



Signals from SARA



WØJH

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An ARRL Affiliate & Special Service Club

February
2023

www.radioham.org

SARA POTA Challenge 2022 Awards

The SARA POTA Challenge 2022 Awards Ceremony is being held on Saturday February 11th as part of our monthly meeting at Boutwells Landing. The awards and certificates have arrived and are secured at undisclosed locations, the final numbers have been tabulated, and the hosts are ready for the awards ceremony. This will be a fun morning as we acknowledge the accomplishments and efforts of those who participated in the Challenge in 2022.



The meet will be live streamed via Zoom. To join the Zoom meeting, click on the following link:

<https://us06web.zoom.us/j/86254199590?pwd=VUFDYnlmNFJBWnhUckMrM21mTnNpZz09>

Please be patient and allow time for the video and audio live feed from Boutwells Landing for the Zoom meeting as it takes a bit of time to set up.

Announcements

The regular monthly meeting returns on February 11, 2023 in person & via Zoom. Start time: 9:20 AM, Boutwells Landing.

Meeting: Current Members will receive a meeting invitation via email from Joe, KCØIO.

SARA's virtual monthly meetings are open to all.

SARA On the Air

Phone Round-Robin Ragchews/Nets
Times are Local - Central

>160m Ragchew
Nightly, 20:00; ~1.966 MHz
Alternates: ~3.818 - 3.830 MHz, 21.316 MHz, ~50.166 MHz (USB)
Monday Morning 75m Ragchew
08:15; ~3.856 MHz
> 2m Tuesday (TMT)
19:00; SARA 2m Repeater*
> Sunday Fusion Digital Voice Hangout
19:00; SARA Repeater* 147.060+ MHz
DCS/DTCS 026 Normal or connect via WIRES-X to WØJH-Room 63969

*SARA 2m Repeater:
147.060 MHz; Positive Offset;
DCS/DTCS 026 Normal or connect via WIRES-X to WØJH-Room 63969.

Can't Find Us On the Air?
... Monitor SARA Repeater!

Upcoming SARA Meetings
Second Saturday of the month

Bandwidth from the President

Greetings from my shack, de Joe KCØOIO.

This month, I thought I'd follow the SARA POTA Challenge theme with the Awards Ceremony taking place at the Feb 11 meeting. Let me share my experiences as an activator. I have been keeping a simple log of the dates and locations of my 35 activations in 2022 and the number of QSOs. That journal is making it easier for me to recall each activation going back to that first activation with Brian KØPU. A while back, I shared with Bob WØGAF that I someday wanted to get and activate from the State Parks in Minnesota. Now I am realizing that objective with POTA. I'm even contemplating doing some camping to do some late night / early morning activations a couple of times this summer.



That first activation came on Saturday June 11, during the first SARA POTA Activity Day. Brian KØPU and I teamed up that morning, one of four teams to head out to the parks that day. We headed to St. Paul Park to activate the Mississippi River National Recreation Area K-3381 out on the river from a small island at Lion Levee Park. After throwing up Brian's wire antenna, we proceeded to make 25 QSOs, the first POTA activation for both of us. We then headed north to Flicek Park in Maplewood to operate trailside from K-9385 Gateway Overlook State Trail. We logged 12 QSOs from this location, then moved again to Dellwood and the intersection of The Gateway Trail and K-9386 Brown's Creek State Trail. Bob KFØHZG and Dave WØOXB were already there and graciously shared their antenna so Brian and I could do the 2-fer from that location.

The POTA activator bug bit me that Saturday and I couldn't wait to get out again. Friday June 17, I attempted a lunchtime activation of the Luce Line State Trail K-9387 from a trail access lot in Plymouth. I only made 3 QSOs that day, the set-up took too long, particularly the end-fed half wave antenna. My next activation was on Thursday June 30 from the trailside of Brown's Creek State Trail in Stillwater, during a SARA Summer in the Park evening. I logged 24 HF contacts, then the UTC day changed and I logged 13 2-meter simplex contacts amongst the members at the park that evening for a Late Night Activation.

