

Alliance Amateur Radio Club

Affiliated with the "American Radio Relay League"



ZERO BEAT

MAY 1992

FCC BUSTS DOZENS OF "FREEBANDERS"

On March 12 and 13, engineers from all FCC field operations bureau offices across the nation fanned out and knocked on the doors of illegal "freeband" operators. The mass enforcement campaign targeted the illegal operations which exist between CB Channel 40 (27.4 MHz) and the bottom of the 10-meter ham band beginning at 28 MHz. This spectrum is allocated to the Fixed Location and Mobile Radio Services and is not available to the personal radio services.

Some sixty-six "freebanders" were identified and are in the process of being issued citations. Each could be issued fines which could run into thousands of dollars. The details are still sketchy at this point since the FCC has yet to officially acknowledge the project. We did, however, speak this past week to several Commission officials who were involved in the monitoring, apprehension, penalty phase and analyzing of the data collected.

John Hudak manages the FCC's long-range DF network in his position as Chief of the Signal Analysis Branch in Washington, DC. He

said there is "...a very organized group of unlicensed stations operating around the upper portion of 27 megs. We run periodic surveys to see if the level is dropping off or staying at a high level. Our monitoring network intercepted the transmissions ... did a lot of DFing on them ... and examined some of the content of the communication. From this we know certain groups that are very well organized ... are very consistent in coming on day after day. Many of the individuals were very active. We identified a lot of the nets and their frequencies. On a couple of days we asked all of our field offices to work on the project and go in and do some close-in monitoring of these stations. They made positive identification on 66 ... most of the major, organized groups and active stations were identified."

The crackdown was a routine Field Operations Bureau enforcement activity. The FOB regularly targets various areas of concern for intensive study and stepped-up enforcement. Previous investigations have looked into radio tower lighting and amateur radio power levels.

The upcoming Alliance Amateur Radio Club meetings will be held on Thursday, 7 May 1992. Meetings are held monthly at the Alliance Community Hospital (Except This Month) at 7:30 PM in the cafeteria on the first floor. Visitors are always welcome.

NOTE: The May meeting will be held at the Alliance YMCA!

We were told that there were some licensed ham operators involved including an Extra Class amateur who regularly participates in the volunteer examining program. "Normally we would not identify them until some notices (Notice of Apparent Liability for Monetary Forfeiture) have gone out to the individuals. They have not gone out yet. [An NAL is FCC jargon for an administrative fine.] I think one of the biggest problems with these out-of-band stations is that they use high power and linear amplifiers. These are the ones that are most apt to cause television interference and other RFI problems.

"Last year during a similar type enforcement effort the fines were \$1,000. Since that time there is a new fee schedule and the thinking is now is that it might be as much as \$8,000 for each of the stations that were located.

"One of the problems that we have got caught between - is the Commission had increased the amounts of what the forfeiture should be. The Bureau previously only had delegated authority to issue forfeitures up to \$2,000. When you looked at the forfeiture schedule, it would have called for higher fine than we had the authority to issue. So the violations had to come in to go to the full Commission to be issued. However, about a week ago we did get increased delegated authority."

Fines issued at FCC Field Offices

Wayne McKee is Chief of the FCC's Management and Legal Assistance Branch and in charge of the Commission's forfeiture program. He told us that the penalty guidelines the bureaus will be operating under "...are the same as the policy that was published and released back on August 1, 1991. That's the general policy. The only thing that has changed - and it won't be effective until it after publishing in the Federal Register, - is that the field bureau and the other bureaus have received an increased amount for delegated authority. The amount is now raised to \$20,000.

