

# K9YA Telegraph

Robert F. Heytow Memorial Radio Club

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## Deluxe Tenna Dipper

*The Tenna Dipper is Dead; Long Live the Deluxe Tenna Dipper!*

**Philip Cala-Lazar, K9PL**

The original and now retired KD1JV Tenna Dipper antenna analyzer used a DIP switch to select frequency band, an LED that dimmed to indicate reflected SWR and provided an aural, Morse readout of the onboard oscillator's frequency at that

point—all in a very small package. The QRP Kits Deluxe Tenna Dipper builds on those strengths and adds simplified operation and digital frequency readout.

Here's some of what the QRP Kits Web site has to say about the handy device.

- *Wide tuning range: -3 MHz to -30 MHz in two ranges*
- *Four-digit digital display with display shift down to 100Hz*
- *Eliminates the need for a transmitter and SWR bridge when:*
- *Trimming length of resonant dipole, and portable vertical antennas*
- *QRM-free adjusting of antenna tuners and antennas*
- *Quickly adjust short, portable vertical antennas, e.g., PAC-12 & Screwdriver antennas, etc.*
- *Weight w/batteries: .66 lbs./10.6 oz./300g*

### The Kit

The kit arrived with its full complement of parts (Hurrah!), an attractive brushed aluminum enclosure and knob. Two hours after heating the Hakko soldering iron the Deluxe Tenna Dipper was complete. Aside from one rather large SMD low dropout regulator, all parts are through-hole mounted and include one

toroid that needs be wound. The manual is clearly written and includes excellent graphics and photographs, so construction was glitch-free.

The aluminum enclosure was lightly sanded with 400 grit sandpaper, degreased at the sink with dishwashing detergent and warm water, thoroughly dried and coated with PROTECTA Clear® applied with a foam brush. Waiting 48 hours, the included (fragile) decals were applied and permitted to completely dry. Finally, a topcoat of PROTECTA Clear® was brushed over the decals to, as the finish's trademark states, protect them.

Kit now complete, I inserted the six required AA cells and switched it on, the SWR LED brightly lit, and responded to the frequency adjust control, but the LED digital display remained dark. I checked the board for errors and resoldered every connection—still no go. I visited the Deluxe Tenna Dipper mail-

ing list and discovered some other kit builders faced the same problem.

Contacting Doug Hendricks he suggested I return part U2, an ATMEGA ATtiny2313 chip, for replacement—apparently a handful of chips escaped the programmer. A week or so later with the pro-

*"Hurrah!"*

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# A Bicycle Mobile Adventure

## Part VI

Scott B. Laughlin, N7NET



### Summary of Part V

Alice and Wiley, once again, are traveling alone, having taken a day off the bike to explore Prescott on foot. During this interlude they decided that when they continue their trek they will leave highway 89 at a junction called Drake in favor of a small back road. This alternate route, however, turned out to be a dirt road. Fortunately, they were able to key up a repeater atop Bill Williams Mountain, providing them with local commu-

nications while on this back road.

They arrived in Williams early enough to tour a portion of Historic Route 66 on foot and consider some of the discards left behind by Dust Bowl escapees.

### Part VI

Alice and Wiley were getting their things together when the desk rings their room phone with a wakeup call. They are anxious to get out and about because the Safeway clerk tipped them off about the fanfare associated with the daily departure of the Grand Canyon Train.

After McBark enjoyed his morning constitutional they leave him in their room while they have breakfast.

From the window at their table they monitor the Safeway activity. Workers are streaming out of the supermarket bearing cartons of foodstuffs and supplies and loading them onto a series of pull trailers that may have originally come from Phoenix Sky Harbor, the Phoenix airport. After they finish, a “tug,” obviously from the same source, tows the procession from the parking lot and vanishes up the street.

While watching this event unfold, Alice struck up a QSO with a local ham who monitors the Bill Williams repeater. She learns that the trailers are heading for the rail station. She signs and they finish their coffee, and

then head for the motel. Five dollars more allows them to occupy the room for an extra two hours while they visit the depot.

The train, the major focus of the morning, is not difficult to locate. They arrive in time to watch the last of the cargo go aboard.