July 2nd found me at Ft. Snelling State Park in a light rain for a 2-fer activation of K-2482/K-3381. 15 QSOs logged and it was my first use of a 20-meter Hamstick. July 8 I returned to K-9387 in Plymouth for another lunchtime go at activating this park. I logged the 10 QSOs needed in time to return to work on schedule for the afternoon. July 14, I activated the St Croix National Wild & Scenic River from the St. Croix Boomsite, logging 32 QSOs in 40 minutes. Another lunchtime trip to K-9387 on July 29 added 12 QSOs to the log. August was sparse as I was forced to the sidelines with a bout of Covid. I did get to my favorite spot on K-9387 again on August 26, logging the required 10 QSOs for the activation.

A very busy month of activations in September with a full Labor Day weekend. Sept 1st, we did another SARA Summer in the Parks POTA night from the St Croix Boomsite for K-0673. I logged 30 QSOs in 55 minutes, including DX stations from Ireland, Italy, Ontario, and Spain.

Friday afternoon Sept 2, I stopped at Ft. Snelling State Park for another 2-fer activation of K-2482/K-3381 with 28 QSOs in about an hour. On Saturday Sept 3, I decided to attempt a RaDAR-RHINO (3 parks). Starting at Afton State Park K-2466 at 16:30 UTC, I logged 14 QSOs. Then it was off to the next park, Kinnickinnic State Park K-1457 across the St Croix River, north of River Falls, WI. 16 QSOs in 28 minutes and it's off to Willow River State Park K-1481 in Hudson. I logged 11 QSOs there, wrapping up the 3-park RaDAR-Rhino run.

Sunday Sept 4 found us up at the brother-in-law's lake place. My XYL allowed me to make a short run around the north side of the lake to activate the Ice Age Trail K-4238 (I later discovered I was also within K-4308 McKenzie Creek State Wildlife Area for a 2-fer). I struggled to get 11 QSOs as I was in a cell phone dead spot and couldn't spot myself.



My operating position at K-4238 and K-4308 near McKenzie Lake in Wisconsin

I went back to K-1457 Kinnickinnic State Park on Saturday Sept 17. I logged 40 QSOs that day. Sept 24th I was out in the field again, literally – activating K-0604 St Croix Wildlife Management Area from one its multitude of lands, this one being the Prairie Flats North north of Somerset, WI. Put 11 QSOs in the log for a valid activation. From there, it was up to WI Interstate Park K-0673 in St Croix Fall and I set up alongside the St Croix National Wild & Scenic River K-0673 to collect 10 QSOs. Moved again across the river and downstream to William O'Brien State Park K-2530 and added 10 more QSOs to the day's total.

The XYL and I headed downriver on the Mississippi River to spend a few days exploring the scenery down in the driftless region around LaCrosse, WI. I packed the radio gear in the car with the hope of getting to activate a few parks on the trip. I was fortunate that the XYL allowed me to activate a couple of parks in the LaCrosse area on Sept 28th and another pair as we headed back upriver on the 29th. Sept 28th, after heading downriver and crossing into Lancaster, IA (cool little rivertown with a fantastic river overlook) and heading back upstream to lunch at

Great River Bluffs State Park K-2490 of I-90 in Minnesota. I logged 40 QSOs in 45 minutes! The XYL was sitting in the car reading and listening to my efforts and was impressed when I got stations from Italy and Spain during the activation.

We then hiked a little ways to the river bluff overlook at the park before heading back east and going to the Upper Mississippi River National Wildlife Area – LaCrosse Unit headquarters to activate K-4236. I was just getting set up when a US Fish & Wildlife Service van pulled up. I'm thinking oh-oh, time to explain, BUT, the guy was a fellow ham who saw me setting up, knew exactly what I was doing, and came over to say hello. We had a great eyeball QSO for about 15 minutes. I then went on to log 12 QSOs in 28 minutes. On Thursday, we headed back upriver, stopping at the Trempealeau National Wildlife Refuge K-0605, setting up alongside the Great River State Trail K-8672 for a 2-fer activation, logging 21 QSOs in 35 minutes. I'm on vacation with the XYL, best to keep it short and keep the peace.