Actually, in many cases, the amount may not increase over previous levels." This was confirmed on April 15th in an FCC news bulletin acknowledging that the Commission has amended its rules to delegate to each of its bureaus and the Chief Engineer "...authority to act in forfeiture proceedings involving \$20,000 or less. The previous limits had been between \$2,000 and \$10,000. This action follows a 1989 amendment to the Communications Act in which Congress increased substantially the maximum amounts of forfeiture the Commission could impose. "The FCC's field offices will be issuing the notices," McKee said. Frankly, we have a big backlog of proposed NAL's and we just can't get to all of them in reasonable time. They will be sent back to the field and they will issue the forfeitures. We will tell them what amount to use. It probably will be \$2,000. That is the base amount... that is what we will start with - and then we will take other factors involved into consideration. "Even after the NAL goes out, [the offenders] can still come back and plead inability to pay. Further reductions may be considered if they can put together a convincing argument. Inability to pay is really one of the things we really can't consider up front. So we have to rely on a response from the guilty party. It is based on a very fundamental principle. Those that can afford to pay a large forfeiture do not suffer as much pain as those who can't afford to pay the same amount of forfeiture. It is not a question of equal dollar amount ... but equal pain. We collect something on close to 80%. The other 20% are turned over to the U.S. attorney."

Freebander Project Acknowledged

Jeff Young is a staff engineer in Investigations and Inspections, a branch of the Enforcement Division. "Yes, there is a project looking at unlicensed HF-type operations. I don't know what all the results are yet because they have not been fully analyzed. I will be doing the post inspection data analysis. The information has been collected and formulated for me by someone else. A number of licensed hams were apprehended. It is really

amazing when we find violations that involve licensed hams ... a little unnerving."The matter has not been written up yet so the results can not be released. We have not finished the report. I can say that there were approximately 60 stations detected ... located. The way it was done was from records of the monitoring stations over the last several months. We have been keeping track of different ones [and] we assigned a list to the various offices... It was sort of weighted towards the ones who were most active based on monitoring. As far as what we found and what we concluded, I can't go into that yet. We are writing that report in our branch. We have a lot of things happening right now and it will be a couple of weeks before we get the report completed." "The purpose of the report is to summarize the effort that took place. The reason for the effort was two-fold. ...to measure the extent of the out-of-band operation and to try to have some effect on it. We did this once before also about a year ago. I was not involved in that one, This is the second occasion where we have provided the monitoring information to the local field offices and had them go out in their DF mobile units ... sit on them and see if they can catch them. More than 60 were caught. "Those individuals will be issued forfeitures most likely. The concern and comments here is that the out-of-band operators seem to have quite a bit invested in their equipment and are not your typical Poverty-stricken CBER-type. The higher fines may be appropriate in that case whereas on some of the other ones the ability to pay may be questionable. It was not a large scale operation, we only spent a couple of days. It was a super effort in the number of people involved, but the time each office spent was limited. [Illegal and out-of-band operation] is a big problem and probably growing with all the different frequency agile equipment that is available on the market now. It may be surprising that it is not worse than it is. The report should be completed within a framework of three to four weeks, We don't want to release anything until it is written. And the bureau chief does not want to circulate anything until he determines what he thinks the effects will

be - whether positive or negative ... whatever. "I am involved in writing up and collecting the data on a lot of these studies. The enforcement division is divided into two main pieces: one is the monitoring and the other is the "on scene" which we call 'Investigations and Inspections'. I will see that you get a copy of the report. Just make it clear that this stuff is all preliminary and that we have not analyzed this closely yet. A final report is going to be written. Actually, it has not even been determined if it is going to be released or not. The bureau chief has to decide that. Usually we do and a Public Notice is usually issued to publicize the effort so that it has some deterrent value." (Conversations recorded with FCC on April 16, 1992.) Thanks W5YI

ICOM QSL's

Did you work ICOM HamCentral during the Dayton HamVention? It was a first for Dayton. Ten operating ham stations were available for visitors to operate ICOM HF/VHF/UHF receivers and transceivers. Hams could operate the big ICOM rigs on any bands for which they were licensed. No-code Techs even got to get a taste of the low bands as third party operators of the attending ICOM hams. Packet stations were operable as well. Special souvenir certificates were presented to anyone operating at ICOM HamCentral. Amateurs contacting HamCentral (and recorded in their logbook) will be mailed a Souvenir Dayton '92 QSL card.

