



The RELAY)))

March
2026

The Official Publication of the Arrowhead Radio Amateur Club

A.R.A.C. Inc.

P.O. Box 7164 Duluth MN 55807-7164

<http://www.thearac.org>

Dues: Member \$20/Family \$25

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Amateur Radio Women A Look Back in History at Lady Hams

Yours truly has always been drawn to history—the real history, grounded in the facts as they were recorded at the time, rather than reinterpreted through a modern lens. By placing those facts in the context of the world as it existed then—its technologies, social norms, challenges, and opportunities—we gain a clearer, more honest understanding of what actually happened and why, without imposing today's judgments or rewriting the narrative to fit current expectations. History is full of "hidden" figures whose stories are hidden almost in plain sight. Sometimes they went unrecognized as pioneers in their own era; other times, subsequent generations simply moved on to new frontiers and left those earlier contributions in the shadows. Many of these individuals were remarkable women. I'm reminded of the film *Hidden Figures*. It brought to light the true story of black American women mathematicians at NASA — known as "human computers" — who performed the critical pencil-and-paper calculations that enabled America's early space missions, including getting astronauts safely into orbit and back home.

This March, in celebration of Women's History Month, we are proud to feature ten women pioneers of early amateur radio.

These "lady hams" were active amateur radio operators throughout their lives, and many built distinguished careers in related fields: early broadcast radio, radio propagation research, radio engineering, instruction in ham and broadcast radio, and professional telegraphy.

In this issue of The Relay, we'll highlight women whose contributions helped shape the foundations of our hobby. Their stories remind us how much richer and more inspiring amateur radio's history becomes when we take the time to uncover and celebrate the amazing people who built it—quietly forging paths for all who followed.

We hope this glimpse inspires you to seek out even more of these hidden gems in our shared past.

During the **Great War**, which was later called **WWI**, American servicemen men left the homeland to fight the war abroad. There already were telegraphers and amateur radio operators that were women, but the numbers surged as the need for communication specialists increased. This was due to vacancies by departing men, but also because of a general increase in sheer volume of communication about the war. A skilled woman could easily obtain a job as a ham radio operator assisting the U.S. military, working for



1909 "Gilbert Girl" wireless postcard illustration by American artist Charles Allan Gilbert.
CQD was the standard maritime distress signal before SOS became official. The image symbolizes the new era of "Gilbert Girls" — a nod to maritime young lady telegraphers.

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Spring 2026



Join us on
Facebook!



ARAC Board of Directors

PRESIDENT

	<p>NØVRM Gene Ellefsen 3710 Chambersburg Ave Duluth, MN 55811 218-390-3272 ispitech@mail.com</p>
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VICE PRESIDENT

PHOTO COMING SOON!	<p>NØUOZ Jon Nelson</p>
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SECRETARY

	<p>KFØGJW Melinda Nelson jonbeeyore@outlook.com</p>
--	---

TREASURER

	<p>KRØB Randy Wabik</p>
--	------------------------------------

3RD YEAR BOARD

	<p>KD9VKI Justin Cheever jcheever13@gmail.com</p>
--	---

2ND YEAR BOARD

	<p>KFØLFZ Brian Beckman</p>
--	--

1ST YEAR BOARD

	<p>AAØAC Dave Davis 218-348-6649 aaøac@outlook.com</p>
--	--

Board Meeting Minutes—February 3, 2026

Present:

Board Members

Gene Ellefsen – NØVRM, Jon Nelson – NØUOZ, Melinda Nelson – AFØET, Randy Wabik – KRØB, Brian Beckman – KFØLFZ, Justin Cheever – KD9VKI, Dave Davis – AAØAC

Board Advisors (Non-Board Members)

Doug Nelson – AAØAW, Grant Forsyth – KCØWUP

Guest:

Rochelle Nelson

Meeting called to order by President Gene – NØVRM at 18:31 (6:31 pm)

Minutes:

Minutes were sent via email. Motion to approve Jon Nelson – NØUOZ, and Justin Cheever – KD9VKI, motion passed.

Treasurer's Report:

Checking: \$858.16
Savings: \$5,801.96
Repeater: \$4,360.68
Subtotal Cash \$10,020.80
Cash on hand: \$104.00
Subtotal COH: \$104.00
Outstanding Checks:
Assets Subtotal: \$11,124.80

Motion made by Jon Nelson – NØUOZ to accept Treasurer's report as is, seconded by Dave Davis – AAØAC. Motion passed.

Testing:

Need a copy of the FRN number, an ID, and a copy of your licenses. As always if you are ready to test or know someone who wants to test, please get ahold of Doug Nelson – AAØAW at AAØAW@arrl.net.

Repeater:

Randy Wabik – KRØB, Will be looking at getting new cans.

New Business:

HamFest is Coming up on May 2nd. Looking for Volunteers. Open Registration for Grandma's Marathon – Password HAM26. If interested please contact Melinda Nelson – AFØET at jonbeeyore@outlook.com or Doug Nelson – AAØAW at AAØAW@arrl.net.

Motion to adjourn by Jon Nelson – NØUOZ, seconded by Dave Davis – AAØAC, motion passed at 19:03 (7:03 PM).





ARAC Club Meeting Minutes

February 12, 2026

Present:

President: Gene Ellefsen – N0VRM
Vice President: Jon Nelson – N0UOZ
Treasurer/Membership: Randy Wabik – KR0B
Secretary: Melinda Nelson – AF0ET
First Year Board: Dave Davis – AA0AC
Second Year Board: Brain Beckman – KF0LFZ
Third Year Board: Justin Cheever – KD9VKI
HamFest/Education: Bob Schulz – KC0NFB
Special Events: Open/Gene Ellefsen – N0VRM (acting)
Repeater: Dave Pyrlik – K0DJP & Randy Wabik – KR0B
Parliamentarian: Grant Forsyth – KC0WUP
Testing: Doug Nelson – AA0AW

Absent:

Property/Picnic: Scott Ahlgren – N0VYU
Newsletter/Historian: Kim Waller – KE0NQS
Newsletter/Historian: Steve Waller – KE0NQT
Web Site: Thomas Dorr – KE0RHA
Chaplin:

Meeting called to order at 19:03 (7:03 PM) by President Gene Ellefsen – N0VRM. Fifty (50) members were in attendance.

Minutes:

Minutes are posted on the website and in the newsletter. Motion to accept by Grant Forsyth – KC0WUP, seconded by Dave Pyrlik – K0DJP, motion Passed.

Treasurer's Report:

Checking: \$858.16
Savings: \$5,801.96
Repeater: \$4,360.68
 Subtotal Cash \$10,020.80
Cash on hand: \$104.00
 Subtotal COH: \$104.00
Outstanding Checks:
 Assets Subtotal: \$11,124.80
 Motion made by Grant Forsyth – KC0WUP, seconded by Ray Barnes – KE0ZN. Motion passed.

Repeater:

Randy Wabik – KR0B, will be looking at getting new cans.

Education:

General Class is going via Zoom. If interested, please contact Diane Sanders – K0DLS at K0DSLAE@gmail.com

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ARAC Club Meeting Minutes continued

Testing:

Next testing session will be held May 2nd during Swap Fest. Please make sure that you have the updated syllabus. As always if you are looking to test or upgrade or know of anyone that is interested in testing, please contact Doug Nelson – AA0AW at AA0AW@arrl.net.

New Business:

HamFest is Coming up on May 2nd. Looking for Volunteers.

Open Registration for Grandma's Marathon – Password HAM26. If interested please contact Melinda Nelson – AF0ET at jonbeeyore@outlook.com or Doug Nelson – AA0AW at AA0AW@arrl.net.

Silent Key: (Please keep their family in your thoughts)

· Gordon Dahl – N0RPX

New members/Returning members (Please welcome them when they get on the radio):

Cindy Fritze – KF0WHZ

Trevor Manago – KH6IM

Alexa Mango – WH6FFB

Johnah Bockbrader – K0IRA

Matthew Carlton – KF0TMW

Door Prize: was won by Gary Minter – KD9ABS (Donated back to the club)

Motion to adjourn by Jon Nelson – N0UOZ, seconded by Dave Davis – AA0AC, motion passed at 19:21 (7:21 PM).

2026 Program:

February – JS8 by Aaron Osterwyk – AA0AF, and Bill Turk – KF0ILA.

March – intro to CW by Doug Nelson – AA0AW.

April – Skywarn

May – Intro to Race Volunteering

June – Grandma's Marathon by Grandma's Marathon Team Melinda Nelson – AF0ET and Doug Nelson – AA0AW.

July – Intro to Fox Hunting

August –

October –

November –

December – Christmas Party

If you are interested in seeing a program, or would like to host a program, please reach out to Jon Nelson at jonbeeyore@outlook.com or 715-817-1986.



CLUB REPEATER

WØGKP

146.94 (-)

CTCSS TONE



Prez Sez...

Hello Everyone,

It is **Hamfest time!**

We were at St. Cloud on February 28th passing out flyers for our **Hamfest on May 2nd**. I got a lot of people looking forward to our fest, so with that we will need **volunteers** for set up, ticket sales, kitchen help, and take down when it is over.

We meet that Saturday at 5:00 AM, at the McDonalds on 21st Street & Tower Avenue. Then at 6:00 AM we head out for set up, as the vendors come in at 7:00 AM.

Hope to see a lot of you there!

Gene Ellefsen NØVRM



LOOKING for an Amateur Radio License TESTING SESSION?

Schedule your own Testing Session TODAY!

Contact Doug Nelson-AA0AW at aa0aw@arrl.net or 218-391-5874

All Exam Candidates are REQUIRED to have an FCC Registration Number (FRN) before exam day, which will require your email address.

Not Currently Licensed? For New License Candidate FRN registration, go to: www.fcc.gov/new-users-guide-getting-started-universal-licensing-system-uls

Upgrading to General or Expert Class & not sure you have an FRN number?
go to

<https://wireless2.fcc.gov/UlsApp/UlsSearch/searchLicense.jsp>

UPGRADE CANDIDATES:

Please bring a copy of your current license to the exam session.