On Saturday Oct 1, I headed to the Minnesota's Interstate State Park K-2493 in Taylors Falls and got the activation with 11 QSOs before the raindrops started. I then headed up Hwy 95 to Wild River State Park K-2529 in Almelund for activation with 15 QSOs. Saturday Oct 15, I spent the morning in St Croix Falls helping KDØJTG make some repairs to his trailer. After we got done, I set out for the Osceola Bedrock Glades State Natural Area K-8216, but the hunters were in the woods I played it safe and moved on the south side of Balsam Branch State Wildlife Area east of WI Highway 65. I put 15 QSOs in the log for this activation in the woods. Then it was off to the southeast of New Richmond to Casey Lake State Wildlife Area out on the plain. I logged another 16 QSOs during this activation. Oct 22 was a beautiful fall day to do POTA from the Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Refuge K-0364 and Minnesota Valley State Trail near Shakopee. I spotted myself and logged 56 QSOs in an hour. The confidence is building on my pile-up skills.

November opened up with the Remembering the Edmund Fitzgerald weekend at Split Rock Lighthouse State Park. 3 days of operating a 2-fer from the State Park K-2524 and the Gitchi Gummi State Trail K-8095. Saturday morning before breakfast, I went up the Palisade Head, just up Hwy 61 from Silver Bay, to activate the Tettegouche State Park K-2526. I logged a total of 28 QSOs on 40, 20, and 2 meters from the blufftop parking lot. On Sunday the 6th, I headed out early to activate Gooseberry State Park K-2488 and activated logging 56 QSOs on 20 meters before joining the rest of the crew back at Split Rock. On the trip home Sunday afternoon, I stopped at the General CC Andrews Rest Stop on I-35, which sits inside the General CC Andrews State Forest K-4798. Brian KB9TBB and Scott W2SAD had just finished their activation as I arrived. I proceeded to complete my activation with 37 QSOs. By the time I wrapped up, I was completely callsign-silly after a full weekend of picking the calls out of the pile-ups.



Looking out the windshield of my new mobile shack across to the Wisconsin side of the Mississippi at K-2484.

I didn't activate again until Thanksgiving weekend. On Friday Nov 25, I headed back down the Mississippi to activate Frontenac State Park K-2484 with 17 QSOs (I had to beg forgiveness from Frontenac POTA master WØOXB after that one) and then went over to Hay Creek to activate a 2-fer location at a trailhead of the Goodhue-Pioneer State Trail located within a unit of the Richard J. Dorer Memorial Hardwood Forest (another entity with a multitude of acreages across southern MN). I added 52 QSOs in about an hour of work. On Saturday, Nov 26 I went down to a trailhead along the MN Valley State Trail K-9384 and the MN Valley State Recreation Area K-7145. After a short, slightly muddy drive off of Hwy 41 just across the MN River from Chaska, I was able to activate the parks with a total of 80 QSOs.

I wrapped up my activation efforts for 2022 on Saturday Dec 10. After the SARA meeting, I headed out Hwy 10 towards Big Lake to activate from the Sand Dunes State Forest K-4825 with 16 QSOs and then Sherburne National Wildlife Refuge K-0370 with 14 QSOs.

I started out activating with an IC-706MKIIG and a homebrew end-fed halfwave antenna with a 49:1 balun (KM1NDY design). I then started using Hamsticks for 20m and 40m in the interest of speedy setup. I acquired an IC-7200 in July and started using that as my POTA rig. I have a 40 amp/hour LiFePo battery for power, an LDG IT-100 auto tuner, and a small laptop for logging. In good weather, I would open the liftgate and set up the radio in the back of the vehicle. Since it got colder, I am still trying to figure out the optimal arrangement for operating inside the vehicle. I'm planning to do more with IC-705 and the end fed antennas for the challenge, even though it's a 10 watt max rig, being the "DX" helps with the QSOs.

Many of my activations have focused on “hunting” park-to-park to get the QSOs for a valid activation (10 contacts) and moving on to another location. Lately, I’ve been moving toward larger scale activations as I improved my skills at managing pile-ups and the larger number of contacts. It all starts with a self-spot to the POTA.app spotting page, calling CQ for a couple of minutes and then away we go. I recently did an activation with 114 contacts in 90 minutes. Had to stop because, well, you can figure that out – nature got involved.

