



Newsletter of the Ben White Memorial Nets
Founded 1938 by Ben White W4PL
October-November-December 2004
Nos. 275-276-277



Season's Greetings

Hit and Bounce Net Daily 8:30 AM ET 7042 kHz (Alternate 7114 kHz)
Hit and Bounce Slow Net Daily 7:30 AM ET 3714 kHz
HBN please use alternate frequency on CW contest weekends or deliberate QRM

Larry Frazer W4SUS Award October-December

WA3JXW

*People come into our lives and pass through swiftly.
A very few come into our lives and remain forever in our
hearts. Larry Frazer was one of the very few. - Jack K2GWN*

The Larry Frazer, W4SUS Award Committee has chosen Dudley, WA3JXW as the next recipient. Dudley has been a long time member/supporter of HBN. Thanks to participants like him the HBN has been such a dependable first class CW Traffic net. CONGRATULATIONS Dudley and use the W4SUS paddle with pride.

Award Committee
K8LJG, WA3UNX, N3DE

About Dudley.....[WA3JXW] was first licensed in Morocco Africa in 1966. Was a radio operator in the Navy and sent out a FOX broadcast for about three years from NHY. So here is [Dudley's] input to the FOX syndrome.

In the 1930s and up to the 1970s every letter of the alphabet was a type of communications. A-broadcast meant a certain thing and B-broadcast meant another etc.. They needed a method to send info out to ships and land base stations without a reply. F Method was the one they picked and it meant the receiving station was not to reply. Mostly due to security reasons etc..

Thus F method became FOX method or FOX broadcast... The F-Method was a diversion from the

regular way of communicating. -[Reprinted from an earlier TC.]

In Memoriam

Condolences to the families of K3FT, Charles Reville III, and K4MC, Bob Corns.

Chuck, K3FT, became a silent key in November. He was an exceptional operator and a revered member of Hit and Bounce net. He authored the "Baltimore Traffic Net and National Traffic System Operator's Instruction Manual", © February 2000. Chuck was licensed on 25 December 1968. Through the years, he was active in Navy-MARS as NØTFQ, later NNNØTFQ, from approximately 1976 until 1980's; Operated commercial marine CW at Maritime Coast Station Baltimore Radio WMH 1976 -1982; Served in Merchant marine aboard SS Sealand Galloway KHLX as Radio Officer; Served in the Persian Gulf aboard United States Naval Hospital Ship USNS Comfort T-AH-20, callsign NCOM as Radio Officer and worked for FCC in Field Enforcement Bureau at the Laurel (MD) Monitoring Station performing signals analysis (100kHz - 2GHz) direction finding (100kHz - 2GHz), and general spectrum monitoring.

It is with great sorrow that we say a final 73 to Chuck.

Bob, K4MC, of Raleigh NC, became a silent key on November 22. He was a member of the Carolinas Net and Hit and Bounce Net. He had been inactive for several years due to a stroke. He trained as a radio engineer at Port Arthur College, and served in the U.S. Coast Guard before working for Eastern Airlines. In Raleigh he was involved in the electronics industry for

many years including owning and operating Corns TV Service. Bob was involved in amateur radio for most of his life; he was a life member of the American Amateur Relay League and a founding member of the Raleigh Amateur Radio Society. A memorial service was held at Hayes Barton United Methodist Church at 3 p.m. on Friday November 26, 2004. In lieu of flowers, memorials may be made to Hayes Barton United Methodist Church, 2209 Fairview Road, Raleigh, NC 27608 or to Hospice of Wake County, 1300 St Mary's Street, Raleigh, NC 27605.Con

HBN Manager's Comments

Our count for September was 683 QNI, 427 QTC, 398 cleared and forty-nine different stations checked in. Average 35.9 minutes. October numbers are up from September. 754 QNI; QTC 477, clearing 461. Average time per session 34.8 minutes.

Top QNI September: WD8DIN 29; W5TFB 29; N1OTC 27; N4ABM 27; KA8WNO 26; AA4AT 25; K4IWW 25; WX4H 23; WØUCE 23; W2MTA 23; WA3UNX 23; K8KV 22; K2BCL 20; N2JULY 20.

Top QTC September: N1OTC 125; KA8WNO 34; K8LJG 34; WX4H 28; KW1U 28; K8KV 21; W2EAG 12; WØUCE 11; W2MTA 11; W8RTN 11; N4ABM 10.

