



The ORC News -

Official publication of the Ozaukee Radio Club, Inc. Mail all contributions to the editor, Tom Ruhlmann, W9IPR, 465 Beechwood Dr., Cedarburg WI 53012 (phone 262 377-6945). Permission to reprint articles published in any issue is granted provided the author and the Ozaukee Radio Club Newsletter are credited.



AMATEUR RADIO

**ORC Repeaters on 146.97, 224.18 and 443.750 MHz -
Callsign W9CQO Web site: <http://www.qsl.net/orc/>**

Volume XXII

August 2003

Number 8

The Prez Sez

By Vic Shier (KB9UKE)

Who doesn't love a parade? What fun it is to watch the fireman drive down the hill in their clean machines with the lights flashing and horns blasting. Then come the Veterans carrying our flag with pride and marching to the cadence of "left, left, left-right-left." Next are the old cars with the funny sounding horns, motorcycles, pretty girls with batons, and marching bands.

Everyone wants to get a good view. Little kids stand on the curb hoping for a piece of candy. Adults set up their lawn chairs early so they can be close to the action.

But some people have a chance to get even closer. When they pull their cars up to the barricades, they are allowed to pass. They can talk to the clowns, meet the drivers and pet the horses. Who are these lucky ones? They are the ham operators who have volunteered to provide communications for the parade, a community service.

The Ozaukee Radio Club is one of 6 amateur radio clubs in Wisconsin to be designated as a ARRL Special Service Club and providing a service to the community is just one of the requirements. Each year Ed, AA9W (the club Trustee) applies for this special designation on behalf of the ORC.

Here is what the ARRL has to say about Special Service Clubs or SSC's, "A special program exists to recognize those ARRL Affiliated clubs who do more than the usual for their communities and for Amateur Radio. They're the ones

with the active training classes, the publicity program and the members who actively pursue technical projects and operating activities. Truly special Amateur Radio clubs are well balanced in their programs for serving the community, developing club members' Amateur Radio skills and social activities, striving each year to build on their successes to improve their effectiveness."

A SSC must be active in the following areas: 1) New Ham Development and Training. 2) Public Relations. 3) Emergency Communications. 4) Technical advancement and 5) Operating activities.

That certainly describes the ORC.

If you love a parade and would like going where most are forbidden, put your name on the next sign up sheet. One of the parade Elmer's will be happy to show you what to do and they might even show you where the best seats are.

73's and remember...It's a hobby!

Upcoming Events

16 Aug. – Corn Roast @ YY Park

6 Sept. – Eau Claire Hamfest
– KG9RA@ecarc.org

20 –21 Sept. – Grayslake IL – Swapfest

Disregard previously published and flyer published dates for Grayslake – the correct date is Sept. 20 & 21.

20 Sept – fifty first **W9DXCC Convention** at Holiday Inn in Rolling Meadows, Illinois – looks really quite interesting – check it out on the web.

2003 Scholarship Winner Announced

De Dave Knaus, N9QA

The winner of the \$1,000 ORC Scholarship for 2003 has been announced by the Foundation for Amateur Radio (FAR). He is Jayson J. Kempinger, KB9VGF of Milwaukee. Jayson will be chemistry major at the University of Wisconsin Madison and hopes to become a research chemist. He is a member of WARAC and holds a Technician Plus license. He serves as an Assistant Scoutmaster and participates as a volunteer in several public service organizations.



Our 2003 scholarship winner, Jason Kempinger, KB9VGF, is pursuing computer science and chemistry degrees and is shown here at his "ham" station.

A letter from Jayson follows:

Dear Ozaukee Radio Club Members,

My name is Jayson Kempinger. My call is KB9VGF. I am a sophomore at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. I am working towards a Bachelor of Science degree in Computer Science and a Masters degree in Chemistry. I am hoping to use my chemistry education to do research. I would like to use my computer skills and education to help in my research and also to expand my electronics skills for hobbies such as amateur radio.