CW Abbreviations

AR End of Message	AS Pse QRX	BK Back to You	SK End of Contact
TU Thank You	PSE Please	K Invite to Transmit	
QST Calling all Amateurs	QRL Are You Busy?	QRU Have anything for me	
QRV Are You Ready?	QRX Standby	QRS Transit Slower	

A	M	Y
B	N	Z
C	O	1
D	P	2
E	Q	3
F	R	4
G	S	5
H	T	6
I	U	7
J	V	8
K	W	9
L	X	0

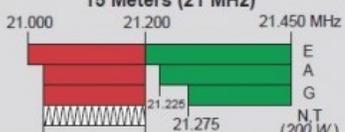
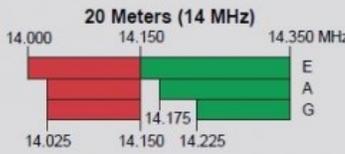
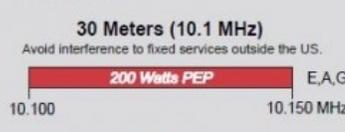
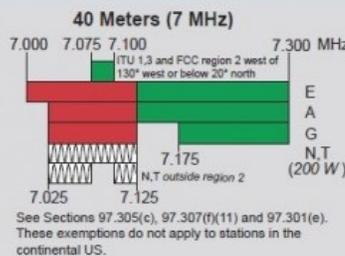
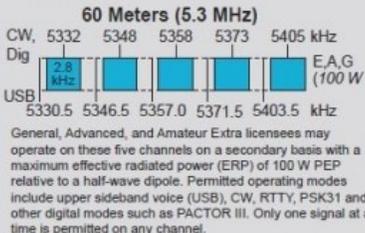
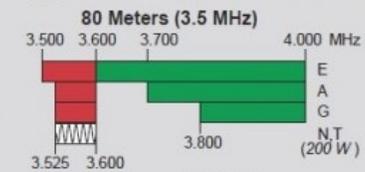
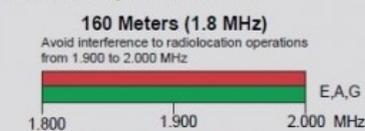
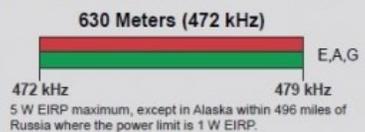


US Amateur Radio Bands

US AMATEUR POWER LIMITS

FCC 97.313 An amateur station must use the minimum transmitter power necessary to carry out the desired communications. (b) No station may transmit with a transmitter power exceeding 1.5 kW PEP.

On March 28, 2017, the Federal Communications Commission adopted rules that will allow Amateur Radio access to 472-479 kHz (630 meters) and to 135.7-137.8 kHz (2,200 meters). However, amateurs cannot use these frequencies until 30 days after the Report and Order is published in the Federal Register and the final procedures for registering stations with the Utilities Telecom Council (UTC) have been approved and announced. At the time this chart was created, the Report and Order had not been published and the UTC online registration site is not yet available. Follow ARRL news for further information. New charts will be published at www.arrl.org/graphical-frequency-allocations when the bands are fully available for use.



Effective Date for
2,200 and 630 Meters
to be announced



ARRL The national association for AMATEUR RADIO®

KEY

Note: CW operation is permitted throughout all amateur bands.

MCW is authorized above 50.1 MHz, except for 144.0-144.1 and 219-220 MHz.

Test transmissions are authorized above 51 MHz, except for 219-220 MHz

- = RTTY and data
- = phone and image
- = CW only
- = SSB phone
- = USB phone, CW, RTTY, and data
- = Fixed digital message forwarding systems only

- E = Amateur Extra
- A = Advanced
- G = General
- T = Technician
- N = Novice

See ARRLWeb at www.arrl.org for detailed band plans.

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email: membership@arrl.org

Getting Started in Amateur Radio:
Toll-Free 1-800-326-3942 (860-594-0355)
email: news@arrl.org

Exams: 860-594-0300 email: vec@arrl.org

All licensees except Novices are authorized all modes on the following frequencies:
2300-2310 MHz 10.0-10.5 GHz ‡ 122.25-123.0 GHz
2390-2450 MHz 24.0-24.25 GHz 134-141 GHz
3300-3500 MHz 47.0-47.2 GHz 241-250 GHz
5650-5925 MHz 76.0-81.0 GHz All above 275 GHz
‡ No pulse emissions

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Have a favorite HF/6m/2m/1.25m/70cm net that you check into or listen in on? Also, please send corrections and we will add it to the list below - Kim KEØNQS at my email KEØNQS.mn@gmail.com.

- **Northland Weather Group Net:** Mondays 2000 on the ARAC repeater (146.940 MHz with a tone of 103.5 and standard offset).
- **Minnesota D-Star Net:** Sundays at 19:30 on Reflector 53A
- **Minnesota Section Net** 1200 and 1730 on 3.860 [Net Manager: NØYR] http://www.mn-section.org/dept_stm.html
- The non-non-net: Evenings 2000 144.200 USB except for Sunday evenings.
- Badger WX Net: 0500-0715 on 3.985. Give 24 hour high/low/current temperature, precipitation and snowfall.
- **PICONET:** 3.925 from 0900-1100 CT Mon-Sat and 1600-1700 CT Mon-Fri. Info at: <http://www.piconet3925.com>
- Michigan Upper Peninsula Net: 1600 (CST) on 3.921 MHz Sun-Sat and 1200 Sun. Info: <http://www.michupnet.com>
- Great Lakes Marine/Maritime Mobile Net: Morning 07:30 - 3.932; 08:15 - 7.261 MHz and evening 18:30 - 3.1730927; 19:15 - 7.268 MHz. Weekend extra net: 10:00 - 7.261/7.268 MHz. All CST, LSB and +/- QRM. See: <http://www.sailblogs.com/member/glimmnet/>
- MIDCARS: 07:30-13:00 - 7.258 MHz. See: <http://www.midcars.net>
- Iowa snowbird net on 14.257MHz, M-W-F at 10:00 am Local Time. This is an open net.
- Spider Web Net (Marco Island FL) on 14.347 every morning at 0730 CST/CDT: <http://www.spiderwebnet.net>
- Maritime Mobile Service Network: Daily at 1100—2100 Central on 14.300. <http://mmsn.org> and <http://www.14300.net>
- RV Radio Network: Every day at 1900 Central on 7.265 MHz. Web site: <http://www.rvradionetwork.com>
- Upper Midwest Ten Meter Net: Every Thursday Evening @ 8 PM – 28.480 MHz USB
- Wisconsin Sideband Net: Daily @ 5:15 PM – 3985 [or 3982.5] KHz LSB
- Hobby Helpers Net - Tuesday @ 8 PM – 28.330 MHz USB (Isanti MN) LSB [Net Manager: WOØA].
- Northstar Trader Net: 3.908 +/- at 0830 CST Sundays
- WARFA: 3.908 +/- Sun/Tue/Thu nights at 2200 CST, <http://warfa.org/>
- Youth Net: 14.320-14330 Sundays 1800-1900 UTC, Net Control: AC8PI
- YACHT: Saturdays 1900 CST on EchoLink #481872, <http://yachthams.webstarts.com>
- Northwestern Ontario ARES Net: Evenings at 20:15 (Central) on +/- 3.750Mhz
- The Iron Range Net: Saturdays at 0800 Central time on or near 3.919 Mhz. Look them up on Facebook!
- FORX Net: Mondays at 1900 Central at 3.941 Mhz +/- QRM. WAØJXT — Grand Forks, North Dakota
- HF CW: Fridays 08:00 CST, 7.112 MHz. Informal slow speed CW Net. W8IRT NCS. Email: w8irt@aol.com
- Minnesota ARES Digital Net: Thursdays at 2000 CST, 3.5835 MHz USB +/- QRM, Mode: Olivia 8/500.
- SARA Digital Net: Sundays at 1900 Local, 3.582.150 MHz USB +/- QRM, Mode: BPSK31/BPSK63
- Spider Web Net (Marco Island FL): 14.347 every morning at 0730 CST/CDT: <http://www.spiderwebnet.net>
- Broadcaster Net: 7.231 or 3.855 M/W/F @ 1500 UTC. 14.255 M-F @ 2130 UTC. <http://www.cbsretirees.com/ham.htm>
- Old Military Radio Net: 7.268 +/- nightly at 0200z. Other times/Frequencies too. See: <http://www.mrca.ar88.net/>
- Rag Chew Crew/Tailgaters/Freewheelers Nets: 3.916 +/- nightly at 1900 CST, <http://www.tailgatersnet.com>
- North South Net: 7.214.6 +/- at 0700 CST, Monday-Saturday



DULUTH AREA REPEATERS

ARAC System WØGKP

Frequency	Offset	Tone	Location	
146.940	minus	103.5	Duluth	
146.940	minus	107.2	Lakeside (recv)	
146.940	minus	151.4	Two Harbors (recv)	
146.940	minus	100.0	Gary-New Duluth (recv)	
146.940	minus	110.9	Cloquet (recv)	Not Operating
147.000	minus	103.5	Mahtowa	
444.100	plus	103.5	Duluth UHF Link	

N9MMU/N9QWH System (WI)

145.310	minus	110.9	Duluth
145.490	minus	110.9	Solon Springs
147.255	plus	110.9	Hayward
145.110	minus	110.9	Rice Lake
147.345	minus	136.5	Holcombe
145.230	minus	110.9	Eau Claire

WECOMM – WI Statewide Linked System WE9COM

147.075	plus	110.9	Meteor Hill (closest repeater to Duluth)
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LSAC System – some may work/some may still be linked

147.330	plus	151.4	Proctor	Not Operating
147.270	plus	114.8	Two Harbors	
147.270	plus	103.5	Wales	
147.090	plus	114.8	Silver Bay	Not Operating
147.300	plus	114.8	Isabella	
145.150	minus	103.5	Washburn, WI	
146.700	minus	103.5	Bayfield, WI	
443.850	+5.00	none	Bayfield, WI	
147.165	plus	110.9	Hurley, WI	
146.640	minus	151.4	Ely	Not Operating
443.500	+5.00	141.3	Gilbert	
147.060	plus	103.5	Virginia	
147.360	plus	162.2	Cook	Not Operating
147.165	plus	114.8	Coleraine	
443.925	+5.00	110.9	Brainerd	
443.200	+5.00	114.8	Tamarack	
147.360	plus	203.5	Aitkin	
146.865	minus	146.2	Giese	Not Operating
443.325	+5.00	146.2	Isanti	

