TAPR PS

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President's Corner

TAPR is involved in several projects focused on near-real-time reception of the HF spectrum. The goal is to provide propagation information that reflects current atmospheric conditions. Although suitable radios were available when the projects began, we are developing receivers that are better suited to these tasks and will remain useful well into the future.

Much of this work is motivated by the HamSCI organization, which creates opportunities for students of all ages to learn about radio propagation through Earth's atmosphere.

This type of radio reception has two specific requirements that are not commonly addressed by other radio systems. The first is the ability to sample large portions of the HF spectrum in manageable chunks. The second is the ability to pass the data to decoders that can extract signals of interest using many different modulation methods. All this work also requires accurate timing information to be attached to each block of samples.

TAPR members are currently very active in the development of ka9q-radio. Although Phil Karn, KA9Q, writes most of the code, the software is being used extensively to support other projects that receive and decode signals across much of the HF spectrum. Spectrum recordings can then be processed on the same computer or transferred to other computers for post-processing and decoding. The design makes efficient use of the available processor cores, allowing signals to be received and decoded within seconds.

TAPR members are also providing the timing systems needed to timestamp and correctly order the radio samples. This allows the samples to be transferred independently to other computers and reassembled later.

This project is largely a volunteer effort. Because the participants are not located in one place, we communicate electronically. If you find this work interesting and would like to participate, please contact us. We will forward your information to the appropriate working group.

Dave Larsen, KV0S, TAPR President

###

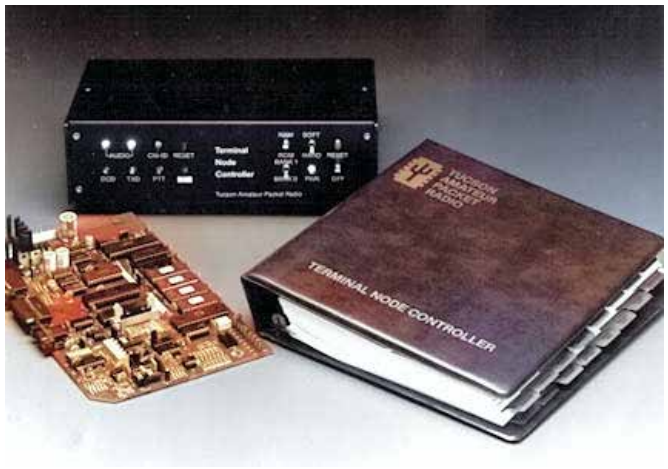
Annual Membership Meeting

TAPR's Annual Membership Meeting will be held via Zoom on the afternoon (3 PM EDT, 1900Z) of October 24, 2026. It will run up to two hours. At the meeting, TAPR officers will discuss the current and future state of the organization and will answer questions and comments from the membership.

Nominations for three director positions may be made at this meeting. Anyone who is a member of TAPR can 'throw their hat into the ring' and stand for election. If there are more than three nominees, there will be an election by email, following the meeting.

Information on how to access the meeting will be posted on our website approximately one week before the meeting. You do NOT have to be a member to attend.

###



Call for Nominations

Three Director positions on the TAPR Board of Directors are now open for nomination and nominations may be submitted now.

TAPR Board members serve three-year terms and their responsibilities include:

1) Attendance at the in-person board meeting that is held at Hamvention in May.

2) Regular participation in the continuous board session, which is conducted over the Internet.

3) Active engagement in TAPR's management.

To place a person in nomination, please remember that he or she must be a member of TAPR. Also, confirm that the individual is willing to have their name placed in nomination. Send that person's name (or your own if you wish to nominate yourself), call sign, mailing address, e-mail address, phone number(s), and a biographical sketch (250 words maximum) via contact@tapr.org or via snail mail to TAPR, 1 Glen Ave., Wolcott, CT 06716-1442, to arrive BEFORE October 24, 2026. Nominations can also be made during the October 24th Annual Membership Meeting via Zoom.

At the time of publication, there were four nominees, whose biographies appear on the following pages. An online election will be held from November 7 to November 20, 2026, using ElectionBuddy.

###

Nominee for TAPR Board of Directors: WA1LOU

Stana Horzepa, WA1LOU

Born in Waterbury, CT.

Resides on Compounce Mountain, Wolcott, CT

BA, University of Connecticut (1973)

JD, Western New England University (1977)

Retired Technical Writer

Amateur Extra Class, first licensed in 1969 as WN1LOU

TAPR member for 46 years

TAPR Secretary (2003 to present)

TAPR Director (2002 to present)

TAPR Packet Status Register (PSR) editor (2002 to present)

TAPR SIG administrator of APRSSIG

APRS QSY Committee, 1997-98

APRS Working Group, secretary

ARRL Life Member

Section Manager of Connecticut, 1980-81

ARRL headquarters staff, 1977-1979

QST contributing editor, 1979 to 2013 (monthly columns FM/RPT, On Line, Packet Perspective, Digital Dimension)

ARRLWeb contributing editor, 2000 to 2013 (weekly column Surfin')

Book Author:

