Mahoning Valley Amateur Radio Association
Voice Coil

June 2026	mvara.w8qly@gmail.com	The Voice Coil - Volume 26-6

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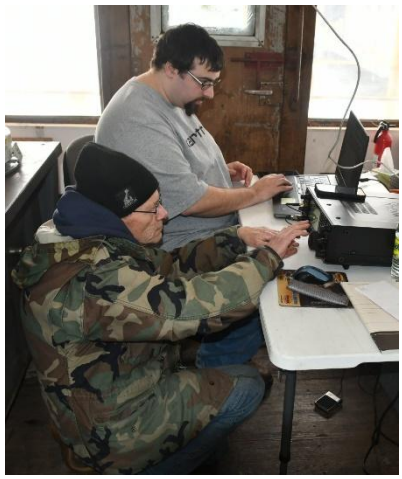


President's Corner

Happy June everyone! It's crazy to believe that we're already halfway through the year! Amazing how fast time flies when you're having fun.
Field Day is right around the corner at the end of the month (June 27-28), so if you're interested in helping and haven't reached out yet, please reach out to Rich KB8GAE ASAP to be added to the planning email list. Our next meeting will be finalizing field day plans so be sure to join if you can.
Field Day Setup will be on Friday June 26th, we will likely send out an email with details as we get closer to the date, I urge as many of you as possible to help out if you're able. The last couple of years we have gotten the setup down to a science and with enough bodies we are able to beat the heat and get it done quickly. Also, if you know any restaurants that would be willing to donate

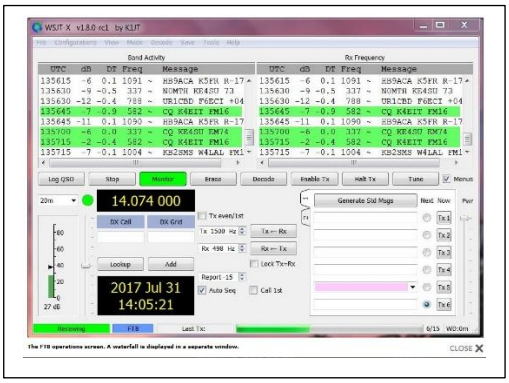
any food for Field Day, please forward that info to Dean W8YSU ASAP! I hope everyone stays safe and hydrated as the warm days are finally upon us, and I'll see you all at the next meeting!

73, Ralph Streb, K8TCP

Upcoming MVARA Events

Date	Event	Location
June 11, 2026	MVARA Meeting	Boardman
June 27/28 2026	Field Day	Canfield

June Club Program



With Field Day just a couple weeks away, we will be handling last minute details during our program for the June club meeting. As was mentioned in the May meeting, we are in need of operators for the FT-8 Digital Stations. So in addition to last minute details, we will be setting up two FT-8 Stations, 20 & 40M, to demonstrate the operation and give anyone interested an opportunity to try it out. In the past we have had programs describing FT-8, but not a chance to get hands on. Additionally, there have been a lot of folks comment it is not “real Ham Radio”, now you will get a chance to decide for yourself.

Several Delinquents at Hamvention

SteppIR returns to Ham Radio

SteppIR announced they are returning to the Amateur Radio business.

Groups.io

This is a reminder that MVARA has a groups.io page we use to make announcements and discuss upcoming events and such. The page is available to all members of the club and can be found here: https://groups.io/g/mvara and there is a subscribe link about midway down the page.

DMR: From the Shack and Field: A New Amateur's Notes

Neal Bayless, KA3UON

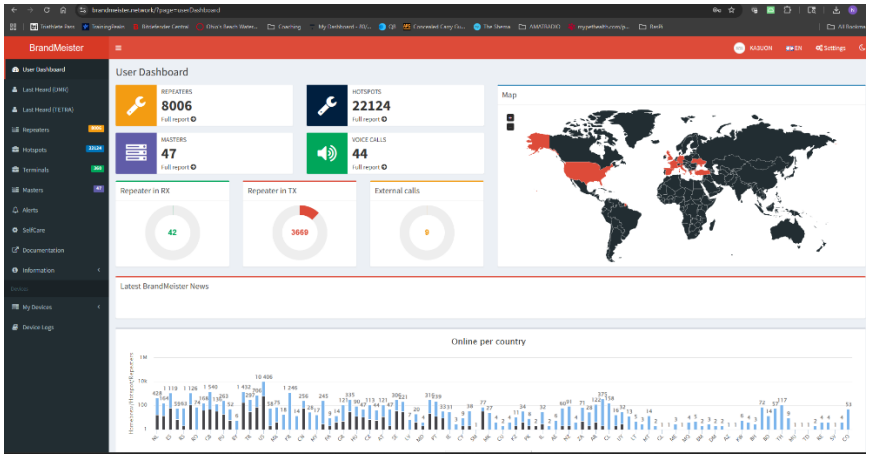
Part 2: Understanding DMR, Programming the Radio, and Getting On the Air

DMR is a TDMA digital mode. In the U.S. it grew out of an earlier cellular network system that operates on assigned timeslots. TDMA stands for Time Division Multiple Access (it differs from Frequency Division Multiple Access and Code Division Multiple Access). For our amateur radio purposes, we operate Tier 2 out of the three tiers of DMR. The other two tiers are simpler forms of communication; Tier 3 is used more for commercial applications.