It’s been a lot of fun getting out and discovering the great parks in Minnesota and Wisconsin. We have some truly amazing landscapes, and scenery in our parks, forests, recreation areas, wildlife refuges and management areas right here in our own backyards. Quite literally in some cases. Take the Mississippi River National Recreation Area. Take a look at the park maps on the National Park Service website and you will be surprised at the boundaries of the Recreation area along the it’s section of the river, some 70+ river miles through the Metro.

I frequently find myself studying the POTA entity maps and planning future POTA excursions in my head. I’ve already got a couple of activations in 2023. One thing I am not that good at is taking pictures of my activations. I have very few of them, in fact just the two I’ve shared above. I should’ve had the XYL take some when we were on vacation back in September.

The bands are getting better, and hunters are looking for the contacts. The great outdoors is calling, I better get out there!

73 es CUL de KCØOIO



Ice Station WØJH

Special Event on Frozen Lake Elmo (Feb. 18-20)



The 2020 operating crew

Dave (WØOXB) and other volunteers are coordinating this year's event logistics (shelter, radio, logging computers, antennas and scheduling operators). As in past years, it will take place at the QTH of our gracious hosts Dave (KØAIF) and Anne (KEØVOB); on the NE side of the lake and across Lake Elmo Ave. N.

We'll be setting up and operating from a portable ice fishing, tent-type shelter and also from our self-contained, enclosed trailer. The heated shelter station will be located on the east side of the lake; the heated trailer station, on dry (snowy?) land, across the road, near the big barn and windmill. There is ample, free parking for ~20 vehicles. The shelter and all gear must be taken down and stowed each evening. Very important after-hours critiquing/networking sessions will be held routinely. (There's no word yet on brandy and/or mincemeat pie!)



Newly licensed hams, especially those with little or no HF operating experience, are encouraged to participate. You can learn the “ropes” by watching and logging - then, when you’re ready, you can grab the microphone. There will be plenty of Elmers on hand to gladly assist ... plus, they’ll be free to answer any questions.

Interested in Learning/Operating Digital HF?

From the SARA cozy trailer, we can operate both digital and SSB modes. An operator and logger, using the Icom IC-7300 transceiver connected to a laptop, will be available for demonstration and hands-on instruction for visitors/onlookers.

Dates / Times / Schedule:



February 18, 19, 20 (President’s Day weekend)

Saturday, 2/18: 10:00 am Setup, Operating until ~5:00 pm

Sunday, 2/19: 10:00 am – ~5:00 pm

Monday, 2/20: 10:00 am – ~5:00 pm

Frequencies: 3.860, 7.260, 14.260, 21.360, 28.360 MHz

:: Tune +/- 20 kHz if QRM

:: SSB and digital operation will used

Our event is posted on the ARRL web site (Special Events) and will be published in the Feb. issue of QST.

Sounds like fun ... don’t wait!!

Contact Dave (w0oxb@arrl.net) to reserve your spot.

Unfortunately, our station on the lake will not be handicap-accessible (the terrain onto the lake is very steep and slippery). Visitors are welcome but for liability insurance reasons, all scheduled Ops must be SARA members.

Blast from the Past: Mystery author's article from 2006

I'm attaching an article we ran in 2006 ... on the "History of Calling CQ". It's kinda interesting and our newer hams should appreciate it. - DE WØQXB

EVOLUTION of C Q more than you ever wanted to know about it www.ChauncyTwikle.com & Clive Denbeigh.nerds

Before the invention of radio, English railway telegraph operators used the procedural signal **CQ** as a general call to attract the attention of all stations along the line. They used **CQ** to precede notices of general importance, disasters, and daily time signals at 10 AM.

The Marconi Company lured many operators from the telegraph services, and the routines and procedures of telegraph eventually went on to radio. The original meaning of **CQ** was "Stop sending and listen."