ICOM HamCentral was de-signed by Dick Varbero, WY7X, ICOM Bellevue Service Center Supervisor. They had 30 antennas (supplied by Cushcraft and Outbacker) operating on a strict band plan to prevent intermod.

ARRL CHARGED WITH ANTI-GAY DISCRIMINATION

According to a press release issued March 26 in New York City, the Lambda Amateur Radio Club, an organization for lesbian and gay ham radio operators and supporters has filed a suit under a recently enacted Connecticut gay rights law against the American Radio Relay League. The complaint was filed on March 25th with the Connecticut Commission on man Rights and Opportunities. LARC charges that the ARRL has repeatedly rejected a QST advertisement submitted by Lambda after publishing it for one month in late 1985. Lambda states that the League contends their ad is unacceptable for publication and represents a special interest group despite the fact that QST continues to publish the ads of ham radio operator clubs with memberships ranging from Jehovah's Witnesses to atheists to followers of Ayn Rand. Suzanne Goldberg, an attorney with the Lambda Legal Defense Fund and the New York law firm of Brown, Raysman and Milstein will test

the reach of Connecticut's ban on sexual preference prejudice by organizations and other places of public accommodation. Goldberg said, "The Connecticut legislature has declared that discrimination based on sexual orientation is illegal. Organizations like the League may not lawfully permit their bias and bigotry to govern their actions. Under the Connecticut law, we can now hold them legally accountable." The new law took effect in October 1991, Jim Kelley, LARC president, said the Lambda Legal Defense and Education Fund, Inc. "...is the country's oldest and largest national advocacy organization with offices in New York and Los Angeles dedicated to protecting the legal and civil rights of lesbians, gay men and people with HIV/AIDS, and to assuring good public policy on AIDS and health care."

Thanks W5Y!

MALL SHOW

The 1992 AARC Mall Show will take place at the Carnation Mall on the 12th and 13th of September. Stay tuned for more information.

Christmas Banquet

Mark your calendar for December 12th 1992 for the annual AARC Christmas banquet. This years banquet has been confirmed for Roadhouse Charlie's in Alliance. More details to follow.

Ohio Hamfests

- | | | |
|---------|---|--|
| May 10 | Medina M2M Group, Medina, OH
620 Oak St., Medina, OH 44256 | Janet Miller |
| May 17 | Triple States ARC, Wheeling, WV
Donough, K8AN Box 240, RD 1, Adena, OH 43901 | Ralph Mc- |
| May 17 | Lorain County ARA Hamfest
Oberlin, OH Talk-in-147.15 | Russia Township hall
327-2130 |
| May 24 | Twenty Over Nine ARC, Canfield, OH
N8MGQ 440 Fairground Blvd., #43, Canfield, OH 44406
Don Stoddard(N8LNE)-793-7072 | Tim Stanton,
Paul Resch(N8GKE)-793-8352 |
| June 7 | Brezeshooters ARC, Butler, PA
W3BIS | H. Ray Whanger, |
| June 14 | Goodyear ARS Hamfest | Wingfoot Lake, Akron OH |

CALL SIGNS

The latest calls as of April 1st 1992, are as follows:

EXTRA -- AA8GW

ADVANCED -- KF8TO

TECH/GENERAL -- N8SVW

NOVICE -- KB8NSU

Field Day

The 1992 AARC Field Day is coming. This year FD will take place the weekend of 27-28 June. Field day will be held at a new location this year. The new site at the Lexington Elementary School on Atwater avenue in Lexington township. The pavilion is located in front of the school and has more trees for hanging antennas and even has electric lights. This topic will be discussed in more depth at the May and June meetings.

DUES ARE DUE!

March is the end of the AARC fiscal year and dues are due. Please remit your dues as soon as possible to KE8KH, Patti Hillier. The below dues schedule is an excerpt from the AARC bylaws: DUES - Dues are to be pro-rated quarterly, as follows for new members (any one who has not been on the roster for at least one year):

Sustaining -	1. \$15.00	2. \$11.25	3. \$7.50	4. \$3.75
Full -----	1. \$10.00	2. \$ 7.50	3. \$5.00	4. \$2.50
Associate --	1. \$ 5.00	2. \$ 3.75	3. \$2.50	4. \$1.25
Family ----	1. \$ 1.00	2. \$.75	3. \$.50	4. \$.25

The fiscal year begins 01 April, quarters are: 1. April, May, June; 2. July, August, September; 3. October, November, December; 4. January, February, March.

