

W_{ISCONSIN}

N_{ETS}

A_{SSOCIATION}

L_{TD.}

M_{ANUAL}

Wisconsin Nets -- WNA Affiliated

BWN	Badger Weather Net	daily	6:00 a.m.	3982.5KHz
BEN	Badger Emergency Net	daily	12:00 noon	3985KHz
WSBN	Wisconsin Sideband Net	daily	5:30 p.m.	3985KHz
WNN	Wisconsin Novice Net	daily	6:00 p.m.	3555KHz
WSSN	Wisconsin Slow Speed Net	daily	6:30 p.m.	3555KHz
WIN/E	Wis.Intrastate Net/Early	daily	7:00 p.m.	3555KHz
WIN/L	Wis.Intrastate Net/Late	daily	10:00 p.m.	3555KHz
WRACES	Wis. ARES/RACES Net	Sunday	6:00 p.m.	3977.5 KHz

All times are local

APPENDIX B

RADIOGRAM RADIOGRAM RADIOGRAM
VIA AMATEUR RADIO

NR	PR	HX	STA OF ORIG	CK	PLACE OF ORIG	TIME FILED	DATE
5	R	G	W9ABC	12	ANYTOWN WI	1234Z	21 FEB

TO:

MR JOHN Q PUBLIC
 1234 MAIN ST
 SOMEWHERE IL 61006
 815-555-1212

<u>HI</u>	<u>JOHN</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>AM</u>
<u>ENJOYING</u>	<u>THE</u>	<u>SKIING</u>	<u>IN</u>	<u>WIS.</u>
<u>X</u>	<u>73</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

JIM AND HELEN

 | RX W9ABC 21 FEB 94 1234Z | TX K9DHR 21 FEB 94 1814Z |

FSD-3 Relief Emergency - Routine Messages Recommended Precedences

The letters ARL are inserted in the preamble in the check and in the text before spelled out numbers, which represent texts from this list. Note that some ARL texts include insertion of numerals and text. Example: NR 1 R W1AW ARL 5 NEWINGTON CONN. DEC 25 DONALD R. SMITH AA 164 EAST SIXTH AVE AA NORTH RIVER CITY MO AA PHONE 73-3968 BT ARL FIFTY ARL SIXTY ONE BT DIANA AR. For additional information about traffic handling, consult *The ARRL Operating Manual*, published by ARRL, or the *NTS Methods and Practices Guidelines*, www.arrl.org/FandES/field/nts-mpg/.

Group One—For Possible “Relief Emergency” Use

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| ONE | Everyone safe here. Please don't worry. |
| TWO | Coming home as soon as possible. |
| THREE | Am in _____ hospital. Receiving excellent care and recovering fine. |
| FOUR | Only slight property damage here. Do not be concerned about disaster reports. |
| FIVE | Am moving to new location. Send no further mail or communication. Will inform you of new address when relocated. |
| SIX | Will contact you as soon as possible. |
| SEVEN | Please reply by Amateur Radio through the amateur delivering this message. This is a free public service. |
| EIGHT | Need additional _____ mobile or portable equipment for immediate emergency use. |
| NINE | Additional _____ radio operators needed to assist with emergency at this location. |
| TEN | Please contact _____. Advise to standby and provide further emergency information, instructions or assistance. |
| ELEVEN | Establish Amateur Radio emergency communications with _____ on _____ MHz. |
| TWELVE | Anxious to hear from you. No word in some time. Please contact me as soon as possible. |
| THIRTEEN | Medical emergency situation exists here. |
| FOURTEEN | Situation here becoming critical. Losses and damage from _____ increasing. |
| FIFTEEN | Please advise your condition and what help is needed. |
| SIXTEEN | Property damage very severe in this area. |
| SEVENTEEN | REACT communications services also available. Establish REACT communication with _____ on channel _____. |
| EIGHTEEN | Please contact me as soon as possible at _____. |
| NINETEEN | Request health and welfare report on _____. (State name, address and telephone number.) |
| TWENTY | Temporarily stranded. Will need some assistance. Please contact me at _____. |

- TWENTY ONE Search and Rescue assistance is needed by local authorities here. Advise availability.
- TWENTY TWO Need accurate information on the extent and type of conditions now existing at your location. Please furnish this information and reply without delay.
- TWENTY THREE Report at once the accessibility and best way to reach your location.
- TWENTY FOUR Evacuation of residents from this area urgently needed. Advise plans for help.
- TWENTY FIVE Furnish as soon as possible the weather conditions at your location.
- TWENTY SIX Help and care for evacuation of sick and injured from this location needed at once.
- Emergency/priority messages originating from official sources must carry the signature of the originating official.