There is an air of enthusiasm associated with this activity. “The excitement is sort of like the opening scenes in the movie *Titanic*, don’t you think?” asks Wiley.

Her response is interrupted by the sound of hoof beats, then the grating of stagecoach wheels on gravel.

“WHOA!” shouts a bearded driver, rearing back on the reins, bringing the four Percherons to a halt. The driver and his guard swing down from their perch and snatch a strongbox from beneath the seat.

“That must be the cash they need to start the day up at the Canyon?” said Wiley.

Together, the two men from the stage push through the crowd to the express car and shove it through the sliding door. With their errand finished, they climb back into the seat. The driver gathers the reins and gives them a

mighty shake.

“GIT UP,” he shouts. Turning, they follow the path on which they came. They were hardly out of sight before two masked men with guns drawn appear from nowhere. Their grimy black hats pulled low over their eyes.

“Stay where you are and nobody will git hurt,” one of them growls while grabbing hold of the strong box and pulls it from the rail car. The crowd falls silent.

Alice and Wiley are not the only ones caught by surprise. The Safeway clerk only mentioned a gunfight, not a holdup. Those who had not yet boarded the train, or have come to see it off, hold their collective breath.

“WHOA!”



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“Forget the box, boys. Reach for the sky,” shouts a voice from the opposite end of the station platform.

Turning, both Wiley and Alice spot the town marshal.

“I won’t say it again,” he warns, and his star and six-gun gleam in the morning sun.

The outlaws’ answer the marshal with gunfire. The air reeks with spent gunpowder. Moving as one, the throng is out of the line of fire. But there is no need. The two bandits heading out with the strongbox lay sprawled on the platform. Half a dozen cowhands emerge on the scene and drag the two bandits behind the depot. As though it were nothing more than an intermission, the celebration is again under way.

People hang out the coach windows waving handkerchiefs, scarves, and caps, while the conductor swings out from the end of the Grand Canyon train and issues his signal to the engineer. The locomotive whistle blasts through the morning air and a mighty huff of steam billows across the tracks. The locomotive jerks and the staccato voice of the couplers rattle front to back as the train eases away from the station.

Ducking into the café for one final cup of coffee, Alice and Wiley spot the stagecoach driver, his guard, the two bandits, and the marshal seated at a corner table having breakfast.

Half the morning was gone. Covering the sixty miles to the canyon before dark was impossible, but they set out anyway. They pedal past the rusting car and message board they’d seen the

“...beneath a  
star-studded sky.”

day before. After passing beneath Interstate 40 they are truly on their way. But a stiff wind combined with the five miles of upgrade uses up their reserve energy. They are ready for coffee and donuts by the time they reach a Star Mart.

The day wears on. Each down grade is greeted by another hill. Road repairs are underway. Even though the workmen are not on duty, windrows of red volcanic ash used in the repaving process stretches on for several miles. Speeding tour buses sweep past, and the wind they create billows clouds of stinging grit. Anxious tourists bent on reaching the canyon as quickly as possible leave little room for a bicycle. And there are no places to stop for refreshments. By evening thirty-five miles remain between them and the canyon.

Fence lines are set back some distance from the roadway and small stands of juniper occupy much of this open space. A larger cluster of trees, much to their pleasure, provides Alice and Wiley the cover they require. While there was space enough for the bike and trailer, there isn’t enough room left to accommodate the tent. After dinner, they use a small blue tarp they’ve brought for such emergencies. Rolling out their sleeping bags, they prepare for a night beneath a star-studded sky. ■

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## 2B RADIO PARTS LLC By Donnie Garrett, WA9TGT

I am again providing owners of older Drake radio equipment a selection of repair parts for 2- and 4-Line equipment.

Parts for models such as the Drake 2-A, 2-B, R-4, R-4A, R-4B, R-4C and TR-4 series are listed on my Web page ([www.2bRadioParts.com](http://www.2bRadioParts.com)). They include: replacement 4-section power supply filter capacitor module I designed in 2005 for servicing 2-A/2-B series receivers, as well as a capacitor re-cap kit for the Drake 2B receiver. Also available for the R-4 series receiver is a replacement 4-section power supply filter capacitor module I also designed in 2005 for servicing R-4, R-4A and R-4B receivers.