WORK THE PENTAGON

The Pentagon Amateur Radio Club will be active on the HF bands for Armed Forces day 1992. The club station, K4AF will be operating 35 Khz plus or minus QRM above the bottom of the phone and CW band edges (28.035, 28.335). QSLs go to: Pentagon ARC, ATTN: Armed Forces Day, P.O. Box 47063, Washington D.C. 20050. Include an SASE for the return QSL or \$2.00 for a special certificate.

HAM TESTING FRAUD

WASHINGTON, D.C.-The FCC has used amateurs working in an undercover sting operation to investigate alleged VE testing fraud at ham radio schools in California. The FCC acted on complaints that applicants were able to buy extra class licenses at some V E test sessions and in some amateur radio schools. The undercover

hams, posing as applicants, used concealed tape recorders. Evidence of wrongdoing was found, according to the FCC, but no names have yet been released pending completion of the investigation.

From the Feb. 92 'THE BIRMINGHAM,' newsletter of the Birmingham(Alabama) Amateur Radio Club via the Amateur Radio News Service Bulletin(March 1992 edition)

Weather Radar On 70-cm Band

by Paul Maserang, N5PCA

After January 1, 1992, NOAA is authorized to operate its wind-shear doppler radar system on 449.0 MHz. Wind shear presents a deadly threat to aircraft and has been implicated in a number of fatal crashes. The radar emissions are pulse-mode with peak output power of only about two Kilo-Watts, but gain antennas make the effective radiated power(ERP) much higher. Amateur use of the 70-cm band is legally secondary to such services. The system has been installed at several major airports and is expected to become more

common soon. Since wind-shear mainly threatens aircraft operating at low altitudes, the systems range is only a few miles. Unfortunately, the signal can be detected from much further away. Amateur operations are not expected to interfere with the system because of its broadband pulse detecting nature. However, the system may interfere with amateur repeaters and other systems.

From the January 1992 issue of the USAF MARS-Kentucky newsletter, via the Amateur Radio News Service Bulletin(March 1992 edition)

QST de W1AW ARRL Bulletin 24 ARLB024 From ARRL Headquarters Newington CT February 27, To all radio amateurs

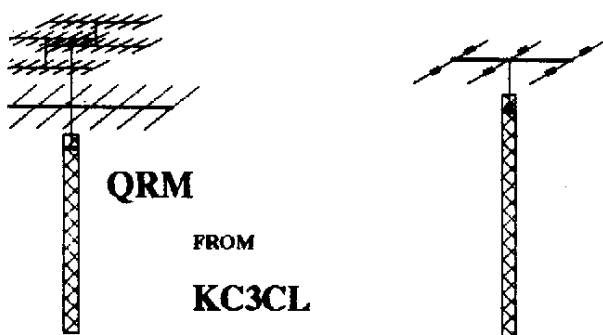
The ARRL has filed with the FCC a petition for rule making to require that all Novice class Amateur Radio license examinations be administered under the current volunteer examiner program. The petition suggests that such a requirement would provide smoother and quick-

er processing of new Novice licenses and would help to maintain the integrity of the examination process for the entire range of amateur examinations from Novice through Amateur Extra class. The Novice examination, presently administered by two General class or higher licensees who are not necessarily certified volunteer examiners, was not included in the original volunteer examiner program begun in 1984 to avoid overburdening the new program and because a volunteer examiner system for Novice examinations already was in place. NNNN

STRANGE CALLSIGNS

Have you heard any of the new callsigns coming out of Great Britain? Novices in the UK are authorized CW privileges between 28.100 Mhz - 29.190 Mhz and 21.100 Mhz - 21.149 Mhz. Additionally UK novices have phone privileges between 28.300 Mhz - 28.500 Mhz along with segments of 160 meters, 80 meters, 30 meters and 6 meter CW and phone.

