THE ROUND TABLE

Monthly Newsletter Of The Denver Radio Club

Since 1917 February 2026

President's Message

By Kevin Schmidt, K0KPS

Greetings and Salutations,

I certainly hope that you are enjoying the milder weather in the Denver metro area. Normally we expect to get the bitter cold during the stock show, but we escaped that wrath this year. We certainly can use the moisture, but I prefer that any snow that falls remains in the mountains where I don't have to shovel.

The Denver Radio Club recently held its monthly Board of Directors (BOD) meeting. We discussed the normal items such as the minutes and Treasurer's report. We also brought up ideas for activities that the club could participate in this coming year. The DRC Saturday events have been popular as well as field day the last weekend in June. The BOD also brought up such events as participating in the ARRL W1AW/0 week-long event, or Colorado's 150th statehood celebration.. As much as we, the Board, think of ideas that would involve members, we can't think of everything that's on your lists. If the club isn't offering items that interest you, please reach out to either Pete, AB8WN, at AB8WN@w0tx.org or Brian, KFØAWC, at KF0AWC@w0tx.org. These two are heading up the Membership Involvement Committee and are soliciting ideas.

The ARRL, in celebration of America's 250th celebration is having each state take two one-week blocks to activate their portable station. Each state has a one week block in the first half of the year and another block the last half. Modes of operation include SSB, digital (FT-8, etc), and CW. If you are trying to get your Worked All States (WAS), this is an opportunity to achieve that goal. A list of the states and their week long block, which starts on Wednesday (Tuesday night with the UTC clock) and runs through the following Tuesday can be found at ARRL.org/America250-was website.

Not wanting to sound like a broken record, we are still in need of one or two more Net Control volunteers to host the Sunday night net at 8:30 p.m. The club has a script that guides one through the net. If I can do it, I know that any club member can easily perform. You can hold the Technician level, or higher, license.

Lastly, don't forget that the RMHam Winter Swapfest will be held on Sunday, February 15th at the Adams County Fairground. A local opportunity to buy and sell any equipment. More information at RMHam.org/swapfest.

Kevin
KØKPS

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DRC - Blast From the Past

Provided By Woody Linwood, W0UI

Summer, 1983 - View of eastern plains from up a tower at Bob Swanlund's house atop Squaw Mountain

Question of the Month

By Bill Rinker, W6OAV

How can you monitor DMR networks without a radio?

The answer can be found on page 7 of the November 2022 issue of the Roundtable:
https://w0tx.org/RoundtableArchive/2022-RoundTables/RT202211(NOV).pdf

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Recent w0tx.org Website Issues

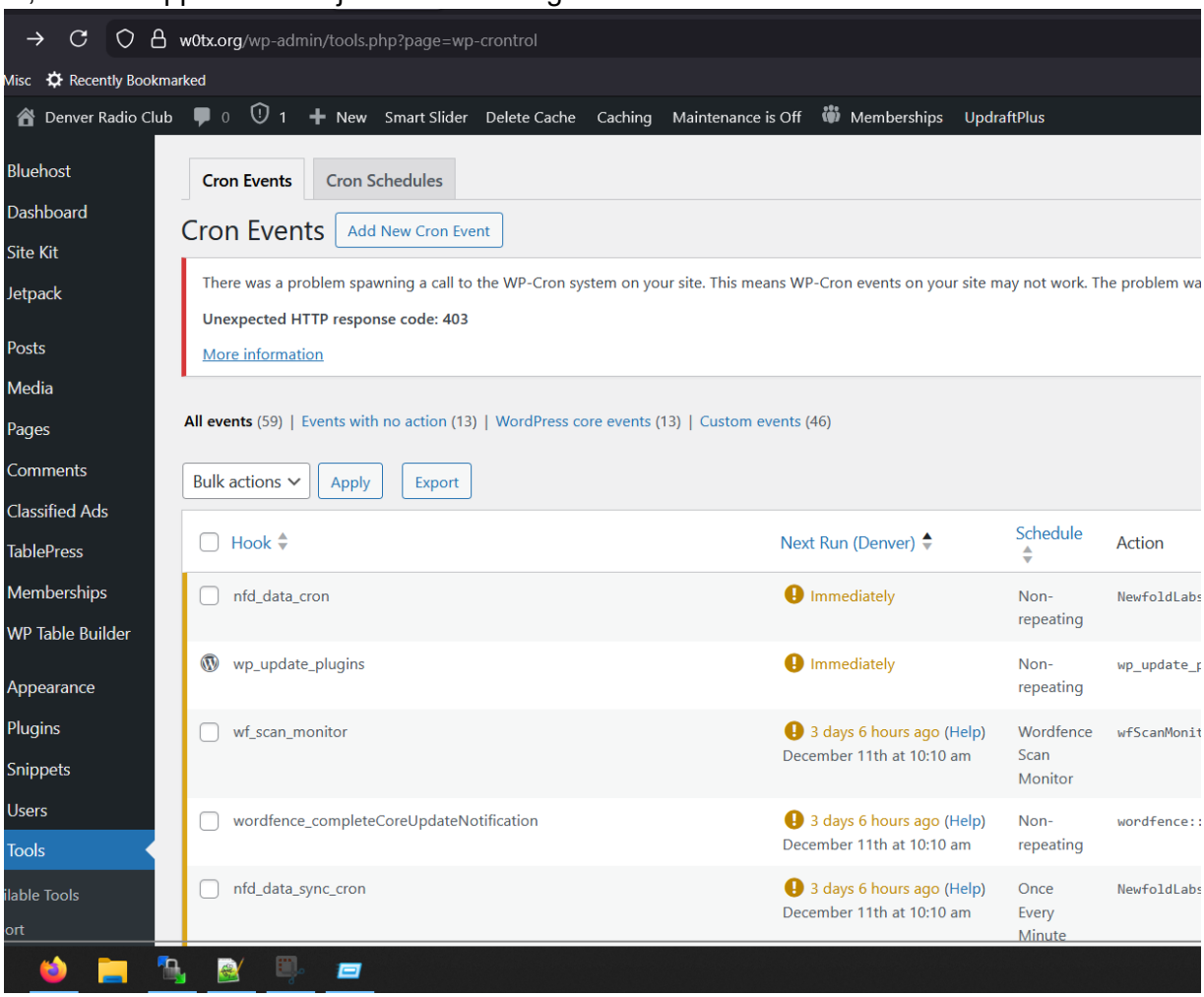
By Doron (K1DBC), Pete (AB9WN) and Ryan (WR7F)

Some people may have noticed an issue with our website for the last 30+ days. Please let me explain.