Also available are a few more difficult to find items such as dial window adjustment pins, USB/LSB mode indicators, blue dial filter sets, AF gain controls and more. Soon to come will be another limited run of replacement dial windows for both the Drake R-4C/T-4XC twins, the A & B 4-Line twins and the TR-4 transceiver. Additional parts will gradually be added with time.

Making many of these service parts is really a labor of love for the old Drake Line. I hope my efforts to supply some of these parts will in some way make a contribution to the continued enjoyment and longevity of the Drake Line series of amateur radio equipment. ■



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# The Highest Honor for a Ham

*Honoring SKs and Vanity Callsigns - Part I*

*Cliff Cheng, PH.D., AC6C*



Bob Heytow, K9YA (SK) [L.] with Stu Sokolin, W6TA, [R.], founder of the Robert F. Heytow Memorial Radio Club

If you asked experienced hams the question, “What is the highest honor a ham can receive?” most would probably answer the Dayton Hamfest Lifetime Achievement Award or induction into the CQ Hall of Fame. That’s a good answer, but there is at least one other answer. This series of articles discusses a method to honor *any* ham rather than the select few considered for the aforementioned awards.

After a ham dies his or her friends and family can create a memorial amateur radio club or station and apply for the departed ham’s callsign as the club’s callsign. In case you are not aware of it, you are reading this article here because friends of Bob Heytow, K9YA (SK), got together after he passed away to honor him. They formed a memorial amateur radio club and applied for his callsign as the club’s callsign. They did not leave it at that though. They perform extraordinary service for the worldwide ham community by publishing this free e-magazine. Every issue honors Bob and keeps his callsign alive.

Traditionally, many SKs are honored by a club the SK belonged to adopting their callsign; founding a memorial club with the SK’s name and callsign; or a relative or friend applies for the SK’s callsign to use as their own. One of the most famous callsigns in amateur radio, W1AW, is a memorial callsign held by the ARRL honoring its founder (*QST*, Feb. 1937, p. 9). This was apparently the first case of not only an issued callsign being changed, but also a memorial club station. The ARRL previously had the callsign W1MK (*QST*, Feb. 1937, p. 9).

FCC regulation §97.51(3) reads: “A specific unassigned call sign may be assigned to an amateur organization in memorial to a deceased member and former holder thereof.” This regulation was previously numbered §152.08 in 1939, then §12.81(3) and renumbered to its present number in 1963 (*QST*, Dec. 1938, p. 12).

I spent the summer vacation of my Novice year, 1975, at my aunt and uncle’s house on Well Drive in Fairlawn, New Jersey. I was very fortunate they lived across the street from Frank Leonard, W2NPT (SK). Frank had me over every day and elmered me. He helped me get on the air and showed me good operating procedure. Frank was very proud he built his own Heathkit green line station. Each day he took apart a different piece of his station to instruct me what happens after you make a dit or dah with the key. He gave me great personal attention. When he passed in the late 1990s his club mates at the Fairlawn Amateur Radio Club, <http://www.flarc.net/> got Frank’s call for their club call. Frank was one of that club’s co-founders.

Frank’s case is the classical situation that §97.51(3) addresses; a ham dies and his club applies for and is granted his call as a memorial callsign. However, rules do not cover every situation. Here are a few examples of successful memorial club callsign applications consistent with the intent of §97.51(3). I am not a vanity callsign elmer. I am a social scientist with a sideline interest as an amateur radio historian. Please do not e-mail me seeking help with your vanity applications.

As a teenage Novice class ham 36 years ago I started off in a memorial amateur radio station. Our ham club at John

Burroughs Junior High School in Los Angeles called its station the Edward Tapscott Memorial Amateur Radio Station. We had Tap’s old call as our club call, W6TDM. Many hundreds of Novices got started in ham radio operating under Tap’s picture, which hung over our club’s operating position. Our electric shop/ham radio teacher Ted Ryan, WB6JXY (SK), was a good friend of Tap’s. Tap was a benefactor of our club who not only gave us his call, but his rigs too. Tap could not be a member, in the way the FCC would have liked, for Tap was an adult and only students could be members of a school club. Tap, in effect, adopted our school, though the term was not in use at the time. The fact he was not a former club member did not prevent Ted from applying for his call and

“...friends of  
Bob Heytow,  
K9YA (SK)”



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*CONTINUED - HIGHEST HONOR ON PAGE 8*

Rod Newkirk, W9BRD/VA3ZBB

Everyone went there sooner or later. I had been working at W1AW for several months, which gave me the opportunity to hang around New York. After a lunch with W2CLH, Ray, and his wife Eleanor, he suddenly realized that I hadn't yet been to Radio Row so that was our target for a Saturday afternoon.