Call sign prefixes are: England - 2E, Scotland - 2M, Wales - 2W, Isle of Man 2D, Jersey 2G, Guernsey 2U, and Northern Ireland - 2I. Each prefix will be followed by a number 0,2,3,4 and three letters (ex: 2G0ABC).



Well this should be titled QRT from KC3CL, not QRM. This will be my last newsletter as editor of the Zero Beat. My work schedule for the next six to eight months (even the last six months) will have me out of town quite a bit and I will not be able to dedicate enough time to preparing the once again monthly issues of Zero Beat. Its been fun and challenging. More challenging than fun, the challenge being finding items worth printing.

I'm sure that there is someone waiting to step into the position and ensure that your newsletters continue to arrive each month before the meeting, complete with numerous interesting things to read. But, let me caution this someone before they step up to accept this job:

1. If you are early or on time no one will mention it, but if you get it out late, you will never hear the end of it.

2. Start reading every old magazine and newsletter you can get a copy of, because most of the time you are the editor and the writer. Although, on occasion you may get someone to provide input.

3. Plan on putting a lot of time into preparation. Collecting articles, editing and typing, laying out pages, arranging for reproduction, folding/stapling, maintaining a current mailing list, applying labels, licking stamps and delivering to the post office takes around 15 to 20 hours a month.

If these things are not a problem then one final note: For every complement (I've received a few) there are 80 criticisms (twice as many as there are club members).

73s SK (Silent Keyboard)

Dave KC3CL

Duping Made Easy

In light of recent contest activity, where many of us have worked A multitude of stations, the exhilaration of contesting is abruptly diminished when the task of checking for multiple contacts is undertaken. We all know that only one contact is allowed with A station in most contests. To ensure this rule is enforced, the "dupe" sheet is used to keep track of stations worked in order to prevent duplicate contacts with A particular station. This may seem unimportant during the fury of A contest, but when the event is QRT, the contester is left with the task of sorting through logs, checking for duplicate contacts. This becomes quite A task if several hundred contacts have been logged. Flipping the "dupe" sheet to & fro can become an arduous chore while going through the logs checking for duplicate QSO's. There must be A better way, you may think, and there is! I had the rare opportunity to consult with the "International Duplication Uniformity Network Organization" (I DUNO) through Mr. Kolsaw Dupchek, and have been enlightened to A method of simplifying the "dupe" checking process. This method is not

commonly used, so I must ask you, the privileged reader, to share this information with other contest operators in order to simplify matters and make contesting even more fun, especially after it's over! The secret to successful duping is this: Make all your contacts in the same order as they would be entered in A "dupe" sheet. For example, if you are participating in A US contest, work stations in the same call area in order. This will eliminate the arduous task of flipping the "dupe" sheet back and forth, wasting valuable time looking for the proper entry location. Another adaptation of this method is to work stations with the same prefix from A call area in order. This will keep you focused on the particular area of interest on A dupe sheet. This method may sound very simple at first, and it is! another benefit in using this technique is that the number of contacts will be fewer than if you had worked stations in A haphazard "work 'em as you hear 'em" approach. fewer contacts means fewer "dupes" to check. Simple, isn't it? Before long, as this method gains wider acceptance, contesters will no longer be fascinated with boosting their scores by making more contacts and the bands will have less QRM to boot!- Zyogo ARC, Middlefield, CT (from Worldradio, April, 1992 issue)

VE EXAMS FOR EASTERN OHIO & WESTERN PA

DATE	CLUB	LOCATION	CONTACT PERSON
5/9/92	BUTLER CO ARA	BUTLER PA	W3DMB 412/282-6777
5/17/92	ELYRIA	?	WD8MOU 216/647-5116
5/17/92	UNIONTOWN ARC	UNIONTOWN	WB3DOD 412/246-2870
5/21/92	YOUNGSTOWN	226 W. WOOD ST	WA8PKN 216/788-1618
5/30/92	CANTON ARC	SAFETY BUILDING	WB8VUN 216/453-5896

FATHER MORAN, 9N1MM - DEAD AT AGE OF 85

American born Jesuit, Father Moran, 9N1MM, regarded at the pioneer of modern education in Nepal is dead. Father Moran who spent more than 40 years in the Himalayan Hindu kingdom of Nepal died in Holy Family hospital in New Dehli, India, Tuesday, April 14th where he had been taken for treatment of a heart ailment. He would have been 86 next month.

