

Mr. G. Venkataswamy, MP, visit to NIAR



Mr. G. Venkataswamy, Hon'ble Member of Parliament has been a keen supporter of amateur radio activities and had witnessed progress made by NIAR since its inception. A demonstration of latest amateur radio communication technologies was shown along with the presentation on the developments made by the institute during his visit on 13th October 2007. Shri S.Suri, VU2MY Chairman and CEO of NIAR, brought to his kind notice that the country with a vast human resource of educated youth needs to be attracted towards scientific activities like amateur radio, suitable policies to encourage students pursuing technical education need to be made and also simplifying procedures for amateur radio licensing to sustain interest among youth to conduct experiments in wireless communication in the country.

FOX HUNT HELD AT VELLORE



Fox hunt held on 30th September 2007 at Vellore Institute of Technology. About 210 Students participated. The event was conducted by Mr. G. Madhavan, VU2GHX, Mr. Deepan VU2DPN, Mr. Raju VU3VRN and Mr. Reddy VU2IXY



Mr. S. Sathyapal, VU2FI, receiving memento at Karnataka 1000 Motor Rally for providing communication

Inauguration of South Indian Ham Club at NGM College, Pollachi, by Dr. C. Krishnan, M.P.

Come 'n' Join us for Silver Jubilee Celebrations in 2008-09

South Indian Ham Club Inaugurated at Pollachi, Tamilnadu



Mr. Vijayan VU2WDP Speaking at function



South Indian Ham Club was inaugurated by Dr. C. Krishnan M.P. on 14th Sep. 2007 at NGM College, Pollachi. The distinct use of HAM is widely appreciated everywhere in order to avoid network congestion problems in mobile communication. The use of HAM as a cheap and effective tool of communication has been highlighted by the Principal of NGM College, Dr. N. Rajakumar during his welcome address.

The significance of HAM in disaster management has been apparently taken up by the College in order to create awareness in the young minds of the academics. The Secretary of the College, Sevaratna S.K. Kalyanasundaram, emphasized the vision to immortalize the existing system of governance so as to combat the threat of natural calamities.

The Sub-collector of Pollachi, Dr. Vijay Pingale wanted a very effective mode of HAM communication to be established in Pollachi and remembered how it has been very useful during Tsunami.

The Southern Regional Co-ordinator, Mr. S. Vijayan, VU2WDP demonstrated the use of HAM and formally introduced the curriculum in order to obtain license.

The senior members of HAM club Thiru. E. Aruchamy, VU2TX and Thiru. T. Hariharan, VU2TH have been felicitated by the management of the College.

- by Mr. S. Vijayan, vu2wdp@yahoo.com

Lecture on HAM Radio by Indian Institute of Hams, VU2IIH, Bangalore



Mr. S. Sathyapal VU2FI giving lecture on Amateur Radio

Monday, 15th October 2007 - Lecture with power point presentation on Ham Radio was conducted for 200 BCA Students of "People Education Society Information Technology" (PESIT), Bangalore. www.pes.edu by S. Sathyapal, VU2FI. Students found Echolink network very interesting and shortly we will be conducting training program.



Karnataka 1000 Motor Rally was held on 17 & 18 August 2007 at Siddalaghatta, Kolar District, Karnataka: S. Sathyapal, Communication Co-ordinator with many Hams provided effective Communication for the Safety of the Competitors. Memento was received on behalf of entire Communication Team by VU2FI

Indian Institute of Hams, Bangalore organised one month ASOL training at IIH campus with 56 students. An ASOL exam was conducted on 6th of October 2007 by Monitoring station, Bangalore.

Demonstration at American Red Cross, Delhi

Ms. D. Bharathi, VU2RBI, Chief Coordinator, NIAR gave a presentation on effective use of amateur radio communication technologies for disaster management in India for the members of American Red Cross in Delhi on 22nd August 2007. She also gave her experiences for providing emergency communications in the aftermath of 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami in Andaman and Nicobar Islands and other past experiences. Mr. Mukesh, VU2MCW also participated in the program.

Demonstration on "Role of HAM Radio in Disaster Management" at KV, Uppal, Hyderabad

A Ham Radio demonstration was conducted in Kendriya Vidyalaya no. 2, Uppal on 13 Oct 2007 with over 100 students. This demonstration was organised by Ms. Nisha, VU2NIS, PGT Teacher, KV2 Uppal.

While inaugurating Demonstration, Brig. Manoj Tayal, Chairman, VMC and Director, Survey Training Institute, told the students about need of the Ham Radio and scenario of disaster and role of amateur radio for Students in Science & Technology. Principal Smt. S Shadangi was keenly interested to start Ham Radio activity in the school, so that school student can get latest knowledge on Information Technology.



Ms. Nisha, VU2NIS, PGT (Physics) of the vidyalaya showed the Presentation on the role of HAM RADIO in Disaster. She told the students how ham radio helped in various recent disasters like Tsunami 2004, Gujarat Earth Quake 2001, Orissa Super Cyclone 1999 etc.

The students were very excited when Master Manu of class VI A demonstrated Morse code communication skills.

The demonstration was organized with the help of NIAR, Hyderabad and assisted by Ms. Lissy, VU3LMS; Mr. Madhu, VU2UWZ from NIAR.



Mrs. Nisha, VU2NIS explaining about Amateur Radio

Amateur Radio training at OSDMA, Bhubaneswar



Dr. Kamal Lochan Mishra, Dy. General Manager, Orissa State Disaster Mitigation Authority inaugurated 4-week full time Ham Radio training program on 4th September 2007 as part of their efforts to encourage amateur radio communications as part of their disaster preparedness programs. 73 volunteers from disaster prone areas in the State enrolled for this training program at Regional Staff Training Institute (Technical), AIR & DD, Bhubaneswar, Orissa. Speaking on the occasion Dr. Mishra gave detailed presentation on various types of disasters affecting the state and preparedness measures taken up OSDMA to meet the challenges of disaster response. Mr. Mohapatra, Manager OSDMA explained the objectives of the training program and need for volunteers to be prepared for providing alternate channels of communication in the event of disasters.



Mr. Sushil Kumar Dhingra, VU2LFA, Mr. S. Madhu Mohan, VU2UWZ and Mr. Jose Jacob, VU2JOS were deputed to conduct the training program which concluded with ASOC exam was conducted on 4th October 2007.



ASOC exam on 4th Oct, 2007 at OSDMA, Bhubaneswar

Training classes at Little Flower High School, Hyderabad

Over the years, the Little Flower High School, Hyderabad has been encouraging amateur radio activity as part of their school curriculum and has allocated an exclusive room for Ham Club activities and one period during the school hours for the benefit of students interested to attend Ham classes. NIAR is deputing its members of staff to train and encourage the students to appear for ASOC examination, the last batch of training was started on 24th July 2007 in which 28 students enrolled including 4 girls from classes VII to IX. The students are likely to appear for ASOC examination in the month of December 2007. The Ham Club VU2LFC was inaugurated by Mr. Denzil B. Atkinson, Ex. MP and was initiated under his MPLAD scheme.



Mr. Ch. Srinivas VU2CSV, Instructor with students

Ham Radio Demonstration in Nagpur

As part of their efforts to strengthen Disaster Preparedness and Planning, Mr. Atul Patne, Addl. Commissioner, Nagpur Municipal Corporation organised an amateur radio demonstration cum lecture program on 24th July 2007. Several senior officials of NMC attended the program and were explained the relevance of amateur radio communications in disaster management by Mr. S. Suri, Chairman & CEO, NIAR. The advantages of using latest digital communication technologies was demonstrated and explained by Mr. S. Ram Mohan, VU2MYH, Director, NIAR. Ms. Yamini and Mr. Jose Jacob VU2JOS Asst. Director, NIAR also participated in this programme.



Engg. Students visit NIAR on Industrial Tour

Over 35 final year students and 3 faculty members of Electronics and Telecommunications trade of MIT College of Engineering, Pune visited NIAR as part of their Industrial tour program on 24th August 2007. Mr. Ram Mohan, VU2MYH gave a presentation in detail explaining various technologies used for amateur radio wireless communication, Mr. Jose VU2JOS explained the theory and practice of voice communication using SSB modulation and types of antennas used by hams for HF/VHF communication. Mr. Sushil VU2LFA and Ms. Lissy Jose VU3LMS showed the interesting aspects of digital communication techniques using images and text files. Prof. S.B. Somani, Head, Dept. of E&TC, MIT Engineering College Pune coordinated and organised the visit.