Top QNI October: Perfect Attendance: WX4H, K2BCL, WD8DIN and W5TFB. Twenty-three plus: W2MTA 29; K4IWW 29; N1OTC 28; KA8WNO 27; KK3F 27; KX8B 26; W2EAG 26; K1BTD 26; WØUCE 25; K8KV 23; WA3UNX 23; VE3DTR 23.

Top QTC October: Ten plus: N1OTC 67; WX4H 44; WØUCE 43; KA8WNO 38; K8LJG 35; KX8B 31; N4ABM 28; K4FUM 25; W8RTN 18; W2MTA 17; K8KV 12; WA4DOX 10; NG1A 10.

Many thanks to everyone for participating. Your teamwork makes the Hit and Bounce Net one of the best nets around. You're all top dawgs in this business of traffic handling.

Good health and happy holidays to everyone.

73, ARF -Sis

Arfer News:

NCS', mark your rosters.

Jan, WA2YL is back at her Florida QTH for the winter and reports only minor damage from the hurricanes.

Ben K8KV, is spending the winter in his Tavares FL QTH.

QNG needed in December: WD8DIN will be away in December visiting family in WV from December 18 to the first of January or before. (Date of the return trip depends on the depth of the snow.)

Continue to send info for Traffic Call as usual. Net reports can be emailed.

NCS NEEDED: Obie has taken a new job and must relocate. He will be unable to continue as Saturday NCS, beginning December 25. A volunteer for the slot will be very much appreciated. We also need to fill Thursdays, (or Friday, if Thursday is inconvenient).

Obie will be missed very much, and we hope he can QNI from time to time after the dust settles. He has a 160 mile commute until he moves to the new QTH.

Obie is an excellent NCS. He relates his way of conducting the net in the article on page 3.

Letter to the Editor:

Re. OO: The solution is very simple. All traffic handlers should know the rules when sent off frequency, but they do not exercise them properly. The rule is: When sent off freq. the sending station goes to the freq designated by NCS, if busy, keep going in the same direction until a clear spot is found, call the sending station there till he finds you. By law, the Canadians have every right to be up there, and we should not interfere with them. I do however think the OO was a bit over-zeloused.

Re Change: This is long overdue. I tried to have this invoked a long time ago to speed things up. One thing left out, and very important, is that with this procedure all stations will have to QNI the old fashioned way of sending a letter, the NCS echoing that letter for them to go ahead and check in. Otherwise it will be doubling all the time.

ARES: This ARES takeover thing is a bunch of hogwash. The ARRL for several years now has completely lost what the true meaning of A.R.R.L. The Public Service Dept. does not care one iota about traffic handling anymore. Ever since the 5 and 6 stations got elected into office in Newington, these young upstarts, with their new ideas, have poisoned Public Service (traffic handling)... -Mark, W2EAG

"NEW" VS "OLD" NET PROCEDURE

The new net procedure was tested for two weeks. It doesn't seem to be any more efficient. There are still some members that I have not reached, and some are still undecided. If the majority are in favor, we will go with it. As of November 18, vote stands 9 to 8 against, 5 undecided. After the trial period, I left it up to each NCS to conduct the net either way. If you've been checking in, you know their preference.

Procedure, cont...page 3

Maybe add one more callup. After calling for QNC, ask for any stations who are on short time. Or do the callup starting with zeros, and go backward, or in the middle. Any stations on short time, should break and make it known, no matter what area is being called. I know some of you do not agree about checking in "out of sequence".

I'm afraid some might have misunderstood, and thought that only QSP stations were to check in after the traffic list, and some maybe weren't sure what to do. This is not good. We have stations that can't be there at the beginning and some who can't hear other stations.

THE REGULAR (OLD) PROCEDURE:

If you checked in with Obie on October 23, he had all the stations paired by 8:38 with one waiting (necessary because the station with traffic was "in line" off frequency. Obie did not use the new system. By 8:47, all the traffic had been handled. It can be done without the formality.

As always, your comments are welcome. Read Obie's comments below.

73, ARF -Sis

HBN Nov 6 WA4DOX NCS

I'm attaching [Nov 6] "NCS Sheet" to give you an idea of how this NCS keeps track of the net. There are a million ways to do this, but I have found for years now that this works best for ME.