Preliminary info, we use bluehost.com to host our website, domains and DNS records

On December 16th 2025, we noticed a problem with our site, our site uses Wordpress which runs using Linux. In order to automatically send out emails for membership, update itself, etc, it uses what are known as cron jobs, also known as scheduled tasks. Those stopped working. When we initially signed up with Bluehost, they enrolled us into a free Cloudflare account.

Around the 11th of December, a change was made to our Cloudflare CDN account which we were not notified about. Cloudflare enabled an option which prevented our website from communicating with its own IP, which stopped all cron jobs from working.



Bluehost said we could not change this and the only option was to disable Cloudflare. After doing so, our website DNS was handing out 2 different IP addresses for our website, multiple times per second. This caused some people to see possible one of the 2 images below, some people may not have seen an issue. Despite providing mountains of evidence to our webhost and DNS provider, it took nearly 45 days for them to acknowledge this problem was still occurring and to fix it.

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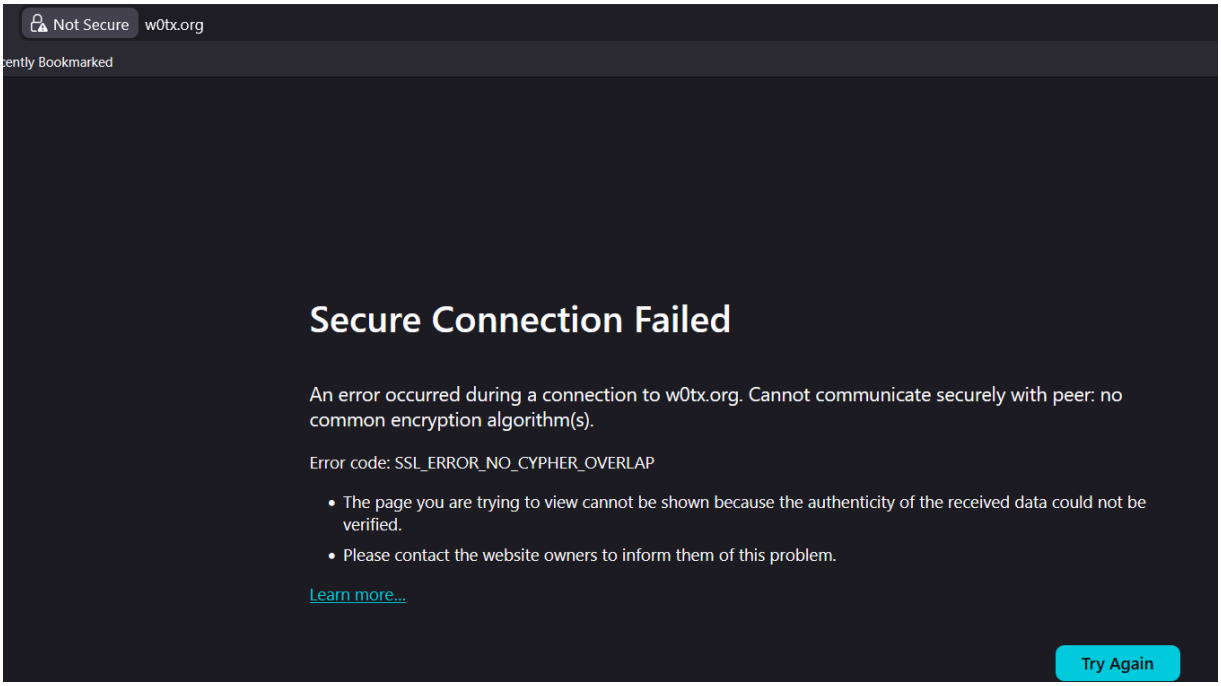