My first memory of amateur radio was sitting with my dad and listening to short wave at night. I became interested and started taking lessons through the West Allis Radio Amateur

Club to earn a license. I earned a Technician's Plus license and began making some short contacts on my 2-meter Kenwood (TR-2600). I became more involved at the Jamboree on the Air (JOTA) with the Boy Scouts of America. I made some interesting contacts to Japan at the first JOTA I attended. To me this was amazing that I could talk all the way to Japan without having to pay a long distance bill! The next year I volunteered for JOTA and had the experience of working with multiple transceivers and some very experienced hams. I worked with the Boy Scouts to run a radio merit badge clinic. We awarded 40 scouts the radio merit badge award. My dad and I purchased a Kenwood 570 and a G5RV and set up a ham shack at our cabin up north. From there I made numerous contacts to many different countries. To this day I enjoy the thrill of ham radio and am working on my General class license. I am now a member of the Badger Amateur Radio Society at my college and hope to get more involved in their club activities.

I would like to thank the Ozaukee Radio Club and the Foundation for Amateur Radio for awarding me this scholarship. I believe this will be of great benefit to my education.

Sincerely,
Jayson Kempinger

BLESS THE 40 METER CW FD TENT AND ALL WHO LIVE THEREIN

De Bob Truscott (W9LO)

(And maybe even those who just visit there.)

Every year about this time, the hecklers come out of the woodwork and hassle us about what a crummy tent we have, and suggest that because of its many flaws we should erect it 10' underground before next Field Day. They poke fun at it's decaying canvas, point out that it has so many holes in it that it looks like a planetarium, and claim that it leaks. They also say it's too heavy and is a burden to transport from the barn, and difficult to erect. There is some merit in their arguments in that it does look like a planetarium, and it does leak, but only on the

north half, and only when it rains. We like the planetarium effect because it gives the tent character, and the leaks are not a problem because we put the rig on the south side. It's not too heavy—5 or 6 people can lift it easily. And, it's easy to erect—3 of us did it without a hitch in 15 minutes last year. This year it took a bit longer and had an amusing hitch because we did the job by committee. (A camel is a horse designed by a committee, you know----we had a camel for a little while.)



The 40 meter CW tent with only one hump

For the benefit of those who don't know the tent's history, it is a WW-II military surplus unit which the club purchased about 35 years ago, along with another one just like it, which the phone operators abused and had to destroy, plus the cook tent which is still in service. The tent is a Field Day social center, second only to the cook tent. We usually have 4-5 people visiting inside the tent, and several others outside watching the hamburgers burn, and sipping a brew. Those scrawny little tents that we bought for the other HF stations recently can't offer that kind of hospitality—they are simply not visitor friendly. Our tent has the most comfortable operating position (maybe that's why it's the most productive) of all the club's stations, except possibly for those wimps who use the air-conditioned camper. We can roll up the tent flaps on all 4 sides for maximum cross-ventilation and minimum operator fatigue, while the folks in those little tents sweat and complain about the heat. Stop trashing our tent, you guys!

Thirty-five years of club history has been made in that tent. Joe Bauer, W9WQ, died in that tent about 15 years ago. I intend to die in that tent, but not until 2027 (my 100th year). After

that you can bury it, and put a marker over it which says "W9WQ/W9LO Memorial Tent". In the meantime, bring a couple rolls of duct tape to Field Day next year to help us patch the holes.

Coming up in August:

Aug. 2-3 North American QSO Party—CW—Rules in Jan. QST, page 97.

Aug.16-17 North American QSO Party—SSB—Rules in Jan. QST, page 97.

Aug. 16-17 SARTG WW RTTY Contest—Rules in Aug. QST, page 91

Have fun contesting.

Bob, W9LO

Field Day Summary 2003

Well sports fans here is the final tally on our 2003 field day event. Due to band conditions, which were EI stinko, we did the best we could.

Band Number Band Number

80cw	189	80ph	29
40cw	636	40ph	381
20cw	480	20ph	325
15cw	104	15ph	42
10ph	3		
80cw (nat)	10		
2Mph	72	6Mph	78

Total	1419	983
Total CW	1419 x 2	= 2838
Total ph	983 x 1	= 983
Total points		= 3821

We had about 4500 plus last year.