To keep this focused on the “how” versus the “what,” I will leave the nuts-and-bolts part brief and very basic. As mentioned earlier, DMR works in a TDMA arrangement of two timeslots. This becomes more important when we start programming talk groups. The methodology allows radios to take turns transmitting in 27.5ms bursts so two separate transmissions can go through the same repeater at the same time while also using a speech compression codec. Because the whole system is internet-based, if the density of repeaters in your specific area will not reach you, a hotspot can be used to network to those repeaters for an IoT-style form of digital communication. DMR is also used for non-voice applications such as sensor data, SMS, GPS, and actuation of sensors on smaller networks.

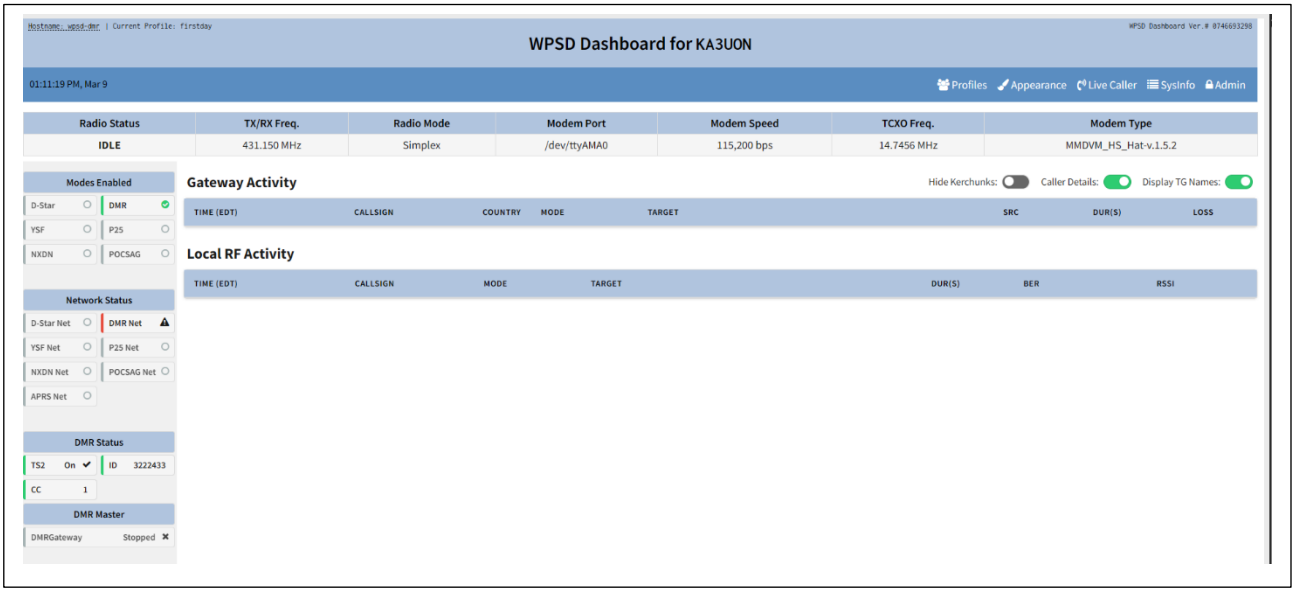
The next step is getting your RadioID on RadioID.net. You create an account and receive a unique Radio ID that acts like a “telephone number” for your radio. It is tied to your callsign and is required to transmit on networks like BrandMeister (my choice for DMR) and TGIF. A hotspot must also be registered to that ID, and all IDs are validated by uploading a copy of your FCC license (the same one you use when you change your address or renew).

Once you have your RadioID, create an account on BrandMeister.network. The process is straightforward. Spend a few minutes exploring the site — you can view local DMR repeaters, coverage maps, and live network traffic (it’s surprisingly busy). After your hotspot is online you will see it listed under “My Devices.”



