 Brentwood Dr. NE	Cedar Rapids,	Ia	52402	319-373-0757	319-851-7219
WØMJN	Joe Finkstein	2210 Empire St.	Marion,	Ia	52302	319-377-6573	319-395-2294
NKØN	Orville Duecker	226 Southcrest	Waterloo	Ia	50702	319-296-2390	319-233-3569
WØNB	Jim Livengood	R.R. 1, Ferre's Lane	Burlington	Ia	52601	319-752-9310	319-752-2701
W4NIM	Bob Hill	2037 SW 61st Ave	Miami	FL	33155		
NCØO	Tom Hise	PO Box 104	Shellsburg	Ia	52332	319-436-7786	
N9Ok	Al Broendel	2712 38th St.	Rock Island	Il	61201		
NUØP	Steve White	5820 Sanden Rd. NE	Cedar Rapids,	Ia	52401	319-393-4547	319-395-4641
WØPPF	George Carsner	411 Terrace Rd.	Iowa City	Ia	52245	319-338-1601	319-338-7371
KCØQ	Jeff Russell	2125 Linmar Dr. NE	Cedar Rapids,	Ia	52402	319-363-4139	319-395-4664
WWØQ	Rich Bingham	707 12th Ave.	Coralville	Ia	52241	319-351-4098	319-335-8648
KKØR	Bob Tillman	P.O. Box 1	Eldora,	Ia	50627		
N4RR	Roger Hoffman	17215 Timber Drive	Sterling,	Il	61081	815-625-6647	
KDØRT	Brad Farrell	1401 Greenwood Dr.	Ottumwa,	Ia	52501	515-684-7768	515-682-4535
KØRW	John Lenahan	923 N. 9th St.	Burlington,	Ia	52601	319-753-6883	319-752-2731
NØSM	Steve Miller	Route 6 Box 180	Ottumwa,	Ia	52501	515-684-4753	
WØSML	Doug Byal	4431 Deer View Rd, NE	Cedar Rapids,	Ia	52402	319-393-2974	319-395-4283
WØSR	Jim Spencer	3712 Tanager Dr. NE	Cedar Rapids,	Ia	52402	319-393-7353	319-395-2305
KKØU	Paul Feddersen	703 Eclipse Lane	Clinton,	Ia	52732	319-242-9910	319-242-6214
WEØU	George Gruenther	1106 S. Leebrick	Burlington,	Ia	52601	319-753-1461	319-753-6253
WRØU	Scott Augsburg	310 S. Wilson St.	Mt. Pleasant	Ia	52641	319-986-5856	
WØUZ	John Nelson	3109 Terry Dr. SE	Cedar Rapids,	Ia	52403	319-365-4432	
NYØV	Tom Vinson	10211 Hall Road NE	Cedar Rapids,	Ia	52402	319-393-8087	319-395-2154
KØVM	Al Graff	1446 Council St. NE	Cedar Rapids,	Ia	52402	319-393-8134	319-395-4666
KØVZR	Tom White	2027 Carter Ave	Jesup,	Ia	50648	319-827-6738	319-334-7166
WØWP	Tom Lindgren	9786 Blairs Ferry Rd.	Cedar Rapids,	Ia	52401	319-395-0948	319-395-1953
KEØY	Tom Kramer	905 LeRoy	Muscatine,	Ia	52761	319-264-3259	
KFØZ	Jan Clute	320 College Blvd.	Mount Vernon,	Ia	52314	319-895-6635	319-927-2143
WBØZKG	Chuck Dennis	400 E. Vine	Toledo,	Ia	52342	515-484-4837	
WBSZRL	Tom Vavra	682 Palisades Access Rd	Ely	Ia	52227	319-848-7604	
NMØF	Wayne Kinnard	219 Park Lane	East Dubuque	Il	61025		

January, 1993

DE KEØY

First let me say to Glen, Chuck, and Gary our officers of the past two years "thanks for a great job." Already I can appreciate the effort involved in organizing club affairs. Especially with constant interruptions from P5's, KP5's, 9F2'S and other DX goodies.