Bonus points: 100% emergency power, Media, Set-up public place, Information booth, NTS message to SEC, W1AW FD message, Satellite QSO, Natural power station, Visit by elected official, Visit by agency official, TV demonstration. This all accounted for 1100 bonus points.

So that's it. Any questions call me. 73 Gary Sharbuno WI9M.

No. 109 - Bits and Pieces

De Stan Kaplan, WB9RQR

Here are a couple of things that don't warrant a whole article each.

WINDOWS UPDATE: Using Windows 98SE? Did you know there are 47 Critical Updates and Service Packs that have come out for this version? A number are patches that plug security holes of one kind or another, so if you ever connect to the Internet (who doesn't, these days?), you should definitely download and install at least the Critical Updates. Just click the Start, then Windows Update buttons while connected to the Internet.

Be aware, though, that Microsoft has redesigned their web site and now does collect information when you download. The "...without sending any information to Microsoft" disclaimer that used to be there (see #93, Sometimes Microsoft Does It Right) is no longer present. What do they now collect? 1. The version of Windows you are running. 2. The version of Internet Explorer that is on your machine. 3. The version of any other software on your machine that they provide a download for, such as Office. 4. The plug-n-play ID number of hardware devices on your machine. 5. Your region and language settings. The above five items are perfectly reasonable and necessary to the download process. After all, if they are going to furnish you an updated driver for a CD-ROM drive on your machine, they need to know what model it is so that they can make the correct version of the driver available.

On the other hand, there are more items. 6. They generate a globally unique ID number (GUID) for your machine, which they then store on your machine (they use this to determine that you have a valid copy of Win98). 7. They also gather the Product ID and ID Key for your version of Windows, which they save just for that connection session. 8. They also gather on their site records of GUID numbers and what was downloaded and configured. Clearly, items 6 - 8 may cause some users to feel an invasion of privacy. On the other hand, they specifically exclude gathering any personal information such as your name, address or email address.

(extracted from and continued at www.bsss.org)

220 Repeater

De Nels Harvey, WA9JOB

The 220 repeater is up and running on 224.18 Mc at the 146.97 repeater site.



As time goes by, there will be some improvements including the addition of autopatch, the 10-Meter link, and linking for our nets.

Wanted

HERK-2 – Mobil HF 400 watt amplifier by TenTek – Contact Ray Burnette (W9BUJ) at 262-377-5777

160 TVH B&W plug in (swing link) coil –Contact Tom Ruhlmann (W9IPR)

Old Time Radio – Part 4

De Jim Hilins (KA4UPW)

This is the continuing saga of the steps required in the restoration of an antique radio. Up to this point we have:

1. Removed the chassis from the cabinet
2. Cleaned the chassis and components
3. Determined the model number and obtained related information
4. Assessed the condition of the chassis
5. Tested the radio to determine if operational
6. Replaced the filter capacitors.
7. Resistance tolerance checks
8. Speaker cone repairs
9. Operational checks
10. Final troubleshooting and repairs

And now it's time to make the radio look as good as it sounds. Step 11, cabinet preparation for refinishing.

Finishing a cabinet requires many intricate steps and delicate processes. First, staining begins only after the cabinet has been completely sanded.

Equipment and supplies used in the preparation and finishing process

Most of the equipment used in the following finishing process is readily available and inexpensive. The big exception is the spray equipment used to apply the finish. Below is a list of the equipment necessary.

- Paint brushes - 1" to 2"
- Modeler's knife - for cutting veneer patches
- Steel wool - 00 and 0000
- Sandpaper - 100 to 250 grit dry, 400 and 1500 grit wet paper
- Clamps - 5' bar clamps, various size C clamps
- Putty knives - for removing old finish
- Veneer scraps - for patching damaged veneer
- Wood scraps - for use between the cabinet and clamps
- Rottonstone or other fine polishing compound
- Spray equipment - I use an HVLP (high volume low-pressure) system due to the low amounts of overspray possible with this system.