Rev. KCØWDQ as of 12/01/24 For ARAC Newsletter

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DULUTH AREA REPEATERS, continued

NARC System NAØRC

147.135 plus 103.5 Knife River
 147.135 plus 114.8 Duluth (rcv)

Stand Alone Repeaters

145.210 minus 110.9 Clam Lake, WI
 146.880 minus 123.0 Grand Rapids, MN
 146.910 minus 146.2 Duxbury, MN
 146.955 minus 146.2 Askov, MN
 147.105 plus 110.9 Chaffey, WI
 444.850 +5.00 141.3 Cloquet, MN

Fusion

Fusion (Analog has tone and C4FM digital with no tone)

147.150 plus 151.4 NTØB Gilbert, MN Fusion Repeater
 145.170 minus 110.9 WA9KLM Superior, WI – Douglas County RACES/ARES Fusion Repeater
 (Digital only) Fusion Room 28373

145.250 minus 103.5 KBØYHX Cloquet, MN – Carlton County RACES/ARES Fusion Repeater

444.300 +5.00 103.5 NØEO Duluth, MN – Spirit Valley Amateurs Fusion Repeater WIRES-X
 NØEO (Analog only) Fusion Room 40494

444.400 +5.00 103.5 NAØRC Knife River, MN – Wires X Connected to NØEO Room 40494
 444.500 +5.00 103.5 NØLCR Two Harbors, MN – Wires X Connected to NØEO Room 40494
 444.600 +5.00 103.5 NØLCR Silver Bay, MN – Wires X Connected to NØEO Room 40494
 444.800 +5.00 103.5 NØLCR Grand Marais, MN – Wires X Connected to NØEO Room 40494
 440.400 +5.00 110.9 WØLSA Maple, WI – Wires X Connected to NØEO Room 40494

D-Star

147.375 plus NØEO D Star
 442.200 plus NØEO D Star

Rev. KCØWDQ as of 12/01/24 For ARAC Newsletter

Elmers

El-mer / el-mər/ [el-mer]

1. a male given name: from Old English words meaning "noble" and "famous."
2. an adhesive used to bond like or unlike materials
3. An experienced ham radio operator who mentors new and prospective hams.

Name	Call Sign	Expertise
Jeff Nast	KCØMKS	APRS, EchoLink, WinLink, Fusion, Contesting
Bob Schulz	KCØNFB	Contesting
Jim Anderson	NØJWA	QsoNet
Doug Nelson	AAØAW	HF, VHF/UHF, Contesting, Packet, APRS, Morse Code, VE testing, Echolink, Allstar, EmCom...



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Co-Editors,
Kim & Steve Waller
KE0NQS & KE0NQT



SUNDAY NIGHT NETS
 1930 - CW - 28.125 MHz USB-CW
 2000 - USB 28.450 MHz
 2100 - Southern St. Louis County
 Emergency Services Net
MONDAY NIGHT NETS
 2000 - Northland WX Net - ARAC Repeater

MARCH

CLUB EVENTS

TUESDAY NIGHT NETS
 2000 - Douglas Cty 145.490 MHz
 2030 - Central Carlton County
WEDNESDAY NIGHT NETS
 1900 - Lake County - LSAC1
 2nd & 4th Wednesdays
 2100 - BWAR

	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
1 CW 1930 AA0AW USB 2000 AA0AW ES 2100 N0VRM	2 WX 2000 KC0MKS	3 ARAC BOARD MEETING Sammy's Pizza 6:30 pm DC Net 2000 CC Net 2030	4 2100 -BWAR	5	6 Friday Night 6 meter Gag-Chew 50.125 USB 7 PM	7
8 CW 1930 N0PDG USB 2000 AA0AW ES 2100	9 Douglas County ARES/RACES Mtg 1900 DC EOC WX 2000 KC0MKS	10 DC Net 2000 CC Net 2030	11 Lake County ARES/RACES Meeting 1800 Lake County LSAC1 1900 2100 -BWAR	12 ARAC Club Meeting Coppertop Church 7 PM	13 Friday Night 6 meter Gag-Chew 50.125 USB 7 PM	14
15 CW 1930 AA0AW USB 2000 KB9WLB ES 2100 AA0AW	16 WX 2000 KC0MKS	17 Happy  St Patrick's Day DC Net 2000 CC Net 2030	18 2100 -BWAR	19	20 Friday Night 6 meter Gag-Chew 50.125 USB 7 PM	21
22 CW 1930 N0PDG USB 2000 K9KDK ES 2100 K0DSL	23 WX 2000 KC0MKS	24 DC Net 2000 CC Net 2030	25 Lake County LSAC1 1900 2100 -BWAR	26 Carlton County ARES/RACES Meeting 1900 CC EOC	27 Friday Night 6 meter Gag-Chew 50.125 USB 7 PM	28
29 CW 1930 AA0AW USB 2000 KROB ES 2100 KD9VKI	30	31				

Get this newsletter *faster*
via email!

Email Doug AAØAW at
aa0aw@arrl.net

Next Club Meeting:
March 12, 2026 - 7 pm
Coppertop Church

ARAC Committee Chairs



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Control Operators:

AAØAW - NØKXT - KCØNFB

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Waller

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Scott Ahlgren NØVYU

Testing:

Doug Nelson AAØAW

Field Day:

Picnic Chair:

Scott Ahlgren, NØVYU

Repeater Chairs:

Randy Haglin NØBZZ
Randy Wabik KAØJZV

Contest Calendar at www.contestcalendar.com

National Contest Journal at www.ncjweb.com

QSO Party Note: State/Province/National QSO Parties are abbreviated with the 2 or 3 letter abbreviation for the state/province/national designation followed by QP for QSO Party:

Examples: Minnesota QSO Party is MNQP
British Columbia QSO Party = BCQP

QRZ web site at www.qrz.com

VHF Propagation site at www.aprs.mountainlake.k12.mn.us

Reminder: The Contest Corral monthly listing of contests can be found in each issue of QST. ARRL sponsored contests can be found in Contest Corral, highlighted, or on the ARRL's web site at arrl.org.

Amateur Radio Women continued from page 1

a telegraph company or a telegrapher for a newspaper. Anyone that was fast and accurate was highly valued, whether male or female. Many American women learned Morse Code to serve our country stateside, and did so without any push back or resistance from society. This is where yours truly will insert an observation regarding our country's history.

As we look at historical documents such as newspaper articles, literary works, military records, university records, and the Library of Congress, American women have been notably valued for their contributions, achievements, knowledge, and skill. The women most written about were ones who impacted areas of new frontiers such as a military effort, technological research, or parlaying important knowledge and/or skills to others. Not as many articles were written about American women's immense contribution to the American family as mothers and wives. However, just because articles about mothers and wives were not written as often, does not equate to evidence of discrimination or society's lack of value for them. The excitement of something newly discovered or explained has always sold newspapers and books. When women were part of the developing stories, they were featured as well. This included quotes and represented viewpoints from the women themselves.

Editor's Opinion: *I do believe, my friends, that in the 1960s and the 1970s popular media sensationalized a slanted view of American women's history. They depicted history through an opinion that women had been extremely marginalized by society and forced to stay confined at home. Nary was there a word about American women's monumental contributions of record to our country in the 20th century alone, including during WWI and WWII. Likewise, 1960s and 1970s tributes to American women as multi-skilled managers of the modern home and family were rare. In other words, when popular media decided to focus on stories about women, they themselves "marginalized" women who chose the noble path of wife and motherhood, depicting it as a trap instead of a choice. I believe this distorted lens continues to impact American society today.*

Early ham radio women. There are thousands, of course. We are featuring 10 women that were radio pioneers in some aspect of their lives, so as to have articles written about them in their time. And we limited our issue to 10 for the sake of space alone. Some of our 10 women are featured in greater detail, because they were chronicled in print more frequently during their lives. We should realize that there are thousands of early ham radio men about whom no articles have ever been written, but contributed incalculably to the hobby and to our nation's radio history. Many times the only historical record of them—as amateur radio operators—rests in Call Sign Directories or military records.

Our first featured Early Amateur Radio Woman is Sybil (Paull) Herrold:



Glass plate photograph of Sybil Paull at 17 years of age.

Having finished her college education at San Jose State Normal School, she took a position teaching Morse code at the Herrold College of Wireless.

Image: charlesherrold.org

Sybil (Paull) Herrold Call Sign SJN (1895–1973)

Pioneering radio operator, teacher, & broadcaster from San Jose, California

Sybil Paull met Charles Herrold, while she was a student at San Jose State Normal School, later called San Jose State University. He was an instructor there in radio technology and electrical engineering. This was a time when amateur radio operators chose call letters themselves. Charles was a ham and used FN as his call sign beginning in 1909. Sybil's call sign SJN, appears very likely to be an acronym for San Jose Normal, which was the school's informal name, so it's possible that she became a ham while a studying there.

Charles Herrold was an inventor and manufacturer of electrical devices beginning at least in 1900 in San Francisco. However the 1906 San Francisco earthquake destroyed his manufacturing business and everything he owned. He decided to begin again in San Jose as a teacher and an experimenter. As he taught at San Jose State Normal School, he dreamed of using amateur radio to broadcast records of gramophones in long form concerts for ham radio listeners' enjoyment. In 1909 Charles opened the Herrold College of Engineering & Wireless in San Jose. It appears he continued to teach at San Jose State Normal School for at least a couple of years. This doesn't seem to represent a rivalry or a conflict of interest between the two schools, but rather recognition that San Jose State Normal School did not offer extensive classes in radio technology. As such, students who exhibited a greater aptitude and interest in radio technology could continue their studies at the Herrold College of Wireless, as it was commonly known.

Shortly after opening his College, Charles Herrold began to delve into his dream.

He built an amateur radio station at the College designed to voice transmit a gramophone concert consisting of a series of records. He used his call sign FN to introduce the radio concerts and asked hams to enjoy the music without interrupting the transmission. Amateur radio operators gladly obliged. At the time, there were [Continued on Page 14](#)

Amateur Radio Women continued from page 13

no restrictions on this and commercial radio stations and their licensing were over a decade in the future.