Many of you are probably wondering who this guy is that got elected president so I thought I would pass along a bit of biographical info. I was first licensed in 1959 as KNØVSV in the small town of Edgewood, Iowa (45 miles N of Cedar Rapids). My interest in ham radio and Dxing go back well before that. As a young boy I can remember never being satisfied with listening to the local stations but instead always straining to hear the likes of WHAM, WSB, KSL, etc. Later during Cycle 19 TV Dxing became my big thrill. I still have many of the old TV QSL cards I sent for.

Visits to my uncle's shack in SW Cedar Rapids (WØMKG) was the catalyst that made me finally get serious about getting my ticket. After a few days memorizing my brothers morse code records it became obvious that listening to on the air code was the only way to learn and pick up speed. A few weeks of concentrated CW and a friendly general to give my novice exam and I was on my way.

After high school and college my operating was up and down. Still, having the thirst for DX didn't result in a serious quest for DXCC until I got set up here in Muscatine in 1979. A friend called one day to ask if I was interested in a TH6DXX that had come down in a ice storm and got a bit bent up. I showed up at his place the next day and was the proud owner of my first beam. A year later I had my CW DXCC certificate hanging on the wall.

In addition to DX I spent a year and a half wrapped up working the mode A RS satellites (48 states and 18 countries), and in 1992 I started chasing grid squares on 2m and have about 75 worked. My other joy is contesting although I am not very good at it. My first real constest effort was the Michigan QSO party (1980) and I have grown to love the sport more and more. One of my favorite contests has become Field Day as a single op battery station. In 1990 I finished 3rd in the 1B-1op battery class and in 1992 6th . After viewing the results and seeing how just a few more Q's would have moved me up I keep asking my self "did I really need those 7 hours of sleep? "

I look forward to seeing you all January 22nd in 304 Benton Hall at Kirkwood.

CALLSIGN UPDATES

YUGOSLAVIA

<u>NOW</u>	<u>WAS</u>	<u>COUNTRY</u>
9A	YU2	CROATIA
4N5	YU5	MACEDONIA
4N4	YU4	BOSNIA
S5	YU3	SLOVENIA

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

OM CZECK REPUBLIC

KOREA

P5 NORTH KOREA

If anyone is interested in obtaining an "OFFICIAL" EIDX name badge, they are available from:
"The Sign Man"
1146 Cross Creek Drive
Franklin, Tenn. 37064
615 / 790 - 6458

BRAIN TEASER:

What is the difference between a porcupine and a BMW ??

Check w/ KØAL for one possible answer

For those CR hams interested, a copy of the proposed Tower Ordinance will be available at the meeting for review.

VE EXAM OPPORTUNITY

January 30, 1993 @ 10:00 AM @ Toledo, Iowa. All classes of exams to be given. Contact WBOZKG 515/484-4837 for details.



RADIO GETS A POLICEMAN

written by Herbert Hoover, Former President of the United States and the first Secretary of Commerce to regulate radio waves and published in the June 1955 issue of "American Heritage" magazine

In the years immediately following the first World War, I had a boy who, like all boys of that period, had gone daft on wireless; and the house was cluttered with the apparatus which he had assembled. It was demanded of me that I listen in on his crystal set, which I did, so I had some interest in wireless before I became Secretary of Commerce.

On January 15, 1921, some six weeks prior to my taking that office, I delivered an address from the Duquesne Club of Pittsburgh. That speech was broadcast. It was probably one of the earliest broadcast speeches.

Before I became Secretary of Commerce, I was very much aware that I would control broadcasting as a part of my administrative work. I had examined the functions of that Department before I went into it.

Wire and wireless transmission had been put under the Department by the law of August 13, 1912. At that time the use of wireless was in the international telegraph area to some extent, but was mainly used for ship-to-shore communications. The law at that time provided for the licensing of operators; punishment for unlicensed operators; and the regulation of wave lengths-although it was a pretty vaguely phrased law. It was not, of course, adapted to the general broadcasting. That had not yet been heard of.

When I came into the Department no special policies had been determined by my predecessors. They were administering the law through, I think, the Bureau of Navigation. As I said, it was mostly confined to ship-to-shore use.