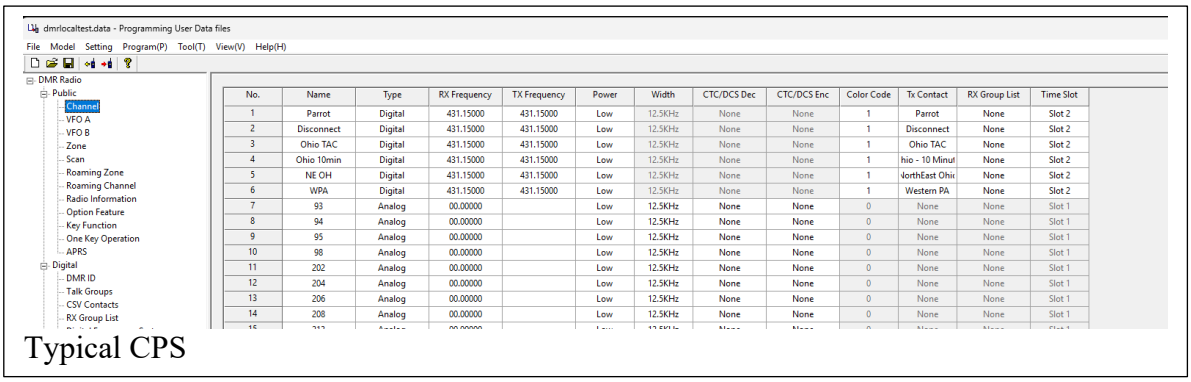
Brandmeister Page

I installed the WPSD Project firmware on my Hotspot- this is not your only choice, but it worked for me. The first time you power up the hotspot it can be a little confusing. Give it 3–5 minutes to fully boot and connect to the Wi-Fi you configured on the SD card. With your laptop on the same network, you can log into the WPSD web console to see and adjust settings. My hotspot has a 0.96-inch screen that shows basic hotspot info — very handy during setup. I have since seen screenless Pi Zero versions that work just as well. (This article is only about DMR, so I will not dive into the other digital modes the hotspot can support.)



Finally, we reach the actual radio programming. Even if you weren't using a hotspot, programming a DMR HT follows the same basic steps. I went cheap on the radio (a Baofeng DM-32UV) and have zero regrets — these can be found used for as little as $20. No matter how you acquire the radio, you will use a codeplug. A codeplug is essentially a mini-database that contains all the settings and talk groups you plan to use.

Finding a codeplug is as simple as searching for your radio model plus "CPS" (Customer Programming Software) and "codeplug." Most manufacturers provide the CPS, and many hams share pre-programmed codeplugs with common talk groups already loaded. (Ed KE8NSW is very good with code plugs and will be glad to help with yours) Others will program your radio for a small fee. The CPS itself is not hard to use, but it has a learning curve and involves a fair amount of spreadsheet-style data entry. I rebuilt my codeplug about five times in the first week before I figured out my preferred workflow.



Typical CPS

Talk group lists are exactly what they sound like — lists of the talk groups available on BrandMeister, TGIF, etc. There are local, regional, state, national, and worldwide groups, plus specialized ones like SOTA, ARES, etc. You can download a full spreadsheet of every talk group and load as many (or as few) as you want. For my first serious attempt I kept it simple: Worldwide, North America, and a handful of regional Ohio groups. That gave me the best chance of making contacts. At least that is what I thought.

A quick tip: start simple and with the end in mind. Loading every single talk group on the first try is a rookie mistake I made — and it made everything harder. Begin with just a few, validate that the radio works, make a couple of contacts, then expand.

I made my first DMR contact from my living room after a lot of frustration. Even then I had to improvise: I could not get receive audio on the HT no matter what I tried in the CPS. The radio appeared to be transmitting, the hotspot showed DMR activity, and the Parrot talk group echoed my transmission back — but no receive audio. I used the free Android app "Hoseline" as a separate receiver to hear my own CQ on the Ohio talk group and confirm I was getting out. That let me complete my first QSO with Mark Johnson, KI5IHT, in Lebanon, Ohio. The thrill was every bit as big as my first HF contact after the process of getting to this point.

A few days of reading forums and watching videos showed that one-way audio is a very common new-ham DMR problem. After more tweaking of the codeplug (especially the receive groups and channel settings) I still had no receive audio. I was ready to give up on DMR forever. Then I found one line in a Baofeng-specific DMR group: setting #18 "Gcall Match" to OFF instantly fixed the receive audio. A few more CONUS contacts followed, then I worked stations in Colombia and Spain. Mission accomplished.

Radio ready to transmit to Hotspot

One last goal remained: I built this setup for portable use. I placed the hotspot on the passenger seat, powered it with a TalentCell battery pack, and connected it through my phone's hotspot while driving to the office. LEDs flashing, everything synced, and within minutes I was chatting with operators in India and Germany. Perfect.

The digital voice modes offer crystal-clear audio. How clear is debated often by amateurs, but to this amateur it is as clear as it could possibly get. After a year back on the air doing mostly CW QRP on HF, fighting conditions and weak signals already – talking real time with someone in India or Thailand is amazing. I can see this used for setting up some good DX

QSOs in the future and if nothing else, it continues to build the international harmony that amateur radio has been long known for. The low cost and the troubleshooting skills it teaches make DMR an excellent way for hams to get on the air worldwide, support local events, provide EMCOMM capability, or just add more contacts to the log. There are reports of more than 280,000 licensed amateurs using DMR at the end of 2025. I doubt DMR will ever become my main mode, but like every tangent ham radio has thrown at me, I learned a tremendous amount in a very short time.

I encourage anyone, no matter what your experience level, to try a digital voice mode. You will learn something new, and who knows what future amateur modes might evolve from DMR and its siblings.