Mr. Jose, VU2JOS showing HF & VHF communication

Demonstration at Engineering Staff College of India (ESCI), Hyderabad

The Engineering Staff College of India (ESCI), Hyderabad organised a 4 day workshop on the topic of Disaster Mitigation and Management. The course was meant for Junior & Middle level Engineers / Executives / Managers from Irrigation & Command Area Development, Flood Control, Drainage, Roads & Buildings, Rural and Urban Development, Revenue Departments involved in Disaster Management. Several participants from various government agencies in India and abroad participated. We thank ESCI and Mr. C.L.N. Sastry, Advisor, Water Resources WRD Division for including a session on Role of Amateur Radio in Disaster Management as part of their course curriculum. Mr. S. Ram Mohan, Director, NIAR delivered the lecture along with a presentation on the topic and interacted with the participants while conducting the session on 5th September 2007.



Mr. Ram Mohan, VU2MYH giving lecture on Amateur Radio

Special Callsign AT60MY

AT60MY - A special callsign was issued for three months i.e. from 20th August 2007 to 17th November 2007 for the following 10 hams to operate their amateur radio stations in the eve of 60th Independence Day year celebrations. Thousands of contacts are made from the NIAR club station VU2NRO.

S.No	Name	Callsign
1	Mr. S. Suri	VU2MY
2	Mr. S. Ram Mohan	VU2MYH
3	Mr. Jose Jacob	VU2JOS
4	Ms. M. Bhanumathy	VU2BL
5	Mr. S. Madhu Mohan	VU2UWZ
6	Mr. Sushil Kumar Dhingra	VU2LFA
7	Ms. B. Jayamma	VU2JMA
8	Ms. Lissy Jose	VU3LMS
9	Mr. K. Leela Krishna	VU3LGX
10	Mr. Ch. Srinivas	VU2CSV

These members actively participated in the famous CQ world wide SSB contest held on 27 & 28 Oct 2007

Brahma Kumari's staff visited NIAR on 08 October, 2007.

Brahmakumaris- an organisation that offers education in human, moral and spiritual values also imparts knowledge on scientific activities as well as disaster management contributing to leadership with integrity and elevated actions towards a better world from its International Headquarters in Mount Abu, Rajasthan. The organization also has an excellent Amateur Radio station operated by Mr. Yashwant Patil, VU2YOR.



Several members of Brahmakumaris who are also amateur radio operators, Mr. Yashwant VU2YOR, Mr. Arun Kumar, VU3VGP, Mr. Cockinos VK4UZ from Australia visited NIAR on 8th October 2007 along with other BK members. Mr. S. Suri, VU2MY explained the activities conducted by the institute to the visitors and interacted with them on the usefulness of amateur radio for the betterment of society.

Mr. Jose Jacob, VU2JOS awarded "First VU" - "Sea of Peace" Award

To qualify for the Sea of Peace Award available for Radio Amateurs issued by DARC District of Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Germany, one has to contact Amateur stations from countries bordering the Baltic Sea (Viz. Aland Is., Estonia, Finland, Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, & Russia) during the month of July.

Mr. Jose VU2JOS took it as a challenge to make the necessary contacts this year to apply for this Award and made all the contacts in CW mode and received the beautiful award with endorsement as "First VU". More details in www.mydarc.de/dl10sop/



50 YEARS OF JOTA

A close-knit community spread around the world (Monday October 22 2007 09:14 IST)

Sources: Express News Service (<http://www.newindpress.com/NewsItems.asp?ID=IEO20071021225256>)

THIRUVANANTHAPURAM: "Hello my dear friend, my dear friend. My name is Ms Reddi: Radio Echo Delta Delta India. I am speaking to you from Mumbai. Can you please tell me your name."

The sweet, childish voice coming out of the speaker delighted everyone sitting around the computer at amateur radio operator Abdul Kader's residence at Karamana.

This was probably the youngest voice that they were hearing over the airwaves in the last two days.

The little daughter of amateur radio operator (also called a ham) Ulhas from Mumbai was just too curious to talk to the scouts and guides who were taking part in the Jamboree On The Air (JOTA) at Abdul Kader's ham station.

"She wants to talk to a guide. Unfortunately, there are no guides at our station," said Abdul Kader, a little dejected.

M.M.M. Abdul Kader, officer with the Consumer Bureau of India and an ardent ham, hates to disappoint his ham friends.

Jamboree On The Air is a world-wide annual event wherein scouts and guides from different parts of the world interact with each other through amateur radio contacts.

Thousands of scouts and guides from 20 countries spread across the five continents participated in the 50-hour JOTA this year which began at 10 p.m. on October 19.

"This is the 50th anniversary of JOTA and so the theme this year is 'Around the World in 50 Hours'. In India alone, we had around 250 JOTA stations," Abdul Kader said.

The scouts and guides participating in the JOTA assemble at a local amateur radio station, where they are connected through the ham equipment to fellow scouts around the world. Abdul Kader's ham station at his residence was the JOTA station for scouts and guides in the city.

"JOTA is a platform for the scouts and guides to share knowledge and exchange information and have live conversations with fellow scouts in other countries.

Basically, it is intended to introduce the scouts to ham technology, teach them some basic things about ham and how to use it," said National Institute of Amateur Radio director Ram Mohan addressing the participants from Hyderabad.

However, there are certain conditions as to what the participants should talk over HAM during JOTA. "Politics is strictly barred, and any type of derogatory statements is condemned. The JOTA is basically for sharing ideas with scouts and guides in other countries through friendly communication," said Hariharan Ramalingam, a scout from SMV School in the city.

Other than the High Frequency and Very High Frequency, ham operators also use echolink that enables ham communication over the internet.

During the last two days, the scouts interacted with hundreds of scouts and guides all over India as well as other countries, including Oman, Malaysia, Singapore, UK and USA.

They sang songs to scouts from South Africa, joked with a 'sixty-year-old boy' from Singapore and listened to the Governor of Doha address the scouts.

"We also talked to a Malayali engineer from Cherthala working with the Nokia company in Dubai. It was great to talk to a Malayali over ham," Hariharan said.

Four scouts who participated in JOTA were selected for training in ham technology and for preparing them for the ham licence test conducted by the Union Ministry of Telecommunications.

INTRODUCING IRESC THE INTERNATIONAL RADIO EMERGENCY SUPPORT COALITION

Within individual countries, most emergency planning authorities are familiar with national organisations of Radio Amateurs that voluntarily pledge their effort and equipment to aid in disaster relief. Well-known examples are RAYNET in the United Kingdom and ARES in the USA.

IRESC is similar, in that the members are volunteer radio amateurs who give their time and facilities to help with emergency communications.

However, rather than working at local or national level within one country, IRESC is a world-wide organisation that tries to provide communication links across country borders from disaster zones to anywhere in the world that needs to make contact. Of course, many IRESC members are also members of their own national bodies.

The permanent facility developed by IRESC centres on the global 'Echolink' voice-over-Internet network, which is exclusive to licensed radio amateurs and therefore secure and controlled. When a major emergency occurs, the IRESC organisation strives to link up to ham radio communications in and out of the disaster zone, interfacing speech (and even text) with their dedicated network at the nearest point of Internet connectivity. In this way, direct two-way communications can occur between the disaster area and agencies that can help, even if they are located on opposite sides of the planet.

This concept was first put into practice during the Indian Ocean Tsunami relief effort in 2004. When a VHF repeater in Sri Lanka was interfaced to an Echolink terminal so that local efforts on the ground could be coordinated using direct speech communications via the Internet. The radio amateurs involved in that exercise realised the usefulness of such interfaces in quickly establishing remote support during disasters and our organisation was formed out of this event.

Because the long distance part of the communication path is Internet-based, there are no radio propagation problems (as with short-wave radio) and no cost (as with satellite usage).

By streaming the communications audio to the web, anyone can monitor traffic regardless of location while not interfering with busy radio channels. With its dedicated Echolink Conference facility, IRESC has full control over traffic flow and manned networks follow agreed amateur radio emergency communications protocols. All traffic is logged for future examination and training, and background teams use varied Internet tools to both research and publish live information for the benefit of all. The IT hardware is hosted by IRESC members, meaning that access to the base servers is always possible and under full control.

While the potential power of this facility is clear, IRESC would not wish to exaggerate what it can achieve. Often, communications can be slow to establish and the solutions are sometimes unique

and fleeting. Modest amounts of information on misplaced people was successfully relayed during the East Asia Tsunami in 2004, the major Pakistan Earthquake and Hurricane Katrina in 2005, and the Philippines mudslides of 2006. Success can still be thwarted in areas where there is a lack of ham radio links into the zone. At present, too, voice-over-Internet facilities do not readily exist in some parts of the world.