Spray Application of Lacquer Finishes

A short explanation of spray application of lacquer finishes is necessary to make the following how-to information understandable. Since lacquer dries quickly and temporarily softens during application of additional coats, spraying is preferred over brushing. While it may be possible to achieve good results with brushing, this is out of my area of expertise. Mixing and spraying your own lacquer has a number of advantages. When mixing lacquer, other ingredients may be added such as thinner, retarder, fish eye killer and color. Adding thinner allows you to achieve the consis-

tency desired for a smooth finish. Retarder slows the drying time of the finish, allowing it to flow out into a smooth finish. Warm weather requires greater amounts of retarder. Fish eye killer keeps the finish from puddling up around impurities on the wood surface. Wax, silicone and other impurities can be impossible to completely remove from an old cabinet. Fish eye killer helps the finish flow over small amounts of surface impurities. Color may be added as desired to reproduce the original finish color. Lacquer in spray cans may work well for small pieces, but it is not always a good idea on large console radios. Spray can lacquer usually does not contain adequate retarder to keep it from drying before the entire piece is coated. Lacquer in spray cans does not normally contain fish eye killer. Wet sanding between coats and extra buffing may, however, overcome some of the difficulties of using lacquer from a spray can.

Good technique is essential in producing a good sprayed finish. Each successive pass must overlap the last one by 50% for proper coverage and blending.



Jim, KA4UPW, displaying a radio cabinet to be prepared and refinished to better than new condition.

A. Removal of chassis, speaker, grill cloth and escutcheons:

I cover radio chassis removal under the page on chassis restoration. When you have the chassis and speaker removed, it is time to take off the escutcheon, and remove the speaker board and grill cloth. Most escutcheons fasten with several small brass screws. Remove these screws carefully, and place them in a labeled container. Be careful not to drop the escutcheon, especially if it has a glass mounted in it. Store the escutcheon in a SAFE place. One radio I restored had all the dial numbers painted on a curved glass fastened to the escutcheon. I knew that I could not replace this glass. If I broke it, all the rest of my restoration work would have been in vain. I wrapped it in bubble-wrap packing and stored it in a strong box. It was not broken, and the restored radio lived happily ever after.

B. Assessing condition of cabinet, noting colors and patterns of original finish.

Once you have the chassis removed from the cabinet, look for loose parts in the cabinet. I have found knobs, screws, receipts, mouse bones, and even antique toys inside old radio cabinets. Once you have removed all loose or important items from the cabinet, vacuum the dust out. **Caution!** Some radios use sheets of friable asbestos under or above the chassis.

Examine the inside of the cabinet for loose plies in the wood and for missing braces or glue blocks (those little triangular shaped pieces of wood). Inspect the outside of the cabinet for loose or damaged veneer and missing parts. If you are considering refinishing the cabinet, take pictures to document the proper color scheme. Pay careful attention to the color of the wood filler used to fill the open grain wood. You may need to take pictures after cleaning the cabinet to get the correct colors. This step is important; I often cannot remember the color scheme on a particular cabinet since restoration may take a while.

C. Cleaning the Cabinet

Clean the outside of the cabinet using #0000 steel wool and cream type hand cleaner (not the gritty type). The hand cleaner and steel wool remove all the old buildup of wax and dirt. Frequently, the cleaning will make the radio look so good, that refinishing is unnecessary. Cleaning with hand cleaner also hides scratches and imperfections. Follow these steps for successful cleaning:

Clean each side or surface separately so that the cleaner does not dry out.

Gently rub the finish with the steel wool, large amounts of pressure will remove the finish. Use more pressure as needed in small areas to remove paint or other resistant grime.

As soon as a surface is cleaned, gently rub off the dirt and cleaner with a soft absorbent cloth. Be careful not to pull up any loose veneer with the edge of the cloth.

Does the radio now look so good that refinishing is out of the question? If so, apply a coat of paste wax and you are done! You can buy paste wax at most grocery stores. Does the set look marginal?

D. Repairs before stripping

If the finish on your radio is in really poor condition and you have decided to refinish the set, you may need to make some repairs even before you strip the set. Chemical strippers soften exposed glue. If any of the veneer is loose, the stripper may soften the glue and loosen it further. So, what needs gluing before stripping? The following list will help.