Group Two—Routine Messages

- FORTY SIX Greetings on your birthday and best wishes for many more to come.
- FORTY SEVEN Reference your message number _____ to _____ delivered on _____ at _____ UTC.
- FIFTY Greetings by Amateur Radio.
- FIFTY ONE Greetings by Amateur Radio. This message is sent as a free public service by ham radio operators at _____. Am having a wonderful time.
- FIFTY TWO Really enjoyed being with you. Looking forward to getting together again.
- FIFTY THREE Received your _____. It's appreciated; many thanks.
- FIFTY FOUR Many thanks for your good wishes.
- FIFTY FIVE Good news is always welcome. Very delighted to hear about yours.
- FIFTY SIX Congratulations on your _____, a most worthy and deserved achievement.
- FIFTY SEVEN Wish we could be together.
- FIFTY EIGHT Have a wonderful time. Let us know when you return.
- FIFTY NINE Congratulations on the new arrival. Hope mother and child are well.
- *SIXTY Wishing you the best of everything on _____.
- SIXTY ONE Wishing you a very Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.
- *SIXTY TWO Greetings and best wishes to you for a pleasant _____ holiday season.
- SIXTY THREE Victory or defeat, our best wishes are with you. Hope you win.
- SIXTY FOUR Arrived safely at _____.
- SIXTY FIVE Arriving _____ on _____. Please arrange to meet me there.
- SIXTY SIX DX QSLs are on hand for you at the _____ QSL Bureau. Send _____ self addressed envelopes.

SIXTY SEVEN Your message number _____ undeliverable because of _____. Please advise.

SIXTY EIGHT Sorry to hear you are ill. Best wishes for a speedy recovery.

SIXTY NINE Welcome to the _____. We are glad to have you with us and hope you will enjoy the fun and fellowship of the organization.

* Can be used for all holidays.

ARRL Recommended Precedences

Please observe the following ARRL provisions for PRECEDENCES in connection with written message traffic. These provisions are designed to increase the efficiency of our service both in normal times and in emergency.

EMERGENCY--Any message having life and death urgency to any person or group of persons, which is transmitted by Amateur Radio in the absence of regular commercial facilities. This includes official messages of welfare agencies during emergencies requesting supplies, materials or instructions vital to relief of stricken populace in emergency areas. During normal times, it will be *very rare*. On CW/RTTY, this designation will *always* be spelled out. When in doubt, do not use it.

PRIORITY--Use abbreviation P on CW/RTTY. This classification is for a) important messages having a specific time limit b) official messages not covered in the emergency category c) press dispatches and emergency-related traffic not of the *utmost* urgency d) notice of death or injury in a disaster area, personal or official.

WELFARE--This classification, abbreviated as W on CW/RTTY, refers to either an inquiry as to the health and welfare of an individual in the disaster area or an advisory from the disaster area that indicates all is well. Welfare traffic is handled only after all emergency and priority traffic is cleared. The Red Cross equivalent to an incoming Welfare message is DWI (Disaster Welfare Inquiry).

ROUTINE--Most traffic in normal times will bear this designation. In disaster situations, traffic labeled Routine (R on CW/RTTY) should be handled last, or not at all when circuits are busy with higher precedence traffic.

Note--the precedence always follows the message number. For example, a message number may be 207R on CW and "Two Zero Seven Routine" on phone.