The IRESC command and support structure offers several advantages due to its truly international nature. Because there are active members in different time zones all over the world, efforts can go on around the clock without any one controller or support team becoming exhausted. Background data and logging are web-based. If any of the systems suffer loss of connectivity, the facility exists to re-establish them from an unaffected part of the world. Personal data, such as 'lost and found' information, is handled discretely and is passed only to agencies with appropriate credentials.

IRESC does not deploy members to disaster zones because the organisation does not have, nor seeks, external funding. Instead, the approach is to galvanise and use the ham operators who are local to the disaster zone, to enhance the official communications channels and perhaps re-route lower priority traffic away from them. However, if asked, IRESC would provide and operate Internet

communications terminals at the premises of support agencies.

Being an international body, IRESC strongly adheres to the principals that also bind together the worldwide amateur radio movement. It aims to bring together fellow voluntary enthusiasts wherever they live, to work together to help others regardless of their race, colour, religion or politics.

IRESC is pleased to link the national organisations of countries whenever this could be advantageous, working with any group but without any predisposition

or allegiance.

IRESC members are currently working to make the backbone Internet operation as resilient and robust as possible. The development of portable Echolink-to-Radio interfaces is proceeding with the desire to ship these to disaster zones if needed. A special experimentation permit has been granted to a UK IRESC member in order to explore HF-to-Internet emergency radio linking issues. IRESC maintains a website with a News service that is updated daily, at www.iresc.org.

If you would like to find out more, please contact the External Affairs Officer, Steve Richards G4HPE at g4hpe@iresc.org. Our live incident web-streaming and background data RSS feeds are established as required, but IRESC generates occasional press releases to a list of subscribers. You would be welcome to join us.



HOW IRESC LINKS THE WORLD TOGETHER

One of the key aims of IRESC is to use its powerful Internet-based speech and text network to link together a disaster zone and the disaster locations that can provide assistance. However, within the disaster zone it is often the case that normal modes of communication, such as cell phones and land-line telephones, cease to function due to damaged cabling or power outages. The breakdown of the official telecommunications infrastructure also means that computer networks and Internet services can be lost. Alternative ways of getting in touch need to be arranged urgently.

Fortunately, IRESC's systems are capable of interfacing with a number of different technologies, as the following diagram attempts to show.

As an incident unfolds, the vital information from the disaster zone could emerge by many different means and this may change over time, so the more adaptable IRESC's systems are, the more effectively communication paths can be set up. The most important criterion is to get disaster zone radio communications interfaced to the Internet at the closest point. Once this has been achieved, any point in the world can theoretically be reached instantaneously without the disadvantages of long-range radio paths, i.e. poor propagation, man-made or natural interference and even deliberate 'jamming'.

The most essential asset to IRESC is the Radio Amateur located within the disaster zone. Although their own systems may at first be damaged, the fortitude and ingenuity of the ordinary 'Ham' has been proven time and time again in being the first communications link to be re-established. Official and commercial radio systems usually need significant amounts of power from the electricity supply and rely on a cabled infrastructure for distribution and tall antenna masts to achieve wide coverage. Systems of this size cannot be quickly rebuilt. By contrast, the Radio Amateur has mastered the art of operating with simple but effective temporary installations, using battery power for their transceivers and literally constructing an antenna on demand from whatever materials can be acquired. Radio Amateurs can make use of a wide range of frequencies and transmission modes, for speech and data links all the way from HF (short-wave for longer range communications) to VHF and UHF for more localised working. When a major incident occurs, IRESC tries to arrange connections with Radio Amateur stations that are located within radio range of the disaster zone while also having access to the Internet. Once the audio path is established in both directions via radio and Internet, traffic can flow with any world location that can access the IRESC VoIP network. A simple telephone dial-up is quite adequate for this purpose if that is the best that can be arranged, although broadband or ISDN is clearly desirable.

Two developments in particular are of use in this scenario.

The first is the establishment of radio Gateways, whether HF, VHF and UHF, which are on standby, ready to pass two-way traffic

between the ether and the Internet when needed. The more of these IRESC has Access to, the more effective the potential geographical coverage becomes.

Secondly, the provision of portable VoIP terminals is beneficial. These can be shipped for deployment close to the disaster zone or can be taken to the premises of the agencies providing the distant command or relief coordination. Once the agency or communications headquarters is equipped and radio paths are working into the disaster zone, the vital traffic can start to flow. But the most important factor is still to have IRESC members in as many parts of the world as possible, particularly in those areas that are prone to natural and man-made catastrophes. Radio Amateurs remain the bedrock of what IRESC can achieve.

Some factors are worthy of note.

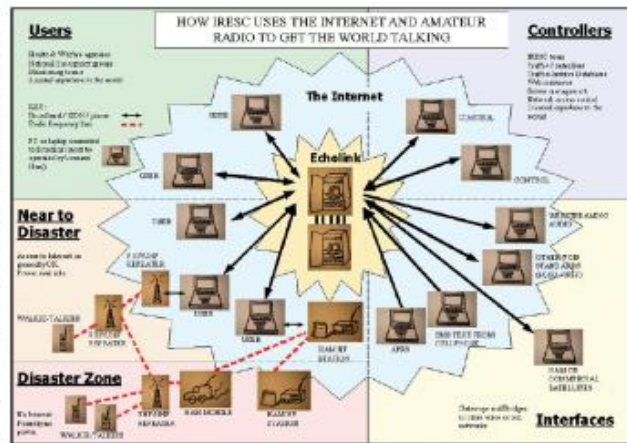
Because IRESC controllers are located all over the world, the net control and administrative functions that are the essential backbone of any emergency service can always be manned. Furthermore, as the earth rotates and time proceeds, tired operators can regularly be replaced by fresher once located in a more suitable time zone.

The IRESC VoIP network, based on the Echolink system, is a secure and controllable environment. Firstly, only licensed Radio Amateurs are granted access to the network. Secondly, there are many powerful features of Echolink that can grant or deny access to individual stations, while at the same time providing the option to interlink IRESC with the Internet-based services of other groups and organisations to enhance capacity and increase the reliability of connections.

The IRESC Echolink conference server and all of its administrative applications are hosted by our own IT team, so have an inherent reliability. If a hardware failure or major meltdown of the Internet were to occur near the server, IRESC is rapidly progressing plans for a constantly-synchronised mirror of the entire network which will be located on the opposite side of the globe from the existing server.

Sometimes, however, radio communications may take time to arrange. In the interim, any method of communication is better than none. It is possible that data information may find a route out of the disaster zone in advance of speech. For example, low-bandwidth satellite systems may employ email. APRS or even SMS text handling and slow data rates. Because the IRESC Echolink system has a text facility alongside the speech network, it is always possible to process traffic in this way. IRESC maintains more than one system for textual information, including an Incident Database which can be shared and modified by members in full visibility of the operators who are controlling the traffic flow. The Incident Database also has a public submission form accessible via the IRESC website www.iresc.org, allowing non-members to provide useful information during activations.

source : www.iresc.org



G4HPE-L ECHOLINK - HF RADIO GATEWAY

<http://mysite.orange.co.uk/hfgateway>



PRINCIPAL AREAS OF TECHNICAL EXPLORATION

1. Squelch and switching

All gateways detect the presence of signals on their input ports to determine the direction of audio flow to their output ports. At present, all of the amateur radio VoIP gateways already operating in the UK employ Frequency Modulation on the RF port. There is thus a clear method of switching the direction of the gateway, triggered by the presence of, or lack of, a control voltage that is derived from the squelch circuit of the radio receiver. When operating a Single Sideband RF port on HF, the situation is more complex. Unwanted artefacts, such as data transmissions, 'tuning up' carriers, off-frequency speech, man-made noises and lightning static can all contribute to holding the gateway in a single direction. Fortunately, most modern HF transceivers provide a squelch status voltage (as with the IC775DSP proposed for this experiment) and it has been found that careful setting of this squelch and receiver AGC will satisfactorily mute the audio on background noise compared to the wanted signal of a participating station. In the early stages of experimentation, the basic noise squelch would necessarily be the method of gateway switching and therefore the benefits of relatively clear frequencies (as mentioned above) can be appreciated. However, practical circuits have been identified that use speech-pattern recognition to greatly enhance the operation of HF squelch. Some will be familiar with the Icom VSC facility that exists on many of its products, and both Thales UK and Naval Electronics Inc. produce commercially available units. There is also a very affordable amateur construction project offered by AH6LE www.ah6le.net for exactly this purpose. Such circuits, effectively FM discriminators, ignore non-human audio signals. An early introduction of such a circuit to this project is intended. It may also be that some exploration of CTCSS or audio tone access systems could be conducted. Although currently in its infancy, the future use of WinDRM or similar digital HF speech modes may again make the use of a simple noise squelch all that is necessary.