HBN		WA4DOX		DATE	2004				TIME IN	TIME OUT	QNH	TRAFFIC	QND
D15	D12	D8	D4	OTHER	U4	U8	U12	U15				QND	
									1330	1405	28	1717	35
									K10TTD	CT			Keith
									W3EAS	MA	EMMET		Mark
									N10TC	MA	EMMET		Jack
									W4ZMA	NY			Bill
									N51A	MA	EMMET		Frank
									W4SYLO	MD	ERAL		TONY
									W4STF	FL	MATT		MARK
									K4HRO	NC			WILL
									W5DTR	ON			John
									W4ADSW	BN			Dudley
									W4SWH	VA			Don
									W4STTB	TX			Jack
									K4RBC	OH			Bob
									W4DHC	UV			MIKE
									W4DCC	NC	FRANK		John
									W4BMA	FL			Dean
									W4KBP	OH	ETT NET		Clayton
									W4CSQ	MI	MATT		John
									W4DGR	IN			SEB
									W4SFF	MO			PAUL
									W4DPI	NC			SIS
									W4DLY	FL			RES
									W4DNO	NV	MATT NET		John
									W4DCL	FL			GAIL
									W4WLL	MA			MARC
									W4DHW	MI			JIM
									W4DLM	VA			De

First, I keep a digital clock, set to UTC, and synchronized with WWV to the second, within constant view. I begin the net at 8:30:00 except under very rare circumstances. As NCS, I expect that all stations will be listening at 8:30:00 to hear the callup, but I'm pragmatic and I know that this is not necessarily the case.

I keep the clock in my focal plane as I run the net, with the goal that every station in the QNA will be QNI by 8:40:00, except under very rare circumstances. When I see immediate pairings, I will break the QNA to get them working ASAP, and that doesn't generally affect my goal to have everyone QNI by 8:40.

The numbers in the U/D columns indicate who is first, second, third, i.e. the receiving station is "1", the sending station is "2" and all subsequent stations working station "1" have the next number in line, so I can keep track of where to send whom, and to whom they need to send, and whom they have to wait for, etc. I usually stack no more than 4 stations on one frequency, unless I have no other choice in order to keep the net running smoothly.

The "OTHER" column is for off-40 meters. The "52" represents 20 meters, i.e. 14052 kHz. For 10 meters, I write it out because it makes it easier for me to read the numbers off the sheet while directing the stations to QSY. For 80 meters, I always use 3714, the HBSN frequency, so I would just write "14". These "shorthand" methods work for me.

The dots in the "U15" column represent a group of stations checking in to remind me who was the first in the group so that I don't forget to list them first when I send "QNS".

As stations are paired up and sent off frequency, I cross through the QTC, but if they return "ND", I circle the QTC, to remember to try another pairing or a different strategy such as QSY or QNB. When a circled QTC gets cleared, I cross diagonally through it to confirm that it really has been cleared.

As stations return to the net, I cross through the pairings so that I can tell where to send subsequent stations. There's nothing worse than sending two stations to an already occupied frequency except maybe sending two stations way far away when there was a closer frequency available. At our position on the 40 meter band, we have to be sensitive to the Canadian phone stations above us as well as to the QRP stations around us and to the daily ragchewers below us. The closer we can keep the hounds to the kennel, the better it is for them and the easier it is to maintain our image of a being wide-coverage independent CW traffic net that is efficient, effective and non-interfering.

It might seem like a waste of time to write each station's name beside their callsign, but there's nothing worse than, in the heat of battle against the variables encountered by an NCS, forgetting someone's name as you are QNXing them, etc.

The same goes for penciling in their QTH each time, but it gets easier when you have EPA QTC and

you are looking for an EPA QSP, not that WPA won't take EPA, but when both EPA and WPA are QNI, and you try to pair up EPA QTC with the WPA station, he may kindly remind NCS that there is an EPA station QNI. Not only does it save embarrassment, but it also helps to make the net run more smoothly when you can see your pairings rather than having to resort to looking over a second listing, such as the HBN Roster.

Not that I don't keep the HBN Roster, as amended in pencil by me, handy, because it's just as easy to forget that WA3JXW is EPA and WA3UNX is WPA when I am trying to remember everything else.

One final comment regarding NCSing. I use QNV for two reasons:

1) Although I can hear both stations, experience has taught me that not every station that I can hear can hear every other station that I can hear, thus before trying to unsuccessfully send two stations off frequency who may not be able to work each other, I find it prudent to know beforehand if they can't. This saves me, and the net in general, time in the long run.