I am no expert on DMR at this point, but if you are considering getting on the DMR networks and run into any issues, you can reach out to me and I will help you find a solution.

Finished HotSpot at home

Parts I used (add a CHIRP programming cable and microSD card if you do not already have them):

PI HAT WITH .9 SCREEN
PI 3B+ MODULE
BAOFENG DM32UV HT
C4 LABS ZRPi-1AS case for Raspberry Pi4, Pi3 B+ and ZUMspot with Attached 1.3in OLED
Talentcell Rechargeable 12V 6000mAh/5V 12000mAh

Helpful Links:
https://www.pistar.uk/index.php
https://w0chp.radio/wpsd/
https://radioid.net/
https://brandmeister.network/
https://tim-yvonne.com/ham/dmr/groups.htm
https://www.repeaterbook.com/

Mahoning County ARES Update

ARES Update

Two things coming up that ARES Members should put on their calendars, the 2026 Canfield Fair and our ARES All Hands Meetings.

This year's Canfield Fair will be running from Wednesday, September 2nd through Monday, September 7th. At this time, we understand that EMA will have ARES on site for all six of those days. That will be a lot of hours and we need as many ARES Members as possible to volunteer for this activation.

EMA will again be requiring EMA Qualified ARES Volunteers, so if you're already "badged" consider working as many days as you're able. If you're not yet badged, there's plenty of time to get the EMA Qualification. Check your Mahoning County ARES Task Book and get those requirements completed. We need ARES Members for the Fair this year. Please put it on your calendar.

Notice, the first sentence of this article referred to "ARES All Hands Meetings", meetings – plural. We will be holding two All Hands Meetings. It seems we always have members that can't make a meeting day/time we set so we're trying to come up with weekday and weekend days that hopefully meet most people's schedules.

So, we've scheduled two meetings. Both will be held at the EMA, 700 Industrial Road. Meeting #1 will be held Saturday, June 6th at 1 pm. Meeting #2 will be held Monday, June 8th at 6:30 pm. You will be receiving a sign up invitation soon. Please sign up and attend one of these meetings.

Mahoning County ARES has a lot going on. It's all happening because of you, our ARES Members. Thank you all for your commitment to serving our communities in times of need.

If you're interested in joining Mahoning County ARES please visit our website https://www.mahoning-ares.org/ or email mahoning.ares@gmail.com

Your ARES Leadership Team.

Ham Radio 101: The Origins and Evolution of Q-Codes

By Mark Haverstock, K8MSH

Ham Radio 101: The Origins and Evolution of Q-Codes
Mark Haverstock, K8MSH

Who or what is Q? In James Bond films and novels, he was the head of Q Branch, which developed all the cool gadgets that Bond used in his missions. Remember the laser Rolex, Dentonite toothpaste explosive, and **"Little Nellie,"** a compact helicopter equipped with heat-seeking missiles? All these solutions helped keep 007 alive while fighting the evil organization, Spectre. Radio also has a Q: Q-codes.

What Are Q-Codes?
Q-Codes are a valuable solution to a very practical problem—how to convey frequent, routine messages quickly and unambiguously across language barriers using Morse code. Imagine you're a ship radio op in 1909: storms outside, static inside, and someone asks for your position in a language you don't speak. Q is a quick solution.

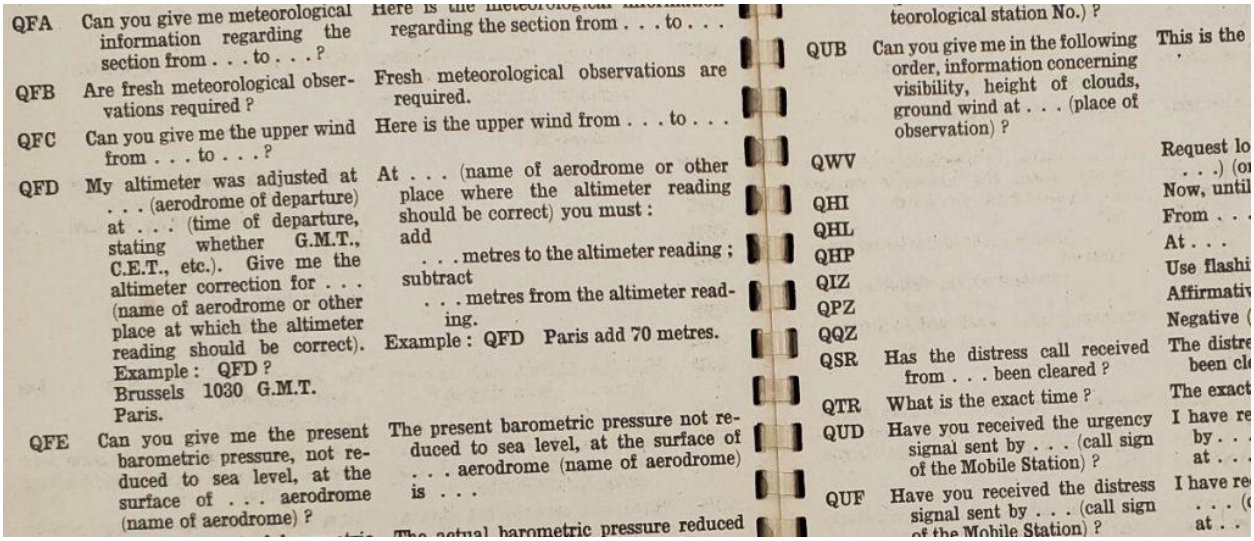
The British General Post Office (GPO), in cooperation with the Admiralty and the Board of Trade, drew up the initial list of Q-codes around 1909 for use by British ships and coastal stations. The list covered frequent operational queries and reports, including signal strength, interference, location, course, weather, and administrative confirmations. These Q-codes became three-letter abbreviations, packed with meaning—no more long essays in dits and dahs.