Early radio operators needed a more distinctive signal for *distress* calls, so **D** was added to **CQ** to convey *danger* or *distress*. In the popular periodicals of the time, writers said that this signal really meant 'Come Quick Danger'. but **CQD** really didn't mean that, just like the distress signal **SOS**. Both signals were endorsed however, because they were very easily recognized and remembered. In December 1898, the English Lightship Service established wireless communications between East Goodwin Sands Lightship and South Foreland Lighthouse in Dover, twelve miles away. The first radio distress message in history was sent that same month when the lightship reported a steamer aground on Goodwin Shoals. The lightship used the radio to call for help on March 3, 1899 when the lightship was rammed by a freighter.

The Marconi Co. and Lloyds signed a fourteen year contract in 1901 which agreed that ship-to-shore wireless service would be provided by Marconi. Operators and equipment both ashore and aboard ship were to be furnished by the Marconi Co. The contract required that Marconi stations would only communicate with other Marconi stations and operators. This agreement gave the Marconi Co. a virtual monopoly in ship-to-shore communications.

In June 1903, the *Deutschland*, a Hamburg-America Line steamer, got stuck in the mud in lower New York Bay and was unable to proceed for twenty four hours. The ship attempted to call for assistance using its German manufactured equipment. It was unable to make contact with the Marconi Co. ashore. This incident convinced the Hamburg-America Line to equip their ships with Marconi wireless stations.

Later in 1903, Prince Henry of Prussia visited the United States. The Kronprinz traveled on a German ship equipped with a Marconi Co. station. The Prince was able to schedule by radio, the itinerary of his visit before arriving in New York. On his return trip he traveled on a different ship carrying German radio equipment and operators. The Marconi station on the island of Wright refused to accept messages addressed to Henry's brother, Kaiser Wilhelm II. Upon his arrival in Berlin, Prince Henry angrily discussed his communication problems with the German government, who then invited the principal maritime powers of the world to the first international conference regarding radio. They met in Berlin in August 1903.

The first item on the agenda of the 'Preliminary Conference on Wireless Telegraph' proposed that ". . . coastal stations are bound to receive and transmit telegrams from, or destined to, ships at sea without distinction of the system of wireless telegraph employed."

The British did not approve of the proposal because of the existing contract between the Marconi Co. and Lloyds. The Italians voted against the suggestion because of close national ties with Marconi.

Other participants at the conference approved the agenda article which questioned the single wireless system.

The Italian delegate suggested uniform radio procedures to facilitate international communications. He recommended that the Conference adopt "SSS DDD" as a distress signal.

The British favored "CQD". The Germans wanted "SOE". So, the Conference adjourned without agreeing on any standard international radio distress signal.

The first "CQD" from an American ship was sent by Ludwig Arnson aboard the Red Star liner *Kroonland* bound from Antwerp to New York. On December 7, 1903 in heavy seas, the North Sea broke her tiller. The ship was fortunately able to steer using the engines, and turned back to Ireland. The radio operator established communications with the Marconi station on Cape Clear one hundred thirty miles away.

Convenience to passengers elicited more favorable comments than the more serious distress signal, and the ship's business. The *London Times* reported, "Saloon passengers speak in highest terms of praise of the utility of the Marconi wireless with which the passengers were able to communicate with friends in Europe, Scotland, and the Continent, and even America, and get replies before the Irish coast was ever sighted."

The Marconi Co. officially adopted "CQD" as a radio distress signal in January 1904. The Second Berlin Conference on Wireless Telegraph met in 1906 and agreed that "SOS" should be the international distress signal, but "CQD" was heard for several more years. When the *Republic* was rammed by the *Florida* in 1909, Jack Binns sent "CQD" to get help. When the unsinkable *Titanic* went down in April 1912, radio operators John Phillips and Harold Bride sent both "CQD" and "SOS".

Now you're asking what all this has to do with modern day CQ. Calling CQ is like going fishing. That's right, fishing! When you call CQ, you're casting your signal into the ether, as it was once called, with no idea who you might necessarily catch. So, if there isn't any DX on at the time, then you know you won't at least be contacting a DX station. But therein lies the challenge of calling CQ.