2) When resorting to using an NCS Sheet as I do, this requires a finite amount of time to make sure that every detail is covered, either exactly when it happens or as soon after it happens as possible. Unlike Jack, KA8WNO, who is not only sinistral, but ambidextrous, and who CAN write with one hand while sending with another, I am VERY dextral, such that I can send or I can write, but I can't do both. When I am pairing up stations, I do that mentally and in order to record the details to keep track of the net, when I ask station "A" to QNV station "B", one reason that I do so is a personal strategy to give me five seconds needed to pencil in the details so that I don't get lost later on. When I direct one station to QNV another station and I hear "G" and "G", then I don't have the five seconds to pencil in the details and I risk getting lost, which is a terrible thing for a NCS to do, or I spend five seconds pencilling in the details while the net agonizes over the enduring silence. I know that five seconds of net silence is excusable, but a dozen such silences add up to a minute, and that means that the net runs longer and everyone has to wait longer to get that next cup of coffee, or to get to breakfast on time, or to make the 9 o'clock net on another frequency, as WX4H does.

The HBN NCS roster is not cast in stone. Anyone who would like to try their hand at NCSing HBN should contact Sis, WD8DIN, the HBN Manager and she will request one of the regular NCS to step aside to allow a trainee to NCS. Some of you, many of you, are already well established NCS for local, section, region and area nets, and are no doubt well suited to the task at hand of NCSing the HBN. One thing to remember

about NCSing the HBN is that it is made up of what some consider to be the cream of the crop of traffic handlers, and it is the duty of the NCS to treat them well and to make them comfortable checking into their HBN, regardless of who is NCS. I enjoy my weekly stint as HBN NCS, but I will willingly step aside on occasion for anyone wanting to try their hand at keeping the hounds lined up at the kennel and not howling like a pack of wild dogs HI HI.

One final note. Several years ago, our family visited Sis to attend the funeral of Gale, NJ4L, who had been the HBN Manager up to his untimely passing. I had always wondered how they could have had such a booming signal from the hills of western North Carolina, and Sis showed me their 40-meter full-wave loop, strung between four sets of TV antenna masts and fed with RG-58 at one corner. I had expected something more like a rhombic pointed right at my QTH, in southwestern Virginia, but what I discovered was something so simple that a four-year old could have put it together. Not that stringing a 40-meter full-wave loop is the work of a preschooler, but it is such a simple design that you have to envy its simplicity and the fact that such an antenna can be located on any city lot greater than 35 feet on a side. I don't know of any city lots small enough to restrict the installation of such an antenna, except, of course, for apartment dwellers. I live on 24 acres, in the Blue Ridge Mountains, where the altitude at my QTH is 1/2 mile above sea level. I do not use a tower, and all of my antennas, a 40-meter inverted vee, an 80-meter inverted vee, a 40-meter full-wave loop and a Cushcraft R-7 vertical, are supported by Mother Nature's "towers", aka "trees".

Several years ago Tom, WA2CUW, sent me a Xerox copy of an article from November 1985 QST, "The Loop Skywire", written by Dave Fischer, W0MHS, of Atlanta, Georgia. I have scanned the original, touched it up to remove any detritus, and added a fourth page describing the method I used to install such an antenna at my QTH. It is now available as a four-page Microsoft Word document (.doc format), online. You don't need to be using Microsoft Word to view this document as Microsoft has a FREE Microsoft Word Document Viewer available for on the Internet. If you don't have access to the Internet, just send a note to WA4DOX, via RADIOGRAM, via snail mail, or by horseback if you desire, requesting a printed copy and I'll be glad to mail you one.

Unlike a dipole, this antenna is omnidirectional like a vertical, but doesn't appear to suffer from the inherent man-made noise that verticals are so prone to suffering from, and it is far easier to implement than a 40-meter vertical, requires no ground-plane nor any

other special treatment other than being suspended from four (or five in my case) poles, trees or other such structures as may be present in your particular situation, and being fed in one corner with your favorite coaxial cable. Unlike a dipole, this antenna probably won't match your transmitter without using a matching network, i.e. antenna tuner, but once matched it will outperform your best dipole hands down!

REMEMBER - 7055 KHZ BELONGS TO CANADIAN SSB!

Hi folks - remember, as good operators we always listen before we start calling on a freq before passing traffic!