Your Gateway to Packet Radio
Practical Packet Radio
Getting on Track with APRS
APRS: Tracks, Maps and Mobiles
APRS: Moving Hams on Radio and the Internet

Awarded the Hamvention Special Achievement Award, 2016

Operating awards DXCC, WAS, WAC (among many others)

e-mail stanzepa@sbcglobal.net

web site horzepa.com

###

Nominee for TAPR Board of Directors: K4APR

Jason Rausch, K4APR

Location: Chesapeake, Virginia

Age: 44

Job: Fiber Optics Field Engineer

Married to Shaena Rausch KI4UDD

Daughter Sophia Rausch (9 years old)

My name is Jason Rausch K4APR. I was born in Erie, PA in 1981. I primarily grew up in Virginia Beach, VA where I was licensed in 1993 by the Virginia Beach Amateur Radio Club. I immediately took an interest in packet radio and which was my primary reason for getting my license. Shortly after getting my tech license in 1994, I was introduced to APRS and fell in love with the mode. Digital communications has always been at the forefront for me in this hobby. My areas of interest include (but are not limited to) packet, PSK, DMR, P25, SDRs and New Packet Radio. I am a founding board member for the APRS Foundation. I own RPC Electronics, LLC and we are currently developing hardware for the Packet, APRS and LoRA spaces. I am also a founding member of VATARPN, an organization building a node-basedpacket network in SE Virginia.

I believe a crucial part in continuing the tradition of amateur radio is by evangelizing digital modes to the younger, more IT/Networking/Computer minded sector. I intend to keep doing my part to see that happen. I am humbled by your consideration for the TAPR Board of Directors.

###

Nominee for TAPR Board of Directors: VK2TDS

Darryl Smith, VK2TDS

G'Day. I am a consultant Electrical Engineer, living in Sydney, Australia. I have been a TAPR member and licensed for over 30 years, and a board member for over 20 years. In the ham world I tend to experiment with digital modes. Initially that was the higher bands, but since 2022 I have been experimenting with HF. I have also been a member of the ARDC's Grants Evaluation Team for the last three years, looking at how successful ARDC grants have been. My professional life is quite varied, but normally involves some type of radio communications. One of the recent highlights was being RF engineer on the movie Mad Max - Furiosa for almost a year back in 2022. Within TAPR I see my role as bringing an international perspective to the organisation.

###

Nominee for TAPR Board of Directors: N8GNJ

Steve Stroh, N8GNJ

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 30725, Bellingham, WA 98228

Email: steve@zeroretries.net

Phone: 206-849-9019

My primary motivation for getting into Amateur Radio in 1985 was TAPR's development of the TNC-2 and popularizing Packet Radio. I have previously (briefly) served on the TAPR Board, and was also briefly Editor of the PSR. I am Editor of Zero Retries, a free weekly newsletter about technological innovation in Amateur Radio, now in its sixth year with 3600+ email subscribers. In 2025, my wife Tina (KD7WSF) and I created the Zero Retries Digital Conference.

In running for the TAPR Board in 2026, I am not running against any of the incumbents, but to provide some fresh perspective to the Board. From my vantage point in Zero Retries, I am seeing a resurgence in Amateur Radio networking such as AREDN, MeshCore, advanced Packet Radio such as the OpenTNC, and most recently IP400.

Topics I hope to work on in TAPR:

1. I think that TAPR should (again) provide comments to the FCC when it issues NOIs, NPRMs, Reply Comments - every time.

2. I hope to get TAPR involved in assisting M17 Project with popularizing the LinHT project - Linux Handheld Transceiver, a fully Software Defined portable transceiver (ANY mode) operating on 70cm, at 5 watts, that runs Linux and GNU Radio.

3. Get TAPR involved in promoting "mostly digital" Amateur Radio to be more widely recognized as relevant to society and radio technology development in general.

4. Get TAPR involved (again) in standards coordination like it has done previously with AX.25 and APRS.

###

Our Silent Keys

The TAPR family recently lost two cherished members: Laura Koster and Dan Babcock, N4XWE.

Laura Koster, the late wife of John Koster, W9DDD, staffed TAPR's booths at Hamvention and the Digital Communications Conference (DCC) for much of this century. Her warm smile and welcoming presence at our booth will be sorely missed.

Dan Babcock, N4XWE, served as a TAPR director from 2010 to 2013 and again from 2021 to 2023. He was instrumental in the success of TAPR's HPSDR project and a passionate advocate for HF digital voice.

May they both rest in peace.

###

Zero Retries Digital Conference (ZRDC): Oct. 16

The Zero Retries Digital Conference (ZRDC) 2026 will bring together amateur radio operators, technology enthusiasts, engineers, experimenters, and innovators on Friday, October 16, 2026, at the Roundhouse Conference Center in San Ramon, California.

Now in its second year, ZRDC is dedicated to the technological side of amateur radio, with an emphasis on digital communications, experimentation, emerging technologies, and the innovative projects shaping the future of amateur radio. Topics are expected to include digital voice and data, software-defined radio, amateur radio networking, new modulation technologies, satellite communications, and other innovative applications.