Born in Chicago on May 29, 1906, Marshall D. Moran became interested in radio at age 12. He built crystal radios and 5 and 10 watt transmitters while he was just a teenager. He never bothered to get a U.S. amateur license; in the 20's few bothered with such details.

He teamed up with the son of a local doctor and built his first real radio at a cost of \$90.00 in parts - which in the 20's was serious money. There weren't very many commercial radios available to the public and Marshall even went into business for a while building radio receivers for others. He would go buy the parts, put them together and charge the person ten dollars for his time.

After graduation from Chicago's Loyola University, young Marshall Moran temporarily abandoned his interest in radio when he joined the Jesuit order. He entered Jesuit Seminary College in St. Louis and later was ordained a Catholic priest. His first assignment after graduation was a Jesuit missionary post in India at age 23 where he established a school. This was in the late 30's. He taught in India for some 15 years and never expected to come back to the state's again.

During World War II he ran into several of the U.S. pilots and their ground crews in India and the "radio bug" bit him again. He was particularly impressed with the Hallicrafters SX-28 that they were using for their communications. In 1947, after the end of World War II, he applied in the name of his school to get some American military

equipment that was being disposed of on the surplus market in Calcutta. He wanted a jeep - he wanted 400 beds and he especially wanted an SX-28. He chauffeured Mahatma Ghandi and Nehru - who would become Prime Minister - around in the jeep. And with his surplus receiver he was now able to hear the communications of overseas radio amateurs.

Father Moran was able to get on the air in India - although he was always a little vague as to how he got licensed as VU2ZX. His government connections in Dehli undoubtedly was the key. There is no evidence that he ever knew the Morse code at all. He acknowledged that the "radio bug" bit hard and he became very active on the amateur air-waves while in India. "Now I had a wonderful means of teaching physics in the schools, ...teaching geography and then the history of Marconi," he wrote in an article entitled "Sixty years in Asia and Counting" which appeared in a Jesuit magazine.

He was one of the first outsiders to move to Nepal, a remote and little known land which barred all but a very few foreigners after it opened its doors in 1951. Moran was the first Catholic priest to go to Nepal in more than a century and a half. He had been invited there to open a boy's school. Father Moran tried to talk to the government about amateur radio, but they had never heard of such a thing. They had no idea what he was talking about.

In 1960 several American engineers came to Nepal to install a modern telephone and telecommunications network. Part of their agreement with the Nepalese government included Amateur Radio licenses. Being typical hams, they just wrote operating permission into the contract along with the telephone communications equipment, installation and payment arrangements, housing and so forth. There were no license examinations to take. Father Moran accompanied the engineers and they

wrote his name on the contract as well. He even got to choose his call sign, 9NIMM for Marshall Moran - although he said it stood for "Mickey Mouse." He held Nepalese Amateur Radio License No. 1 and continued to renew it until his death - a span of 32 years.

Father Moran operated the St. Xavier Boy's School, a boarding school for young boys in Gobavari, Nepal, near its capital city of Katmandu. It actually was housed in a summer palace that was donated by the King to get the school started. It was the first modern educational institution in the country. Father Moran was headmaster and he had six or seven other-Jesuit priests working for him ... plus a large staff of Nepalese. It wasn't a school for the disadvantaged. Quite the contrary, its one thousand plus pupils were pretty much the elite of Nepal. St. Xavier's was the most prestigious private elementary level school in the country. Its graduates even include the husbands of the current king's three sisters.

Father Moran was strictly an educator. He taught general education to two generations of Nepalese and never actively participated in "the conversion of souls" which was expressly against the constitution of the Nepal. Every single engineer in Nepal has gone through his school at one time or another. He taught them English, physics and mathematics so they could go on and become engineers.