Them Canadian SSB guys are reasonable -- don't transmit on or about 7055 kHz; 7052 should be okay when not busy!
- Ozzie

RANDOM RECOLLECTIONS OF AN OLD HAM

Geo goes to "State" and hears about Gil Crossley.

A journalistic history of the life and times in the Amateur radio world of George Hart, W1INJM. by George Hart W1INJM

PART 14 - PENN STATE AND COLLEGE RADIO STATION W8YA, PART ONE

My hiatus from all amateur radio lasted only a couple of weeks. During the first week at Penn State I was rushed by several fraternities and joined one, attended many Freshman Week programs, started getting acclimated to college and fraternity life (not really new to me because I was raised in the academic atmosphere at Lafayette) and started classes in the demanding pre-veterinary curriculum. Sometime during the third week I investigated the college radio station, located behind the college power plant on Burrowes Street on campus, and behind the University Club on College Avenue.

The station consisted of two small wooden buildings surrounded by three wooden towers approximately 50 ft in height. The building in the center of the three towers contained the transmitting equipment for the broadcast facility (WPSC, 500 watts, at that time not in operation) and the 250-watt amateur radio station, W8YA. The other wooden building, about the same size, had served as a studio for the broadcast station and was no longer used but still maintained.

The entire facility was approached from Burrowes Street through a small parking lot alongside the big power plant, across railroad tracks constituting a spur of the Bellefonte Central Railroad for delivery of coal to the plant, down an embankment to a boardwalk that provided entry to both of the small buildings.

I approached the problem of entry with some trepidation. I could see the towers from Burrowes Street, which was on the west side of the main campus, but how to reach them was not immediately apparent, but I saw no "no trespassing" signs, so I traversed the obstacles and went up the boardwalk. It was a warm September day and the door of the middle building was open. I entered the building timidly. Inside, in the small workshop, were two students, absorbed in crystal grinding. They paid no attention to me at first, but when I introduced myself by my call letters they grinned at each other, wiped their hands and greeted me cordially. One was Walter Hawk, W3AJN, a senior EE from Northampton. The other was Jim Faries, W3AOA, a junior EE from a suburb of Philadelphia. Hawk looked very familiar. "Don't I know you?" he asked, looking at me closely. I remembered, then, that he had been at a couple of LVARC meetings I had attended with Ed. The ice, if indeed there had been any, was broken. Hawk gave me a tour of the facilities, while Faries went back to his crystal grinding. Crystal control was all the rage at that time, and the little workshop in the W8YA building served as a laboratory for experimenting with different cuts of quartz crystals to be used in oscillators.

At that stage of the technology, a crystal oscillator was by far the best means of providing a stable signal. I am not a technical person, but my understanding was that the quartz came primarily from Brazil and that it was cut into small squares, the thickness of which determined the frequency on which they would oscillate. But they would not oscillate unless the surfaces of the square were ultra-smooth, so once squares were cut from the block of Brazilian quartz, they had to be polished until they oscillated in a test oscillator. The thickness of the square determined the frequency on which it would oscillate, so once this was determined the crystal would be "ground down" until it oscillated on the desired frequency. This was accomplished by spreading a thin coating of carborundum on a piece of plate glass, wetting it, placing the little square of quartz on it and moving it in figure 8's with one's fingers on the glass. Every so often the crystal would be rinsed, wiped dry and placed in the oscillator to determine its frequency. This is a basic description only, possibly lacking in accuracy or correctness.

There were many variations of the procedure which we will not get into here; but crystal grinding techniques were a major part of the little workshop at W8YA, as I later found out.

During my five or six years of amateur radio exposure up to that time I had seen quite a few amateur

stations, but none constructed like W8YA. "Breadboard" construction was all the rage, and W8YA was no exception, but the breadboard was not on a horizontal flat surface but mounted vertically against a wall. The tubes were mounted on little shelves on the board, other components mounted to show all connections. The board was hinged so it could be swung down and the heavier wiring behind it exposed. The oscillator, a 247 tube, was crystal controlled. This fed into an 865 buffer and then into another buffer, a 203A, and then a final 204A as a final amplifier. That was it, 250 watts input on each band. The 247 oscillator operated in the 80-meter band, exact frequency depending on which crystal was being used. Keying was done by a relay on the filament center tap of the 865 buffer stage. The two antennas strung among the three wooden towers were Windoms, fed by a single wire off center, connected through capacitors directly to the final tank coils.