And so Charles Herrold became the first radio broadcaster in America (many say the world), via his amateur radio station FN. In an Electro-Importing Company catalog in 1910, Charles advertised his accomplishments saying: "We have given wireless phone concerts to amateur wireless men throughout the Santa Clara Valley."

Indeed, the Herrold College of Wireless gained a loyal audience of hams listening on homemade crystal radios. The musical concerts and "information of interest" was transmitted on amateur radio at appointed times every day from 1909-1917.

Now when you look at the subject of broadcast radio history online, you will find Pittsburgh station KDKA listed as the "first licensed commercial radio station" in 1920. The reason? Because that is when commercial radio station licensing was first created, a separated from amateur radio. But the "hidden history" is that the first broadcast radio shows had actually begun 11 years before---on amateur radio.

And so Sybil Paull re-enters our story. Clearly a bright student at San Jose State Normal School, she goes on to Herrold College of Wireless in 1912 and begins teaching classes on Morse Code. She also hosts a Wednesday night weekly broadcast radio program of her own, from Herrold College, on amateur radio.

She did an entertainment show with quizzes and quips, ran contests, awarded prizes, and played musical requests of listeners, who she called her "little hams". She wanted to document how far her signals reached, so she asked listeners to send her postcards, which she carefully catalogued to document Herrold College's signal strength. The rules of no interruptive transmission during the Herrold broadcasts were honored by faithful listeners and the postcards poured in. Listeners were also asked to submit their questions, ideas, quiz answers, and musical requests for use in future broadcasts. Keep in mind, telephones were not common, so there was no "live call-in" show ability at that time. That was still many decades away, so this was cutting-edge interactive technology at the time.

There were 3 ways that Sybil received requests from her listeners:

1. Mail her a postcard or letter
2. Send her a telegram (this was common at the time)
3. Make an appointment to see her in person at the Herrold College, where she taught Morse Code classes and assisted Charles with wireless experiments

As such, Sybil invented the first "requests from listeners" radio show format, later dubbed as "disc jockey" radio.

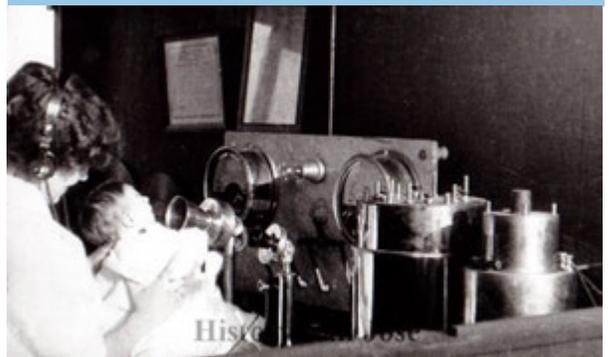
What's more, the quiz and prize content puts her as the first person to broadcast a "game show". Sybil would broadcast the quiz questions and listeners would have to submit their answers via telegram. She'd then announce the winners of the correct answers on the following week's show, naming the prize or prizes won. From Charles Herrold's historical comments, he broadcast long-form radio concerts, commentary and news, so when Sybil's Wednesday evening broadcast was added it was completely unique in form and content.

Charles and Sybil were married in 1913, Charles being 20 years older than Sybil. Charles greatly respected Sybil's innovative spirit and admired her work to advance the study—and implementation—of radio technology. Their shared fascination to discover and experiment with radio had brought them together as colleagues, then friends, and finally family. Their son Robert was born in 1914.

The Herrolds' musical recording broadcasts also created advertising ties with local music stores like Sherman-Clay and Wiley B. Allen, making them the first radio broadcasters to have live advertisements as well. Records would be loaned to the Herrolds for their broadcasts and listeners were invited to visit those establishments to purchase sheet music, records, or a Victrola record player of their own. *Continued on Page 15*



Newlyweds Charles and Sybil Herrold – 1913
Image: charlesherrold.org



Sybil & son Robert Herrold – 1914
Image: History San Jose

Amateur Radio Women continued from page 14

The Radio Act of 1912 mandated the licensing of amateur radio stations, which of course took a while to implement. Sometime in late 1915, Herrold College was issued an "Experimental Station" license with the call sign 6XF.

The United States entered into The Great War in 1917, and amateur radio was suspended for 2 1/2 years. After the war, commercial broadcast radio licensing was created, separating it from amateur radio. Herrold College received a broadcast radio license in 1921 with the call letters KQW, which became KCBS in 1949 when CBS purchased the station and moved it to San Francisco. KCBS still operates there today, as an all-news station on 740 AM radio.

Cecil Powell – Call sign 1WX, also SNW (1891-1948)

Amateur radio operator and Morse code instructor from Hartford, Connecticut; assistant to Hiram Percy Maxim, founder of the American Radio Relay League (ARRL).

Powell was the first woman licensed "wireless" operator in Connecticut in 1915. On January 6th, 1915, a newspaper called the Courant published an article reporting that 14 people took the exam to become licensed amateur radio operators and 13 were men. Six days later, a follow-up article featuring an interview with Cecil Powell, they say she passed the amateur radio license exam with "flying colours", noting that Hiram P. Maxim and Clarence D. Tuska were present. Also reported was the fact that "Miss Powell has built her own receiving equipment at her home - with help from her boss Hiram P. Maxim" and that "she has been receiving messages from as far away as Key West."



Miss Powell and her set

A Girl Operator's Story

The Trials and Delights of Wireless as Related by Miss Cecil Powell

...surmising that I was ambitious to be more than a mere unlocker in wireless asked me if I would like to become the owner of a station. The question fairly swept me off my feet. But, of course, I answered in the affirmative, and almost before I was aware of the fact, I had become an active participant in the work which to me was so absorbing.

I was considerably excited when the

Miss Cecil Powell was featured in the May 1915 issue of The Wireless Age magazine, sold for 15 cents.

Photos of Cecil with her "radio set" accompanied the article, captioned "Miss Powell and her set". The piece was entitled "A Girl Operator's Story: The Trials and Delights of Wireless as Related by Miss Cecil Powell"

QST Magazine, created by Percy Maxim and Clarence Tuska, would begin publication later that year, priced at 10 cents for the December 1915 maiden issue.



Though the article's writer also commented that Miss Powell had "invaded another sphere of what was considered purely man's activity", he also wrote in a glowingly positive tone that exhibited admiration. It's most likely the "invaded" quip was just that. A quip intended to be tongue-in-cheek witty, rather than being critical of Cecil Powell's pursuit of amateur radio. In the interview, Cecil Powell thanked Mr. Maxim for his encouragement, but noted that he did not build the equipment for her. He was her Elmer, giving her guidance, telling her some better ways to do certain things, but letting her learn by doing, Powell operated a 1/4 kW station when she passed the First Grade Commercial Operator exam.

According to QST Magazine, the backstory is this: Miss Cecil Powell had been hired as Hiram Maxim's secretary, and by her own admission, she knew little about ham radio when she got there. Watching Maxim, [Continued on Page 16](#)

Amateur Radio Women continued from page 15

however, she became fascinated by what he was doing and began to ask him in-depth questions and take notes. Maxim fostered her curiosity and took her very seriously. During work hours, he allowed her to further her knowledge and skill in amateur radio, encouraging her to take the licensing exam. She did just that and once licensed, she--with the full support of Maxim--began holding classes for other women interested in ham radio.

These were the early days of ham radio and the ARRL, and from the start, the founder of the American Radio Relay League encouraged women to become licensed amateurs. Cecil Powell made a distinct impact on women in the Hartford, Connecticut area and her classes grew in size. By 1917 Mr. and Mrs. Maxim offered a spacious area in their home for Cecil's classes, with Mrs. Maxim being one of the students. An article in the Hartford Courant reported that "an entire class" of Miss Powell's was ready to go to Boston and take the exam.

The Great War (later known as WWI) had begun in 1914, but the United States would not join the conflict until April of 1917. Once a Declaration of War was authorized, the US needed a large number of trained wireless operators. The women who were amateur radio operators and telegraphers at the time were a perfect fit. Cecil Powell's and Hiram Maxim's fostering Morse Code skills and knowledge of radio propagation for women proved to be perfect timing. There were women ready to answer their Country's call to action for the Signal Corps and more. Men were conscribed as soldiers and women played a primary role in handling communication for both military and civilian needs. Amateur radio was suspended in 1917 for the duration of the Great War. When the ban was finally lifted in November of 1919, women amateur radio operators could resume their hobby, joined by newly-licensed hams from the women telegraphers community.

Cecil Powell continued to be active and well respected in ham radio. She progressed to be a Board of Directors member at the Maxim Silencer Company, from which she retired in 1946 as the Secretary-Treasurer. When reporting the news of her death in May 1948 at the age of 57, the Courant respectfully described her as the "woman radio expert". She was indeed.

Mary Macauley - Call Sign Unknown (1865-1944)

Amateur radio operator, press telegrapher, personal telegrapher to Susan B. Anthony, first woman elected to lead a labor union, from Leroy, New York.



Mary J. Macauley was born in Leroy, New York, a daughter of John and Jane McCrory Macauley. Mary became interested amateur radio as a young girl. But by the age of 13 she was an apprentice under telegraph operator Nellie Chadwick in the New York Central Railroad depot in Leroy. She was so proficient in her speed and accuracy, that she left school at age 14 and began working for Western Union, newspapers, and handling story transcription for publications.

Mary's ham radio hobby had launched her into telegraphy as people noticed her skill. Telegraphers were absolutely vital to communicating the news of the day. Reporters would send their telegraphed stories to the newspaper telegrapher, who transcribed the Morse code into English words. It then would be set to type, printed on paper, and physically distributed for the public to hold in their bare hands and read with their naked eyes.

Mary Macauley's expertise attracted attention. She was lightning fast and accurate. She stood out as a widely respected professional telegrapher in the newspaper business in the Lockport and Rochester area of New York. In those days, reporters, officials, and other prominent people traveled with a personal telegrapher. For propriety's sake, men traveled with a male telegrapher and women traveled with a female



Maiden issue of QST Magazine, December 1915, created by Percy Maxim and Clarence Tuska, the founders of the American Radio Relay League

The ARRL still publishes QST to this day, in both print and digital editions.