Father Moran was extremely well respected in Nepal. He was on a first name basis with the king ... a real national figure. It was said that he was the second most important man in the country. He became a citizen of Nepal in 1956 and received International recognition when adventurer and cinematographer, Lowell Thomas included him in the first wide screen Cinerama film. Moran was the priest in the white cassock walking up the hill.

He has worked about 300,000 radio amateurs on-the-air himself over the past three decades - which is an incredible record over a

period of time for one person. Father Moran also assisted in numerous distress situations on land, sea and air all over the world. The job of mailing out those many thousands of QSL cards fell to his worldwide QSL manager, Ed Blaszczyk, W3KVQ, of Sun City, Arizona (now N7EB.)

Father Moran founded the SEANET - the South-eastern Asia Net - the on-the-air meeting place in southeast Asia which is very active now in Amateur Radio. Many countries - such as Thailand - were to a large extent introduced to Amateur Radio by the SEANET people and Father Moran. The purpose of the network is basically fellowship ... to get people on the air communicating together. SEANET has a convention every year and Moran was its first keynote speaker.

Father Moran is also credited with getting King Juan Carlos of Spain on the amateur air waves. He had many visitors to his very famous school in Nepal and one of them was the king of Spain. Juan Carlos was very fascinated by Father Moran's radio. They corresponded regularly and Juan Carlos eventually issued himself EA0JC - his initials. Like Moran, Juan Carlos never had to demonstrate his qualifications to become a ham operator. (Long time QSL manager N7EB confirmed that there has never been a known CW contact with 9NIMM.) King Juan Carlos bought all Drake-line equipment because that is what Father Moran used and he said he liked it.

Essentially every visiting ham who came to Nepal got on the air using Father Moran's call sign ... or he arranged for them to get operating permission. The Colvins have been there, Rusty Epps W60AT went there for the king's birthday and a big celebration. The Japanese have been there and their Japanese UNICEF Ham Club still holds both 9N7ITU and 9N5YDY which Moran got for them. Even though he has helped many operate ham radio from Nepal, the fact remains that Father Moran has personally accounted for more than 90% of all ham radio contacts from Nepal over the past 30 years.

In 1986, the American Radio Relay League bestowed its coveted International Humanitarian Award to Father Moran for help rendered to people on several continents. "Amateur Radio is more than a personal hobby," he said at the time. "It is a means of international friendship and valuable service to Hindu, Buddhist, Marxist, atheists, agnostics, Jew, Christian, Muslim ... and even royalty."

Father Moran had been in excellent health for a man of nearly 86. About two weeks before his death, His QSL manager (Ed/N7EB) spoke to Father Moran on the air. He said he was feeling weak and that the doctors were not able to diagnose what the problem was. A week later, Ed said that Father Moran radioed that he was now too weak to talk. He was hospitalized in Katmandu for cardiac insufficiency and later transferred to New Dehli, India.

He died of heart failure and anemia on Tuesday evening, April 14. He is survived by John (although they call him, "Jack") Moran, a brother in Chicago. Father Moran last visited the United States in 1989 when the Jesuits rotated him back to the states for a couple of months. He visited several radio clubs.

The future of ham radio in Nepal is now a big question mark since it was Father Moran who determined who got licenses and who operated. Without his influence it is hard to say what is going to happen to Amateur Radio in Nepal.

Father Moran's whole life totally revolved around his school. QSL Manager N7EB said he once tried to replace 9N1MM's 'shiny bottomed' suit one Christmas, but Father Moran declined to accept. He said he wanted any gifts to go to "... his boys."