I soon became aware of the importance of broadcasting. Two stations had been erected, one by Westinghouse Company of Pittsburgh and one by the General Electric Company of Schenectady. There were probably at the time that I came into the Department of Commerce less than fifty thousand full-sized receiving sets. They were not too good.

The American boy, however, had enthusiastically taken up radio and his crystal sets and earphones were spreading interest all over the country.

Suddenly a great public interest awoke in radio and my recollection is that in six months after I came into office there were three hundred and twenty broadcasting stations. Fortunately, in view of interference difficulties, most of them were of low power and short range.

The law proved a very weak rudder with which to steer the development of so powerful a phenomenon as this, especially as it so rapidly developed over the next few years.

I was of course at this moment, when we had three hundred and twenty stations, greatly impressed with the immense importance of its contribution to the spoken word and the vital necessity of seeing that new channels of communication should be under public control. We in the Department realized the difficulties of

devising such control in a new art and in some phases of vital importance.

The radio world was anxious for regulation to prevent interference with each other's wavelengths. A good many of those then broadcasting were insisting on the right to a title to the channels through the air as private property. I concluded that would be a monopoly of enormous financial value and that we had to do something about it.

In order to do something, I called a conference of the representatives of all the radio people - the broadcasters, the manufacturing industry, the representatives of the Army and Navy, the amateurs - in general, all of the interested groups. This conference was called for February 27, 1922. About a year after I became Secretary of Commerce I stated in my address to that conference. "We have witnessed in the last four or five months one of the most astonishing things that has come under my observation in American life. The Department estimates today that there are over six hundred thousand persons - one estimate being a million - who possess wireless telephone receiving sets, where as there were less than fifty thousand of them a year ago."

"The comparative cheapness of receiving sets bids fair to make them almost universal in the American home." I went on to say, "I think it will be agreed at the outset that the use of the radio-telephone for communication between single individuals, as in the case of the ordinary telephone, is perfectly hopeless. Obviously if ten million telephone subscribers are crying through the air for their mates, they'll never make a junction. So that wireless telephone between individuals must be suppressed, or limited to very narrow use."

"We are here primarily interested in broadcasting. It becomes a primary public interest to say who is to do the broadcasting and under what circumstances and with what type of material. It is inconceivable that we should allow so great a possibility for service and for news and for entertainment and education, for vital commercial purposes to be drowned in advertising chatter."

I continued in the address saying; "The problem is one of the most intensely technical character, and even if we use all the ingenuity possible, I do not believe there are enough permutations to allow an unlimited number of sending stations. So this is a problem of regulation. Regulations will need to be policed, and thus the celestial system, or at least the ether part of it (we always referred to the medium as 'ether' in those days) comes under the province of a policeman. Fortunately the art permits such a policeman, by licensing it, to detect those who either hog or endanger the traffic.

There is in all of this the necessity of establishing public right over the ether roads. There must be no national regret that we have parted with so great a national asset."

The conference agreed to a voluntary system of regulations and between conferences to abide by my decisions as an umpire, no matter what the legal right may have been, until we could devise the needed legislation. The first conference agreed that certain parts of the wave bands be set aside for public broadcasting, certain parts for the Army and Navy, the public services, and we

gave a wave band to the boys, or more properly, the amateurs. We agreed to forbid the use of person-to-person telephoning.

As far as the art had developed, there were sufficient wave lengths for all the purposes then known. Then the Department set itself to solve the picture puzzle of allotting the wave lengths to the broadcasting stations, so that they would not interfere with each other.

Very fortunately, at that time, owing to the weak sending, the same wave lengths could be used in different cities situated only a little distance from each other. So we were able to accommodate everybody who came along for a while.

Subsequently in March, 1923, a year later, I called a second conference. I called a third one a year later in November, 1924 and a fourth in November, 1925 where we reviewed and expanded the voluntary system.

Perhaps a little later than 1922, but certainly before 1924, the British had established governmental broadcasting. My statements made at that time bear out the fact that I objected to such a system for the United States. I thought that free speech and general communication would be safer in private hands. While the system would be most advantageous to free speech, obviously the only method of support would be advertising. But I found it necessary to constantly object to the amount of time devoted to commercials.