See the INTELLIGENT SQUELCH page on this website for more.

2. Optimum transceiver settings

Modern transceivers offer the operator a very large number of parameters, many of which can be adjusted to optimise the transmitted and received signals. In terms of audio treatment, the settings of these parameters are likely to be different when the transceiver is being used for gateway operation as compared to direct microphone-to-air, particularly as signals are passing between the radio equipment and a computer. Furthermore, there is a sub-layer of control signals (PTT and squelch status lines at least) which are also subject to the setting of various parameters (switching sense, delay aspects, hang-time). On the Internet control side, the software similarly requires the careful setting of many compatible factors.

3. Radio Frequency induction

To be effective in longer-range emergency communications, an HF gateway will need to occasionally employ reasonable output power levels. The proposed 21dB(W) here is an attempt to set a realistic upper limit for practical deployment although it is envisaged that much of the testing could be carried out at lower levels. However, the use of higher power levels allows for understanding the issues that arise when significant radio frequency energy is being generated close to domestic (that is, unbalanced) audio installations. It is important to be able to recognise the symptoms of RF induction and to understand techniques for minimising such problems, which can lead to substandard transmissions and audio distortion.

4. Audio Quality issues

Communication via a radio transceiver and Internet-based speech circuits tend to employ different audio treatment. When communicating via radio, clarity and 'punch' are important whereas when speaking from computer to computer a more natural (and fuller bandwidth) quality is sought. When these two systems are interconnected, treatment is necessary in order to optimise audio quality when bringing one domain into the other. The proposal is to produce guidelines on level, equalisation and compression settings, as well as hints on good operating practice and microphone technique. In terms of the physical interface between computer and transceiver, the issues to explore include safety isolation, signal levels, noise and distortion.

5. Operator skills

There is no doubt that the operation of an HF gateway requires skills on behalf of the licensee/operator that can only be acquired through practice and having the opportunity to experience the problems that arise in real situations. Many amateurs involved with talk-through operations for emergency communications will know how demanding this role can be. The gateway operator must be able to listen and talk to both sides of the gateway either singly or simultaneously, understanding that there are potentially two nets of operators that remain unaware of each other unless the gateway is invoked. The operator must have the appropriate switching facilities to instantly control the gateway manually if necessary, particularly in the case of interference. Once the gateway is operating, great skill in identification and control is required in order to avoid confusion and it is assumed that all gateway operations in this initial phase of experimentation would be conducted under a strictly controlled net.

EXAMPLES OF POTENTIAL EMERCOMMS HF GATEWAY USE

In a simple form, an HF gateway can be used by a radio amateur to monitor their transmitted signal at a distance. For example, a net controller would be able to monitor their HF transmissions as received by a distant gateway then peeled back to their headphones via VoIP. This would not only allow them to identify any transmission defects, but also gauge propagation variations. They could also potentially hear weak outstations via the distant receiver that they could not discern via their own station directly, a sort of widely-spaced diversity antenna!

HF gateways create the possibility of a transceiver geographically near to the zone of interest while the user can be located anywhere on the globe, courtesy of the instantaneous shrinking of the world permitted by VoIP linking. Furthermore, once in the electronic domain, the received audio can be safely and securely streamed to a website where multiple consumers can monitor without any danger of return intrusion and without loading the available bandwidth of the Echolink network itself. This was, for example, carried out by IRESC during the Katrina hurricane: SATERN (Salvation Army communicators) in Europe were desperately trying to monitor the USA 40m net for news and information but, at such a distance, copy was poor and badly affected by powerful European stations. IRESC accessed the N8AD HF gateway close to the disaster area and streamed the audio to the web, where a very large audience were able to consume the emergency net traffic, interference-free.

When using frequency-modulated modulation methods, such as those more generally found in VHF and UHF speech communications, it is electrically easy to discriminate between the wanted radio signal and the unwanted background noise. Such modes generate a constant transmit carrier signal, indicating that a station is present. When the carrier signal of a station can no longer be detected by a radio receiver, the circuitry is capable of detecting this and mutes the loudspeaker audio so that the listener is not disturbed by the high levels of background noise. This facility is known as SQUELCH.

In order for a gateway to switch between receive and transmit (necessary to allow two-way communication over a single channel), the status of the radio receiver squelch must be known. Most modern receivers provide a special output, the voltage of which changes depending on whether the receiver squelch is OPEN (a station is being received and audio is heard) or CLOSED (the receiver is muted because no station is being received). In simple terms, this voltage output can be applied to a computer port. With appropriate software, the computer can detect whether the radio receiver is active or dormant by monitoring changes in the squelch voltage.

However, the modulation type to be used in this research is 'single sideband', an amplitude-modulated mode of transmission. There is no constant carrier signal with this mode. The signal comes and goes in sympathy with the patterns of the human voice. It is, of course, still possible to apply the squelch technique described above to these signals. When the sending station speaks, a signal is detected by the receiver and the squelch opens.

However, shortwave frequencies are highly prone to all manner of non-speech signals too. These can include:

- * Man-made interference, such as switching clicks and noise generated by TV sets, computers, modems, power tools, thermostats and other electrical equipment;
- * Natural interference, such as lightning static, discharges and other solar noise;
- * Non-speech transmission modes, such as morse code, teleprinter, radio FAX and other data signals;
- * Stations that are aligning (tuning) their transmitters, which often manifests as a constant tone or tones;
- * Bleed from human speech signals that are close to, but not actually on, the channel being monitored.

The problem arises that all of the above, often in combination, are radio signals that will open a standard squelch. The squelch thus far described cannot discriminate between the wanted speech signal and the unwanted interference. What is now required is an INTELLIGENT SQUELCH, one that can recognise human speech and only opens the receiver when it has been detected.

The recognition of the characteristic sound signal of human speech is complicated. Detection has to take into account the spectral make-up of the signal, from bass to high treble sections. The syllabic or rhythmic nature of the spoken word is a factor, as is the pattern of percussive and sibilant elements of the vocal range.

In isolating what is human speech and what is not, variations in the technical quality of received audio and the differences in patterns of speech between different languages, dialects and nationality must not be a factor in effective detection.

Military developers and a few civilian circuit designers have produced highly complex squelch circuits for use in such trying radio environments. Circuits can be downloaded from the Internet and it is the intention to explore the effectiveness of these systems as part of this research.

It is, however, notable that the solutions found so far all appear to require the construction of electrical circuits, with fixed components on a circuit board. It seems so much more flexible to create a speech-recognition system in software terms; that is, a computer program that can carry out this task using DSP (digital signal processing). Such a facility might allow 'fine tuning' of its operation by adjusting key parameters and observing the change in performance that results. Bear in mind that the task is not to understand the words being said, simply that the signal is confirmable as human conversation.

If you are someone who has an interest in developing suitable software, or you have come across such an item, the research programme would be very pleased to hear from you!

IMPORT OF AMATEUR RADIO COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENTS, PARTS AND ACCESSORIES BY HAMS

-by Mr.V.R.Janarthanam,VU2JOE

Amateur Radio Communication Equipments, Parts and Accessories listed below classified under the heading 8525.20.16 of the Indian Customs Tariff are permitted to be imported freely without an Import Licence, by licensed Amateur Radio Operators. Till 28-02-2005, these were assessable to Customs (Import) Duty (Basic Customs Duty) @ 15% on the CIF (Cost, Insurance and Freight) value of these. However, licensed Amateur Radio Operators (HAMS) were allowed to pay a concessional rate of duty of 5% only. To avail of this concession, Hams had to obtain a recommendation from the Assistant Wireless Adviser (W.P.C.), Department of Telecommunications, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology New Delhi, by submitting an application in the prescribed form and a Demand Draft for Rs.50/-.

Government of India, Ministry of Finance, New Delhi, had issued a Notification No.24/2005 dated 01-03-2005 permitting total exemption from the whole of Customs (Import) Duty i.e. Basic Customs Duty (B.C.D) with effect from 01-03-2005 bringing the B.C.D. to zero percent. In view of this it is obvious that it is no longer necessary for the Hams to obtain any recommendation from the Assistant Wireless Adviser (W.P.C.) to avail of the concessional rate of Basic Customs Duty.

Normally, any imported articles would attract an Additional Duty @ 16%. Government of India, Ministry of Finance, New Delhi had issued a Notification No.318/76-CUS dated 02-08-1976 by which, Amateur Radio Communication Equipments, Parts and Accessories are totally exempted from the payment of whole of Additional Duty, when IMPORTED BY POST/AIR FOR PERSONAL USE.