It would have been quicker by subway but Ray had some business to attend to so he fired up his buggy with a big trunk and we headed for Cortlandt Street. Ray found a parking spot and headed for his first stop. Soon we were in a room ankle-deep in resistors of various values. Ray bought a selection of resistors and stored them in his buggy.

I wandered down through various goodies and found myself looking at a strange floor-to-ceiling contraption, which took up half of a display window. It was a complete National HF station. I had no idea that National made transmitters but there it was in front of my eyes. They must have missed the market: the airlines

were going VHF. It had no BFO, but was otherwise ready to go.

The proprietor loudly announced, "We have a guest from ARRL. Special price on the National station, One Hundred Dollars takes it away."

It was mine if I could take it away but I had no place to store it. Mrs. Evans, my Hartford landlady, would have sent me packing if she saw it come through the door. The meters alone were worth One Hundred Dollars. I wracked my brain but could not close the deal. I was too new at ARRL to use their storage space.

No way. I turned my modest homebrew shack mentally upside down and inside out but to no avail. It wouldn't fit. ■



Radio Row

## Ham History

DICK SYLVAN, W9CBT



REMEMBER THE NATIONAL HRO-60?  
(MFG. 1952 -1964)

## A Winning Formula

Like what you're reading in this month's *K9YA Telegraph*? If so, you're in good company, as amateur radio operators in more than 100 countries agree with you. Know what else? Hams just like you write the *K9YA Telegraph*. Hams participating in the enthralling lifestyle that is the amateur radio experience.

These operators want to read your story. Evidenced by your feedback and our expanding worldwide subscriber base we know we've hit on a winning formula: YOU + *K9YA Telegraph* = A Great Read. But without your side of the equation, it just doesn't add up.

Not sure of your writing skills? No problem, the *Telegraph's* staff will edit your manuscript. The important thing is to share your story. Remember: "A good story is a terrible thing to go untold."

[http://www.k9ya.org/write\\_for\\_us.htm](http://www.k9ya.org/write_for_us.htm)



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# So, You Want to be a Non-Profit?

Paul W. Ross, W3FIS



First off, I am not a lawyer, nor do I play one on television. What follows is a simple narrative of my experience. Your situation will differ, and depend, among other things, in which state you reside.

Of course, why go to the hassle of becoming a non-profit organization? Pretty simple.

- You can solicit donations—people who contribute to and you can treat it as a legitimate tax deduction.
- Some organizations will not contribute or donate material unless you are a tax-exempt non-profit organization.
- You can solicit grants to support your activities.

OK, you have decided to go down this route. What do you do? First, you need to create a constitution and bylaws, which any organization should have—more about this later. You need the usual president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer. You also need a board of directors, i.e., a combination of past officers and those elected from the membership. In an organization of any size or complexity, this avoids any more “committees of the whole” than necessary. We typically have a quarterly director’s meeting, or when needed.

You will need a EIN, or Employer Identification Number, even if you do not actually employ anybody. This is the equivalent of a Social Security number, or Taxpayer Identification Number for an individual. You will need this to open a bank account in the name of the organization. You can get this EIN from the Internal Revenue Service.

Next, open your bank account, if you haven’t already done that. You are going to have to pay a few bills along the way to get this set up. Make sure to have the

name of the account exactly match the name of the organization. Have two people who can sign checks. This usually requires some paper pushing, and a resolution from the club’s officers and board of directors.

Somewhere along the line, you need to set up a good bookkeeping system. Something like “Quick Books™” or the like will suffice. We use Microsoft Money, but only because I use it for my own consulting and writing work, and I happened to have a copy. No “cigar box” accounting here! Oh yes, have an audit of the club accounts done once a year—an internal audit committee will likely be sufficient, unless you are dealing with a lot of money.