Why Q? Partly because Q doesn't start many ordinary words across European languages. It also has a distinctive Morse pattern (– – · –), which helps when the airwaves sound like frying bacon. Best of all, when operators heard a Q, they knew a standardized, useful bit of information was coming.

Sentences like "Please be so kind as to advise your current latitude and longitude, old chap" became QTH?—a savings of words, watts, and patience. Q-codes were immediately useful in congested airwaves where rapid, routine exchanges kept traffic flowing.
The true genius was the dual personality. Send QTH? and you're asking, "What's your location?" Send QTH London, and you're declaring "My location is London." One code, two moods. Compact, fast, and less error-prone, this economy of words made the system extremely flexible.

Boats & Planes
The sinking of the Titanic in 1912 focused global attention on radio procedures, distress signaling, and inter-operator clarity. At the International Radiotelegraph Conference in London that year, the already useful British Q-codes were introduced on the world stage. Over the following years, and especially at the 1927 Washington conference, the burgeoning International Telecommunication Union helped standardize the lists. The result: ships, coast stations, and later, a diverse collection of services all spoke Q with the same accent. You could cross oceans without crossing wires.

Aviation soon joined in. Pilots and controllers were wrestling with airplanes and radios at once; long sentences were not practical in the cockpit. So a specialized set of Q-codes landed: QNH (set your altimeter to mean sea level pressure), QFE (pressure at field elevation), QNE (standard pressure), QDM (magnetic bearing to the station), QDR (bearing from the station).
These are the radio equivalent of cockpit sticky notes: short, crucial, and unlikely to be confused.



QFA	Can you give me meteorological information regarding the section from . . . to . . . ?	Here is the meteorological information regarding the section from . . . to . . .
QFB	Are fresh meteorological observations required ?	Fresh meteorological observations are required.
QFC	Can you give me the upper wind from . . . to . . . ?	Here is the upper wind from . . . to . . .
QFD	My altimeter was adjusted at . . . (aerodrome of departure) at . . . (time of departure, stating whether G.M.T., C.E.T., etc.). Give me the altimeter correction for . . . (name of aerodrome or other place at which the altimeter reading should be correct). Example : QFD ? Brussels 1030 G.M.T. Paris.	At . . . (name of aerodrome or other place where the altimeter reading should be correct) you must : add . . . metres to the altimeter reading ; subtract . . . metres from the altimeter reading. Example : QFD Paris add 70 metres.
QFE	Can you give me the present barometric pressure, not reduced to sea level, at the surface of . . . aerodrome (name of aerodrome) ?	The present barometric pressure not reduced to sea level, at the surface of . . . aerodrome (name of aerodrome) is . . .
		The actual barometric pressure reduced

		teorological station No.) ?
QUB	Can you give me in the following order, information concerning visibility, height of clouds, ground wind at . . . (place of observation) ?	This is the
QWV		Request lo . . .) (o
QHI		Now, until
QHL		From . . .
QHP		At . . .
QIZ		Use flashi
QPZ		Affirmati
QQZ		Negative (
QSR	Has the distress call received from . . . been cleared ?	The distre been cl
QTR	What is the exact time ?	The exact
QUD	Have you received the urgency signal sent by . . . (call sign of the Mobile Station) ?	I have re by . . . at . . .
QUF	Have you received the distress signal sent by . . . (call sign of the Mobile Station) ?	I have re . . . (at . .

(Image/Public Domain)

As aviation expanded, Q-codes found a new home in the skies. Pilots and ground controllers needed brief, precise communication, especially during navigation and landing operations. International flights increased the importance of standardized communication methods, and Q-codes provided a reliable solution. Q-codes are still used today—a reminder that even cutting-edge technology sometimes sticks with old habits that work.

Adoption by Amateur Radio
Meanwhile, amateur radio operators discovered Q-codes and immediately adopted them the way teenagers adopt slang. Hams used them in Morse, then in voice, then everywhere. QTH? instead of “Where are you?”; QSO for “conversation”; QSL for “acknowledged” (and later for the QSL card you mail to prove you actually talked to Hong Kong); QRP for low power; and QRO for high power. For operators communicating across continents using Morse code, Q-codes were a dream come true. They allowed users to quickly and efficiently share signal reports, locations, and operating conditions.