The family said anyone wishing to do so, may make a scholarship donation to the St. Xavier Boy's School/Gobavari, Nepal in memory of Father Marshall Moran, 9N1MM. (Send to the Jesuit International Missions, 2059 N. Sedgwick, Chicago, Illinois 60614 in care of its director, Rev-Robert J. Willmes)

(Special thanks to Father Moran's sister-in-law, Sue Moran; 9N1MM's QSL Manager Ed Blaszczyk N7EB, DX Bulletin editor Chod Harris VP2ML, Newsline's Bill Pasternak WA61TF and the Reuters News Agency Nepal - all of whom contributed to this story on very short notice.)
Thanks W5YI

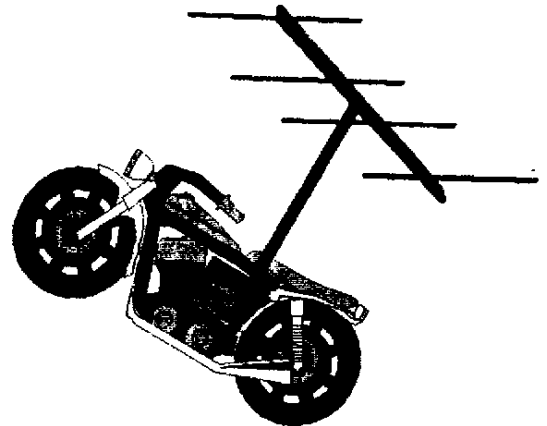
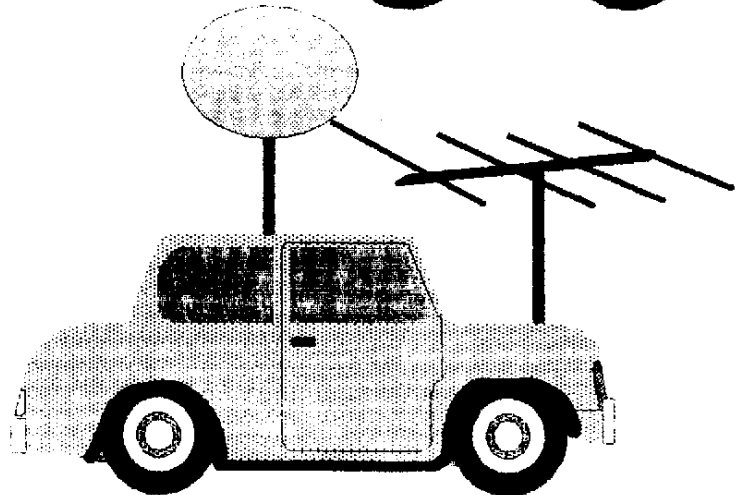
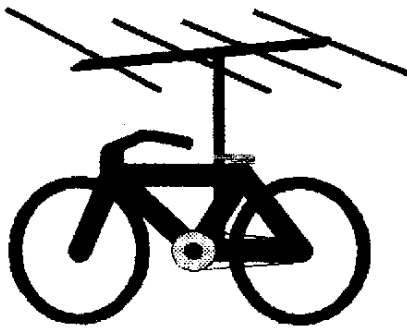
Did you know that there are about 24,000 codeless technicians and over one third of all new technicians are passing the code test?

COMING SOON

TO A SECRET LOCATION NEAR YOU

The Mother
of
All Fox Hunts

Saturday May 16th
1pm Meet at
Groves Appliance
On State Street
In Alliance



Zero Beat is published monthly by the Alliance Amateur Radio Club. All correspondence related to the Zero Beat should be addressed to:

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The activities of the Alliance Amateur Radio Club are coordinated by an elected board of officers. The current officers and the respective positions are:

President - Pam Myers - N8IAK

Vice President - Larry Ashburn - KE8VE

Secretary - Dan Mutigli - N8LVO

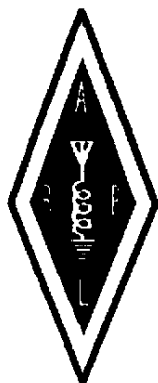
Treasurer - Patti Hillier - KE8KH

Trustee - Jack Bennet - W8WEN

Trustee - Dave Buckwater - KC3CL

Trustee - Jim Wilson - KB8GHZ

**Alliance Amateur Radio Club
P.O. Box 3344
Mount Union Station
Alliance, Ohio 44601-9998**



To:

W8UKQ
Dave Glass
217 W. Simpson St.
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