- Loose veneer that may be damaged or come loose during stripping.
- Gaps between pieces of wood that may trap stripper residue (it may be almost impossible to clean and glue later)
- Loose cabinet sides that may warp if not secured.

I recommend Elmer's woodworkers glue for almost all cabinet repairs. The glue is water-soluble when wet, sets up in one half hour, and provides sturdy repairs. I use a large selection of clamps for gluing radios. C clamps from 3" to 12", extended reach C clamps, bar clamps, and strap clamps.

Use good flat pieces of scrap wood to distribute the clamping force across the repair (see picture). I use scrap wood on both sides of the clamp to avoid damage to the radio cabinet. 3/4" plywood works well for distributing the clamping force, it is hard and uniformly flat. When gluing parts under stress, I allow the repair to dry 24 hours before removing the clamps.

What about the places that cannot be clamped?

I have two tricks I use in cases where clamps will not work

1. To glue loose veneer on curves and other hard to reach places, I use a clothes iron. First, I inject glue between the veneer and the substrate. I cover the part to be glued with a thin cotton cloth and iron the veneer down using a high heat. The heat and pressure cause the glue to set up quickly.
2. In a few isolated cases, I cannot use an iron since I need to draw two large pieces together (as opposed to sticking veneer down), and cannot reach the repair with clamps. In these cases, I remove a small diamond shaped piece of veneer (this shape is the most unobtrusive when replaced later) and drill a hole in the cabinet. I pass a bolt or threaded rod through the hole. Finally, I cut two pieces of scrap wood to clamp the repair, drill holes in the wood and bolt them to the area needing repairs. I thread nuts onto the threaded rod and tighten as needed to clamp the cabinet together.

To sum up, many cabinet repairs are best accomplished before stripping. I patch damaged veneer after the stripping.

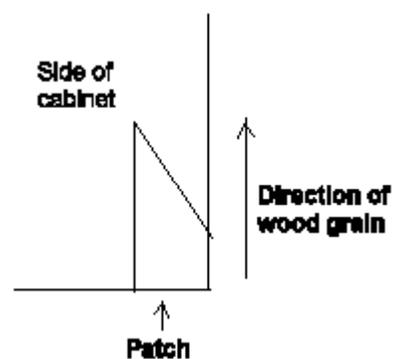
E. Stripping The Cabinet

If you decide to strip the cabinet, use a good quality paste stripper. Paste stripper is available at hardware stores. Dipping the cabinet often delaminates the veneer, warps

the cabinet and raises the wood grain, so I recommend radio be stripped by hand. Paint stripper is quite hazardous, so read the instructions carefully, and use the correct safety equipment (rubber gloves and safety glasses). Paint stripper will cause chemical burns on skin, especially on sensitive areas. Apply the stripper according to the instructions. Most strippers recommend brushing the stripper on with one or two brush strokes. This technique maximizes the effectiveness of the stripper. Once the finish has softened, gently scrape it off with putty knife. I use 1" and 3" putty knives on flat areas. Steel wool works well for areas with curves. Two coats of stripper usually suffice to strip the original finish. Paint or polyurethane requires additional stripper. Wipe the cabinet down with a rag soaked in lacquer thinner to remove the remaining residue.

F. Cabinet Repairs

Now is the time to finish any remaining cabinet damage. First come the veneer patches. The area to be patched must be cut to a manageable shape. To make the patch less noticeable, cut in the same direction of the grain when possible. Never cut directly across the grain, cut at an angle when necessary.



When the patch area is prepared, you are ready to make the patch. The first step is to make a pattern exactly the same size as the patch area. The best way to make a pattern is to cover the patch area with a piece of paper and trace over the edges of the patch area with a pencil. It's just like the crayon rubbings you did in Kindergarten.