Registration:

https://lp.constantcontactpages.com/ev/reg/8zyqbad

Conference website:

https://www.zeroretries.org/p/conference

###

Using Digital Buffers for Simple Analog Modulation

By Paul Elliott / WB6CXC / TAPR / Turn Island Systems

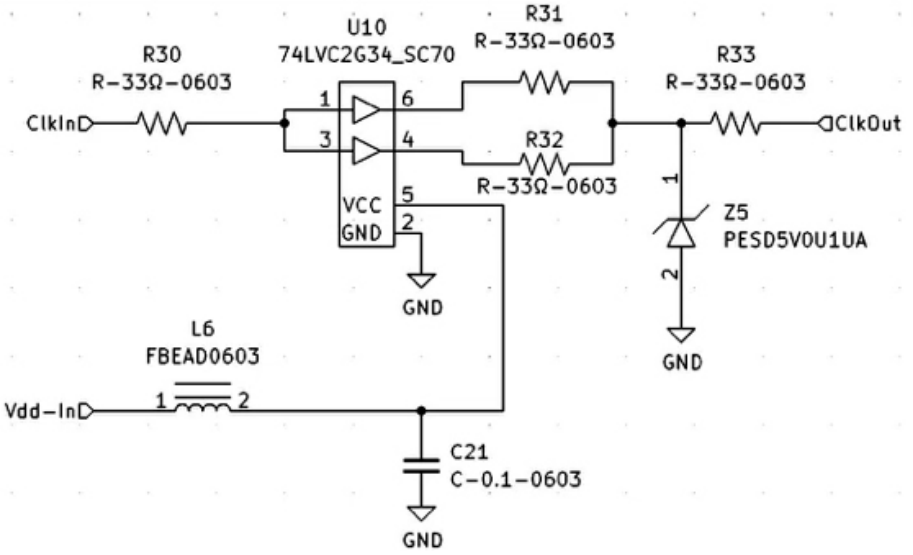
Introduction

In the design of the Turn Island Systems TimeSync unit, which is used to add Time of Arrival measurement capabilities to SDRs such as the RX-888 used in the HamSCI Personal Space Weather station, it became obvious that this unit could also be configured to transmit time-stamped signals over the air. Having multiple sources and locations with known Time of Transmit can greatly expand the available paths used for Time of Flight propagation analysis.

But over-the-air transmissions require compliance with rules and regulations, and in the HF ham bands we are limited by the 2.8 KHz Occupied Bandwidth limit. This, determines the type of signals we can transmit.

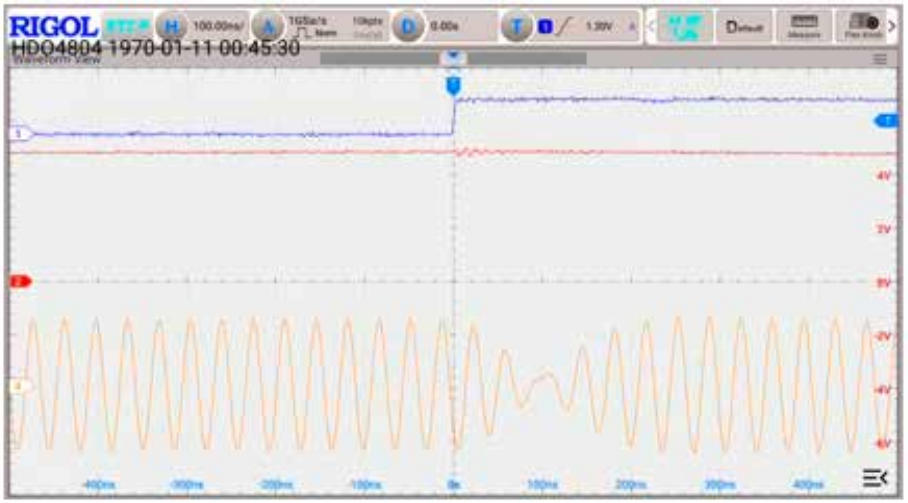
Implementation

The TimeSync generates a simple BPSK (Binary Phase-Shift Keying) signal, and when used for receiver synchronization this signal is a carrier with the phase inverted at a one-second rate (using GPS for timing). This all digitally generated, using an XOR (exclusive-or) gate as the phase modulator. This modulated signal is then sent to the buffer stage shown below:



The buffer output uses series resistors to establish a 50 Ohm output impedance, amplitude about +13 dBm. This can then be passed through a simple low-pass (or bandpass) filter to remove harmonics. This filter will not materially affect the occupied bandwidth, and if you listen to this signal on a receiver you will hear strong key-clicks.

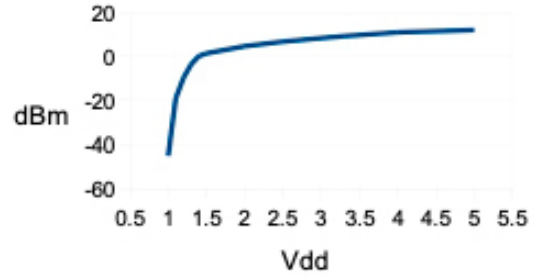
Shown below is a 'scope trace with the digital modulating signal and the filtered RF output. There is about a 100ns filter delay.