Continued on Page 17

Amateur Radio Women continued from page 16

telegrapher. An outspoken “suffragist” for women’s right to vote from her girlhood, Mary caught the attention of Susan B. Anthony while working in the office of the Old Rochester Post Express newspaper and asked Mary to also serve as her secretary and personal telegrapher.

Susan B Anthony (1820-1906) was a prominent social reformer who, along with Elizabeth Katie Stanton, founded the National Woman’s Suffrage Association and diligently campaigned for the 19th amendment, which codified a Constitutional right for American women to vote.

During her long telegrapher career, Mary served two terms as Vice President of the Commercial Telegraphers of America and Canada. She also was Chairman of the United Press, Division 47 for 10 years. Mary is recorded as being the first woman to be elected to lead a labor union. Mary retired from the Lockport Union Sun newspaper in 1927, after a 44-year career as a press telegrapher, and moved back to her birthplace Leroy, New York. She lived there for another 17 years, until her death at the age of 79.

Throughout her life, Mary Macauley was also an active ham radio operator for her personal enjoyment. Her call sign is unknown, as not all microfilm records have been digitized for the internet. Nevertheless, her work exemplified the appreciation and acceptance of women playing key roles in early communication and radio history.

Edith Eliot Rotch – Call sign 1RO, later 1ZR; also listed as W1RO and W1ZR (1874 – 1969)

American socialite, champion tennis player, champion ice skater, Radcliffe College graduate, and amateur radio operator, radio instructor & examiner, Signal Corps radio inspector, top-speed professional telegrapher, WWII Bureau of Standards monitor, one of the first members of the Military Affiliate Radio System (MARS), from Boston, Massachusetts.

Born in Fall River, Massachusetts to upper-class parents William Rotch and Elizabeth Burrell Eliot, Rotch became a key figure in the development of women’s tennis in the United States during an era when the sport was gaining popularity among the elite.

Edith Rotch graduated magna cum laude from Radcliffe college in 1901. She went on to be a tennis champion, winning the US Women’s National Championship in mixed doubles (1908) and women’s doubles (1909–1910). These wins established her as one of the leading female competitors of her time, contributing to the sport’s growth in America. Edith also was a champion figure skater. In 1922 and 1926 she won the women’s free skating competition at the Cambridge Skating

Club. Throughout the nineteen twenties, she amassed dozens of medals in pairs and Waltzing skating competitions.

Beyond tennis, and figure skating, Rotch became active in amateur radio in the late 1910s, which marked her transition from athletic champion to technical enthusiast in the emerging field of wireless communication. At the time, ham radio licenses were not required and operators used call letters of their own choosing. She became officially licensed in 1917 as 1RO and transmitted on ham radio from her Beacon Street home in Boston, as well as her seashore house in Nonoquitt, near New Bedford, Massachusetts.

The Boston Globe paid tribute to Edith Eliot Rotch in 1969, noting that “Miss Rotch, who was believed to be one of the first licensed woman amateur radio operators still active until recently, was responsible [during the Great War] for instructing and examining radio operators - for merchant ships and shore installations. And several nights a week she presided over the U.S. Radio School at the old Mechanics building.” They also noted that Rotch “had been a radio inspector for the Signal Corps.”

After the Great War, Edith took a job at Postal Telegraph Co. as a top-speed operator for almost 20 years. In World War II she monitored radio broadcasts for the Bureau of Standards, checking frequencies, locations and reception quality of various stations. After WWII, the Military Affiliate Radio System (MARS) was formed, as a U.S. Army program used to maintain a membership of trained radio operators to be available for service in a national crisis. Edith Rotch was one of the very first to join.

Edith epitomized the many enthusiastic American women who answered the call to serve her country as a communication specialist in wartime. A thread of patriotism unified them as a sisterhood, regardless of class or “station in life”. Edith Rotch remained active in ham radio for decades, inspiring others and participating in meetings until her death in 1969 at the age of 95.

Continued on Page 18



Edith Rotch official 1924 photograph seated at the station she built herself.

This image was published in many newspapers at various times as articles about Edith were written.

Amateur Radio Women continued from page 17

Eunice Randall – Call signs ER,1CDP, W1MPP (1898 – 1982)

American pioneering ham radio operator, from Mattapoisett, Massachusetts. Radio engineer, first woman radio announcer on the east coast, broadcast copywriter, Morse code instructor, War Emergency Radio Service veteran, Founder of Barnyard Network, Massachusetts Broadcaster Hall of Fame Inductee.



Eunice Randall W1MPP at WGI in Boston

Eunice Randall was born and raised on a Massachusetts farm. She taught herself Morse Code and experimented in ham radio. Building her own amateur station, she began transmitting as call sign ER, her initials. She eagerly soaked up all she could learn about radio technology and was hired as the first female radio engineer for the American Radio and Research Corporation (AMRAD) in Medford Hillside, Massachusetts. Her official job title there was “draftsman”, which she amended to “Draftslady”. No one challenged her correction, and in 1919, she also became an announcer for the AMRAD’s experimental broadcast radio station IXE in Boston, which was later licensed as WGI in 1922.

She gained attention for her versatility and professionalism and subsequently flourished at WGI, working as a radio engineer, an expert consultant on radio technology, a copywriter and a broadcast announcer.

Eunice was warmly nicknamed “The Radio Girl,” and “Story Lady,” by her fellow announcers, which she enjoyed. Her call sign was W1MPP, and she jokingly called herself “W1 Madame Picklepuss”.

She read bedtime stories sponsored by Little Folks magazine, engineered broadcasts, repaired equipment, and taught Morse code. Eunice was widely known and respected in the world of radio, both from the public and colleagues. Her broadcasting career at WGI came to an end when its parent company AMRAD filed for bankruptcy. Leaving the air in the Spring of 1925, Eunice chose not to return to on-air announcing anywhere else. She focused on her work as one of the few women radio engineers at the time and worked as a draftsman for Boston Edison. Still a well-known broadcast personality, she sometimes accepted invitations to be a guest on women’s radio shows during the 1930s and 1940s, where she talked about radio’s early years and recounted interesting stories from her life.

Eunice became involved the Girl Scouts and taught young amateur radio enthusiasts what they needed to pass the licensing exam. During WWII, Eunice served her country as a volunteer for the War Emergency Radio Service. After the war, Eunice married Ken Thompson W1PS, a former AMRAD engineer, in 1948.

Eunice and Ken were active in amateur radio clubs such as the Eastern Massachusetts Amateur Radio Association and South Shore Amateur Radio and lived in Boston for many years before moving to Maine in retirement. It was there that Eunice founded the Barnyard Network for blind hams, about which is little known. She remained actively involved with the Network until the Thompson’s final move to Orange City, Florida. Eunice passed away in 1982 at the age of 78. She and Ken donated their large antique radio collection to the New England Wireless and Steam Museum, where it still can be seen today.

May Smith – Call sign 1DB, later 1BAE, then W1BDN (1867 – 1952)

American radio technology researcher, experimenter, “set building” expert, instructor, & telegrapher from Manchester, New Hampshire

May Lillian Smith taught herself Morse code when she was in her very early teens. She was a telegraph enthusiast initially, rather than ham radio. Her impressive speed and accuracy was obvious at 12. At the age of 13, she became a part-time professional operator on a telegraph line in upstate New York.

May then became drawn to radio technology and began to build amateur radio sets. She gained a following as an early ham in New England as an emerging expert. She started with simple crystal-detector-tuning-coil sets and graduated to more sophisticated radiophone (voice transmission) outfits. During World War I, she dismantled her station in compliance with wartime restrictions on amateur radio, but resumed operations enthusiastically afterward.

Her station, under call sign 1DB was featured as “**Station of the Month**” in the August 1920 issue of **Radio News** magazine. In the article she described her station and experiments. She conducted a radiophone test with Dr. A. Gale Straw, a local enthusiast, transmitting music (e.g., “The Long Long Trail” via a phonograph) and conversation. She emphasized the appeal of radiophone for non-code users and reported hearing high-powered radiotelegraph stations, including:

- NAA (Arlington/Radio, Virginia) – her earliest distant reception.
- MUU (Carnarvon, Wales).
- LCM (Stavanger, Norway).
- POZ (Nauen, Germany).
- Various nearer U.S. stations using long-wave coils.

Continued on Page 19

Amateur Radio Women continued from page 18

Smith's 1920 station was advanced for its time, combining transmitting and receiving gear. Here's a breakdown of the components:

Aerial

T-type with four No. 10 B.S. hard-drawn copper wires, 100 ft. long, spaced 3 ft. apart, 42 ft. high; 55 ft. lead-in and 15 ft. ground.

Transmitting Set

Housed in a case with glass doors; included a ½ K.W. Transmitter, Rotary Spark Gap, Oscillation Transformer, and Transmitting Condenser. Also featured a DeForest Type O A.C. Radio Telephone and Telegraph Oscillation Transmitter for excellent voice/telegraph results.

Receiving Equipment

DeForest Type T 100 Differentially Balanced Double Multi-wave Tuner; Type P 300 Combination Audion-Ultraudion and 1-step Amplifier; two Type P 2-step Amplifiers; one 6-volt storage battery with Tungar Rectifier for charging. Receivers: Holtzer Cabot 3000 ohms type.

Radio Station of Miss May L. Smith First Prize Winner

I present to readers of Radio News a short description of my station as well as include a photograph of myself seated at the instruments. From this photograph may plainly be seen the essential parts which go toward making an set most effective.

I am located at Manchester, N. H., and I may say that this city (and probably the state as well) has recently become an important early radio center. I have been connected in Radio Amateurs for several years and as a result, I have graduated from the crystal detector-tuning coil stage to my present rather complete radiohome made. Of course the station was dismantled during the war but when we order went out to reconnoiter again, I did not hesitate to start in again with renewed vigor.

Recently, I conducted a radiohome experiment employing voice and telegraph with Dr. A. Gale Street.