Next, find a piece of veneer that matches the original wood (More on matching veneer later). Glue the paper with the rubbed pattern to the veneer being used for the patch. Pay careful attention to the direction of the grain when gluing the paper to the veneer. The patch will be very obvious if the direction of the grain does not match the rest of the cabinet. Using a metal straight edge and a razor knife cut out the veneer patch. The paper will hold the patch together if it cracks along the grain (a common problem). Check the patch for proper fit. Sand the edges as needed for an exact fit. When the patch fits perfectly, glue it in place. Use the same woodworkers glue as for other repairs. Now, clamp the patch in place while it dries. Use a block of wood between the clamp and the patch for even pressure. Insert a piece of paper between the block of wood and the patch to keep from gluing the patch to the block of wood. If clamping is too difficult, fasten the patch using heat and pressure from an ordinary clothes iron (not your best iron you use for clothes). Use a medium to high heat. Apply pressure in a direction that will keep the patch from sliding out of place. A minute or two of heat should set the glue. Use steam only if needed to conform the patch to the cabinet shape (curved areas).

G. Initial sanding

Start sanding the cabinet with 120 grit paper after stripping. If the cabinet is fairly smooth, skip the 120-grit paper and go directly to 220 grit. Always sand the wood in the same direction as the grain. Any sanding across the grain will stick out like a sore thumb. Never use an orbital sander on a wood cabinet, it will leave little circles that are extremely difficult to sand out. I always sand my cabinets by hand to make sure the sanding is not overdone. Sanding with 120 grit paper will level veneer patches, remove any left over stripper residue, and level the wood grain. Once the cabinet is smooth, use 220 grit paper to smooth the surface in preparation for the finish.

H. Application of wood filler on open grain wood

The wood filler I am writing about here is not the type used to fill nicks and gouges. Paste wood filler for filling open grain wood is made to be brushed on. You can choose from several colors. Most stores carry natural and walnut colors. Do not buy the natural color filler, it must be heavily stained for use on any radio cabinet. The walnut filler is suitable for most radio cabinets. For darker colored radios, mix in a little dark walnut stain until the wood filler is dark enough. (This is the reason I told you to note the color of the filler after cleaning the radio). Thin the filler with paint thinner according to the directions on the can. Brush the filler onto the veneered portions of the radio **against** the grain. This works the filler into the crevices. Apply the filler to just a portion of the radio before wiping off the excess. Do not let the filler dry before wiping the excess off (it will be very hard to remove if you do). When the filler begins to lose its wet shine, wipe off the excess with a clean cloth using a circular motion. When most of the filler has been wiped off, use another clean cloth to remove the remainder of the residue. Once you finish applying the wood filler, use a pointed instrument to remove excess filler from corners and crevices. Allow the filler to dry for several hours. Sand the filler with 220 grit or finer sandpaper. Sand lightly in the direction of the grain. The sanding will keep the wood grain from appearing muddy after finishing.

Finally, the cabinet is prepared. In September we will place a finish on it and reassemble the radio. Now that will be fun.

Next Meeting – August 13

Corn Roast – August 16

At Wabedonia Park – Take Hy I north to the end and turn right on Hy A. Cross the river and turn right into Wabedonia Park – See you there.

Minutes of July 9, 2003

De Carol Szudrowitz, KC9CBC

Minutes

ORC Meeting was called to order July 9, 2003 at the Grafton Senior Center.

Leon Rediske K9GCF called the meeting to order, as PRESIDENT VIC KB9UKE was on vacation in northern Wisconsin. Stan WB9RQR was out of town so no auction was held.

Introductions: Ray W9BUJ introduced a visitor Steve Burnette. Josh Rady was also a visitor, grandson of Gene KB9VJP.

Announcements: Fish Day is coming up July 19. Gabe WI9GC will contact club members with information or show up at Port Washington at 8:30 AM. South Milwaukee Ham Fest was Saturday, July 12. Wisconsin Association of Repeaters meets Saturday, July 12. Gary WI9M has information on it especially regarding the ATV Group from MN coordination.

Leon K9GCF mentioned that GPS magazine talked about interference on radio frequencies especially L2 and L1 bands for military and civilian use. WORS has frequency allocation problems. Problems have surfaced in Russia and Europe. QST magazine and letter from AARL encourage hams to object by writing letters regarding broadband on power lines. It is for Internet access and it endangers ham frequencies.

Program: Ray W9KHH had a short talk about his tuner. Even simple ones do the job.