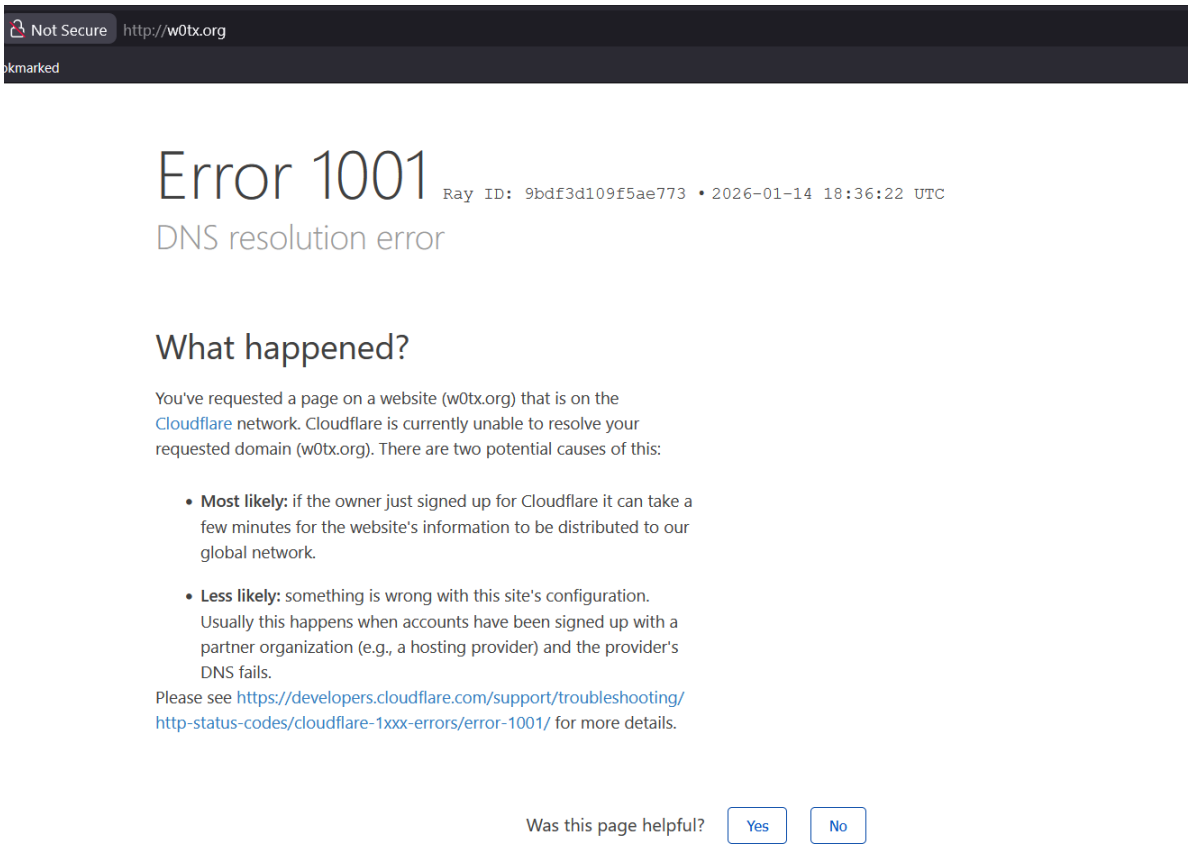

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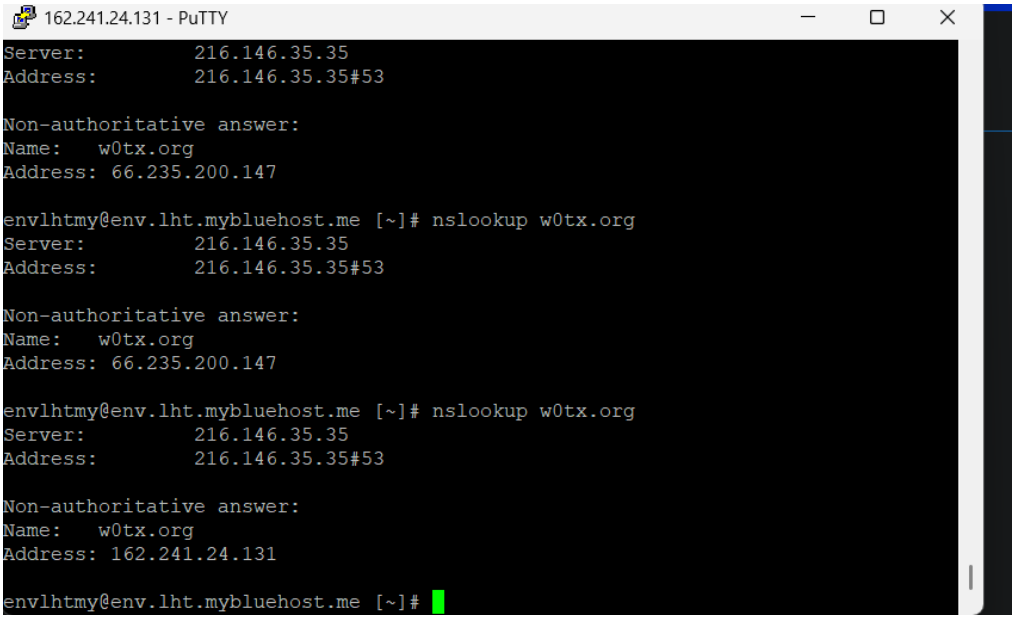

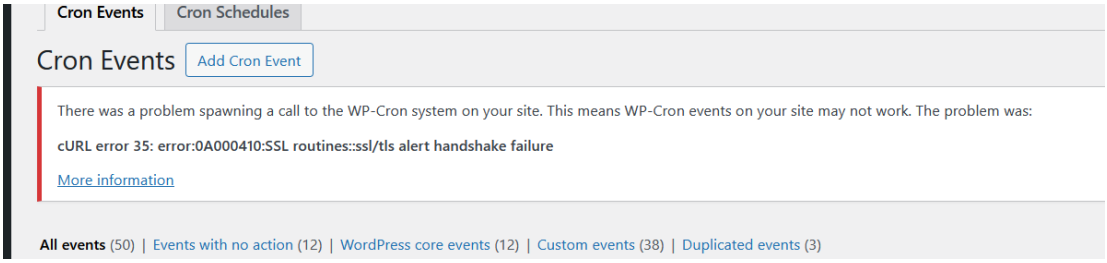

https://dnschecker.org/#A/w0tx.org
https://whatsmydns.me/#A/w0tx.org
https://geopeeker.com/fetch/?url=w0tx.org

The only IP that should show up as of now is 162.241.24.131.

As of this 1/25/26 this problem has been corrected, but we still haven't been given an explanation as to the root cause of this issue.

Some key takeaways, we will rethink if we want to continue to use Bluehost, a problem which should have been resolved within 72 hours took 45 days. We will also look at possibly splitting up our DNS provider from our webhost provider, in order to not rely solely on one company for our services. Sorry for any inconvenience or confusion this may have caused.

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Attic VHF/UHF Antennas

By Bill Rinker, W6OAV

Due to HOA regulations, many amateur radio operators are opting for attic-mounted VHF/UHF antennas. These operators might be curious about the efficiency of such antenna systems. When properly installed, attic VHF/UHF antennas can perform effectively. The following sections address common issues and considerations related to attic VHF/UHF antenna installations.

UHF signals experience significantly greater signal loss than VHF signals when passing through an attic roof with most types of roofing materials. This is because UHF signals operate at higher frequencies and have shorter wavelengths compared to VHF signals. Consequently, UHF signals are more readily absorbed by materials.

The following table compares the approximate signal loss for VHF and UHF radio waves passing through an attic with different roofing materials:

Roofing Material	VHF Signal Loss	UHF Signal Loss
Wood shingles	2-3 dB	4-6 dB
Asphalt shingles	3-4 dB	6-10 dB
Tile roofing	4-5 dB	8-12 dB
Metal roofing	6-8 dB	10-15 dB

There are several studies and articles that have investigated the effects of different roofing materials on RF signal penetration:

1. “Radio Frequency Propagation in Buildings: A Review of Recent Advances and Measurement Techniques" by M. A. Jensen and Y. Q. Zhang, published in IEEE Transactions on Antennas and Propagation, Vol. 62, No. 11, pp. 3159-3174, November 2014.

2. "RF Penetration Through Roofing Materials" by A.R. Bhatti, M.A. Haleem, and I.A. Nazeer, published in the International Journal of Electronics and Communication (IRECOM), Vol. 7, No. 2, pp. 175-180, 2011.

When contemplating installing an attic antenna consider the following:

Use a high-gain antenna: A high-gain antenna will be able to pick up a weaker signal, so it will be less affected by signal loss.

Install the antenna as high as possible in the attic: The higher the antenna, the further the radio horizon and the better to clear nearby obstacles.

Use a low-loss cable: There are many different types of low-loss coax cable available for VHF/

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UHF use. Some of the most popular types include:

Loss of 100' at SWR of 1:1		
COAX	@ 150 MHz	@ 400 MHZ
RG213	2.7 dB	4.3 dB
Belden 9913	1.6 dB	2.7 dB
LMR-400	1.5 dB	2.5 dB
LMR-600	1.0 dB	1.6 dB

Tune antenna for best SWR: Coax loss will increase with SWR. For example, the loss of 100' of RG 213 at an SWR of 2:1 increases to 3 dB @150 MHz and to 5.1 dB @ 400 MHz.