Walter Hawk said he didn't approve of the antenna arrangements but this was the way the boss, a BE instructor named Crossley, wanted it. Power for the final amplifier tubes was supplied by a motor generator located in an anteroom on the other side of the building from the workshop. This was an a.c. electric motor coupled to a d.c. generator, the current from which went through a bank of filter capacitors to the final tubes. The motor generator was equipped with a brake so that when turned off, it would stop instantly and not "coast," thus creating electrostatic noise in the receiver, which was a National FB-7. Coming in the next installment: Geo gets to key W8YA.

About N8IY

I am N8IY, I am 16 years old and hold an extra class license. I received my tech license at age 14 in 2002. I enjoy traffic handling on CW and phone, QRP, and ragchewing on CW.

My current equipment is a Icom 735, Ten-Tec Century 21, Heathkit HW 8, Kenwood TM-241a as a base, Yaesu 2600 as a mobile, a Yaesu VX-150 HT, and a borrowed Yaesu 726R for VHF, UHF allmode.

HBN QNI OCTOBER

NG1A	FRED	MA	8	10
K1BTD	KEITH	CT	26	0
KC1DI	DAVE	ME	1	0
W1KX	BILL	ME	7	0
N1OTC	JACK	MA	28	67
N1PVP	MARION	MA	2	0
KW1U	MARCIA	MA	8	2
W1WCG	VAN	CT	1	0
K2BCL	GAIL	FL	30	5

WA2CUW	TOM	NJ	1	0
W2EAG	MARK	MA	26	6
K2GWN	JACK	NY	1	0
W2MTA	BILL	NY	29	17
N2ULY	PAUL	NY	15	5
K2VX	DAVID	VA	6	1
WA2YL	JAN	FL	5	0
N3AO	CARTER	PA	1	0
N3COR	DON	WPA	4	0
N3DE	HARRY	MD	2	0
VE3DTR	JOHN	ON	23	0
KK3F	PAT	MD	27	2
K3GHH	JOHN	MD	1	0
AA3GV	ERNIE	MD	1	0
W3JKX	EARLE	EPA	6	0
WA3JXW	DUDLEY	EPA	11	9
K3MIY	RON	WPA	18	0
K3RC	BOB	OH	10	1
WA3UNX	DON	WPA	23	4
N4ABM	OLE	VA	19	28
AA4AT	ART	VA	18	8
WA4DOX	OBIE	VA	9	10
N4DY	DES	FL	15	0
AB4E	A B	NC	5	0
WB4FLT	JIM	VA	3	0
K4FUM	JERE	GA	19	25
WX4H	MORT	FL	30	44
K4IWW	WILL	NC	29	1
KB4T	FRANK	FL	1	0
W4VFJ	CHAS	NC	4	0
W4VLL	VIC	VA	4	0
KA5NNG	MIKE	AR	5	0
W5TFB	JACK	TX	30	1
KB5W	JIM	MS	3	0
KX8B	CHUCK	OH	26	31
WD8DHC	MIKE	WV	6	1
WD8DIN	SIS	NC	30	3
W8IM	BOB	FL	10	0
K8KV	BEN	FL	23	12
K8LJG	JOHN	MI	17	35
KA8NYY	DUD	FL	4	0
AA8PI	DON	MI	4	0
WD8Q	HENRY	OH	14	25
W8RTN	LEE	MI	11	18
KA8WNO	JACK	WV	27	38
KB8ZYY	RAY	MI	1	1
N9KHD	ANDY	WI	1	0
K9PUI	DICK	IN	1	2
WØGRW	GEB	MN	18	0
WØUCE	JACK	NC	25	43

**Treasurer's Report
Ole, N4ABM, Treasurer**

Balance Sept 2/04	\$63.89	
10/7/04	AA4AT	\$20.00
10/10/04	WA4SRD	\$10.00
10/10/04	W3JKX	\$20.00
10/11/04	WA3JWX	\$20.00
10/12/04	AA3GV	\$25.00
10/14/04	W2EAG	\$20.00
10/14/04	W4FRR	\$10.00
10/6/04	AA8PI	\$15.00
10/16/04	WA3UNX	\$20.00
10/16/04	K3MIY	\$10.00
Balance Oct 18/04	\$233.89	
Pd Po 10/05/04 10/18/04	-44.4	
Pd Pr 10/04/04 10/18/04	-56.6	
Balance Oct 19/04	\$132.89	
10/31/04	WA3YLO	\$20.00
11/3/04	N1OTC	\$20.00
11/6/04	NG1A	\$10.00
11/8/04	K8KFJ	\$25.00
11/18/04	N4ABM	\$25.00
12/08/04	WA2CUW	\$20.00
Balance Nov 18/04	\$252.89	

Thanks to everyone for your generous contributions.
 To make a contribution, please make checks payable
 to
 Merritt Olson, 12106 Stirrup Rd., Reston VA
 20191-2104

**HBSN Manager's Report
Michael Fox WD8DHC, Manager**

JULY
 31 SESSIONS, QNI 267, QTC 33, TIME 594 Minutes.