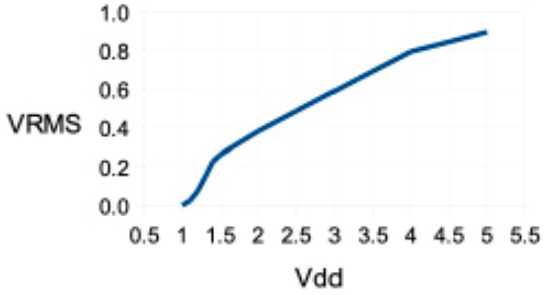


The characteristics of this signal create no problems when used in the receiver TimeSync application, but would cause issues when transmitting over the air. With the one-Hz modulation, the occupied bandwidth is well within the 2.8 kHz requirement, but the key-clicks could still cause complaints.

And since we are testing much faster bit-rate (or chip-rate) quasi-random patterns for our timestamped transmissions, we do need to consider the use of envelope-shaping in our modulation. Fortunately, the logic buffer used in the TimeSync can operate over a wide range of supply voltages, 1.65V to 5.5V, allowing us to control the output amplitude by varying the supply voltage. Here are measurements for the buffer stage shown above:

Vdd	dBm	VRMS
5.00	12.04	0.8942
4.00	11.00	0.7933
3.30	9.28	0.6508
2.50	6.72	0.4846
2.00	4.62	0.3806
1.50	1.37	0.2618
1.40	0.05	0.2249
1.30	-3.70	0.1460
1.20	-9.80	0.0723
1.10	-19.20	0.0245
1.00	-45.00	0.0013

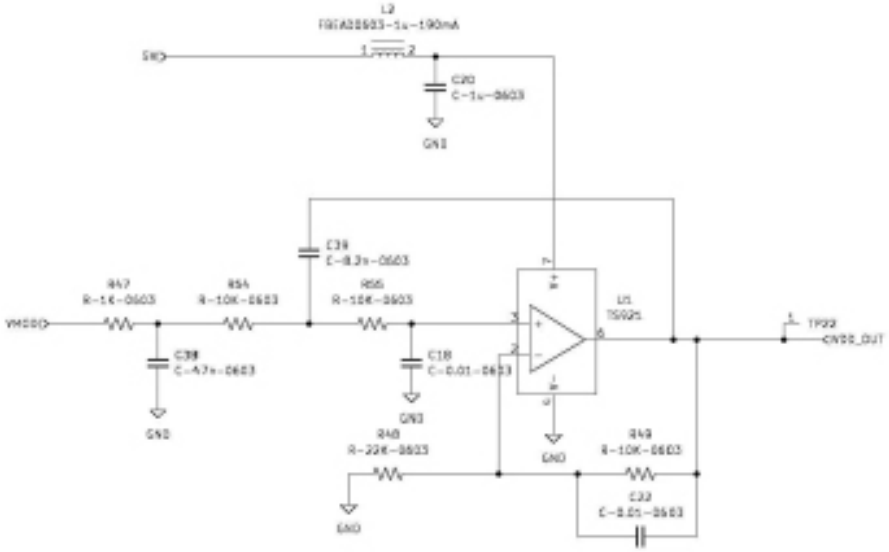




As you can see, there is the expected 11 dB amplitude reduction when the supply voltage is lowered from 5V to 1.5V, and below 1.5V the amplitude drops rather precipitously. But we can get a reasonably well-controlled 20 dB of output level control via supply modulation.

The microcontroller used on the TimeSync includes a 12-bit DAC (Digital to Analog Converter) with a 0-3.3V output, and this is used to drive a (relatively) high-current rail-to-rail opamp

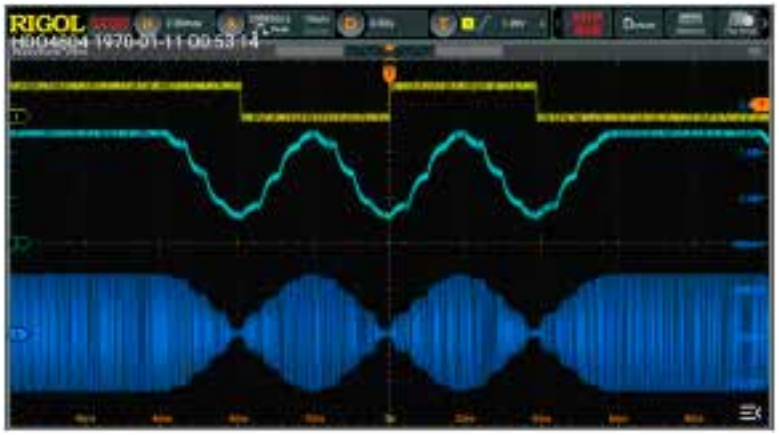
active filter ro generate the 0-5V buffer supply voltage:



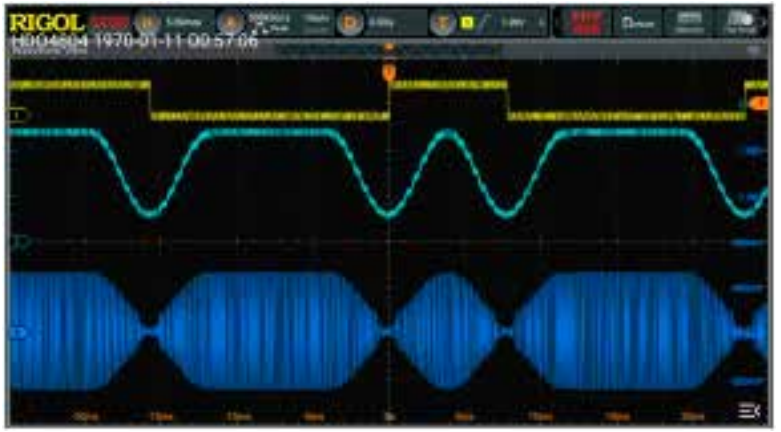
When the TimeSync is used to generate quasi-random timestamp patterns, with a pattern length of 1023 bits at a maximum bit-rate of 1023 bits per second, the synchronization and modulation are controlled using an interrupt service routine running at a 2046 Hz rate. This ISR also generates the DAC levels via a 16-stage FIR (Finite Impulse Response) filter. This filter approximates a raised-cosine impulse that reduces the carrier amplitude at phase transitions.

Results

Below are example plots of the data, the modulated supply voltage, and the carrier envelope:

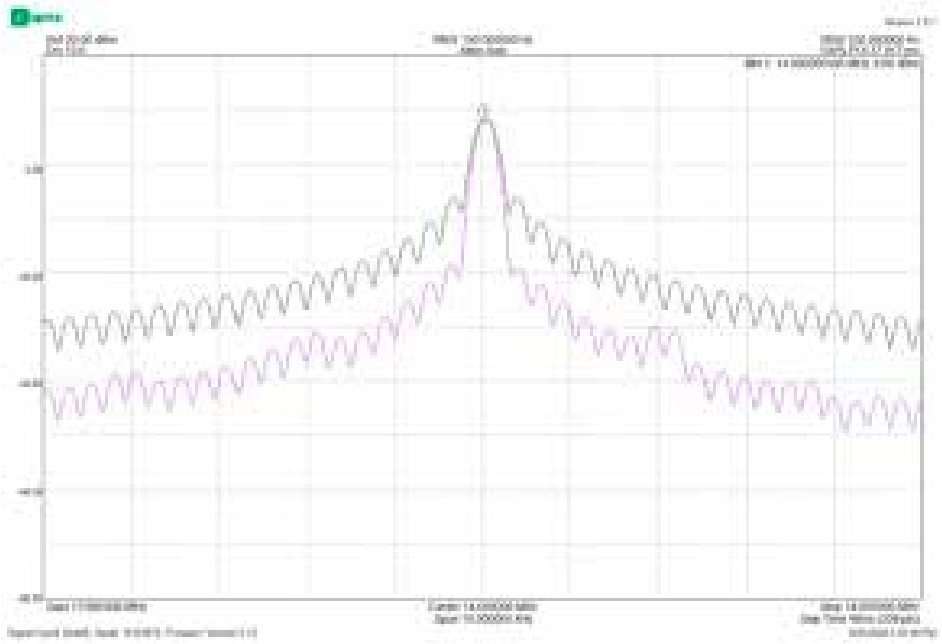


This shows a bit-rate of 255.75 bits/second, and an 8-stage filter pattern.



And here, with a bit-rate of 127.875 bps and a 16-stage filter.

The filter length shown here matches the symbol period, giving maximum sideband reduction without introducing ISI (Inter-Symbol Interference). Raised-cosine filters – and especially this implementation -- do not provide the cleanest possible spectrum, but are still quite useful. Below is a spectrum plot showing the results:



The top trace is the spectrum of the unfiltered BPSK signal (255.75 bps), The occupied bandwidth is about 3.3 kHz, which exceeds ham-band limits.

The lower trace is with the raised-cosine filter, filter length matching the symbol period. The occupied bandwidth is about 415 Hz. You can see peaks in the sideband curve at about +/- 2.046 kHz – these are caused by the ISR sample rate and the non-ideal behavior of the buffer supply active filter.

Better Spectrum?

While the raised cosine filter is simple, and pretty effective, better results can be had by using the "root-raised-cosine" filter response. This response further reduces sideband levels and when a matched receive filter is used can significantly improve the end-to-end signal-to-noise ratio. But this filter requires multiple carrier phase inversions during the symbol period. This will require a faster sample rate than is practical in the TimeSync design, or a much slower data rate.

More Power?

While the +13 dBm peak power output of this simple buffer is useful for our early testing, obviously a more powerful source will be needed for world-wide Time of Flight testing. Power up to the one-Watt level can be generated using multiple buffers and transformer coupling, similar to those used in the Turn Island

Systems WSPRsonde. These have the benefit of operating over the full HF band range without requiring tuned circuits (other than a final harmonic filter).