The Customs authorities usually issue a CALL MEMO, immediately on receipt of a parcel, addressed to HAMS calling for certain information/documents for assessment of Duty. HAMS importing these equipments, Parts &

Accessories by POST/AIR for their PERSONAL USE, have to send a suitable reply to the Customs Authorities in the format enclosed, on receipt of which the parcels will be assessed and released on payment of duty as applicable under the Rules.

Copies of the Customs Notifications Nos.24/2005 dated 01-03-2005 and 318/76 dated 02-08-1976 are enclosed for reference/information.

WIRELESS APPARATUS AND ACCESSORIES

- 1) HF,VHF OR UHF transceiver (combination of transmitter and receiver) meant for amateur frequencies with accessories in assembled or kit form.
- 2) HUF/VHF or VHF/UHF Repeater (combination of transmitter and receiver) meant for amateur frequencies with accessories in assembled or kit form.
- 3) Transverter for amateur frequencies in assembled or kit form.
- 4) Grid Dip Oscillator, Radio Frequency Interference Filter, Balun Transformer, SWR Bridge or Reflectometer morse reader or Noise Bridge.
- 5) Antenna with or without feeders/Antenna rotators for amateur frequencies.
- 6) Digital Frequency Counter (upto 600 Mhz) with accessories.

PARTS

- I. Transistors, Diodes, integrated circuits/chips, thermionic valves or vacuum tubes.
- II. Toroidal Cores, Quarry crystals, relays, rotary switches, ferrite beads.
- III. Variable Condensers, air-dielectric type.
- IV. Precision Capacitors (fixed type) value(s) between 1 PF to 5000 PF.
- V. Spare nicad cells or pack, as required or used with thermionic valves or vacuum tubes or toroidal cores (in case of hand held transceiver)
- VI. Slow motion timing mechanism with or without dials.

From

To
The Assistant Commissioner of Customs,
Postal Appraising Department/Air Cargo Complex,
Dear Sir,

SUB : IMPORT OF AMATEUR RADIO COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT, ACCESSORIES AND PARTS.

REF : 1) FOREIGN POST/AIR PARCEL NO.....
2) YOUR CALL MEMO NO.....DATED.....

I thank you for your Call Memo cited above, and enclose herewith the following documents as called for by you:-

1. A Photostat copy of the Invoice No.....datedof the foreign suppliers.
2. A Photostat copy of a leaflet containing technical specifications.
3. A Photostat copy of my Amateur Wireless Telegraph Station Licence No.....dated.....valid up toissued to me by the Assistant Wireless Adviser to Government of India, Department of Telecommunications (W.P.C.) Wing, Ministry of Communications & Information Technology.

As I am a licensed Amateur Radio Operator and as the equipment is intended for my personal use not connected with trade or manufacture, I am exempted from the production of an Importer/Exporter Code (I.E.C.) Number, as per the Exim Policy of Government of India. The item imported by me falls under S.No.8525.20.16 of the Indian Customs Tariff.

I am claiming total exemption from Basic Customs Duty (B.C.D.) as per the Notification No.24/2005-CUS dated 01-03-2005.

I am also claiming total exemption from the Additional Duty under the Notification No.318/76-CUS dated 02-08-1976 as the parcel is intended for my Personal use and is imported by POST/AIR.

I request you to kindly assess the parcel accordingly and release it after payment of duty as applicable under the Rules.

I am enclosing Photostat copies of the two Customs Notifications referred to above for your kind perusal/information.

Thanking you,
Yours faithfully,

Encl: As above.

www.cbec.gov.in/customs/cst-0607/chap-98.pdf

<http://www.ieport.com/customs/tariff-2005/not24.htm>

Station :

Date :

Amateur Radio Friendship

The longstanding friendship between two fine Amateur Radio Operators Lew W2BIE of Long Island, New York & Martti Laine OH2BH of Helsinki, Finland.

My friend Lew Reinberg W2BIE: For forty years, as an amateur American Radio Relay League DXCC entities on the planet. These entities can consist of countries, possessions, states like Alaska & Hawaii removed from the main country by many miles, and islands. There are currently 337 such entities located around the world. A contact occurs when radio operators on both sides are able to successfully exchange at least two pieces of contact information such as their call signs and a signal report. As of the end of April Lew had worked them all except one called Scarborough Reef. Scarborough Reef consists of a few small group of rocks far off the coast of Manila in the South China Sea. The only way to operate there is to construct small platforms on the rocks and sit on top of them along with your radio equipment, generator, antennas, food, and gasoline. No Amateur Radio team had gone there in many years. Tens of thousands of radio operators have been waiting years for a team to go back to Scarborough Reef and put it on the air. If Lew were to make a contact with Scarborough Reef his forty year quest to achieve the coveted #1 Honor Roll Award from the ARRL would be complete. Two years ago Lew went into a diabetic coma and had a stroke while in the hospital. For a while it was looking like Lew might never get to achieve his goal. The doctors weren't making any promises. I went to the hospital where Lew lay motionless in a coma. I held his hand and told him that his radio friend Martti Laine OH2BH was calling him from Scarborough Reef, and he had to wake up, get on the radio, and make that last needed contact. There was no response from Lew. I left to go home. The next day I returned to the hospital. Lew was sitting up in his bed, reading the newspaper, and watching a ball game on TV. I couldn't believe his overnight recovery! This "gentleman of amateur radio" was not to be counted out so fast. While Lew was in rehabilitation I wrote emails to Martti OH2BH, Jim Smith VK9NS, and others to ask them to call Lew to cheer him up. Sure enough, the phone starts ringing and Lew feels fantastic after those calls to him come in. It definitely helped in his recovery.

My friend Martti OH2BH: Some of the ARRL DXCC entities are located in the most inhospitable and dangerous places on Earth. The brave operators who go to these places sometimes put themselves at great personal risk for the benefit of giving the rest of us Radio Amateurs a contact with a rare entity. Many finance all, or part, of these expensive operations themselves. In some cases it can take many years for a "DXpedition" to be planned, funded, and executed. It can involve negotiating with governments, purchasing equipment and supplies, lining up sponsors, hiring vessels and helicopters, and selecting members with the required skills to perform under adverse conditions. Martti Laine OH2BH is one of the finest DXpeditioners who has ever lived. When we hear that Martti Laine is part of a DXpedition we know it's going to be done correctly. He is a great operator.

He never loses his composure even with thousands of operators calling him at the same time. He always makes it look easy.

The Friendship Develops: Over the years, when Martti traveled to every corner of the Earth to do a DXpedition, Lew was always out there calling him to make a contact from his station here on Long Island. Lew also worked at Barry Electronics and Azden Radio where he would hear from Martti when he needed some equipment. Although they never met in person, a strong friendship developed between them over time.

Martti Makes It Come True: Two years after Lew came out of his coma, after I told him that "fabrication" about Martti Laine calling him from Scarborough Reef, it is announced that there will actually be a DXpedition to Scarborough Reef from 04/29/07 to 05/06/07, and Martti Laine will be one of the operators. I managed to contact the team, who used the call sign B57H, with considerable difficulty. My voice was sore from calling them for three hours. Conditions were not good into the Northeast USA from Scarborough Reef. Lew had all but given up. He was running out of strength to call them. With only one full day left to the operation, I called Lew on the phone and pleaded with him. I asked him to go down the stairs to his radio room the next morning, which isn't easy after having his stroke, and try to contact them one more time. There would only be a short window of opportunity in the morning. Maybe three hours at most. I had no idea who the operator would be. Sure enough, the next morning, I went down to my radio shack and turned on the radio just in time to hear Martti Laine telling everyone to stand by so he can talk to his friend Lew W2BIE. Lew had made it through. In the midst of one of the biggest pileups of all time Martti took the time to ask Lew how he was feeling. Two years later Martti made my words come true. I couldn't believe it. This is an incredible story that could only happen in real life.

Source: Stephen Hass-"Peace and Understanding through Communication"

www.myspace.com/stephenhass



Steve Weatley, KU9C Presents the certificates to Lewis Reinberg, W2BIE and Martti Laine, OH2BH, Finland

HamInfoBar Free Ham Radio & SWL Toolbar



The HamInfoBar (Toolbar) was launched on August 10th 2007 and was designed by John, G0DPC with the aim to serve radio hams & short wave listeners with a wealth of radio related information that can be accessed while surfing any web page on the internet! It is my hope that this free tool will be useful on a daily basis working hand in hand with the hobby.