The ARRL operating manual says to increase your advantage in getting replies, by making short CQ's so someone won't lose interest before you finish calling. But for someone scouring the band looking for a CQ, five to ten seconds just isn't long enough. You could tune right by someone forever, without ever hearing them calling CQ that short. So make your CQ's long enough for someone to happen to tune onto you, and remember SSB requires tuning within ten Hz., no more than twenty Hz off frequency to be heard. Then again, you don't want to call CQ endlessly, that too will drive off potential customers. Shorter calls and frequent standbys should be your best bet. Also, if the band is sparsely populated, moving closer to an occupied part of the band may attract more attention, than calling CQ way out in the open by yourself. And you don't necessarily have to change frequency either, just because you don't get a reply right off. That's like casting on one side of the boat for ten seconds, not getting a bite, and going to the other side of the boat right away.

One more thing — PHONETICS. Even DX stations are familiar with the standard phonetics used by the military for decades, and now by hams as well. What can really make it much harder is when you use cutesy phonetics, or every time you phoneticize your call to use a completely different set of phonetics. If someone got a little piece of you the first time around, he's listening for the rest of it the second time around to make sure he got it right. It has to be more confusing by scrambling phonetics every time. I don't know if it really helps either by using the names of familiar countries, especially those with many syllables.

To summarize, call CQ long enough for someone slowly tuning the band to tune on to you, use standard phonetics, speak clearly, slowly and distinctly enough, especially when trying for DX. Any advantage you give them, is your advantage too. It's just common sense, remember, you *want* a contact, you're not trying to avoid one! Also, ending each transmission, or each sentence by saying QSL, is just a bad habit that is out of control right now.

In modern radio vernacular "CQ" retains its original meaning, "a general call to all stations." Until ships in the maritime service abandoned 'CW', they sent "CQ" before transmitting weather reports, traffic lists, or press. In the amateur service "CQ" is still the invitation for other amateurs to answer. Radio communication is a comparatively recent development, but "CQ" is older than radio.

73, Semper Fi

Remote Base Station Update - February 2023

Patrick Tice, wa0tda@arrl.net



Stations WØZSW, WAØTDA, and WØEQO are up and running.

Oops... What happens when you forget your password to the Remotehams system?

Most of us are used to going to websites that require logins and finding the “forgot password” link, which will

initiate a process of sending an email with a recovery link to the email address on file when we registered at Remotehams.com. This is all well and good, but if it’s been a while and you no longer use that old email address, what then?

Well, it turns out that you are stuck! There is no way to get your login information back, so you need to contact the Remotehams admins and have them delete your account. Once that is done, you must re-register as a “new” user, using the same username (your callsign) as before in order to retain your transmit privileges granted by the individual remote station owners.

In those instances where you change your callsign (vanity call, license upgrade, etc.), you will need to re-register as a new user and seek transmit privileges on all the stations you want to use.

Okay, it’s winter. Here are some key reasons why ham radio is a good winter activity:

Before you say, “But I don’t have an antenna set up, and it’s a bazillion degrees below zero windchill out there”, let’s remember that three HF remote base stations are available to you for the asking. They all have antenna systems that allow you to take advantage of longer wavelength bands like 80/75 m, bands that are extremely good for wintertime HF propagation.

You also have access to the SARA repeater, WØJH, and it’s always listening.

Yes, I know that some folks celebrate the depths of winter with outdoor activities, and ham radio can be a part of that via special events like the upcoming Ice Station on frozen Lake Elmo, the recently concluded Winter Field Day, POTA activations, and communications support for organized outdoor activities.

But what about those who prefer to keep winter on the other side of window glass?

1. Ham radio is a hobby that can be enjoyed indoors, making it a great option for winter months when outdoor activities are limited.
2. It provides a way to connect with others and share experiences, especially during a time when in-person socializing may be limited.
3. Ham radio can provide a sense of community, as there are numerous clubs and groups that organize events and activities for amateur radio enthusiasts.
4. The technology and equipment used in ham radio provides a unique challenge and learning opportunity, as hobbyists can experiment with different frequencies, antennas, and modes of communication.
5. Ham radio can also be useful during emergency situations, as it provides an alternative means of communication when other forms of communication may be down or unavailable.
6. Ham radio is a lifelong hobby that can be enjoyed by people of all ages and backgrounds, making it a great activity to pick up and continue practicing for many years to come.