For higher power, an attractive solution is that used in the QRP Labs QMX transceiver, where MOSFET transistors drive a push-pull transformer (in sort of a class D design). Amplitude modulation is done by varying the output-stage supply voltage. This design is also fairly broadband.

Higher efficiency and power can be had, at the expense of single-band performance, by using a class-E power stage, again modulating the voltage on the final.

Perhaps the easiest and quickest way to increase the output power of the TimeSync is to just add a linear amplifier at the output. Experiments with a $12.00 "1-930 MHz 2.0W" linear amplifier show that we can transmit about one Watt peak power with reasonable IMD (intermodulation distortion) levels.

Summary

Simple amplitude control can be used with some logic families, making experimentation and occasionally implementation quite practical.

###

ARDC Recruiting

By Rebecca Kay, KO4KVG

ARDC Communications Manager

Amateur Radio Digital Communications (ARDC) is now recruiting volunteers for 2027. Applications are open through October 30 and ARDC is looking for volunteers to serve on five committees.

You can find more information about the available volunteer opportunities, eligibility requirements, time commitments, and how to apply here:

https://www.ardc.net/volunteer-with-ardc-in-2027/

###

TAPR booth at the 2026 Hamvention.

A Short History of TAPR, Verified by ChatGPT

Tucson Amateur Packet Radio—better known simply as TAPR—began with a straightforward but ambitious idea: make digital radio communication practical and affordable for amateur radio operators.

The organization's roots go back to October 1981, when packet radio was discussed at a meeting of the Tucson Chapter of the IEEE Computer Society. A week later, six participants met to consider developing an inexpensive Terminal Node Controller, or TNC, that radio amateurs could build and use. That small gathering became the nucleus of TAPR.

The Birth of the TAPR TNC

A TNC performs many of the functions that a modem performs on a telephone line. It accepts information from a computer or terminal, formats it into digital packets and sends those packets through an amateur radio transceiver. On reception, it reverses the process.

On June 25, 1982, at 9:12 p.m. Pacific time, Lyle Johnson, WA7GXD, and Den Connors, KD2S, completed the first amateur packet-radio contact using TAPR's American-designed hardware and software. Operating on 146.55 MHz in the two-meter band, they exchanged plain-text messages while experimenting with modem components and signal levels. Within twelve hours, the experiment was repeated successfully over a distance of approximately twenty miles across Tucson.

The experimental controller evolved into the TAPR TNC-1. Kits produced during 1982 and 1983 included the circuit board, components, enclosure and a detailed assembly manual. TAPR established a model it would follow for decades: volunteers developed a useful technology, documented it carefully and made it available to experimenters at a reasonable price.

The project was not without difficulties. In December 1982, poorly manufactured beta circuit boards created what TAPR members called "Black Thursday." Only three of fifteen boards initially passed testing. Volunteers worked through the production problems, however, and the TNC-1 became one of the most important early packet-radio controllers.

The TNC-2 and the Packet-Radio Boom

By the middle of the decade, commercial manufacturers were entering the packet-radio market. TAPR responded by developing a simpler and less expensive controller.

The TNC-2 was introduced at the 1985 Dayton Hamvention. It provided much of the capability of the TNC-1 at a lower cost and used a design that manufacturers could reproduce. The TNC-2 architecture was adopted or licensed by numerous amateur-radio equipment companies and became the basis for a large percentage of the packet equipment used around the world.

TAPR also encouraged software development. The TNC-2 became an important platform for the KISS—"Keep It Simple,

Stupid"—TNC interface developed by Mike Chepponis, K3MC, and Phil Karn, KA9Q. KISS moved higher-level networking functions out of the controller and into the host computer, making packet systems more flexible.

During the 1980s, packet radio grew from an experiment into a worldwide amateur network. Operators used it for keyboard conversations, electronic mail, bulletin-board systems, emergency communications, DX spotting and the forwarding of messages between cities.

Sharing the Knowledge

TAPR's influence extended beyond its hardware. In July 1982, the organization published the first issue of the Packet Status Register, usually known as PSR. The newsletter documented TAPR projects, technical developments and activity throughout the digital-radio community. Its complete run—from that first 1982 issue through the present era—forms an unusually detailed record of amateur digital communication.

TAPR also organized meetings where experimenters could present their work. In 1995, the TAPR Annual Meeting merged with the ARRL Digital Communications Conference. The resulting ARRL and TAPR Digital Communications Conference became an important international forum for new hardware, software, protocols and operating techniques.

Its subjects reflected the evolution of digital amateur radio. Early programs concentrated on packet networks and message systems. Later conferences covered digital signal processing, APRS, GPS, spread spectrum, digital voice, Internet-linked radio, software-defined radio and weak-signal communication.

TAPR Goes Online

TAPR joined the Internet in 1992, replacing its CompuServe message boards with an email-distribution system. Electronic mailing lists followed in 1993, and TAPR.ORG became the organization's permanent online home in 1994.