You need to get incorporated. In Delaware, I am reasonably convinced you can incorporate a ham sandwich. This incorporation procedure varies both in cost, and complexity from state to state. You might need some help here. One thing is very important. You must include the proper items in your articles of

incorporation about “dissolution.” This means that any assets of the corporation will be appropriately disposed of in the event you dissolve the organization. What this is about is the interest that the IRS has in you not putting assets in the corporation, then dissolving it and giving it to the officers! The IRS can give you the right proper wording for this.

In our case, the club was incorporated in 1984 long before this was an issue. We had to amend our articles of incorporation to account for this situation.

As part of the incorporation process, at least in our state, you need an agent. This is the guy they send the papers to when you are sued (only kidding). In Delaware, this person has to be a Delaware resident, and can easily be changed (for a fee) as time goes on. This should likely be a club officer who is not going to serve for just a short period. The secretary or treasurer is a good bet here, as those positions generally carry over from year to year.

OK, we are incorporated, have a bank account, and somebody in charge of the project. What do we do next? Now for the fun part.

“...get  
incorporated.”



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Next we apply to the IRS for 501(c)(3) tax status. The forms (many pages), and instructions (many more pages) are on-line. Download them and print out a copy or two for a “working set” and reference—kill some trees.

You will then need to read over the form and instructions. Fortunately, a lot of the items will not apply to you. You are not a hospital or a foundation, so things are a trifle simpler. The essential things you need are:

- A clear narrative of statement of purpose, who you are, what you do, and how you go about doing it.
- Financial statements. That accounting system you set up will help you with this. Things are much simpler if you do your 501(c)(3) application shortly after incorporation. If you didn't, such as in our case, you need to explain why you didn't. No big deal, but there is a question about that. It seems to be associated with “back dating” your tax-exempt status for contributors.
- You need to explain in detail just what it is you do. Our club is involved in the obvious hobby activities, speakers at club meetings, social activities, emergency operations, summer and winter field days and running an annual hamfest. You are trying to make the case that you use your funds and tax-exempt status to aid the community. Don't say anything you can't back up with facts. Ditto about financial issues. This is why a good accounting system is particularly important.

We found that having one person do the majority of the application preparation was convenient. This person then met with the executive committee when a draft was complete to go over it item-by-item to make sure everything was correct, and nothing important had been omitted.

Now make copies, write a check (A \$300 fee when we did ours), and send it off to the IRS with the appropriate cover letter. Special wording is needed here, mainly dealing with issues of perjury. Make sure to send it via Federal Express or United Parcel Service with a receipt signature requested, so you can track it.

Now, you wait, and hopefully you will get a nice letter back stating your application has been received. This will also give you an idea of when the action on the application will be completed. If all goes well, you will get your magic letter back from the IRS giving you tax-exempt status. In our case, the disso-

lution wording wasn't up to par, and one box on the form was checked incorrectly. We got those fixed, faxed back the corrected material (make copies—stuff gets lost!) and waited some more.

A few more weeks, and we have our nice letter from the IRS giving us our coveted 501(c)(3) status. Happy day! Make some copies, read the nice brochure about what you can and can't do, and you are “good to go”! When people want to give you stuff, you can write them a nice letter. They have to set the value on goods or services, and in the case of money, you simply quote the amount.

The total time from start to end for us, due to personnel changes at the IRS office we dealt with, and changes we had to make, was about five months. Total preparation time was probably around 40 to 50 hours. Costs, in our case were approximately:

Revision of Articles of Incorporation	\$110
Change of Agent	100
IRS filing fee	300
Photocopying	35
Fax charges	30
FedEx Courier charges	30

Odds and ends of postage, travel, etc. are not accounted for. Of course, your costs will vary, depending on where you live, etc. We did check to see what a local accountant would charge for doing the application, we were quoted \$600 for that, but decided to do it ourselves, as it clearly isn't “rocket science.”