Over time, Q-codes became part of amateur radio culture. Many amateurs even use them in casual conversation, confusing outsiders who may wonder why someone is talking about QRM instead of just saying, “There’s a lot of noise.” Other staples include QST (message to all radio amateurs); QRN (atmospheric noise); QSB (fading); QSY (change frequency); QRZ (who is calling me?); and QRT (stop transmitting).

Other Services
The Q system also coexisted with other frameworks. Military and some commercial services developed Z codes, and aviation adopted a parallel phonetic alphabet and plain-language procedures for voice communications.

Yet Q-codes remained valuable wherever Morse endured, and even in voice—where brevity and tradition mattered. Their resilience stems from the way they compress meaning without ambiguity. For example, QRM 5 instantly conveys "Severe interference" with a standardized report scale, saving time and avoiding uncertainty in language translation.

Over the 20th century, the official ITU list evolved. Some Q-codes were quietly retired from regular use, while others—especially those tied to safety, navigation, and everyday operating practice—earned a permanent place. The Q-code's design philosophy endured: concise, information-dense, and service-neutral whenever possible.

Radiotelegraphy in most services, such as maritime safety, aeronautical operations, and amateur radio, has held onto core sets that continue to meet their operational needs—proving that when something works under stress, bad weather, and occasional human confusion, it tends to stick around.

Q-Code Assignments

- The QAA…QNZ series is reserved for the aeronautical service
- The QOA…The QQZ series is reserved for maritime services
- The QRA…The QUZ series is for use by all services, including amateur radio
- The QZA…QZZ series for other uses/services

Take 10

You can't talk about Q-codes without mentioning their not-so-distant cousin, 10-codes. They are related as similar tools for concise communication. But Q-codes are universal and rooted in telegraphy, whereas 10-codes are a more modern system and agency-specific. Q-codes and 10-codes serve the same purpose of shortening and clarifying radio communication, but they came from very different technological and cultural ecosystems.

Ten-codes were introduced in the United States in 1937 by APCO (Association of Public-Safety Communications Officials) for voice radio, primarily for law enforcement and public safety. They were designed for spoken clarity rather than global harmony.
In the early days of police radio, it was common for a police department to have only one shared channel, making 10-codes important. Much like the Q-codes, they kept transmissions short and provided simple, effective communication. While neatly numeric, 10-code meanings have sometimes varied by agency or region. Occasionally, this would turn standardized communication into a real-time guessing game during multi-agency communications.

Ten-codes entered popular culture through CB radio enthusiasts. C. W. McCall's hit song "Convoy"(1975), featuring conversations among CB-communicating truckers, popularized phrases like "What's your twenty?" (10-20) in American English. And who could forget Broderick Crawford in "Highway Patrol," barking 10-4 into his mobile radio. Ten-codes have gradually yielded to plain language, proving that fame and operational reliability are not always the same thing.

Q—Still in the Queue
Culturally, Q-codes built a shared radio identity. They're the secret handshake that isn't so secret; you hear a QTH or a QSY and immediately know you're among radio people. You don't just say "Change frequency?" You say, "QSY?" Everyone nods in the same language. In some parts of the spectrum, they're still the best tool for the job. It gets through even when the band is barely open. When noise conditions are rough, a crisp QRN performs better than a paragraph. If you want to confirm a contact, a QSL is as clear as a stamped postcard or a QRZ posting.
Are you done for the night? QRT lands with the authority of an off switch.

(originally appeared in *On All Bands*, January 2026)

Amateur License Refresher

It's probably been a while since you took your Amateur License exam. Here are a few sample questions from the current question pools just to keep those synapses firing.

Extra Pool

E5C01
Which of the following represents pure capacitive reactance of 100 ohms in rectangular notation?
A. 0 - j100
B. 0 + j100
C. 100 - j0
D. 100 + j0

E5C02
How are impedances described in polar coordinates?
A. By X and R values
B. By real and imaginary parts
C. By magnitude and phase angle
D. By Y and G values

E5C03
Which of the following represents a pure inductive reactance in polar coordinates?
A. A positive 45 degree phase angle
B. A negative 45 degree phase angle
C. A positive 90 degree phase angle
D. A negative 90 degree phase angle

General Pool

G0A02
Which of the following is used to determine RF exposure from a transmitted signal?

A. Its duty cycle
B. Its frequency
C. Its power density
D. All these choices are correct

G0A03
How can you determine that your station complies with FCC RF exposure regulations?
A. By calculation based on FCC OET Bulletin 65
B. By calculation based on computer modeling
C. By measurement of field strength using calibrated equipment
D. All these choices are correct

G0A04
What does “time averaging” mean when evaluating RF radiation exposure?
A. The average amount of power developed by the transmitter over a specific 24-hour period
B. The average time it takes RF radiation to have any long-term effect on the body
C. The total time of the exposure
D. The total RF exposure averaged over a certain period

E5C01 (A)
E5C02 (C)
E5C03 (C)
G0A02 (D)
G0A03 (D)
G0A04 (D)

Upcoming Contests and QSO Parties

Dave Fairbanks N8NB

Contests:
Source is contestcalendar.com

Many more activities online. These are recommended.