The first TAPR web pages appeared in 1995. That same year, the organization's extensive collection of packet-radio software was transferred from floppy disks to an online FTP archive. Software that previously had to be ordered through the mail could suddenly be downloaded by experimenters throughout the world.

The Internet did not eliminate amateur digital radio. Instead, TAPR used it to distribute software, coordinate development and connect experimenters who might otherwise never have worked together.

Beyond Traditional Packet Radio

By the 1990s, TAPR's interests had expanded beyond conventional packet networking. The organization supported APRS, the Automatic Packet Reporting System developed by Bob Bruninga, WB4APR. APRS combined packet radio, mapping and GPS data to display the real-time locations of stations, vehicles, weather instruments and other assets.

TAPR also became involved in digital signal processing, spread-

spectrum experimentation, precise frequency and timing systems and satellite-related projects. Its role increasingly became that of an incubator: helping volunteer developers transform promising designs into documented hardware that other amateurs could build or purchase.

In the 2000s, TAPR played a significant part in the High Performance Software Defined Radio project. HPSDR was a cooperative effort to create modular, open designs for advanced software-defined radios. TAPR produced and distributed boards for several HPSDR projects, allowing designs created by a geographically scattered group of volunteers to reach the amateur community.

A Commitment to Open Hardware

TAPR formalized its long-standing tradition of sharing designs with the 2007 release of the TAPR Open Hardware License. Written by John Ackermann, N8UR, the license created a legal framework that allowed people to study, manufacture, modify and redistribute hardware designs while requiring that the same freedoms be preserved for later users.

It was one of the earliest licenses written specifically for open hardware and became an important TAPR contribution extending beyond amateur radio.

TAPR Today

Although its initials still stand for Tucson Amateur Packet Radio, TAPR has long since become an international organization with interests far beyond Tucson and traditional packet operation. Its work now encompasses software-defined radio, advanced digital modulation, open hardware, weak-signal communication and precise time-and-frequency measurement.

More recently, TAPR has worked with the Ham Radio Science Citizen Investigation community, or HamSCI, on radio instruments intended to study propagation, the ionosphere and space weather. The TangerineSDR project, for example, originated after HamSCI researchers asked TAPR for help at the 2018 Digital Communications Conference.

TAPR's technologies have changed dramatically since 1982, but its purpose has remained remarkably consistent: bring technically curious radio amateurs together, turn experimental ideas into practical tools and share the results with the wider community.

From the TNC-1 and TNC-2 to APRS, open hardware, software-defined radio and citizen science, TAPR has repeatedly helped move promising digital technologies from the experimenter's workbench into amateur-radio stations around the world.

###

News from VE4KLM

By Maiko Laangelaar, VE4KLM

Addition of AX.25 V2.2 to the JNOS AX.25 stack

The LAPB code can now handle incoming SABME sessions, Module 128, the extra control byte, and support for larger sequence numbers, and so on. This is still experimental, but rigorously tested with the Direwolf soundcard modem. A big thank you to John Langner, WB2OSZ, for his help on a few things at the very start of this work.

The test setup used was (is) JNOS 2.0 with kiss attached Soundmodem, by Tom Sailer (HB9JNX/AE4WA), talking to Direwolf over a ALSA sound loop interface, a linux kernel module that creates a virtual, cross-connected full-duplex PCM audio cable pair, with Soundmodem on one end, and Direwolf on the other. Give it a try in the real world if you are able, and please report any issues (and successes for that matter) – thank you.

There is no support (yet) for SREJ frames, but at the time of this writing, I can confirm consistent and successful XID exchanges with Direwolf. These exchanges allow for dynamic configuration of AX.25 parameters between the programs, such that one does not have to manually configure them in ether autoexec.nos or direwolf.conf. Well, that's supposed to be the idea. The XID exchange also informs Direwolf that JNOS does not support the SREJ frame at this time, so it will stick to using the old REJ frame, while still able to do modulo 128 and so on.

AMPRV6

Some of us are trying to promote the use of IPV6 for backbones, ax.25 wormholes, and other applications. We have a new domain, amprv6.org, the idea being stuff like this:

```
bash-5.1# telnet ve4klm.amprv6.org
Trying 2600:3c03:e003:3700::3...
Connected to ve4klm.amprv6.org.
Escape character is '^]'.

JNOS (winnipeg.ampr.org)
* for access, email (Mike) - maiko@
pcsinternet.ca

login:
```

If you are interested in joining us, please give me a shout.

Mercury V2 OFDM Software Modem

Reading through the May/June ARDC news recently, I noticed a couple of lines under the section, Grantee Updates. So apparently, in early May, another release of the open source, multi-platform software modem called Mercury (v2) was announced. I almost passed it by, the way I breeze through news letters, so I am glad I caught it.

This is a big surprise, and clearly I have not been paying attention.

After 5 days or so of playing around with it, I think this is big …

This fits perfectly into my system design, all linux, easy to compile, just run mercury, use a web browser to configure it, and to monitor for signals. Mercury supports old-school home brew rig interfaces which I still use, you know, a couple of audio transformers, an opto-isolator for serial port PTT control, some diodes and resistors to mix signals. There is no need for me to install Hamlib for my particular setup, although others will definitely want to use Hamlib for their more modern rigs and interface hardware.