In conclusion, ham radio offers a unique blend of indoor activity, community building, learning opportunity, and emergency preparedness, making it a good winter activity for those who enjoy technology, communication, and community building.

Contact Pat at wa0tda@arrl.net for transmit access or for help. Information and videos, along with a quick start guide are available here:

<http://tice.us/wa0tda/>

SARA 2023 Member Roster as of 09 January 2023

Submitted by Shel, NØDRX

Call	First	Last Name	Exp
AAØU	Rudy	Rodriguez	2023
AAØU	Zack	Zaccagnini	2023
ABØR	Dave	Erickson	2023
AC9F	Chuck	Fritz	2023
ADØSN	Rich	Smith	2023
AEØSL	Stan	Leeson	2024
AGØH	Keith	Miller	2023
AK4WQ	Soren	Straarup	2023
KAØHYR	John	Regan	2023
KAØOBI	Steve	Bonine	2023
KB9MMT	Jeff	Wait	2023
KB9TBB	Brian	Schousek	2023
KB9WTB	Ron	Jansen	2033
KB9ZPK	Brian	Hamilton	2023
KBØJER	Jerry	Berreth	2023
KBØPCF	Duke	Fuehrer	2023
KBØUXV	Nate	Timm	2023
KBØWAQ	Lil	Goodman	2023
KC9GEJ	Dan	Wayner	2023
KCØDWZ	Don	Zvareck	2023
KCØOIO	Joe	Heitzinger	2023
KD3VIN	Devin	Lydon	2023
KD9AZE	George	Thompson	2024
KD9OIV	Dan	Jones	2023
KD9UXU	Jane	Rude	2023
KDØEAP	Greg	Schroeder	2023
KDØHRM	Scott	Parker	2024
KDØHRN	Candee	Parker	2024
KDØJTG	Jacob	Heitzinger	2023
KDØKAT	Kat	Johnson	2023
KDØLPY	Ray	Hoyt	2023
KDØPKY	Mary	Hill	2023
KDØTOV	Mark	Zappa	2023
KDØVKB	Randy	Olson	2023
KDØWGH	John	Kuzma	2024
KEØGOM	Doug	Plunkett	2023
KEØIYF	Dan	Stubbs	2023
KEØIYN	Collin	O'Connor	2024
KEØMUW	Joe	Thompson	2023
KEØN	Eliot	Ricciardelli	2023
KEØNFB	Mark	Votava	2023
KEØOGI	Pete	Petersen	2023
KEØQAQ	Pam	Jungwirth	2023
KEØQQM	Chris	Lindberg	2023
KEØQQN	Mark	Lindberg	2023
KEØROH	Julie	Leikam	2023
KEØROK	Owen	Skroch	2023