The following chart relates dB losses to percentages of signal loss:

DB vs SIGNAL LOSS	
1dB	21%
2dB	38%
3dB	50%
6dB	75%
10dB	90%

References:

Calculator - Coaxial Cable Loss:
https://kv5r.com/ham-radio/coax-loss-calculator/

Attic Antennas vs Rooftop Antennas: A Performance Comparison
https://www.channelmaster.com/blogs/free-tv/attic-antennas-vs-rooftop-antennas-a-performance-comparisonattic-antennas-vs-rooftop-antennas-a-performance-comparison

Attic antenna: An alternative to outdoor installation
https://www.thefreetvproject.org/attic-antenna-alternative-outdoor-installation/#:~:text=While%20an%20outdoor%20antenna%20is,may%20be%20blocking%20the%20airwaves.

MONTHLY DRC LUNCH - REMINDER

BY PETE SOBANSKI, AB8WN AND KEVIN SCHMIDT, K0KPS

Join us on the third Wednesday of each month at 11:30 a.m. for lunch at Sunrise Sunset. The address is 1424 S Wadsworth Blvd, Lakewood, CO 80232. No reservations are required. If you are interested in meeting and talking about radio, or other topics, don't hesitate in coming by. w0tx.org/2024/06/09/denver-radio-club-lunch

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THE SOURCE OF "73"

BY BILL RINKER, W6OAV

The term "73" has its origins in the early days of telegraphy. Below is a summary of how it came to be used by radio amateurs:

The term "73" originated from the "Phillips Code", a set of abbreviations and shorthand used by telegraphers in the late 1800s to speed up message transmission. In the Phillips Code, "73" was assigned the meaning "best regards" or "my compliments". It was intended as a general goodbye or closing for transmitted messages.

As amateur radio emerged in the early 20th century, many former telegraph operators became involved. They brought the usage of "73" with them as a way to conclude radio transmissions and correspondence.

Initially, "73" was used in a somewhat judgmental way by professional radio operators to refer to the less skilled amateur "hams". However, amateur radio operators soon embraced the term and made it their own.

By the 1920s, "73" had become a widely accepted way for amateur radio operators to sign off messages and conversations, conveying a sentiment of goodwill and best wishes. The plural form "73s" also came into use, though it is considered somewhat redundant, as "73" already implies a plural meaning of "best regards".

73 is particularly meaningful in CW where the Morse characters read and sound the same backwards and forwards. (73 is – – • • • • • • – –). 73 in CW produces a nice melody for ending a QSO!

References

Why do hams often conclude messages with "73"?
https://ham.stackexchange.com/questions/345/why-do-hams-often-conclude-messages-with-73
What does "73" mean?
https://hamradioprep.com/what-does-73-mean/
What Is "73" in Ham Radio
https://www.hamtronics.com/what-is-73-in-ham-radio/#Origin_of_the_Term

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Simplify Soldered Splices

By Bill Rinker, W6OAV

Sometimes insulating soldered wire splices can be a challenge or a bit of work. Over the years I've used black tape (not reliable), heat shrink tubing (a bit of work) and insulated crimp connectors (again a bit of work and unwieldy). Then one day I discovered "*Liquid Electrical Tape*". You just solder the splice, brush on the liquid tape and in 5 minutes you will have a nice rubber insulator. The picture shows one of several brands available at any hardware store. Check out the following URLs for examples:

- Home Depot: https://www.homedepot.com/p/Star-brite-4-oz-Liquid-Electrical-Tape-Black-084104N/206513456
- Harbor Freight: https://www.harborfreight.com/4-fl-oz-liquid-electrical-tape-36821.html

~Editor's Note: We would love to publish a monthly column profiling DRC members' stories about how they got into the ham radio hobby, their interests and backgrounds. You may be boring but your story is probably interesting! Please submit your story to roundtable@w0tx.org.

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Ground Plane or Dipole?

By Bill Rinker, W6OAV

Have you ever wondered if an HF ground plane (GP) antenna performs better at ground level or at a higher elevation, such as on a roof or tower? Or, whether a GP at the same height as a dipole would be more effective? While much of the available information focuses on the general characteristics of GPs, there's less analysis on how these characteristics change with increasing height and how GPs compare to dipoles at the same heights. This article aims to explore and answer these questions.

This article uses a 20 meter GP to demonstrate the effects of elevating a GP above ground and comparing it to a dipole at the same height. These effects can be applied to any HF GP across the ham bands. Figure 1 displays the models used in the EZNEC antenna analysis program for this article.

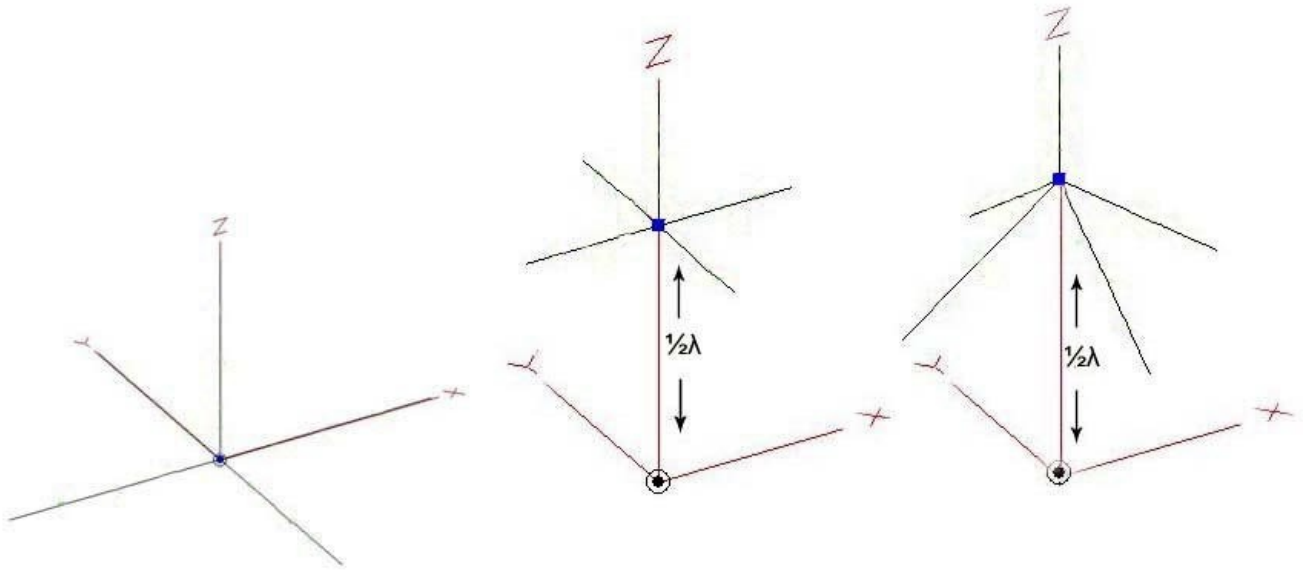

Figure 1 - EZNEC Ground Plane models discussed in the article

DEFINITIONS

This article includes propagation elevation and azimuth plots generated by EZNEC. For readers who may not be familiar with these plots, some definitions may be helpful. Refer to Figure 4 for a comparison of 3D plots alongside the elevation and azimuth plots while reading the following definitions:

- *Plot:* A graphical representation of how an antenna radiates energy in different directions.
- *Elevation Plot:* Represents an antenna's radiation in the vertical plane. This plot is a side view of an antenna's radiation pattern.
- *Azimuth Plot:* Represents an antenna's radiation in the horizontal plane. This plot is a top down (bird's eye) view of an antenna's radiation pattern.

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GP RADIATION PATTERNS

As a GP antenna is elevated, its radiation pattern undergoes significant changes. When positioned near the ground, the antenna's radiation characteristics are heavily influenced by its reflected image on the lossy surface. However, as a GP is raised, this ground image effect diminishes, leading to increased efficiency by reducing ground losses. Notably, even when very close to the ground, a GP often produces a low angle of maximum radiation, directing more signal toward the horizon, an essential factor for long distance communication.

Raising a GP antenna causes its radiation pattern to develop multiple lobes at different angles, as shown in Figure 2. This figure details the dBi gain and peak radiation angles of the main lobes. This multi lobed pattern can influence signal propagation either positively or negatively, depending on the desired communication path. Practical experience suggests that HF GP antennas perform well when mounted between $\lambda/8$ and $\lambda/2$ above the ground, with particularly noticeable improvements over poor soil conditions. Raising the antenna reduces near field ground losses and enhances low angle radiation lobes, which are essential for long distance communication.

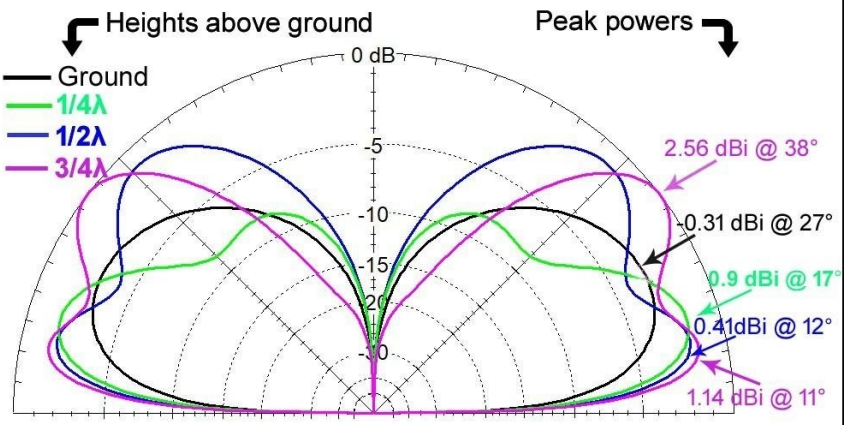

Figure 2 - Elevation plots of GPs at various heights above ground

GP SWR vs HEIGHT

The impedance of a GP antenna changes with its height above the ground. When positioned at or near ground level, its impedance typically ranges from 35 to 40 ohms, due to increased ground interaction and associated losses. This value can fluctuate depending on soil conductivity and ground conditions. Refer to the black SWR curve in Figure 3 for typical illustration.

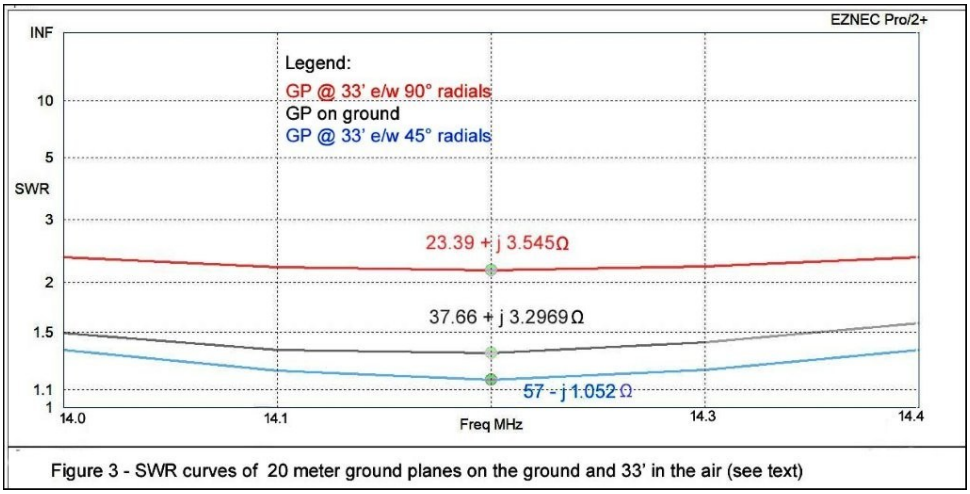

Figure 3 - SWR curves of 20 meter ground planes on the ground and 33' in the air (see text)

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When a GP antenna is elevated to a height of λ/8 or more, its impedance undergoes significant changes. At these heights, the impedance typically ranges from 20 to 26 ohms. Refer to the red SWR curve in Figure 3 for a typical illustration at a height of λ/2. This elevation reduces ground losses and modifies the antenna's radiation pattern; however, it also makes the feed point impedance more reactive and less resistive.

The impedance of a GP antenna can be optimized by adjusting the angle of its radials. Tilting the radials downward raises the feed point impedance. For instance, sloping them at an angle of 40-45 degrees typically yields an impedance near 50 ohms, ensuring a better match for standard 50 ohm coaxial cable without requiring additional matching components. Refer to the blue SWR curve in Figure 3 for typical illustration.

Sloping the radials only slightly affects the radiation pattern. The antenna's gain does increase about 0.9 dB due to a better match to the feed line. The shape of the elevation radiation pattern remains mostly unchanged. Adding more radials does not appear to affect the radiation pattern.