Miss Smith Recently Conducted a Very Interesting Radiohome Test Where She Transmitted Music to Many Amateurs Located in Near District. Used a Mean Looking Set, Righting From the Above Photograph Showing her "Copying" Like a Regular "Guy."

15 ft. in length from the instruments.

The sending set, which is in a case, with glass doors for safety, is made up for a ½ K.W. Transmitter, a Rotary Spark Gap, an Oscillation Transformer and Transmitting Condenser.

I also have a DeForest Type O, A.C. Radio Telephone and Telegraph Oscillation Transmitter, which has given me excellent results.

For receiving, I have the DeForest Type T 100 Differentially Balanced Double Multi-wave Tuner, Type P 300 Combination Audion-Ultraudion and 1-step Amplifier, two Type P 2-step Amplifiers and one 6-volt storage battery with Tungar Rectifier for charging. My receivers are the Holtzer Cabot 3000 ohms type.

I know of no more interesting parties than Radio-Lovers with my first set, when NAA was the most distant station to be heard. I found it very interesting, but now, when I have only to put on the four wave coils to see

All her life May Smith was dedicated to learning—and sharing with others—everything she could about radio technology.

She remained focused on amateur radio without transitioning to commercial broadcasting, as some women did in her day. She inspired women and men alike to engage in ham radio, emphasizing the fascination of hearing distant voices and codes.

May Lillian Smith passed away at the age of 85 in 1952, and was recognized as the "first lady radio operator" in the State of New Hampshire.



Mary Texanna Loomis
Loomis Radio School

Mary Texanna Loomis – Call sign 3YA (1880– 1960)

Pioneering telegrapher and ham radio operator who founded the Loomis Radio School (later Loomis Radio College) in Washington, D.C., in 1920.

Mary Texanna Loomis was captivated by amateur radio in her youth and eagerly started building her own radio sets. She taught Morse code to aid the war effort during the Great War. When the war ended, influenced by her cousin Dr. Mahlon Loomis, an early experimenter in wireless communication who demonstrated signal transmission in 1865–1866 (predating Guglielmo Marconi) she decided to open a school. She obtained a wireless telegraphy license in 1919 and established Loomis Radio School to train radio professionals in Washington, DC. The school at 401 Ninth Street NW offered a six-month course for first-class commercial licenses and a four-year Radio Engineering degree, with labs for practical skills. It operated under call sign 3YA and was used by

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Amateur Radio Women continued from page 19

students for hands-on experience. Loomis authored *Radio Theory and Operating for the Radio Student and Practical Operator*, an 886-page textbook with 700 illustrations, which she dedicated to Mahlon Loomis. By its fifth edition in 1928, it had grown to 1,006 pages and been adopted by schools, government agencies, and the U.S. Navy.

Students came from around the globe to study at Loomis School, and Mary was fluent in French, German, Italian and English. She was a radio engineering lecturer, and a member of the Institute of Radio Engineers, from which she could invite guest lecturers as she wished. She taught hands-on wireless using the radio set she built for the school, and served as the school principal. Far from being exhausted by so many roles, it fueled Mary. She said in an newspaper interview, "Really, I am so infatuated with my work that I delight in spending from 12 to 15 hours at it. My whole heart and soul are in this radio school." Loomis School produced engineers, commercial broadcasters, telegraphers and instructors in its era. Press attention was common, with many newspaper articles written about Mary, her school, and her graduates at the time.

Modern day historians have sometimes been puzzled by this fact: Despite being a woman-led institution, Loomis Radio School only admitted *male* students. What was wrong with Mary, they ask. Didn't she think women were good enough? Was she concerned that another woman would eclipse her? No, my friends. None of the sort. Mary had trained many women operators to serve their country as communicators in the Great War. But *post-war* there was an abundance of young men returning home who now needed to build lives and careers. As such, she viewed the demographic most needing her skills after the war were in fact men. She was right, and the school flourished for a decade at the forefront of radio technology. In 1930, after facing Depression-era challenges, due to a sharp decline in enrollment, Loomis College reorganized and continued another 3 years before it dissolved.

In 1938 Mary Texanna Loomis retired and moved to beautiful San Francisco, where she quietly lived out the rest of her life. Besides her great love of radio technology throughout her life, she had earlier studied music and almost chosen it as her life's calling when radio won out. Surely it was finally the time for Mary to return to her deep appreciation for music, as she turned a page and left all involvement in radio behind. Mary lived in San Francisco for 21 years before passing away June 7, 1960 at age 79.

Marie Zimmerman – Call sign Unknown (1894 – 1973)

Amateur radio operator in Vinton, Iowa who was the first woman in the U.S. to own and operate a broadcast radio station.

Newlywed Marie Zimmerman invited her brother to visit at her new residence in Vinton, Iowa, sometime around 1915. While there, he talked to her about this new thing he'd found called ham radio. He explained it extensively and asked her what she thought. She had not heard of it, but she wanted to learn. As she learned, she became enthralled with it and wanted to build a radio set. Marie's husband Bob Zimmerman was the city of Vinton's electrician, and seeing her zeal, encouraged her in amateur radio. We don't know if he built her first radio, but electrical components were his expertise, and he soon joined her in amateur radio as a hobby. As the knowledge of radio began to grow and evolve, Marie became interested in broadcast radio and told Bob that it would be fun to install a radio in their car. Bob thought about it and built a portable radio for their automobile. This was the early 1920s, and radios did not come with cars in those days, nor could you buy one "off the shelf" to install. But people were beginning to build portable radios to operate in their automobiles, and it was a growing trend.

Marie and Bob greatly enjoyed their portable automobile radio and Marie continued to dream. She asked Bob, "What if I want to run a commercially licensed radio station from our home? Wouldn't that be great?" Bob looked at her, and his immediate response was, "I can build that!" And he knew he could, but Bob also knew it would cost far more money than he currently had. Nevertheless, he deeply wanted to build his beloved Marie a commercial radio station, so he knew he had to find a way.

Bob Zimmerman did find a way. He went to the town's newspaper and wrote up a solicitation for donations to build a Broadcast Radio Station for Marie Zimmerman in Vinton, Iowa. His goal: \$300 to buy the parts. He would be furnishing the labor. His idea was a hit. Area residents loved the idea, and dollar by dollar the money came in. Bob started buying the first components and building the station until it was fully funded for Marie. Marie applied for a commercial radio license and on July 2, 1922 "Mrs. Robert Zimmerman" was granted the call letters WIAE.

WIAE broadcasted music, news, concerts, and local events on a limited schedule (Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays 9–10 pm) at 360 meters with 40 watts. Newspaper reporters from out of town would come to interview the Zimmermans about WIAE, and Bob would always excuse himself saying Marie was the station owner; he was just the builder. And legally, only Marie was listed as the owner/operator. But Bob loved Marie and was all-in on building anything that made her happy. Marie and Bob Zimmerman also did early **remote** broadcasts together, with Marie announcing and Bob working the equipment. Because paid commercial advertising had heavy restriction in the early days, WIAE eventually ran out of funds locally and ceased a few years later as higher powered full-time stations were able to be heard. But Marie and Bob never regretted their time and effort with WIAE, and Marie did go down in recorded history as the first woman to own and operate a broadcast radio station. Shortly after WIAE went off the air, Marie and Bob moved to Kenosha, Wisconsin where they lived for about 25 years until Bob's death in 1946. Marie then returned to Jesup, Iowa to care for her mother and ailing siblings. It is there that she lived for the remainder of her life and passed away in 1973 at age 79.



Marie & Bob Zimmerman Circa 1945

Continued on Page 21

Amateur Radio Women continued from page 20

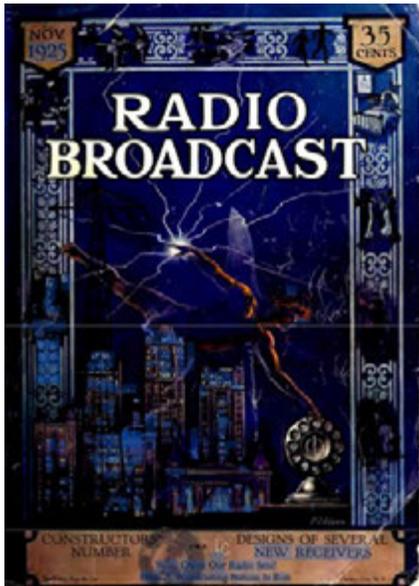
Elizabeth Zandonini – Call sign 3CDQ, later W3CDQ (1898 – 1989)

Amateur radio operator, radio aide in the Radio Propagation Division at the National Bureau of Standards (NBS) in Washington, D.C., technical writer, and linguist, significant contributor to early radio technology research and education.

Elizabeth Zandonini was born on December 11, 1898, in New York City, New York. She was brought to the Washington, D.C. area as an infant, becoming a lifelong resident of the city. She attended American University in Washington, D.C. Though specific details about her formal education are limited, we know she was fluent in Italian, Spanish, French, and German, skills that later supported her career in technical translation.

Zandonini's fascination with radio began during her teenage years, coinciding with the rapid development of wireless technology around World War I. While still in high school, she obtained her commercial radio operator's license in 1917 at the age of 18 or 19. This early certification marked her entry into the field, driven by the era's excitement over wireless communication. Her involvement deepened during the war, where she joined the U.S. Public Health Service to teach radio communications and Morse code to disabled soldiers at Army hospitals, including Camp Meade (now Fort Meade) in Maryland and Fort McHenry in Baltimore.

After the war, she continued this work by teaching Morse code to hospitalized veterans. She received her amateur radio license in 1922 with the call sign 3CDQ (later updated to W3CDQ after federal licensing changes in 1927). Zandonini was an accomplished equipment builder and designer, constructing her own homemade rigs. She preferred continuous wave (CW) operation on the 40-meter band, sticking with Morse code even as many amateurs transitioned to voice transmissions. Over her lifetime, she communicated with amateur operators worldwide for more than 70 years.