June 2026	
+ K1USN Slow Speed Test	0000Z-0100Z, Jun 1
+ ICWC Medium Speed Test	1300Z-1400Z, Jun 1
+ OK1WC Memorial (MWC)	1630Z-1729Z, Jun 1
+ RSGB 80m Club Championship, Data	1900Z-2030Z, Jun 1
+ ICWC Medium Speed Test	1900Z-2000Z, Jun 1
+ ARS Spartan Sprint	0000Z-0200Z, Jun 2
+ Worldwide Sideband Activity Contest	0100Z-0159Z, Jun 2
+ CWops Test (CWT)	0300Z-0400Z, Jun 4
+ CWops Test (CWT)	0700Z-0800Z, Jun 4

NRAU 10m Activity Contest	1700Z-1800Z, Jun 4 (CW) and 1800Z-1900Z, Jun 4 (SSB) and 1900Z-2000Z, Jun 4 (FM) and 2000Z-2100Z, Jun 4 (Dig)
SKCC Sprint Europe	2000Z-2200Z, Jun 4
NCCC FT4 Sprint	0100Z-0130Z, Jun 5
Weekly RTTY Test	0145Z-0215Z, Jun 5
NCCC Sprint	0230Z-0300Z, Jun 5
HA3NS Sprint Memorial Contest	1900Z-1929Z, Jun 5 (40m) and 1930Z-1959Z, Jun 5 (80m)
K1USN Slow Speed Test	2000Z-2100Z, Jun 5
VK Shires Contest	0000Z-2359Z, Jun 6
PODXS 070 Club Three Day Weekend Contest	0000Z, Jun 6 to 2359Z, Jun 8
Tisza Cup CW Contest	0000Z-1459Z, Jun 6
Wake-Up! QRP Sprint	0600Z-0629Z, Jun 6 and 0630Z-0659Z, Jun 6 and 0700Z-0729Z, Jun 6 and 0730Z-0800Z, Jun 6
UKSMG Summer Contest	1300Z, Jun 6 to 1300Z, Jun 7
Kentucky QSO Party	1300Z, June 6 to 0100Z, Jun 7
IARU Region 1 Field Day, CW	1500Z, Jun 6 to 1459Z, Jun 7
SKCC Weekend Sprintathon	1200Z, Jun 13 to 2400Z, Jun 14
Portugal Day Contest	1200Z, Jun 13 to 1200Z, Jun 14
AGCW VHF/UHF Contest	1400Z-1700Z, Jun 13 (144) and 1700Z-1800Z, Jun 13 (432)
REF DDFM 6m Contest	1400Z, Jun 13 to 1400Z, Jun 14
GACW WWSA CW DX Contest	1500Z, Jun 13 to 1500Z, Jun 14
ARRL June VHF Contest	1800Z, Jun 13 to 0259Z, Jun 15
4 States QRP Group Second Sunday Sprint	0000Z-0200Z, Jun 15
K1USN Slow Speed Test	0000Z-0100Z, Jun 15
ICWC Medium Speed Test	1300Z-1400Z, Jun 15
OK1WC Memorial (MWC)	1630Z-1729Z, Jun 15
RSGB FT4 Contest	1900Z-2100Z, Jun 15
ICWC Medium Speed Test	1900Z-2000Z, Jun 15
Worldwide Sideband Activity Contest	0100Z-0159Z, Jun 16
Feld Hell Sprint	0000Z-2359Z, Jun 20
Pajajaran Bogor DX Contest	0000Z-2359Z, Jun 20
SKCC QSO Party	1200Z, Jun 20 to 2359Z, Jun 21
IARU Region 1 50 MHz Contest	1400Z, Jun 20 to 1400Z, Jun 21
LZ International 6-Meter Contest	1400Z, Jun 20 to 1400Z, Jun 21
Stew Perry Topband Challenge	1500Z, Jun 20 to 1500Z, Jun 21
West Virginia QSO Party	1600Z, Jun 20 to 0400Z, Jun 21
ARRL Kids Day	1800Z-2359Z, Jun 20
WAB 50 MHz Phone	0800Z-1400Z, Jun 21
Run for the Bacon QRP Contest	2300Z, Jun 21 to 0100Z, Jun 22
His Maj. King of Spain Contest, SSB	1200Z, Jun 27 to 1200Z, Jun 28
ARRL Field Day	1800Z, Jun 27 to 2100Z, Jun 28
Worldwide Sideband Activity Contest	0100Z-0159Z, Jun 30