"This tool bar will help you get the latest up to date DX news, articles, cluster spots, propagation predictions, as well as quick access to ITU, Zone and several other maps

Features added in this toolbar are

- Google-Powered Search Box: Search the Web, Look for hams by entering name / qth or call sign, QRZ.com, HamCall, FindU, and other useful engines including Google groups, eBay, no matter where you are on the Web.
- Ham Radio Links: Latest DX hot spots, propagation news, forums, awards, contests, QRP, satellite, eQSL and QSL info, CW and much more!
- SWL Links: Broadcast radio and on-line radio stations, DX news, terrestrial and satellite TV, Nasa tv, SWL forums DRM forum, International Space Station tracking etc.
- Reference: Equipment reviews, manuals, in depth world and country info including both amateur and general maps, international time and weather.
- RSS Reader: Tap into many RSS feeds and stay on top of the hottest headlines such as DX news, ebay ham radio specials, Amsat, ARRL news, technology news etc.
- Toolbar Users Area: Access to Google bookmarks and toolbar information pages. PC safety including free virus and security scan
- Radio & Podcasts: Listen to the latest news from GB2RS, ARRL, WIA, TWIAR, BBC World Service, VOA, Radio Australia, and others. You can even add your own radio stations!
- Email Notifier: Email icon displays amount of new messages along with an optional sound announcement. Simply click icon to read messages
- Links recently added to toolbar: DRM forum + UTC digital clock + HamInfoBar users websites + Email notifier + SARRL Forum + HamRadioIndia Forum + CQ WAZ + Google Bookmarks + Manuals + Internet Ham Atlas + Pete's DX-Newsdesk + DX Watch callsign search + FCC Callsign search + VK Logger Forum + Awards + Contests + Submit DX Spot + UK SW and Scanning Forum + Auroral Activity Report + Nasa TV (Windows Media & Real Player) + Virus database
- Additional toolbar features: Pop-up Blocker (includes cookie, history & cache cleaner).
- Your local city weather
- Add links to MS applications i.e. MSN messenger, Word etc. Plus add-on gadget buttons for YouTube, iTunes, tv, games etc
- HamInfoBar happily works alongside other toolbars. You can download it from <http://www.haminfo.co.uk/>

What is APRS? by Art Takahashi, JA1OGS-VK4GO Automatic.Position.Report.System

Packet radio has great potential for passing large pieces of message traffic from one station to another. However, with the internet growing by leaps and bounds a lot of folks, including myself, seem to become disenchanted with packet. Then I discovered APRS! (Of course some of us discovered APRS before then but I digress...). It was always difficult to apply packet to real time events. Especially since these events seem to always be short lived. APRS can avoid this problem. It is not limited to a connected network or its complexity. APRS permits any number of stations to exchange data just like voice users do on a voice net. Any user can send information and all stations receive it or transmitted it. Secondly, APRS recognized one of the greatest real-time needs of any special event or emergency. That is tracking of key assets! For instance... Where is the event leader? Where are the emergency vehicles? What is the weather at various points in the country? Where is a mobile base amateur station? Where is the hurricane? Where is my car now (if stolen) ?? WHERE IS THE DX? To answer these questions, APRS is a full featured automatic vehicle location and status reporting system too. All this is happening here in Japan on the allocated APRS frequency 144.640MHz.

UI-View32, Windows Automatic Position Reporting System (APRS) program (by Roger Barker G4IDE)



About author - Roger Barker G4IDE

Roger Barker G4IDE became a silent key on September 8, 2004. The amateur radio community lost a great friend on that day. He will be remembered as a true ham. Roger was the author of WinPack, UI-View and UI-View32, as well as other programs. UI-View has had a huge and positive impact on the APRS community. Most of us only knew him through the UI-View support group, but some UI-View users were fortunate enough to have met him. He was ever-present on the list answering questions that had usually been asked before, but always courteous and always helpful. Even in the middle of the night, he often posted replies. He leaves behind a legacy that will be useful to thousands of hams world-wide for years to come, and his loving wife Dee, his son Steven and his daughter Kate.

Download the program from <http://www.ui-view.org>. Install the program and run it. If you need registration, please visit UI-View APRS Software registration <http://www.ja1ogs.com>

G4HPE-L ECHOLINK - HF RADIO GATEWAY

<http://mysite.orange.co.uk/hfgateway>



PRINCIPAL AREAS OF TECHNICAL EXPLORATION

1. Squelch and switching

All gateways detect the presence of signals on their input ports to determine the direction of audio flow to their output ports. At present, all of the amateur radio VoIP gateways already operating in the UK employ Frequency Modulation on the RF port. There is thus a clear method of switching the direction of the gateway, triggered by the presence of, or lack of, a control voltage that is derived from the squelch circuit of the radio receiver. When operating a Single Sideband RF port on HF, the situation is more complex. Unwanted artefacts, such as data transmissions, 'tuning up' carriers, off-frequency speech, man-made noises and lightning static can all contribute to holding the gateway in a single direction. Fortunately, most modern HF transceivers provide a squelch status voltage (as with the IC775DSP proposed for this experiment) and it has been found that careful setting of this squelch and receiver AGC will satisfactorily mute the audio on background noise compared to the wanted signal of a participating station. In the early stages of experimentation, the basic noise squelch would necessarily be the method of gateway switching and therefore the benefits of relatively clear frequencies (as mentioned above) can be appreciated. However, practical circuits have been identified that use speech-pattern recognition to greatly enhance the operation of HF squelch. Some will be familiar with the Icom VSC facility that exists on many of its products, and both Thales UK and Naval Electronics Inc. produce commercially available units. There is also a very affordable amateur construction project offered by AH6LE www.ah6le.net for exactly this purpose. Such circuits, effectively FM discriminators, ignore non-human audio signals. An early introduction of such a circuit to this project is intended. It may also be that some exploration of CTCSS or audio tone access systems could be conducted. Although currently in its infancy, the future use of WinDRM or similar digital HF speech modes may again make the use of a simple noise squelch all that is necessary.

See the INTELLIGENT SQUELCH page on this website for more.

2. Optimum transceiver settings

Modern transceivers offer the operator a very large number of parameters, many of which can be adjusted to optimise the transmitted and received signals. In terms of audio treatment, the settings of these parameters are likely to be different when the transceiver is being used for gateway operation as compared to direct microphone-to-air, particularly as signals are passing between the radio equipment and a computer. Furthermore, there is a sub-layer of control signals (PTT and squelch status lines at least) which are also subject to the setting of various parameters (switching sense, delay aspects, hang-time). On the Internet control side, the software similarly requires the careful setting of many compatible factors.

3. Radio Frequency induction

To be effective in longer-range emergency communications, an HF gateway will need to occasionally employ reasonable output power levels. The proposed 21dB(W) here is an attempt to set a realistic upper limit for practical deployment although it is envisaged that much of the testing could be carried out at lower levels. However, the use of higher power levels allows for understanding the issues that arise when significant radio frequency energy is being generated close to domestic (that is, unbalanced) audio installations. It is important to be able to recognise the symptoms of RF induction and to understand techniques for minimising such problems, which can lead to substandard transmissions and audio distortion.

4. Audio Quality issues

Communication via a radio transceiver and Internet-based speech circuits tend to employ different audio treatment. When communicating via radio, clarity and 'punch' are important whereas when speaking from computer to computer a more natural (and fuller bandwidth) quality is sought. When these two systems are interconnected, treatment is necessary in order to optimise audio quality when bringing one domain into the other. The proposal is to produce guidelines on level, equalisation and compression settings, as well as hints on good operating practice and microphone technique. In terms of the physical interface between computer and transceiver, the issues to explore include safety isolation, signal levels, noise and distortion.

5. Operator skills

There is no doubt that the operation of an HF gateway requires skills on behalf of the licensee/operator that can only be acquired through practice and having the opportunity to experience the problems that arise in real situations. Many amateurs involved with talk-through operations for emergency communications will know how demanding this role can be. The gateway operator must be able to listen and talk to both sides of the gateway either singly or simultaneously, understanding that there are potentially two nets of operators that remain unaware of each other unless the gateway is invoked. The operator must have the appropriate switching facilities to instantly control the gateway manually if necessary, particularly in the case of interference. Once the gateway is operating, great skill in identification and control is required in order to avoid confusion and it is assumed that all gateway operations in this initial phase of experimentation would be conducted under a strictly controlled net.