Zandonini was a trailblazer in amateur radio, recognized for her technical prowess and leadership. Key highlights include:

- ◆ Early Recognition (1925): A photograph of her operating her homemade station appeared in newspapers, describing her as a "remarkable young woman and one of the most skilled operators in Washington."
- ◆ She was featured in the November 1925 issue of Radio Broadcast magazine (images at left) at her set, highlighting her role as a radio aide at the Bureau of Standards.
- ◆ 1929 Presidential Inauguration Broadcast: As part of a group of Washington amateur radio operators, she helped receive and relay messages from state governors to President Herbert Hoover during his inauguration. This event set a radio record with 120 American stations and short-wave transmissions abroad, and her involvement was noted in The New York Times.
- ◆ Leadership in Amateur Radio Organizations: She was a past president of the Young Ladies' Radio League (YLRL) in 1944–1945, and also served as vice president and third district director.
- ◆ She was an early member of the Institute of Radio Engineers (IRE, predecessor to IEEE).
- ◆ Zandonini joined the Quarter Century Wireless Association (QCWA) as member #924, participating in Chapters 23, 120, and 150.
- ◆ In 1965, she became one of the few women in the Old Old Timers Club (OOTC), receiving membership #700L.
- ◆ She was also active in the Washington Radio Club and the American Radio Relay League (ARRL).
- ◆ Conventions and Milestones: She attended and participated in numerous YLRL conventions, such as the 1955 First International in Santa Monica, the 1979 8th Annual in Philadelphia, and the 1982 convention where her call sign W3CDQ was used for on-site operations.
- ◆ In 1953, she celebrated her 33rd anniversary in radio.
- ◆ Later Recognition: In 1974, she participated in the Smithsonian Folklife Festival's "Working Americans" program, demonstrating amateur radio.
- ◆ She is remembered as a "YL" (Young Lady) who became an "OW" (Old Woman) in ham radio slang, embodying perseverance in the hobby.



IN AMATEUR STATIONS
Three-element vacuum tubes are widely used. Years ago, in 1912, an employee refused Doctor DeForest \$125 to renew his "audion" patents in France. The rights reverted to the French Government, and perhaps a fortune was lost.
Elizabeth Zandonini, owner of station 3 CDQ, Washington, is shown at her set. She is a radio aide at the Bureau of Standards

Bureau of Standards Career: In 1921, Zandonini joined the Radio Section of the U.S. Bureau of Standards (now the National Institute of Standards and Technology, or NIST) in Washington, D.C. Her roles included performing scientific translations (leveraging her language skills), maintaining the bureau's radio museum, and leading tours for visiting scientists. She later worked in the Central Radio Propagation Laboratory as a radio aide, contributing to research on radio wave propagation. As a technical writer and instructor, she supported the bureau's efforts in radio standards and technology development. She retired from this position in 1965 after 44 years of service. Elizabeth Zandonini lived a long life of discovery and distinction. She passed away from cancer on May 16, 1989, at age 90 in Washington, D.C.

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Gladys Kathleen Parkin – Call sign 6GK, later 6BP (1900 – 1990)

Amateur radio operator, commercial radio operator, widely recognized as one of the earliest youngest female amateur radio operators in the United States, from San Rafael, California

Gladys Parkin began experimenting with wireless radio at age five, alongside her brother. Her family owned Parkin Manufacturing Company, which produced wireless instruments. At just 9 years old (around 1909–1910), she began using her chosen call sign 6SO on amateur radio, making her one of the youngest ham radio operators at the time. She already was building much of her own equipment, including a ¼-kilowatt transmitter set, and she grew in proficiency by practicing Morse code daily using a buzzer system.

She gained national fame in 1916 at age 15 when she became the youngest person (and the third woman overall) to earn a first-class commercial radio operator's license from the U.S. Department of Commerce, allowing her to operate professionally.

Parkin was part of an influential group of early female amateurs (YLS for Young Ladies) who helped pave the way for future women in wireless communication, including during wartime efforts where women filled operator roles. She was featured prominently in media as a symbol of women's growing involvement in radio.



Allow Us to Present Miss Kathleen Parkin, Expert Radio Operator at Fifteen Years of Age. She has made her own apparatus.

Her most famous profile in print media was her October 1916 cover (as seen in image at left) of **The Electrical Experimenter** magazine, edited by Hugo Gernsback, which highlighted her achievements in an article titled "The Feminine Wireless Amateur." The feature described her as an "expert radio operator and mechanic" and included details of her home-built station. By this time she was 16 years old.

Her accomplishments were also celebrated in contemporary publications like the San Francisco Chronicle, which noted her as the "youngest successful female applicant for a radio license ever examined by the Government at that time."

Gladys Parkin exemplified the pioneering spirit of women entering the radio during the pre- and post-WWI era, when ham radio was still emerging and amateur licenses were not required until the 1912 Radio Act.

Parkin lived in California her entire life, and records indicate she passed away in San Rafael at age 89.

We hope you've enjoyed this look at American Women in early Ham Radio. These are just a few; there's a lot more. It turns out there are many YLS —Young Ladies—in our hobby's history and that's how the term YL came about. At the inception point of our hobby, there were actually a lot of women. They were fast, they were accurate and many went on to careers in communication, research, teaching and engineering. Do you have a story about a lady ham radio operator in your family? Let us know and we'll be glad to tell it in a future Relay. ★



Contest Calendar - March 2026

+ UBA Spring Contest, 2m	0700Z-1100Z, Mar 1
	1200Z-1600Z, Mar 1 and
+ NSARA Contest	1800Z-2200Z, Mar 1
+ SARL Hamnet 40m Simulated Emerg Contest	1200Z-1400Z, Mar 1
+ North Carolina QSO Party	1500Z, Mar 1 to 0100Z, Mar 2
+ WAB 3.5 MHz Phone	1800Z-2200Z, Mar 1
+ K1USN Slow Speed Test	0000Z-0100Z, Mar 2
+ ICWC Medium Speed Test	1300Z-1400Z, Mar 2
+ OK1WC Memorial (MWC)	1630Z-1729Z, Mar 2
+ ICWC Medium Speed Test	1900Z-2000Z, Mar 2
+ RSGB 80m Club Championship, Data	2000Z-2130Z, Mar 2
+ ARS Spartan Sprint	0100Z-0300Z, Mar 3
+ Worldwide Sideband Activity Contest	0100Z-0159Z, Mar 3
+ ICWC Medium Speed Test	0300Z-0400Z, Mar 3
+ AGCW YL-CW Party	1900Z-2100Z, Mar 3
+ QRP Fox Hunt	0200Z-0330Z, Mar 4
+ Phone Weekly Test	0230Z-0300Z, Mar 4
+ A1Club AWT	1145Z-1300Z, Mar 4
+ CWops Test (CWT)	1300Z-1400Z, Mar 4
+ VHF-UHF FT8 Activity Contest	1700Z-2100Z, Mar 4
+ Mini-Test 40	1700Z-1759Z, Mar 4
+ Mini-Test 80	1800Z-1859Z, Mar 4
+ CWops Test (CWT)	1900Z-2000Z, Mar 4
+ UKEICC 80m Contest	2000Z-2100Z, Mar 4
+ VHF-UHF FT8 Activity Contest-NA	0000Z-0500Z, Mar 5
	0000Z-0100Z, Mar 5 and
+ Walk for the Bacon QRP Contest	0200Z-0300Z, Mar 6
+ CWops Test (CWT)	0300Z-0400Z, Mar 5
+ CWops Test (CWT)	0700Z-0800Z, Mar 5

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Contest Calendar - March 2026

[+ NRAU 10m Activity Contest](#)

[+ SKCC Sprint Europe](#)

[+ NCCC FT4 Sprint](#)

[+ Weekly RTTY Test](#)

[+ QRP Fox Hunt](#)

[+ NCCC Sprint](#)

[+ K1USN Slow Speed Test](#)

[+ ARRL Inter. DX Contest, SSB](#)

[+ Novice Rig Roundup](#)

[+ Wake-Up! QRP Sprint](#)

[+ Russian YL/OM Contest](#)

[+ Open Ukraine RTTY Championship](#)

[+ UBA Spring Contest, CW](#)

[+ FIRAC HF Contest](#)

[+ Classic Exchange, CW](#)

[+ 4 States QRP Group Second Sunday Sprint](#)

[+ K1USN Slow Speed Test](#)

[+ ICWC Medium Speed Test](#)

[+ OK1WC Memorial \(MWC\)](#)

[+ ICWC Medium Speed Test](#)

[+ Worldwide Sideband Activity Contest](#)

[+ ICWC Medium Speed Test](#)

1800Z-1900Z, Mar 5 (CW) and

1900Z-2000Z, Mar 5 (SSB) and

2000Z-2100Z, Mar 5 (FM) and

2100Z-2200Z, Mar 5 (Dig)

2000Z-2200Z, Mar 5

0100Z-0130Z, Mar 6

0145Z-0215Z, Mar 6

0200Z-0330Z, Mar 6

0230Z-0300Z, Mar 6

2000Z-2100Z, Mar 6

0000Z, Mar 7 to 2400Z, Mar 8

0000Z, Mar 7 to 2359Z, Mar 15

0600Z-0629Z, Mar 7 and

0630Z-0659Z, Mar 7 and

0700Z-0729Z, Mar 7 and

0730Z-0800Z, Mar 7

0700Z-1059Z, Mar 7

1800Z, Mar 7 to 1359Z, Mar 8

0700Z-1100Z, Mar 8

0700Z to 1700Z, Mar 8

1300Z, Mar 8 to 0700Z, Mar 9 and

1300Z, Mar 10 to 0700Z, Mar 11

0000Z-0200Z, Mar 9

0000Z-0100Z, Mar 9

1300Z-1400Z, Mar 9

1630Z-1729Z, Mar 9

1900Z-2000Z, Mar 9

0100Z-0159Z, Mar 10

0300Z-0400Z, Mar 10

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Contest Calendar - March 2026