Many hams use sloping radials made of wires that extend downward to mounts with small insulators, isolating the radial at a λ/4 from the feed point. (Note: Unlike a ground mounted GP, an elevated GP requires resonant radials. Refer to “Radials Demystified” below).

In summary, elevating an HF GP antenna above the ground and sloping the radials can reduce ground losses, improve impedance matching, and enhance low angle radiation. However, it may also increase exposure to environmental factors like wind and lightning, making proper grounding essential.

A GP AND A DIPOLE AT SAME HEIGHTS

Figures 4 to 6 compare the radiation patterns of a GP and a dipole at the same height. Since dipoles are ineffective at ground level, Figure 4 does not include a dipole. These figures highlight a dipole’s radiation strength relative to a GP’s lowest lobe (the red arrow), which is crucial for DX operation. In Figure 5, the two patterns have similar strength at a GP’s lowest radiation angle (0.9dBi @ 17°), while Figure 6 shows that a GP's lowest angle is slightly weaker (2.9dB @ 13°) than that of a dipole. Additionally, Figures 5 and 6 demonstrate that a GP provides significantly much stronger low angle radiation (between 10 dB and 11dB) in the direction off the ends of the dipole.

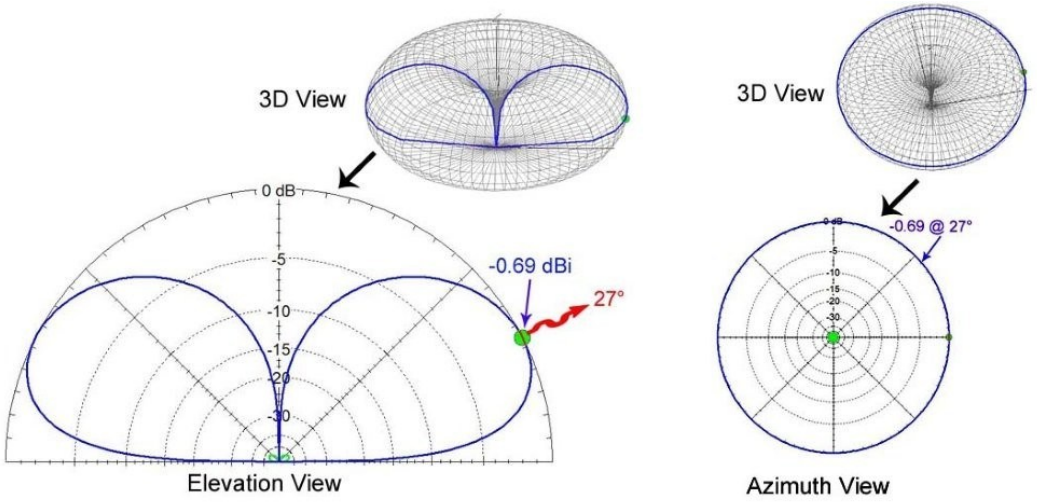

Figure 4 - Propagation plots of a ground plane sitting at ground level (see text)

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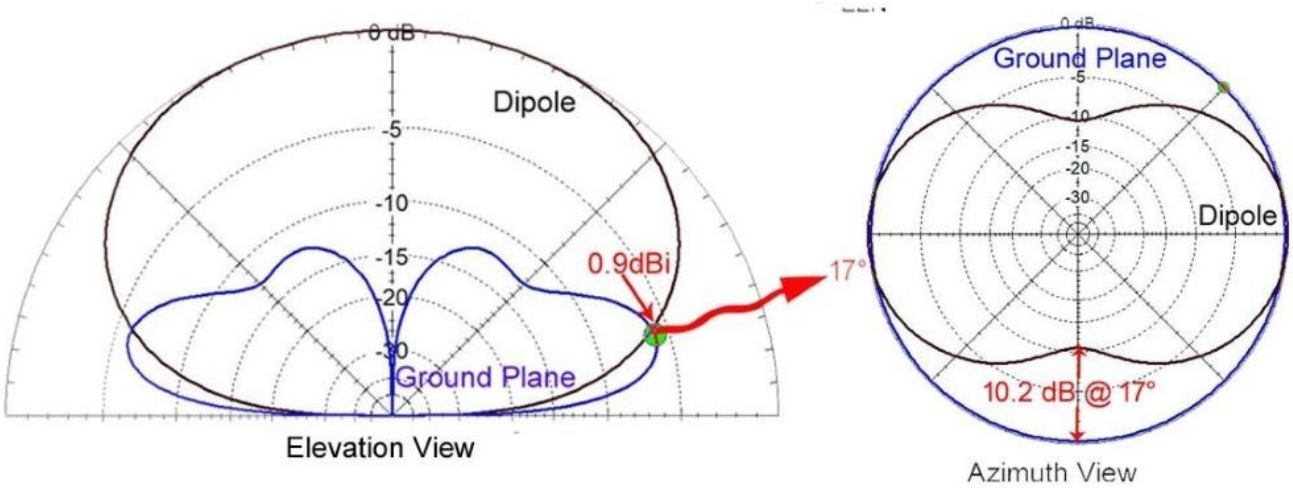

Figure 5 - Propagation plots of a dipole and a grand plane both at ¼λ elevation (see text)