DX Information

Source is www.ng3k.com,

June						
2026 Jun01	2026 Jun14	**Lord Howe I**	**VJ1L**	LoTW	TDDX 20260507	By 7 ops; 40-10m, perhaps 80m; CW FT8 SSB; QSL via M0OXO
2026 Jun03	2026 Jun12	**Tanzania**	**5H1KB**	LoTW	TDDX 20260309	By DL2SBY fm Zanzibar I; focus on 6m; QSL via DL2SBY direct
2026 Jun04	2026 Jun13	**Rwanda**	**9X5KM** NEW	LoTW	DXW.Net 20260515	By F8FUA fm Kigali; HF; CW SSB + digital; 100w; hexbeam, dipoles, verticals; holiday style operation; QSL via F8FUA Buro
2026 Jun08	2026 Jul07	**Tanzania**	**5H3DX**	LoTW	TDDX 20260409	By NK8O fm Dodoma; 40-6m; CW FT8 FT4; 100w; dipole, vertical, longwire
2026 Jun10	2026 Jun18	**Palau**	**T88AR**	LoTW	TDDX 20251202	By JA6UBY fm Koror; 160-6m; FT8 FT4 SSB FM (on 10m); QSL via JA6UBY
2026 Jun10	2026 Jun24	**St Martin**	**FS**	LoTW	OPDX 20260122	By K9EL as FS/K9EL; 80-6m, focus on 6m; CW FT8; QSL via Club Log OQRS
2026 Jun11	2026 Jun22	**St Kitts & Nevis**	**V47JA**	LoTW	W5JON 20260510	By W5JON fm Calypso Bay; 160-6m, incl 60m; SSB FT8; yagi, verticals; QSL also OK via W5JON direct
2026 Jun12	2026 Jun29	**Curacao**	**PJ2**	LoTW	TDDX 20260120	By PH2M as PJ2/PH2M; 80-6m, including 60m; mainly FT8 FT4, some SSB
2026 Jun17	2026 Jun24	**Cape Verde Is**	**D44EC** NEW	LoTW	TDDX 20260518	By EC1A fm Praia, Santiago I; 40-6m; QSL via EC1A
2026 Jun19	2026 Jun22	**Palau**	**T88TB**	LoTW	TDDX 20251202	By JA0JHQ fm Koror IOTA OC-099, P77fi); HF; QRV for All Asian DX CW Contest; QSL via JA0JHQ direct
2026 Jun20	2026 Jun22	**Armenia**	**EK**	DL2JRM (B/d)	OPDX 20260311	By DL2JRM as EK/DL2JRM; CW SSB

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Website: The MVARA is on the web at www.mvara.org. It is the place to go for club events, classes, newsletters, VE exams, swap and shop, repeaters, history, documents, and contact information.

24/7 Club Connection: The MVARA is on groups.io at https://groups.io/g/mvara. Members are invited to hang out with us there and discuss any ham related topic that interest them such as, Club Activities, Parks on the Air, Solar Cycle 25, EmComm, Special Event Stations, Contesting, Public Service, and Swap and Shop. There is video on our website at **https://mvara.org/videos.html** that shows how to use and join the 24/7 Club Connection.

The ***VOICE COIL*** is the monthly publication of the Mahoning Valley Amateur Radio Association, Inc. (MVARA) and is intended to present news, issues and opinions of interest to MVARA members and the Amateur Radio Community. We encourage contributions of articles, letters to the editor, etc. and welcome newsletter exchanges with other clubs from around the country and around the world. Permission is granted to reprint material contained herein as long as proper credit is given to this newsletter and the author. Ideas for and contributions to the VOICE COIL should be submitted to: **mvara.w8qly@gmail.com**

Submissions must be received **no later than the 24th** of the month prior to the month of issue, unless otherwise specified. **Submissions should be in MS Word format or ASCII text—no PDF, please!** Material received after the deadline will be used in the next month's VOICE COIL if it is still current and /or newsworthy.

Swap and Shop Policies
Swap and Shop listings are open to all licensed Mahoning Valley Hams--you don't need to be an MVARA member. You can include a picture for your listing. Please submit your list to mvara.w8qly@gmail.com for placement in both *Voice Coil* and website. MVARA assumes no responsibility for transactions made or inaccuracies in ads. You are responsible for checking your ad and notifying us of any corrections. Ads will run for two consecutive issues unless we are notified otherwise.

The Mahoning Valley Amateur Radio Association, Inc, meets the second Thursday of every month. Location and time are subject to change. Dues are $20.00 per year, $10.00 each for additional family members. Contact Nancy, nanceanne34@gmail.com for details.

The club call is **W8QLY**; equipment operated under this call includes a two-meter voice repeater at 146.745 (-600, 110.9 PL).

Club email: mvara.w8qly@gmail.com

MONDAY NIGHT NET operates every Monday at 9:00. PM on 146.745 MHz.
SKYWARN NET - On 146.745 MHz as weather warrants.
ARES NET- First and third Mondays of each month at 8:30 PM on 146.745 MHz; prior to the Monday Night Net.

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