<u>+ DARC CW-Training Contest</u>	1800Z-1859Z, Mar 10
<u>+ QRP Fox Hunt</u>	0200Z-0330Z, Mar 11
<u>+ Phone Weekly Test</u>	0230Z-0300Z, Mar 11
<u>+ A1Club AWT</u>	1145Z-1300Z, Mar 11
<u>+ CWops Test (CWT)</u>	1300Z-1400Z, Mar 11
<u>+ VHF-UHF FT8 Activity Contest</u>	1700Z-2100Z, Mar 11
<u>+ Mini-Test 40</u>	1700Z-1759Z, Mar 11
<u>+ Mini-Test 80</u>	1800Z-1859Z, Mar 11
<u>+ CWops Test (CWT)</u>	1900Z-2000Z, Mar 11
<u>+ RSGB 80m Club Championship, CW</u>	2000Z-2130Z, Mar 11
<u>+ VHF-UHF FT8 Activity Contest-NA</u>	0000Z-0500Z, Mar 12
<u>+ CWops Test (CWT)</u>	0300Z-0400Z, Mar 12
<u>+ CWops Test (CWT)</u>	0700Z-0800Z, Mar 12
<u>+ QRP Fox Hunt</u>	0100Z-0230Z, Mar 13
<u>+ NCCC FT4 Sprint</u>	0100Z-0130Z, Mar 13
<u>+ Weekly RTTY Test</u>	0145Z-0215Z, Mar 13
<u>+ NCCC Sprint</u>	0230Z-0300Z, Mar 13
<u>+ K1USN Slow Speed Test</u>	2000Z-2100Z, Mar 13
<u>+ YB DX RTTY Contest</u>	0000Z-2359Z, Mar 14
<u>+ SARL VHF/UHF FM Contest</u>	0800Z, Mar 14 to 1000Z, Mar 15
<u>+ SARL Field Day Contest</u>	0800Z, Mar 14 to 1000Z, Mar 15
<u>+ Commonwealth (BERU) Contest</u>	1000Z, Mar 14 to 1000Z, Mar 15
<u>+ SKCC Weekend Sprintathon</u>	1200Z, Mar 14 to 2400Z, Mar 15
<u>+ EA PSK63 Contest</u>	1200Z, Mar 14 to 1200Z, Mar 15
<u>+ F9AA Cup, SSB</u>	1200Z, Mar 14 to 1200Z, Mar 15
<u>+ South America 10 Meter Contest</u>	1200Z, Mar 14 to 1200Z, Mar 15
	1200Z-1700Z, Mar 14 (20m-10m) and
<u>+ DIG QSO Party, SSB</u>	0700Z-0900Z, Mar 15 (80m) and
	0900Z-1100Z, Mar 15 (40m)

Continued on Page 26



Contest Calendar - March 2026

[+ AGCW QRP Contest](#)

1400Z-2000Z, Mar 14

[+ Oklahoma QSO Party](#)

1400Z, Mar 14 to 0200Z, Mar 15 and

1400Z-2200Z, Mar 15

[+ Stew Perry Topband Challenge](#)

1500Z, Mar 14 to 1500Z, Mar 15

[+ Idaho QSO Party](#)

1600Z, Mar 14 to 0400Z, Mar 15 and

1400Z, Mar 15 to 0200Z, Mar 16

[+ TESLA Memorial HF CW Contest](#)

1800Z, Mar 14 to 0559Z, Mar 15

[+ North American Sprint, RTTY](#)

0000Z-0359Z, Mar 15

[+ UBA Spring Contest, 6m](#)

0700Z-1100Z, Mar 15

[+ YOTA Contest](#)

1000Z-2159Z, Mar 15

[+ Wisconsin QSO Party](#)

1800Z, Mar 15 to 0100Z, Mar 16

[+ Run for the Bacon QRP Contest](#)

2300Z, Mar 15 to 0100Z, Mar 16

[+ K1USN Slow Speed Test](#)

0000Z-0100Z, Mar 16

[+ ICWC Medium Speed Test](#)

1300Z-1400Z, Mar 16

[+ OK1WC Memorial \(MWC\)](#)

1630Z-1729Z, Mar 16

[+ Bucharest Digital Contest](#)

1800Z-2059Z, Mar 16

[+ ICWC Medium Speed Test](#)

1900Z-2000Z, Mar 16

[+ RSGB FT4 Contest](#)

2000Z-2200Z, Mar 16

[+ Worldwide Sideband Activity Contest](#)

0100Z-0159Z, Mar 17

[+ ICWC Medium Speed Test](#)

0300Z-0400Z, Mar 17

[+ QRP Fox Hunt](#)

0200Z-0330Z, Mar 18

[+ Phone Weekly Test](#)

0230Z-0300Z, Mar 18

[+ A1Club AWT](#)

1145Z-1300Z, Mar 18

[+ CWops Test \(CWT\)](#)

1300Z-1400Z, Mar 18

[+ VHF-UHF FT8 Activity Contest](#)

1700Z-2100Z, Mar 18

[+ Mini-Test 40](#)

1700Z-1759Z, Mar 18

[+ Mini-Test 80](#)

1800Z-1859Z, Mar 18

[+ CWops Test \(CWT\)](#)

1900Z-2000Z, Mar 18

[+ IRTS 80m Counties Contest](#)

2000Z-2100Z, Mar 18

Continued on Page 27



Contest Calendar - March 2026

<u>+ VHF-UHF FT8 Activity Contest-NA</u>	0000Z-0500Z, Mar 19
<u>+ Walk for the Bacon QRP Contest</u>	0000Z-0100Z, Mar 19 and 0200Z-0300Z, Mar 20
<u>+ NAQCC CW Sprint</u>	0030Z-0230Z, Mar 19
<u>+ CWops Test (CWT)</u>	0300Z-0400Z, Mar 19
<u>+ CWops Test (CWT)</u>	0700Z-0800Z, Mar 19
<u>+ NTC QSO Party</u>	1900Z-2000Z, Mar 19
<u>+ QRP Fox Hunt</u>	0100Z-0230Z, Mar 20
<u>+ NCCC FT4 Sprint</u>	0100Z-0130Z, Mar 20
<u>+ Weekly RTTY Test</u>	0145Z-0215Z, Mar 20
<u>+ NCCC Sprint</u>	0230Z-0300Z, Mar 20
<u>+ K1USN Slow Speed Test</u>	2000Z-2100Z, Mar 20
<u>+ PODXS 070 Club St Patrick's Day Contest</u>	0000Z-2359Z, Mar 21
<u>+ BARTG HF RTTY Contest</u>	0200Z, Mar 21 to 0159Z, Mar 23
<u>+ Popov Memorial Contest</u>	0500Z-0859Z, Mar 21
<u>+ Russian DX Contest</u>	1200Z, Mar 21 to 1200Z, Mar 22
<u>+ AGCW VHF/UHF Contest</u>	1400Z-1700Z, Mar 21 (144) and 1700Z-1800Z, Mar 21 (432)
<u>+ Virginia QSO Party</u>	1400Z, Mar 21 to 0400Z, Mar 22 and 1200Z-2400Z, Mar 22
<u>+ Feld Hell Sprint</u>	2000Z-2159Z, Mar 21
<u>+ UBA Spring Contest, SSB</u>	0700Z-1100Z, Mar 22
<u>+ K1USN Slow Speed Test</u>	0000Z-0100Z, Mar 23
<u>+ ICWC Medium Speed Test</u>	1300Z-1400Z, Mar 23
<u>+ OK1WC Memorial (MWC)</u>	1630Z-1729Z, Mar 23
<u>+ ICWC Medium Speed Test</u>	1900Z-2000Z, Mar 23
<u>+ Worldwide Sideband Activity Contest</u>	0100Z-0159Z, Mar 24
<u>+ ICWC Medium Speed Test</u>	0300Z-0400Z, Mar 24
<u>+ SKCC Sprint</u>	0000Z-0200Z, Mar 25

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Contest Calendar - March 2026

+ QRP Fox Hunt	0200Z-0330Z, Mar 25
+ Phone Weekly Test	0230Z-0300Z, Mar 25
+ A1Club AWT	1145Z-1300Z, Mar 25
+ CWops Test (CWT)	1300Z-1400Z, Mar 25
+ Mini-Test 40	1700Z-1759Z, Mar 25
+ Mini-Test 80	1800Z-1859Z, Mar 25
+ CWops Test (CWT)	1900Z-2000Z, Mar 25
+ UKEICC 80m Contest	2000Z-2100Z, Mar 25
+ CWops Test (CWT)	0300Z-0400Z, Mar 26
+ CWops Test (CWT)	0700Z-0800Z, Mar 26
+ RSGB 80m Club Championship, SSB	2000Z-2130Z, Mar 26
+ QRP Fox Hunt	0100Z-0230Z, Mar 27
+ NCCC FT4 Sprint	0100Z-0130Z, Mar 27
+ Weekly RTTY Test	0145Z-0215Z, Mar 27
+ NCCC Sprint	0230Z-0300Z, Mar 27
+ Sasquatch Stomp	1900Z, Mar 27 to 0300Z, Mar 28
+ K1USN Slow Speed Test	2000Z-2100Z, Mar 27
+ CQ WW WPX Contest, SSB	0000Z, Mar 28 to 2359Z, Mar 29
+ Bill Windle QSO Party	0000Z-2359Z, Mar 28
+ Africa All Mode International DX Contest	1200Z, Mar 28 to 1200Z, Mar 29
+ K1USN Slow Speed Test	0000Z-0100Z, Mar 30
+ QCX Challenge	1300Z-1400Z, Mar 30
+ ICWC Medium Speed Test	1300Z-1400Z, Mar 30
+ OK1WC Memorial (MWC)	1630Z-1729Z, Mar 30
+ QCX Challenge	1900Z-2000Z, Mar 30
+ ICWC Medium Speed Test	1900Z-2000Z, Mar 30
+ Worldwide Sideband Activity Contest	0100Z-0159Z, Mar 31
+ QCX Challenge	0300Z-0400Z, Mar 31
+ ICWC Medium Speed Test	0300Z-0400Z, Mar 31

Our thanks to [Bruce Horn, WA7BNM](#) for use of this calendar!
 Visit Bruce at www.contestcalendar.com/contestcal.html

The ARAC RELAY



Published monthly and distributed free to members, "The RELAY" is the official publication of the Arrowhead Radio Amateur Club, Inc. Members are encouraged to submit articles, opinions, and classifieds. Your submission will be placed as soon as possible providing it does not conflict with the bylaws of the Arrowhead Radio Amateur Club, Inc. The editors reserve the right to omit any submission that is not a required item. If a submission is questionable, it will be presented to the Board of Directors at the next scheduled board meeting for authorization.