List of Hams whose licences/renewals/ correspondence were returned undelivered

Andhra Pradesh

1. VU2MMB (Renewal) M.Krishna Mohan, Eluru
2. VU3BHN (Licence): S.Venkataramana, Gandhi Statue Street, 11/145 A, Eluru Road, Guduwada, Krishna Dist.
3. VU2ICC (Letter) Siva Rama Prasad, Guntur
4. VU2RQT (Licence): T.K.Ravi Kumar, 10-46, SBI Colony, Kothapet, Hyderabad 500035.
5. VU3NRC (Renewal) N.R.Chilakuri, Secunderabad. (Abroad,will collect shortly)

Bihar

6. VU3WLI (Licence): Ravi Kumar Yadav, Village Tarachak, PO Danapur, Patna Dist. 801503.
7. VU2BES (Letter) Rajendra Prasad Singh, Patna

Delhi

8. VU2GTZ (Licence & Renewal) Rohit Malhotra, C Block, Raksha Bhawan, Man Singh Road, New Delhi 1.
9. VU3UJS (Renewal) U.J.S.Sandhu, New Delhi
10. VU3VRZ, (Renewal) Vikram Raman, R.K.Puram, New Delhi 66

Gujarat

11. VU3KUA (Licence): Kakadiya Sanjay Maganlal, 713/5, Sector 8, Gandhinagar 382008.
12. VU3PVW (Licence): Patel Vijaykumar Chimanlal, Type GH 1, Block No. 707/2, Sector 8, Gandhinagar 382008.
13. VU2SBY (Licence): Patel Mehul Kumar A., 530/1, Sector 21, Gandhinagar 382021.
14. VU2DHC (Renewal) Dinesh Choudari

Karnataka

15. VU3ICC (Renewal), 9955, K.Venkatesh Bangalore
16. VU3PAI, (Renewal) 8429, Niranjan Pai Bangalore
17. VU3BUB (Licence) : K.Guru Prasad, No.87, Panduranga nagar, A11, Bank Officers Colony, Bannerghatta Road, Bangalore 560076.
18. VU3SHW (Licence) : Shashikiran R., 57, 13 Main, 16th Cross, Malleswaram, Bangalore 560055
19. VU3HRT (Licence) : Hari Ram S., No.48, Chamundeswari Nilaya, 13th Main, IV Block, Nandini Layout, Bangalore 560096.
20. VU3PAI (Renewal) Niranjan Pai, Bangalore 64
21. VU2KVR (Letter) K.Venkatraman, BEL Hospital, Jalahalli, Bangalore 560013
22. VU3SKV (Renewal) Shodan Kumar, Mary D'souza Compound, Kadri Market, Kadri, Mangalore
23. VU2TRE (Letter) Repeater Society of Mysore. (VU2ETS G.Saravavan)
24. VU3WPE (Licence): Praveen Kumar N., "Sunana", 5th B Cross, 1st Stage, Vinoba Nagar, Shimoga 577204.

Kerala

25. VU2CHN, (Renewal) 21121, Vandana Kochi
26. VU2TAV (Letter) Dr.Thomas Antony, Kochi
27. VU2JKK: (Letter) Dr.K.Janardanan, Vandana, Bilathikulam, Kozhikode 673006.

28. VU3BWW (Licence): M.Bindu, Polara Higher Secondary School, Villiyeri, Kozhikode
29. VU3DCP (Licence): Abdul Khaleel K.P., Poyanad, Mambaram PO, Vengad Panchayat, Pathiriyad Amsom.
30. VU3RLH (Licence): Rajesh K.R., House No.292 A, Ward No.1, Thanyam Panchayat 680641.
31. VU2TCQ (Licence): Talikulangara Chandrasekhar, Rajesh, House No.232, Ward No.7, Thalikulam Panchayat, Thrissur Dist.
32. VU2ORB (Renewal) Rajendran S., Geetha Bhavan, Near Fire Station, Perumbavur 683542
33. VU2CIA, 21623 (Renewal) Mrs Maya Shankar Trivandrum

Madhya Pradesh

34. VU3GAK Pankaj Khetan, Gwalior

Maharashtra

35. VU3YML (Licence): Lakhani Mohd. Hussain Yusuf, Vikrant Housing Society, Bl.No.10, E Ward, Shivaji Park, Kolhapur 416001
36. VU2CBV (Renewal) K.S.Keshav Rao
37. VU2AME (Letter) Anthony Menezes
38. VU3VPD (Licence): Vijay Parshuram Kulkarni, Flat No.5, Building No.2 C, Nirmal Park, Pune 411043.
39. VU2SCW (Renewal) Shruti Anil Atre, Pune 4.
40. VU3HSI (Renewal) Harshal Suresh Pillai, Pune
41. VU3AVD (Renewal) Amod Vijay Mulay, Pune

Punjab

42. VU2PKT (Licence) Parminder Grewal, Jalandhar
43. VU2STK S.S.Kang, Jalandhar

Tamilnadu

44. VU2RZA (Licence & Renewal): R.Subramanian, 15/6, Vasantham Colony, Annanagar West, Chennai 600101.
45. VU3DTP (Licence): Dhandapani Arulmozhi, 534/3, ICF South Colony, Chennai 600038.
46. VU3IKX (Licence & Renewal): S.A.Ganesh, 34 Rattan Kuzhi Lane, Tondayurpet, Chennai 600081
47. VU2DJR (Renewal) J.Ravi, 9 A, Sait Colony 1st Street, Egmore, Chennai 8.
48. VU2JKJ (Renewal) Jayaram Krishnamurthy, 9 A, Sait Colony 1st Street, Egmore, Chennai 8.
49. VU2JRU (Renewal) Jayaram Rajan, 9 A, Sait Colony 1st Street, Egmore, Chennai 8.
50. VU3RDK (Renewal) R.Radhika, 9 A, Sait Colony 1st Street, Egmore, Chennai 8.
51. VU2DRF (Licence): D.sugumaran, C1, A20 B.K.Ranganathan Road, New Sidhapur, Coimbatore-641044
52. VU3HJI (Renewal) K.R.Rajeshwari, 10-75, Jayaraj Hall Road, Wood Will Road, Kodaikanal 624101
53. VU3NLI (Licence & Renewal) S.Nalani, 37/C-1, Srinivasapuram, Kodaikanal 4.
54. VU3CPW (Licence): S.Udayakumar, Plot No.2, Jawaharlal Nehru Nagar Street, Valluvar Colony, Madurai 14.
55. VU3TAE (Licence): N.S.Srinivasan, 72/28, Lakshmiapuram 4th Street, Madurai 625001.
56. VU2SXU (Renewal) S.Johns Kumar, 4A, Ismailapuram 13th Street, Munichalai Road, Madurai 9.

57. VU3HZG (Renewal) A. Ravindran, Rajapalayam
58. VU3SLK (Renewal) S. Leelavathy, Salem 16
59. VU3PMH (Renewal) P. Muruanandam Salem 16
60. VU3MCS (Licence): Arumugam S., Tamilnadu Rice Institute, Aduthurai 612101, Thanjavur Dist.
61. VU2VOM (Licence): R. Shanmugham, 22 RVR Line, Varnapuram 1 Street, Bhavani 638102, Periyar Dist.

West Bengal

62. VU2EM (Renewal) Avinash Misra, Kolkata
63. VU2NMJ (Renewal) Ashutosh Jana, Vill. Kamadev Nagar, PO Durbachati, South 24 Parganas Dist. Pathar Pratiana.
64. VU3BIV (Renewal) Dipak Das, New Barrackpore
65. VU3JFB (Letter) Rinku Sengupta, 24 Pgs
66. VU2SUV (Letter) Subash Chowdhury

Letters about Grant of New Amateur Radio Licences returned

Andhra Pradesh

1. Mr. N.B. Kesava Raju, (Grade II), Brahmai Street, Thotlavalluru Road, D.No.7-11, Vuyyuru 521165, Krishna Dist.
2. Prathima Tharangini, (Grade II), Flat 6, Bhavana Towers, Kapadia Lane, Somajiguda, Hyderabad 500082.

Delhi

3. Ms. Pooja Singh, (Grade II Restricted), 4/B, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi.
4. Ms. Jyothi Shokeen, (Grade II), VPO Dichaon Kalan, Najafgarh, New Delhi.

Gujarat

5. Miss Prechi Praveen Kumar Murdiya, (Grade II), 101/832, Nirmal Apts., Sola Housing, 132 Ft Ring Road, Naranpura, Ahmedabad 380063.
6. Miss Ruchi Praveen Kumar Murdiya, (Grade II), 101/832, Nirmal Apts., Sola Housing, 132 Ft Ring Road, Naranpura, Ahmedabad 380063.
7. Mr. Zala Kishasinh Lalubho, (Grade II Restricted), N.M.J. Hostel, Room No.C/13, Vidyannagar, Bhavnagar (Licence already received).

Jharkhand

8. Mr. Afsham Ali, (Grade II Restricted), Near Old Check Post, Manai Jam Kurmipara, Jamtara, 815354.

Haryana

9. Mr. Kristian Soeholm, (Reciprocal Licence) Villa No. 137, Aspen Green, Nirvana Country, Sec 51, Gurgaon 122001.
10. Mr. Ajay Pal, (Grade 1), Vill. Sanpka, PO Palaudi Tehsil, Caruph Nagar, Gurgaon 123503.