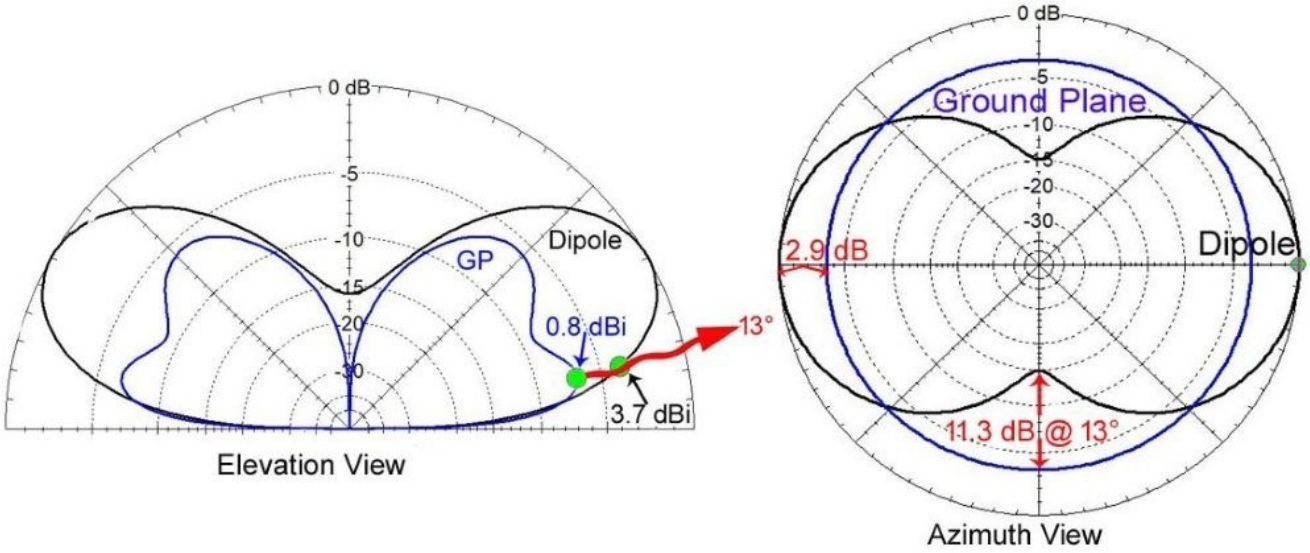

Figure 6 - Propagation plots of a dipole and a ground plane both at ½λ elevation (see text)

GP OR DIPOLE?

The choice between an HF horizontal dipole and a GP antenna depends on specific needs and conditions as described below:

Performance: Horizontal dipoles are well suited for near vertical incidence skywave (NVIS) propagation, making them ideal for shorter range communication when mounted at an appropriate height. They also perform effectively for long distance contacts when elevated to λ/2 or

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higher. In contrast, GP antennas are good for long distance communication due to their lower radiation angle and can be highly effective even when positioned very close to the ground. Additionally, unlike dipoles they provide low angle omnidirectional coverage in the horizontal plane.

Construction: An HF horizontal dipole antenna is generally easier to build than an HF GP antenna. The dipole antenna typically can be mounted between two supports like trees or poles. This simplicity makes it relatively easy to construct and install, even in a limited space. In contrast, the HF GP antenna requires a vertical element and radials that should be evenly spaced around the base of the antenna, often needing more careful construction. While both antennas are relatively simple, the dipole is typically less complex to set up and adjustment.

Choice: The optimal choice depends on factors such as intended use, available space, desired radiation pattern, frequency band, and local terrain.

- *Dipole:* Simple, efficient when high, flexible configurations (straight, Vee, etc.). Needs two supports. Good for general use, less noise sensitive. Height is critical.
- *Ground Plane:* Omnidirectional, good for DX (especially low bands with good radials), compact. Can be more susceptible to vertical noise.
- *Choose based on:* Space, desired coverage (DX vs. general), ground quality, and local noise. Dipole for height, ground plane for DX/limited space.

When possible, using both types of antennas offers maximum flexibility for different communication needs. (Author's comment: For years, I've had a multiband GP and a multiband dipole. If, during a QSO, I encountered situations where polarization shifts or changes in the incoming signal's angle degraded the signal strength on one antenna, I would switch to the other antenna. Switching antennas effectively compensated for these dynamic signal variations resulting in a solid QSO).

References:

Vertical Antenna Mounting Height:
http://audiosystemsgroup.com/VerticalHeight.pdf
A Closer Look at Vertical Antennas with Elevated Ground Systems:
https://rudys.typepad.com/files/elevated-ground-systems-article-final-version.pdf
Should I choose a vertical or a horizontal HF antenna?:
https://ham.stackexchange.com/questions/146/should-i-chose-a-vertical-or-a-horizontal-hf-antenna
Radials Demystified Part 1:
https://w0tx.org/RoundtableArchive/2008-RoundTables/RT200804(APR).pdf#page=3
Radials Demystified Part 2:
https://w0tx.org/RoundtableArchive/2008-RoundTables/RT200805(MAY).pdf#page=3
Radials Demystified Part 3:
https://w0tx.org/RoundtableArchive/2008-RoundTables/RT200806(JUN).pdf#page=4

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FROM THE ARCHIVES

April 1958

IS SSB THE LATEST THING

By WØHXP

Is single side band the lates thing in radio? To hear many of the fellows on the ham bands today, one would think that SSB was a very recent idea, but that is not the case.

In 1912 the opinion of the experts was that the transmission of intelligence with a carrier consisted of a single frequency of varying amplitude, only or, in other words, with no sidebands.

In 1914, Carl R. Englund, a young physicist, working on radio, workedout a simple trigonometric analysis of an A.M. signal that showed 3 distinct components, the carrier and the first all vacuum tube transmitter and receiver. This was a carrier current demonstration using a transmission line instead of antenna. His report on this experiment recognized the presence of sidebands.

In experiments at the U.S. Navy Radio Station in Arlington, Virginia in 1915, H. D. Arnold suggested that the narrow band antenna system be tuned to one side of the carrier to pass one sideband and to attenuate the other. Here was recognition that one sideband contained all elements necessary to reproduce the original speech. About the sametime, B. W. Kendall discovered that injection of a carrier at the receiver greatly enhanced detection and John R. Carson promoted the idea of elimination of the carrier at the transmitter as well as the suppression of out sideband. Carson's idea of SSB, as we use it today, was filed with the U. S. Patent Office in 1915.

For many years after these experiments the arguments ensued. Many claimed that sidebands were merely mathmatical fiction and the feasability of SSB was doubted by the majority. Apparently the arguments have not stopped yet as you can hear these same comments on the ham bands to this day.

In the late 1920's the Bell Telephone Labs constructed a special SSB receiver to investigate the characteristics of SSB reception.

This receiver occupied seven racks and used crystal fil-

(continued on page 4)

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DRC's Emergency Response Info

In the event of a disaster in the metro area, please monitor our repeaters on 145.490/448.625 (primary) and 449.350 (secondary).

The emergency Net Control Operator will provide information and/or requests to members for assistance.