As to advertising, I announced what proved a foolish thought. That idea was that the advertiser should at the opening of a broadcast confine himself to the announcement that he was contributing his program to public service. I thought he could then omit interference with the program until the end. At that moment he could again make a simple statement as to what kind of business he had and what goods for sale. I felt that such a practice would commend itself to more customers than annoying the public with the immediate and the long commercials we were receiving.

I have often felt when I listen to present day commercials that I will never buy that product. I have thought the receiver would have a more favorable reaction to the advertiser if he said simply: "We are now presenting you with the following program which we hope that you will enjoy, but remember that we are a commercial concern in business and if our products commend themselves to you, we would be glad to have your custom." I believe something of that kind would attract far more purchasers of goods than this hideous repetition. But it was a futile idea and received little attention.

In this whole period of conferences from 1921 to 1924, I held that we should have more experience before we attempted to draft legislation. At the 1924 conference I proposed a draft bill which had in the main met the approval of that conference. I found however, that Congress was overburdened with more urgent work and that they did not rush to take up such a complex subject, especially as they would have to resist pressure from various interests.

One of our difficulties in securing legislation was the very success of the voluntary system. Members of congressional committees kept telling me, "It's working all right; why do you bother

us?" Thus there was a long period of delay.

One bill died between the House and the Senate in 1925. But finally a Chicago station broke away from our voluntary system. They preempted a wave length for themselves and established in the courts their contention against our weak legal authority. The Congress woke up, and finally in February, 1927, it passed the law which was recommended by the Department of Commerce with the advice of our annual conferences.

The law which Congress passed firmly established the public ownership and regulation of wave channels.

One of my most vivid experiences in the early days of radio was with the evangelist, Aimee Semple McPherson, of Los Angeles. She was one of the first to appreciate the possibilities of radio and she established a small broadcast station in her temple. That station, however roamed all over the wave band and caused interference and bitter complaints from all the other stations in southern California. We repeatedly warned her to stick to her assigned wave length. But the warnings did no good. Finally our inspector sealed up her station with the great seal of the United States and this fearsome act stopped it.

At any event the next day I received this telegram from Miss McPherson. She said, "Please order your minions of Satan to leave my station alone. You cannot expect the Almighty to abide by your wave length nonsense. When I offer my prayers to HIM, I must fit in with His wave reception. Open this station at once."

Our tactful inspector finally persuaded her to employ a capable manager for her station to keep her on the proper wave length.

Another case with a little humor in it was when the representative of a religious sect in southern Illinois came to Washington to secure a wave length. They were ushered in to see the head of our radio division and myself. They said that they were going to build a broadcasting station. They explained that the world was coming to an end in about six months and they felt that to broadcast the news would be the way to notify as large a number of people as possible to get ready.

I inquired if they had the money to build such a station and they said that they had. Most of them had sold their property and they had about two hundred thousand dollars. We suggested to them that they use the two hundred thousand dollars to buy time on existing stations instead of building a single station for themselves. Thus they could get a lot wider audience and a station would be of little use after the world came to an end.

About this time, in 1926, it became evident that much interference was coming in from abroad and that there had to be some kind of international regulation. Through the State Department, I secured the calling of an international conference which assembled in Washington on October 4, 1927. It was attended by delegates from seventy-six nations and I was elected to preside. The task proved so difficult that the sessions extended over five months.

We finally signed the treaties which established world order in radio by the assignment of wave bands and of certain principles of conduct. The curious thing is that most of these treaties have lasted to this day, in spite of all the wars and turmoil.

The small boys had a constant interest in radio. Having their own wave band they had established an association of radio amateurs with whom we dealt constantly.

One day I asked them how they were going to deal with enforcing the assignments of their wave band to prevent interference.

The President of the Association said, "Well, I don't think you'd like to know what we do."

"Oh, yes, " I said, "I would."

He said, "Well, we just take the fellow out and beat him up."