Karnataka

11. Mr. Joseph Tharian, (Grade 1), TC 2/21, House No.2, Bridge Lane, Ulloar.
12. Mr. Prakash Jalan, (Grade II), 97, 32 Main, 6th Cross, J.P. Nagar I Phase, ITI Layout, Bangalore 560078.
13. Ms. Savita R., (Grade II Restricted), 4/1, 2nd Main, Puttayanapalya, Jayanagar 9th Block, Bangalore 560069.

Kerala

14. Mr. Eroth Kollandiyil Satyanadhan, (Grade II Restricted), Kuniyil House, PO Vaikkilassery, 673104, Kozhikode Dist.
15. Mr. N. Sooraj, (Grade II), Kanelethil, Kuliyoungal, Kanhangad 671315.

Maharashtra

16. Mr. D.S. Trimbak, (Grade II) 32, Raj Mahal Soc., M.M. Chotani, MG Mahim West, Mumbai 400016.
17. Mr. Patil Kattapa Kedari, (Grade II), 4A/4, Gajonan Rahvari S.S. Newagripada, Santa Cruz (E), Mumbai 400055.
18. Mr. Vishnu Bahvya, Flat No. 402, Sea View, Opp Malwani Church, Marve Road, Malad West, Mumbai 400095.
19. Mr. Gadkari Saurabh Pradeep, (Grade 1), Gadkari House, Charai Road, Thane 400061.
20. Mr. Ritesh Dhruvakumar Jokhakar, (Grade 1), c/o Ashwini Kumar Agnihotri, Plot No.18, Krisnakamal Mha S.T. Kamgar Society, Kolhapur 416008.
21. Mr. Parasnath, (Grade II), 206, A, Kits Boys Hostel, Kits College of Engg., Gokul Shirgaon, Kolhapur 412634.
22. Mr. Somesh Mukherjee, (Grade II Restricted), Kits Boys Hostel, Room No. 206 A, Kits College of Engg., Kolhapur.
23. Mr. Jagtap Shruthi Vasodeo, (Grade II), 17/5, West Wing, Paaliknagar, yewwada, Pune 411006.
24. Mrs. Mokashi Sanika Nitin, (Grade 1), VII/3, Indira Shankar Nagari, Paud Road, Kothrud, Pune 411038.

Orissa

25. Ms. Bishnupriya Sahu, (Grade II Restricted), EWS Plot No. 81, Srikhetra Colony PO, Puri.
26. Mr. Subhasis Rath, (Grade II Restricted), Biswewari Lane, Narendrakona, Puri.

Punjab

27. Mr. Paranjit Singh, (Grade 1), PO Sarhal Mundi Thei Phillour, Dist. Jalandhar 144502.

Tamilnadu

28. Mr. G. Saravan Kumar, (Grade II Restricted), Old No.20/2, New No.36, Venkatesha Maistry Street, Kondhithope, Sowcarpet, Chennai 600079.
29. Ms. D. Suganya, (Grade II Restricted), 8/3, 29th Cross Street, Indira Nagar, Chennai 600020.
30. Mr. Suresh Kumar Mukund, (Grade II), Plot No.94, Baraniputhur Road, Kuluthuvancherei, Ayappanthangal, Chennai 101.
31. Mr. V. Sankar, (Grade II Restricted), 43, Padmanaban Street, T. Nagar, Chennai 600017.
32. Mr. M. Chilanbarasen, (Grade II Restricted), 140/155, Old Housing Unit, Dharapuram 638656.
33. Mr. M.S. Balaji, (Grade 1), 56 Kanbalayan 3rd Street, Madurai 625020.
34. Mr. N. Shyam Prasad, (Grade II Restricted), E-238, Sreenivasa Raho, TVS Nagar, Madurai 625003.
35. Mr. A.S. Vigneshwaran, (Grade II Restricted), Pounammal Chinnaserry Illam, II R I House, Elancheranagar, Kodampedi, Nagapatinam-611001.
36. Mr. B. Venkataprasath, (Grade II Restricted), 9/29, Thiruvalluvar Colony, Makkinampatti PO, Pollachi 642003.

37. Mr.G.Abhiram, (Grade II Restricted), 76,T.V.K.Road, Ammapet, Salem 636003.
38. Mr.Sarat Mohan, (Grade II Restricted), Soorya, Near Nacet College, Anad Post, Nedu, Tiruchy?.
39. Mr.Sasi Kumar K.,(Grade II), 5th West Cross Street, MGR Nagar, Katpadi, Vellore 632007.(Indira Gandhi National Forest Academy, PO New Forest, Dehradun-248006.).

Uttarakhand

40. Ms. Kehkashan, (Grade II), Vanasthali Ballupur, Dehradun 248001.
41. Zeba Parveen, (Grade II Restricted), 25/125, Masum Colony, Dehradun.

Uttar Pradesh

42. Mr.Sharvesh Kumar Tiwari, (Grade II), 1/173, HIG, Vikas Nagar, Lucknow 226022.
43. Mr.Dhreeeraj Kumar, (Grade II), HRO, RMS Office, O Division, Lucknow.
44. Mr. Satyaveer Singh, (Grade 1), Baghpat Road, Vill. & PO Panchali Khurd, Meerut 250001.

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45. Mr.Anand Prasad, (Grade II Restricted), Gram Bhaluka PO, Ganghalighat, Pithanagarh.

WITHOUT ADDRESS

46. Mr.Ajay Yadav, (Grade II Restricted).
47. Mr.Santosh Kumar Valsa, (Grade II Restricted).
48. Mr.Kartikeyan Selvaraj Rediar, (Grade II).
49. Mr.Anuraj Gupta, (Grade II Restricted).
50. Chetana Kishore, (Grade II Restricted).

Details of cases cleared by NIAR

Licences cleared

- Sl.No, Callsign, Licence No., Name, Location
1. VU2BBB, 10196, Bombay Repeater Society, Mumbai
 2. VU2BFU, 24331, Bhavana B Kaul, Mumbai
 3. VU2CCQ, 24430, Chakradhar Chegu, Chennai

4. VU2RAT, 24338, Ravi Kollur, Hyderabad
5. VU2SOC, 22504, Kotian Harish Kumar, Hyderabad
6. VU3CVO, 9042, Nitin Bajirao More, Nasik
7. VU3KCA, 30739, R.Keerthy Chethan, Bangalore
8. VU3PKB, 30490, Pillai Koodalingam Kandaswamy, Bangalore
9. VU3SRL, 7138, R. Rama Chandra Kishan, Guntur
10. VU3TDA, 31128, Pankaj Kumar Singh, Mumbai
11. SWL 117, Nabanita Ananda Bose, Kolkata

Renewal cards cleared

12. VU2AIR, 1277, Vijayarengan, Chennai
13. VU2BEQ, 23879, Prasad S.Joshi, Nasik
14. VU2IN, 811, Nashir Dara Mulla, Mumbai
15. VU2ITI, 10124, T.K.Mani, Kochi
16. VU2KTQ, 23371, K.Subramanya Achari, Trivandrum
17. VU2MTK, 20900, M.T.Kesari, Mysore
18. VU2MTU, 22211, K.Mathew, Kollam
19. VU2RBQ, 10276, Norbert Prenzel, Germany
20. VU2RIM, 23126, S.Ramakrishna, Vuyurru
21. VU2TRT, 23084, Farad Bhatthena, Mumbai
22. VU2UMX, 2976, Umakanthan Pichamuthu, Bangalore
23. VU3CTA, 6272, C.T.Anto, Bangalore
24. VU3HQE, 30045, Vivek Arjunaraja, Rajapalayam
25. VU3JCR, 9029, Jasthi Ramachandran, Vijayawada
26. VU3KOL, 30310, C.T.Nagaraj, Bangalore
27. VU3MCL, 5574, M.Chockalingam, Kalpakkam
28. VU3MSH, 4816, Madhumati Sathish Shaw, Mumbai
29. VU3MWB, 30474, Mallikarjuna Rao Battula
30. VU3NXA, 30001, Premanand Hejmadi, Bangalore
31. VU3RUL, 30225, K. Arul, Coimbatore
32. VU3THB, 9252, Manikandan Namboothiri, Thrissur

Licence & Renewal cleared

33. VU2HDC, 23944, V.Makarand, Thane
34. VU2POC, 9297, Shabu M.S., Dubai

Other documents cleared

35. VU2AMB, Ananda Bose, Kolkata
36. VU2WSM, Sateesh Menon V.V., Thane
37. P.Gladson, Salem

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