W0TX Repeater Directory

Kings Soopers Reward Program - Help the DRC.

kingsoopers.com/i/community/community-rewards

citymarket.com/i/community/community-rewards

Random Site Of The Month

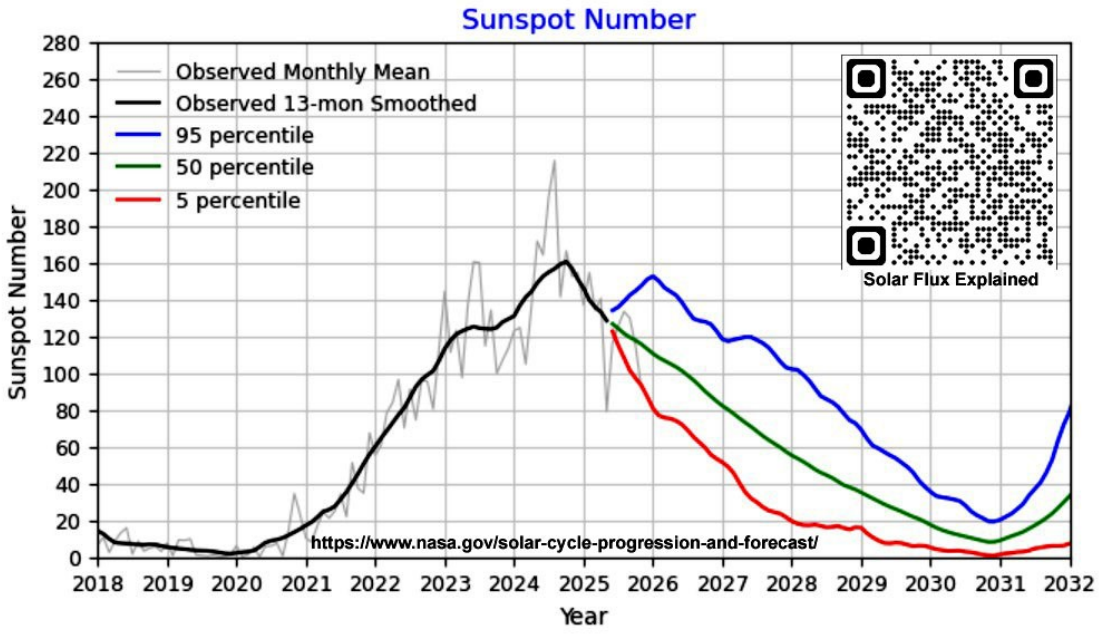
Club de Radioexperimentadores de Ciudad Juárez

The Round Table Archive and Article Index

w0tx.org/roundtable

Propagation Forecast

By Bill Rinker, W6OAV



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Upcoming Events

Hamfests & Conventions

Event	Date	Location	Sponsor Website
RMHAM Winter Swapfest	Feb 15th	Adams County Fairgrounds	rmham.org/the-swapfest

Upcoming QSO Parties

The following are the Contests not sponsored by the ARRL. Please submit additions for future issues.

State/Province	Start Date	End Date	Sponsor Website	Notes
British Columbia	02/01/2025	02/02/2025	Orca DX and Contest Club	
Minnesota	02/01/2025	02/01/2025	Minnesota Wireless Association	
Vermont	02/01/2025	02/02/2025	Radio Amateurs of Northern Vermont	
South Carolina	02/22/2025	02/23/2025	SC QSO Party	
North Carolina	02/23/2025	02/24/2025	North Carolina QSO Party	
Idaho	03/08/2025	03/09/2025	Idaho QSO Party	
Oklahoma	03/08/2025	03/09/2025	Oklahoma QSO Party	

The Round Table needs you!

We are looking for an individual who can take over the editing of the Round Table. The new person will work with the current editor to transition the publishing approach away from Microsoft Publisher (Microsoft is stopping support for Publisher in 2026.). If you have questions or are interested in helping with producing the Round Table, please email roundtable@w0tx.org. Thank you!

Source: qsoparty.eqth.net/index.html See contestcalendar.com/contestcal.html for a larger QSO parties list.

Attention

The DRC Board of Directors meetings are held on the 4th Wednesday of each month via Google Meet and are open to any member. If you wish to attend, please contact a board member prior to the meeting night for specific information.

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DRC Repeaters

BAND	Freq / Shift / PL Tone	Additional Information
6m	53.090MHz (-1MHz) 107.2Hz PL	
Packet	145.05MHz	**Metro Denver Area Coverage**
2m	145.490MHz (-) 100Hz PL	**Linked to 70cm / 448.625MHz. Primary frequency during emergency net.**
2m	147.330MHz (+) 100Hz PL	**Local area. Does not TX a PL.**
1.25m	224.380MHz (-) 100Hz PL	
70cm	447.825MHz (-) DCS~073; NB 12.5; +/- 2.5	**Saint Anthony's. Note: This is a narrow band repeater requiring DCS.**
70cm	448.625MHz (-) 100Hz PL	**Linked to 2m / 145.490MHz. 1° disaster net freq.**
70cm	449.350MHz (-) 100Hz PL	**Wide area coverage with Echolink, node # 4140. Secondary frequency during emergency net.**
70cm	449.775 MHz (-)	**Yaesu digital, C4FM, Wires-X, DN, VW & Data. No analog FM. W0TX Room 40931.**
70cm	446.7875MHz (-)	**BrandMeister Repeater: Slot 1 – Wide Area Traffic, Slot 2 – Local Talk Group 310804**

DRC's Trading Post

Don't forget you can find locally-sourced, ham-grown merchandise at: w0tx.org/trade

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FEBRUARY 2026

DRC Net Sundays at 8:30 p.m. on 145.490 / 448.625 (no PL)

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1 Full Moon	**2**	**3**	**4** **Learning Net** 7:30 p.m. 145.490 / 448.625 (No PL)	**5**	**6**	**7**
8	**9** School Club Roundup Last Quarter	**10** School Club Roundup	**11** **Learning Net** 7:30 p.m. 145.490 / 448.625 (No PL) School Club Roundup	**12** School Club Roundup	**13** School Club Roundup	**14** 
15	**16**	**17** New Moon	**18** DRC Lunch 11:30 @ Sunrise Sunset, Lakewood DRC Monthly Meeting Elmer 1800 Meeting 1900	**19**	**20**	**21** International DX - CW
22 International DX - CW	**23**	**24** First Quarter	**25** **Learning Net** 7:30 p.m. 145.490 / 448.625 (No PL)	**26**	**27**	**28**

See arrl.org/contest-calendar for additional details about contests.

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DRC Board of Directors

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Website & YouTube	K1DBC	Doron Ben Chaim	720-254-1561	websiteadmin@w0tx.org

Please Let Us Know

Over the years we occasionally hear from hams who have read the Round Table in other states and countries around the world. We appreciate the comments and we would like to know where you are located. So if you live outside the Front Range or Denver Metro Area and read the newsletter either online, email or hard copy please send a short note via email with your *City, State* or *City, Country*.
We will publish it at a later date in our new regular feature called Round Table Round World.
To respond to this request send your information to roundtable@w0tx.org.

Subject: I'm located in…

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DRC members - this is your newsletter. Please email your club or amateur radio related suggestions to the editor. Members are the heart of The Denver Radio Club, so if you have an expertise or an interest in a particular segment of ham radio that you 'd like to write about, you may email your submissions to roundtable@w0tx.org. The submission deadline is the 25th of the Month. ~ Editor