One last item, to retain your tax-exempt status, you will need to file a form 990-N once a year, equivalent to a tax return. No money is involved, and it can be done over the Internet. Failure to file in excess of two years will lose your exemption status. ■

*Author's note: The IRS filing fee has gone up to around \$500. Likewise, incorporation fees and complexity vary widely from state to state. Consult with a tax professional for the latest information, as it changes often.*



“...we have our nice letter...”



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grammed chip in place the digital display lit up and did its thing.



Interior View of Deluxe Tenna Dipper

As stated in its construction manual, the Deluxe Tenna Dipper will find the resonant frequency of a coax-fed dipole. Sweep the frequency control until the SWR LED becomes very dim or extinguishes; the antenna's resonant frequency is then read from the unit's digital display. Also stated in the manual, the Deluxe Tenna Dipper can be used to adjust an antenna or antenna tuner. In this mode the frequency control is set to the user's target frequency and the antenna or tuner adjusted until the SWR LED dims or extinguishes.

Sweeping my station's 10-80 meter fan dipole I found its resonant frequencies and they correlated exactly with what I've found over several years of practice with this skyhook. Not an earth shattering revelation, but nice to see the frequencies digitally represented.

### In the Field

Last summer I built a PAC-12 antenna and used it for a few brief backyard QRP QSOs, but never got around to finding the portable antenna's sweet spots—rather I relied on the PFR-3's built-in tuner to make its finals happy. Now, some backyard field-testing revealed 40-meters was right on: 7.007 MHz with the mast fully extended and 7.039 MHz with the telescoping mast retracted one-half section. On 30- and 20-meters, the fully extended mast numbers: 10.190 MHz and 14.770 MHz, clearly indicated tuning was needed.

The field testing, on an overcast late July day, also revealed that although variations and nulls in the high-intensity red SWR LED were easily seen, the red LED digital display washed out and shading with hand or writing pad was necessary to read the indicated frequency. A homebrew cardboard or plastic visor is the next project on my shack's workbench.

The Deluxe Tenna Dipper performs as advertised and is a quick and easily built project. Its price makes it an appealing purchase compared to its more fully featured and costly competition. If you are looking for a basic, easy to use tool to facilitate your HF antenna installations you need search no further. ■

CONTINUED - HIGHEST HONOR FROM PAGE 4

honoring him, nor prevent the FCC from granting the application.

With our elmer setting the example, when Ted SK'd in 2005, I formed the Ted Ryan Memorial Amateur Radio Club and set up a Website to honor him, [www.TedRyan.bappy.com](http://www.TedRyan.bappy.com), but that is the topic of my next article. I also started a Website for Tap, <http://sites.google.com/site/tapw6tdm/>.

Anyone can set up a club, but if you want a club callsign, the first order of business is to create a *real* club as defined by the FCC regulations which state: *To be issued a CLUB STATION license, a club must be composed of at least four persons, have a name, a document of organization and management, and a primary purpose devoted to amateur service activities; consistent with Section 97.5(b)(2) of the FCC Rules.*

See FCC regulations: [http://wireless.fcc.gov/services/index.htm?job=call\\_signs\\_3&id=amateur&page=2](http://wireless.fcc.gov/services/index.htm?job=call_signs_3&id=amateur&page=2)

Bogus clubs and callsign hoarding are unethical. (See: <http://www.royhooper.com/n6tk.htm>)

For Ted's memorial club, we had more than the required minimum four hams. Ted taught ham-licensing classes all year in his day job as electric shop teacher. Nighttimes, he taught at least another six classes per year for the San Fernando Valley ARC, W6SD. Saturdays, he tutored people at his house if they could not make his other classes, needed more help, or wanted to upgrade. As a prolific amateur radio teacher in Los Angeles from 1965 to 2000, there was no shortage of hams willing to join the memorial club, especially since we did not charge dues.

In a Web search I found clubs formed with few members. The Roode Family Amateur Radio Club is a memorial club composed entirely of the deceased ham's family members (<http://k6vo.org/>). However, as your club grows its membership, please make sure it is a legitimate club. Researching this article I was very disappointed to find, even back in 1937, phony clubs were a problem (*QST*, Dec. 1938, p. 12). Just as there are Official Observers watching our ham bands, there is a group of hams vigilant about abuses to the vanity callsign system. Some alleged abusers reported to the FCC have been subject to enforcement actions. ■

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