AUGUST
 31 SESSIONS, QNI 261, QTC 35 TIME 66 Minutes

SEPTEMBER
 28 Reported sessions, QNI 232, QTC 39, TIME 504
 Minutes.
 Lost reports for September 25 and 29.

OCTOBER
 31 SESSIONS, QNI 257; QTC 43; TIME 608
 Minutes.

HBN QNI SEPTEMBER

AB1AV	BILL	NH	1	0
K1BTD	KEITH	CT	13	0
KC1DI	DAVE	ME	8	0
W1KX	BILL	ME	5	0
N1OTC	JACK	MA	27	125
KW1U	MARCIA	MA	8	28
K2BCL	GAIL	FL	20	6
W2EAG	MARK	MA	14	12
W2MTA	BILL	NY	23	11
N2ULY	PAUL	NY	20	1
K2VX	DAVID	VA	2	4
WA2YL	JAN	FL	7	1
N3COR	DON	EPA	14	0
N3DE	HARRY	MD	4	0
VE3DTR	JOHN	ON	18	0
KK3F	PAT	MD	17	2
W3JKX	EARLE	EPA	16	0
WA3JXW	DUDLEY	EPA	6	3
K3MIY	RON	WPA	12	0
K3RC	BOB	OH	11	0
WA3UNX	DON	WPA	23	6
N4ABM	OLE	VA	27	10
AA4AT	ART	VA	25	8
WA4DOX	OBIE	VA	5	2
N4DY	DES	FL	9	0
AB4E	A B	NC	9	0
W4FRR	CHAS	VA	1	1
K4FUM	JERE	GA	19	8
WX4H	MORT	FL	23	28
K4IWW	WILL	NC	25	2
W4VFJ	CHAS	NC	5	0
W4VLL	VIC	VA	7	0
KB5GXD	ANGELO	MO	1	0
KA5NNG	MIKE	AR	8	1
W5TFB	JACK	TX	29	0
KB5W	JIM	MS	2	0
KX8B	CHUCK	OH	22	12
WD8DIN	SIS	NC	29	9
W8IM	BOB	FL	5	1
N8IY	SAM	WV	3	1
K8KV	BEN	FL	22	21
K8LJG	JOHN	MI	19	34
AA8PI	DON	MI	2	0
W8RTN	LEE	MI	9	11
KA8WNO	JACK	WV	26	34
N9KHD	ANDY	WI	2	0
K9PUI	DICK	IN	6	2
WØGRW	GEB	MN	14	0

HBN DAILY 7042 KHz 8:30 AM ET ALT 7114 KHz

Use alt frequency on CW contest days

SUNDAY	W2MTA	BILL NY
MONDAY	KA8WNO	JACK WV
TUESDAY	WA3UNX	DON PA
WEDNESDAY	N4ABM	OLE VA
THURSDAY	OPEN	
FRIDAY	WD8DIN	SIS NC
SATURDAY	<OPEN>	

HBSN DAILY 7:30 AM ET 3714 KHz

Manager WD8DHC- Ass't. Manager N3ON

SUNDAY	VE3DTR	JOHN ON
MONDAY	WD8Q	HENRY OH
TUESDAY	KG2HA	SAM NY
WEDNESDAY	KX8B	CHUCK OH
THURSDAY	NR9K	AD PA
FRIDAY	WD8DHC	MIKE WV
SATURDAY	N2ULY	PAUL NY

Happy Birthday!

DECEMBER

06	N4ABM	OLE
07	W4DJ	AL
12	WØGRW	GEB

JANUARY

12	KK3F	PAT
15	W8IM	DEAN
16	N3ON	CHUCK
20	WA2YL	JAN
23	KA5NNG	MIKE

TRAFFIC CALL

C. L. Berry WD8DIN
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Hendersonville, NC 28792-6411
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Happy New Year!