Call	First	Last Name	Exp
KEØVOC	Scott	Barkley	2023
KFØDMG	Steve	Speltz	2023
KFØDQU	Joe	Tebbe	2023
KFØEKD	Ray	Speltz	2023
KFØHZG	Bob	Stirling	2023
KFØIEX	Jim	Garbe	2024
KFØJEL	Tim	Grotheer	2023
KFØJER	Sabrina	Fish	2023
KFØJFJ	Claude	Cybulski	2023
KFØKPK	Steven	Sweeney	2024
KFØKXT	Chris	Wells	2023
KIØB	Jim	Stemwedel	2023
KØAIF	Dave	Leikam	2023
KØCFL	Carl	Lindholm	2023
KØFHB	Lon	Roach	2023
KØGCP	George	Power	2023
KØGW	Greg	Widin	2023
KØHAS	Henry	Schwartz	2023
KØPU	Brian	Edgell	2023
KØSON	Bruce	Jungwirth	2023
KØVOB	Anne	Leikam	2023
KSØJ	Skip	Jackson	2023
KT9C	Tenney	Crichton	2023
N5LB	Lionel	Booth	2023
N9EZC	Dick	Miller	2026
N9JNQ	Dave	Iverson	2023
N9MA	Mike	Rude	2023
NØBM	Brian	McInerney	2023
NØCIC	Bill	Jones	2023
NØCQ	Ken	Newton	2023
NØDRX	Shel	Mann	2023
NØDXH	Mary	Mann	2023
NØDZQ	John	Rohow	2023
NØEBQ	John	Olcott	2025
NØMR	Jerry	Groeneveld	2023
NØNKL	John	White	2023
NØODK	Mike	Paskeuric	2024
NØTXW	Dave	Mangin	2023
NØUC	Dick	Roberts	2023
NØUHR	Tom	Voigt	2023
VE3MXJ	Brad	Harris	2023
VE3XT	Paul	Unger	2023
W2SAD	Scott	Dornseif	2024
W2YNT	Vince	Laraia	2023
W3QLC	Joe	Hibberd	2023
W9LHG	John	Lyon	2024
WA1BFS	Ken	Wooley	2023
WAØKKE	Mike	Knox	2023
WAØTDA	Pat	Tice	2023
WB9OKQ	Lyle	Miller	2023

Call	First	Last Name	Exp
WBØDGK	Bob	Wilmers	2023
WBØMOA	Gary	Propp	2023
WBØYSX	Tim	Fida	2023
WN4GMT	Jim	McCarthy	2023
WQØN	Russ	Morris	2023
WØDIK	Dick	Auld	2024
WØELC	Jimbo	Feesl	2025
WØGAF	Bob	Jensen	2023
WØGIB	Craig	Martin	2023
WØNKA	Shane	Manzara	2023
WØOXB	Dave	Glas	2023

Upcoming events

- **February Monthly Meeting Saturday, February 11 - Boutwells Landing 9:00 AM (Don't arrive early) 13575 58th Street North, Oak Park Heights**
Zoom Stream begins at 9:15 AM. Early birds: 7:30 AM Breakfast/Coffee
Pre-meeting: Perkins Restaurant (2050 Frontage Rd, Stillwater)
 - **Boutwells Landing policy – WEAR Mask in Lobby!**
- **February 18 - 20: Ice Station WØJH Special Event** on frozen Lake Elmo
- **Thursdays, ~6:00 – 8:00 PM EyeBall QSO Parties** Stillwater Public Library
- **March Monthly Meeting** Saturday, March 11 at 9:00 AM (Don't arrive early)

SARA Connections:

We offer multiple ways to stay connected with SARA. They include: groups.io, YouTube, Facebook, Instagram, and Twitter.

SARA groups.io: <https://groups.io/g/StillwaterMNAamateurRadioAssoc>

SARA YouTube Playlists: Technical Topic Thursday SARA Monthly Meetings

SARA on Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/groups/527705810939785>

SARA on Instagram: sararadioham

SARA on Twitter: @saraW0JH

SARA 2023 Officers

The offices of President, Vice President, Secretary, and Treasurer are elected annually. The Director positions are 2-year terms, each elected in alternating years. One Director is elected for the 2023-2024 term.

- President: Joe Heitzinger, KCØOIO
- Vice President: Bob Jensen, WØGAF
- Secretary: Dave Iverson, N9JNQ
- Treasurer: Rich Smith, ADØSN
- Director '23-'24 Brian Edgell, KØPU
- Director '22-'23 Brad Harris VE3MXJ will continue for the 2nd year of his term.

Trustee: Shel Mann, NØDRX (Note: The SARA Trustee officer is an appointed position; chosen by the elected officers)

Now is the time to consider helping shape the future of the Association by serving as an official of SARA.

A Note from the Editors

This edition of the 2023 Signals from SARA news is produced on Google Docs using 100% recyclable electrons.

We welcome your article submissions. Don't worry about getting the spelling & grammar perfect - submit it anyway and we'll work it out. Please keep text and pictures separate, as this helps us with layout.

We can take most any format, but plain text is easiest to manage. Word docs are also fine, but we'd prefer to avoid formats like MS Publisher and PDF as submissions. Email wa0tda@arrl.net