The American system of radio has worked out pretty much as I envisaged its possibilities in my address to the conferences from 1922 to 1925. It has made, of course, a fabulous contribution to American life. But it has developed certain liabilities that have always distressed me. Aside from the abuses in advertising which I have already mentioned, the question of truth is far less safeguarded in the radio than in the press. Too often broadcasters disseminate mendacity, malice and defamation of character that no newspaper would ever countenance. To make things worse, there is no adequate answer to a lying microphone because the audience is never the same on any two days, or hours, whereas the newspaper can make a correction the following day reaching the same people. Thus there are great injustices perpetrated over the radio and in any event the privilege of answer to misrepresentation is practically limited to people of importance. Persons who do not have the influence to secure time for refutation do not have a chance to answer.

But remedy in the courts to libel and slander is very feeble. The common law on this subject has been attenuated by court rulings over the last fifty years to the point where the remedy does not amount to much. At the present moment, most plaintiffs must show actual financial damage. Whereas in Great Britain, which has almost the same libel laws, people can secure moral damage. Often enough the British courts award great sums for moral damage. If our libel and slander laws were restored on the British basis, we would have less of such rotten statements poured out over the radio.

The radio itself also lends itself to propaganda much more easily than the press or the platform. Officials currently in office have the preponderant time before the microphones. Theirs become the dominant voice. Propaganda, even when it sticks to facts, can be slanted by the magic of the human voice. All which can be accomplished by emotion and emphasis on words and phrases.

Often enough nobody is interested in providing counter propaganda. In any event few people can get access to radio to answer propaganda.

Another difficulty with radio is its instantaneous character. There is no time to check up on the reliability of information.

But despite these minor faults, the radio has been an enormous contributor to the advancement of the human race.

The 'boy' in paragraph one became W6ZH, the ARRL Prez 1962-66. This article was contributed by Gary, KØGVB.

AMATEUR LOSES LICENSES FOR JAMMING SATELLITE

The FCC has suspended the amateur AND commercial operator licenses of Thomas M. Haynie, WB4PVK, as well as his amateur station license.

In September, 1990, Haynie, of Virginia Beach, Virginia, was convicted of deliberately causing interference to a commercial communications satellite (a felony), as well as of a criminal violation for the unauthorized operation of a satellite transmitter. He received a suspended sentence, a \$1,000 fine, and was ordered to perform 50 hours of public service work. The conviction was upheld by an appeals court in August, 1991.

On July 31, 1992 the FCC ordered the license suspensions and revocation, and notified Haynie of his right to a hearing on the suspension orders. Haynie responded with a letter to the FCC Private Radio Bureau, in which he did not ask for a reconsideration of his commercial license, but did argue to retaining his amateur Advanced Class operator and amateur station licenses.

According to the FCC< Haynie made several arguments in support of his request, saying that he is not a habitual offender; that since his conviction he has not violated any FCC rule; and that his conviction was not Amateur Radio related.

Haynie also said that he has properly operated his amateur station for more than 25 years and that he obtained his license at "an early age, cherishes it dearly," and would do everything in his power to adhere to the rules in the future. He also argued that revocation of his station license would not be in the best interests of the public because of the role amateur operators can play in times of disaster.

The FCC found Haynie's arguments "unpersuasive", calling his interfering with a communications satellite "egregious conduct," and affirmed the operator license suspensions for their remaining terms, as well as revocation of his WB4PVK station license.