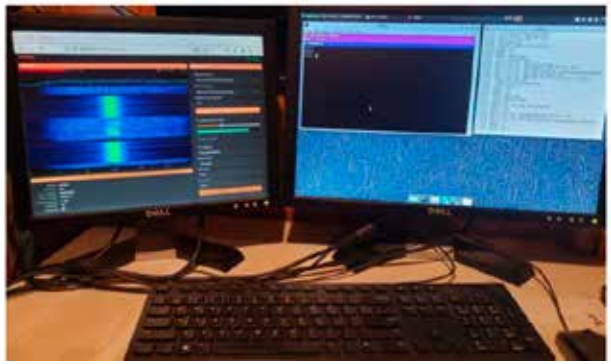
The modem has a few quirks which need ironing out, but I am quite pleased with what I can accomplish with it so far. I am able to forward messages with BPQ stations down south, in Kentucky (Gary, K7EK), and North Carolina (Mark, N2MH), a good 1800 to 2000 km path from where I live here in Winnipeg.

I need to be clear. This was (is) mostly about me not wanting an additional computer running windows, just for one mode, then dealing with limited PTT options, and not being able to vary the CF, which is paramount for my multi modem setup. The Mercury (V2) software solves all of this for me, and lets me run a minimalistic linux setup, and still have some form of OFDM communications.

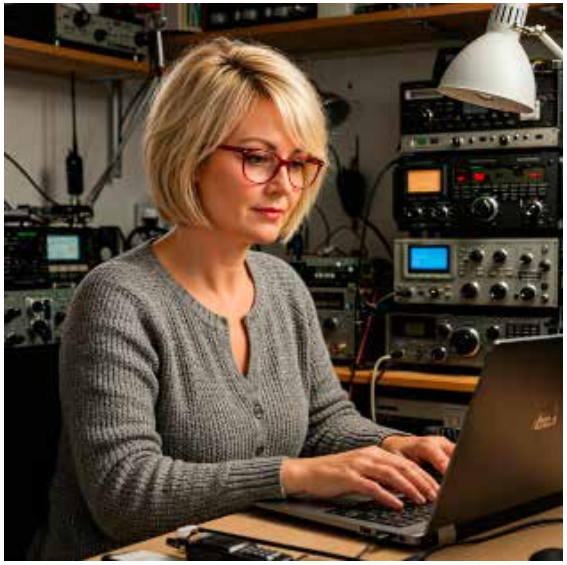
I actually like the VARA software, it is genius, enough said. If anything, I should get back to working on some of the concept projects I was doing with it, some years ago …

Please do give Mercury (V2) a chance, people need to know, so check it out.

###



Write Here!



Your *PSR* editor is always working on the next issue of *PSR* and hopes to find a few good writers, particularly ham radio operators working on the digital side of our hobby, who would like to write about their activities and have them published here in *PSR*.

You don't have to be Hiram Percy Maxim to contribute to *PSR* and you don't have to use *Microsoft Word* to compose your thoughts.

Your *PSR* editor can handle just about any text and graphic format, so don't be afraid to submit whatever you have to stanzepa@sbcglobal.net – she can handle it!

The deadline for the next issue of *PSR* is January 8, 2027, so write early and write often.

###

On the Net

By Mark Thompson, WB9QZB

Facebook

As you may know, TAPR has a Facebook page, www.facebook.com/TAPRDigitalHam.

However, I also created a TAPR Facebook Group, www.facebook.com/groups/TAPRDigital.

If you have a Facebook account, "Like" the TAPR Facebook page and join the TAPR Facebook Group.

If you join the group, click on the Events link and indicate you're Going to the events.

YouTube

TAPR has its own channel on YouTube: the TAPR Digital Videos Channel: www.youtube.com/user/TAPRDigitalVideo.

At this time, there are a slew of videos on our channel including many from the TAPR-ARRL Digital Communications Conference (DCC) that you may view at no cost, so have at it!

###

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TAPR Office Hours: Monday to Friday, 9 AM to 5 PM Eastern Time

Submission Guidelines

TAPR is always interested in receiving information and articles for publication. If you have an idea for an article you would like to see, or you or someone you know is doing something that would interest TAPR, please contact the editor (stanzepa@sbcglobal.net) so that your work can be shared with the Amateur Radio community. If you feel uncomfortable or otherwise unable to write an article yourself, please contact the editor for assistance. Preferred format for articles is plain ASCII text (OpenOffice or *Microsoft Word* is acceptable). Preferred graphic formats are PS/EPS/TIFF (diagrams, black and white photographs), or TIFF/JPEG/GIF (color photographs). Please submit graphics at a minimum of 300 DPI.

Production / Distribution

PSR is exported as Adobe Acrobat and distributed electronically at www.tapr.org

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E-mail stanzepa@sbcglobal.net

PSR Advertising Rates

Full Page Ad for 1 issue: $100, 4 issues: $350
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Quarter Page Ad for 1 issue: $50, 4 issues: $175

Membership Application

TAPR
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