Discussion: Gary WI9M threw out an idea to the club, a weekend class to learn CW 5 words a minute. He feels that anyone can learn. So think about what weekend would work and let him know. Leon K9GCF talked about the OZARES severe weather alert Sunday night. Fortunately it lasted only a few hours. Leon showed a couple of portable power sources for a shelter to increase usage of walkie-talkies. Terry mentioned that raffle tickets are still available for the Astro Fly-in for Special Olympics in Port Washington. Ray W9BUJ talked about encouraging hams who own family motor coach homes to join Family Motor Coach Association as it has an amateur radio chapter that meets 2 times a year in different parts of the USA and they "meet" on the radio everyday. It is a worthwhile organization. Gary, WI9M, discussed the new 60-Meter band authorization. The permitted mode is only upper sideband, with 5 specific frequencies, and a 50-Watt power limit into a dipole antenna.

Repeater Report: Nels, WA9JOB, reported that the 97 repeater is doing well and the 220 is still at K9CAN Dick's home. The 440 repeater broke down, and Nels fixed it with the help of Dick, K9CAN. Greg W9DHI will check it first before it goes back out. The donated amplifier has been placed on the 440 repeater. The output is 55 watts, which is great. Nels will be doing the wiring for the phone line. Also there seems to be a problem in Germantown site. Nels feels like we are being stonewalled, as site is not accessible. It is an excellent receiver site. Good news from Ted KB9RLI. The Port Washington Power plant is being rebuilt. Last smokestack will be coming down and the company will be building a new 330-foot tower near service center, which is near the county garage, and we may put our repeater there. It is a secure commercial site. WE energy project managers for communications are hams. We would also like to keep the signal off of the lake. Caution note from Nels regarding computer worms. They are titled- Alavire, Brasil and Marco!. Make sure that your virus definitions are up to date.

Break then Field Day Rap-up: Gary WI9M thanked everyone for their help in making Field Day a success. The help to set up all the sites on Friday and Saturday was great and tear down help on Sunday was greatly appreciated. See June newsletter for details. We were down 40% in points because band conditions were bad at certain times.

June Newsletter Correction: Ray, W9BUJ made the suggestion to pick up fees for exam for new hams not Ray W9KHH.

Treasurer's Report: Accepted as written. Tom KG9DP thanked Gabe WI9GC for his help. He announced that Jayson J. Kempinger, KB9VGF of Milwaukee was awarded the \$1000 club scholarship. Jason is a member of the West Allis Radio Club and is going to UW to major in Chemistry.

OZARES report: Jon KB9RHZ not present. There was a severe weather alert Sunday night that activated the net but thankfully no major problems arose.

New Business

Corn Roast: Date set for August 16, 2003

Attendance: Ted KB9RLI, Gary WI9M, Gabe WI9GC, Nels WA9JOB, Gene KB9VJP, Bernie AA9CI, Jim K9QLP, Bill AA9OS, Herb WA9UVK, Wil KB9HHR, Ed AA9GT, Jeananne N9VSV, Gary N9UUR, Julia KB9WBQ, Mark N9OKS, Terry KA9RFM, Jane KBPSYI, Don W9VSC, Tom W9IPR, Tom AA9XK, Gary W9XT, Dean K3GGN, Paul KB9WCC, Ray W9KHH, Bob W9LO, Ray W9BUJ, Steve, Joseph KB9URC, Carol KC9CBC, Josh, Leon K9GCF, Dave N9UNR, Ben K9UZ.

AGENDA

August 13, 2003

1. Call to order.
2. Introductions.
3. Announcements, Upcoming events, Etc.,
4. Program:
5. Fellowship Break
6. Auction.
7. Acceptance of Minutes as printed.
8. Treasurer's report –Tom (AA9XK).
9. Repeater report –Nels (WA9JOB)
10. OZARES report –Jon (KB9RHZ).
11. Committee reports.
12. OLD BUSINESS
13. NEW BUSINESS.
14. Adjournment to ?

Return undeliverable copies to

The ORC Newsletter

465 Beechwood Drive
Cedarburg WI* 53012

First Class

Next ORC Meeting

Grafton Senior Citizens Center

1665 7th Avenue, Grafton

Wednesday, Aug. 14th

7:30 PM