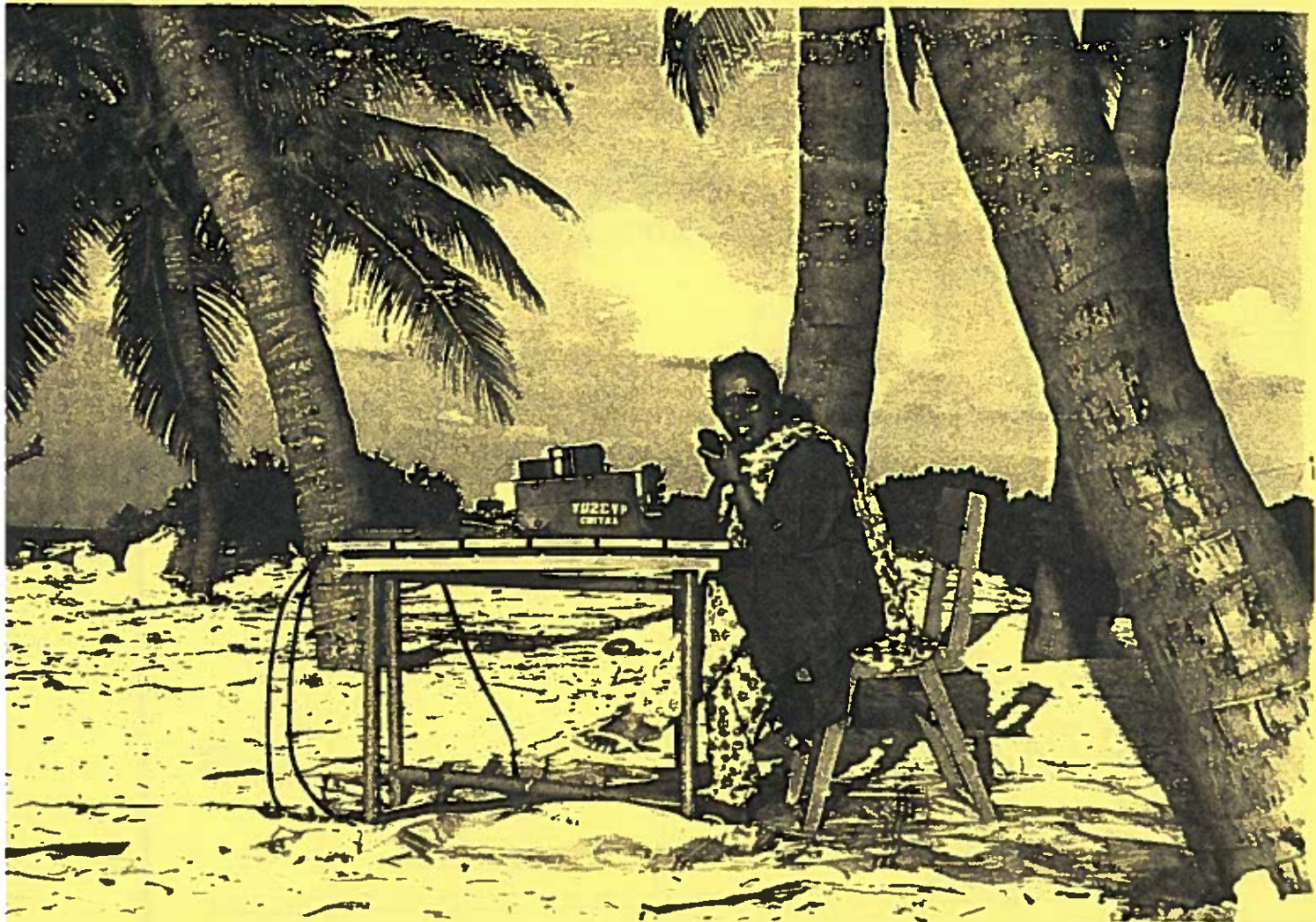
de The ARRL Letter

LEO MEYERSON AND THE QCWA RADIO COLLECTION

The Leo Meyerson and the QCWA radio collection is on exhibit at the Western Heritage Museum in Omaha, NE. This collection traces the development of amateur radio from the Lee DeForest audion tube to the growth of World Radio as a major supplier of both commercial and amateur radio components.

The exhibit is a combination of Mr. Meyerson's collections and items donated by members of the QCWA. It represents the beginning of a collection that will be incorporated into a major communications exhibit with Western Heritage Museum as the designated repository.

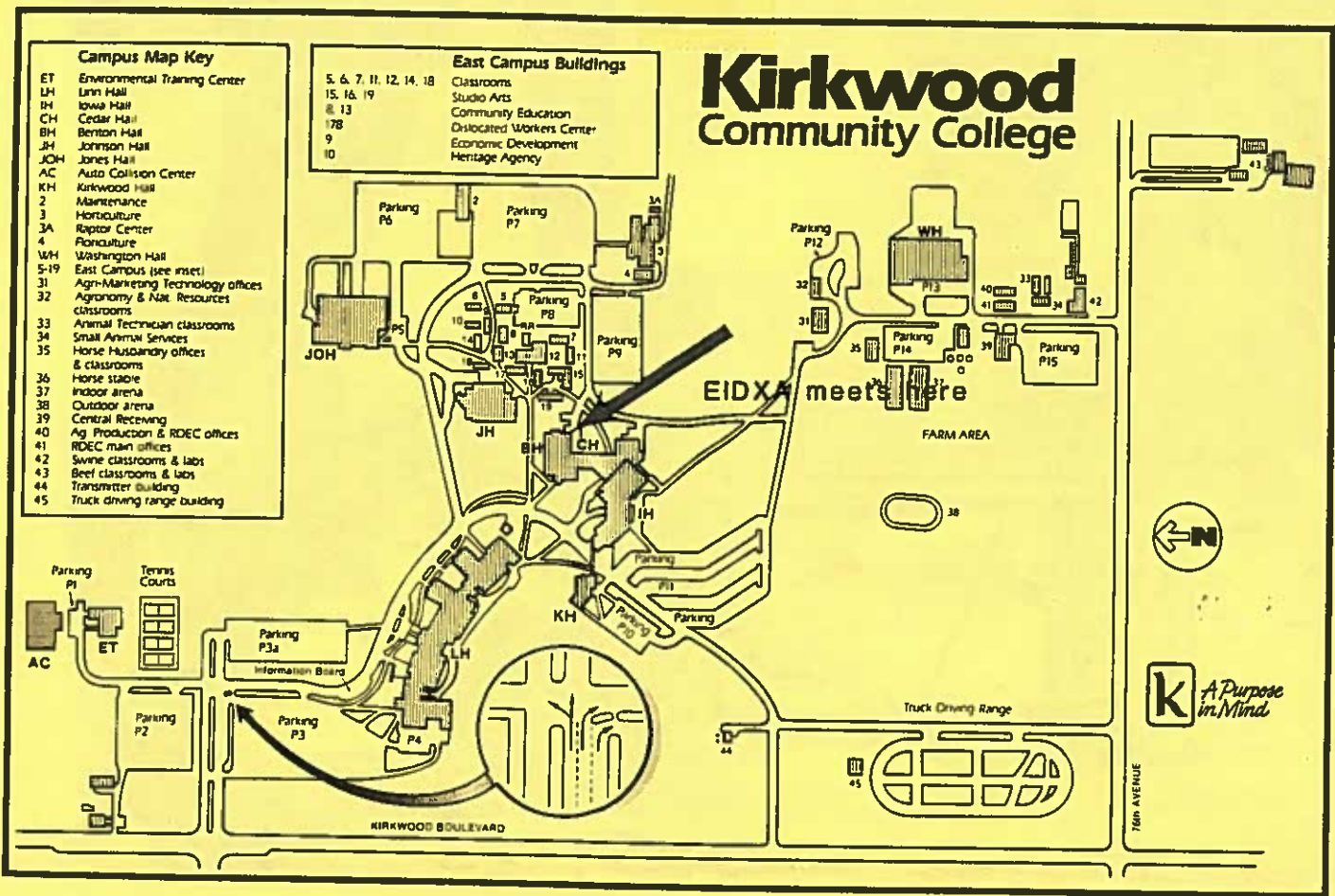
de The Static Sheet of the DMRAA



We, VU2DVP, my OM, and I left for the Laccadives on the 14th. We reached Kavasatti Island on the 16th and set up our HF and satellite antennas. We had a wire vertical for 20M and a sloper for 15M which we shortened for 10M. I made 4,700 contacts on HF and 75 on satellite. We used all homebrew antennas and worked barefoot, putting out about 80 watts. We went on the air at 2000 UTC on the 17th and closed down at 2140 UTC on October 23. We were on the air for 6 days, but on the last day we lost power for more than half a day.

Tom, I do hope to meet you on the air from VU2 also. All the best. 73 Chita, VU2CVP

de Tom, KEØMO



Eastern Iowa DXer
 328 Norman Dr NE
 Cedar Rapids, IA 52402



W0SR
 Jim Spencer
 3712 Tanager Dr. NE
 Cedar Rapids, Ia 52402