APPENDIX E

ARRL QN SIGNALS FOR CW NET USE

QNA*	Answer in prearranged order.	QNT	I am temporarily leaving the net. (For ... minutes)
QNB*	Act as relay between ... and ...		
QNC	All net stations Copy.		
QND*	The net is directed.		
QNE*	The entire net stand by.		
QNF	The net is secured. (Finished)		
QNG	Assume net control. (Take over the net)		
QNH	Your frequency is high.		
QNI	Stations report in. (Check into net)		
QNJ	Can you copy ... ?		
QNK*	Transmit messages for ... to ...		
QNL	Your frequency is low.		
QNM*	You are interfering with the net.		
QNN	Net control station is..... What station has net control?		
QNO	I am leaving the net.		
QNP	I am unable to copy.		
QNQ*	Move to ... wait for ... and send traffic for ...		
QNR*	Answer ... and receive traffic for ...		
QNS	The following stations are in the net.		
QNU*	There is traffic for you.		
QNV*	Establish contact with ... on frequency. If successful, move to ... and clear traffic for ...		
QNW	How do I route messages for ... ?		
QNX	You are excused from the net.		
QNY*	Move frequency to ...		
QNZ	Zero beat your signal with mine.		

*For use only by the Net Control Station.

Notes on Use of QN Signals

The QN signals listed above are special ARRL signals for use in amateur cw nets *only*. They are not for use in casual amateur conversation. Other meanings that may be used in other services do not apply. Do not use QN signals on phone nets. *Say it with words*. QN Signals need not be followed by a question mark, even though the meaning may be interrogatory.

INTERNATIONAL "Q" SIGNALS

A Q signal followed by a ? asks a question. A Q signal without the ? answers the question affirmatively, unless otherwise indicated.

QRA	What is the name of your station?	QSG	Shall I send....messages at a time?
QRG	What's my exact frequency?	QSK	Can you work break-in?
QRH	Does my frequency vary? (1 - 3)	QSL	Can you acknowledge receipt?
QRK	What is my signal intelligibility? (1 - 5)	QSM	Shall I repeat the last message sent?
QRL	Are you busy?	QSO	Can you communicate with....direct?
QRM	Is my transmission being interfered with?	QSP	Will you relay to...?
QRN	Are you troubled by static?	QSV	Shall I send a series of V's?
QRO	Shall I increase transmitter power?		
QRP	Shall I decrease transmitter power?		
QRQ	Shall I send faster?		
QRS	Shall I send more slowly?		
QRT	Shall I stop sending?		
QRU	Have you anything for me? (Answer is negative.)		
QRV	Are you ready?		
QRW	Shall I tell....you're calling him?		
QRX	When will you call me again?		
QRZ	Who is calling me?		
QSA	What is my signal strength (1 - 5)		
QSB	Are my signals fading?		
QSD	Are my signals mutilated?		
QSW	Will you transmit on...?		
QSX	Will you listen for...on..?		
QSY	Shall I change frequency?		
QSZ	Shall I send each word/group more than once? (Answer, send twice or...)		
QTA	Shall I cancel number....?		
QTB	Do you agree with my word count? (Answer negative.)		
QTC	How many messages have you to send?		
QTH	What is your location?		
QTR	What is your time?		
QTV	Shall I stand guard for you?		
QTX	Will you keep your station open?		
QUA	have you news of...?		

ITU Phonetic Alphabet

Word list adopted by the International Telecommunication Union

A	ALFA
B	BRAVO
C	CHARLIE
D	DELTA
E	ECHO
F	FOXTROT
G	GOLF
H	HOTEL
I	INDIA
J	JULIET
K	KILO
L	LIMA
M	MIKE
N	NOVEMBER
O	OSCAR
P	PAPA
Q	QUEBEC
R	ROMEO
S	SIERRA
T	TANGO
U	UNIFORM
V	VICTOR
W	WHISKEY
X	X-RAY
Y	YANKEE
Z	ZULU

APPENDIX F

Common Abbreviations, ProSigns, ProWords

CLR clear

CITIES

EC	Eau Claire
FONDY	Fond du Lac
GB	Green Bay
KEN	Kenosha
LAX	La Crosse
MILW	Milwaukee
MSN	Madison
RAC	Racine
RPDS	Wisconsin Rapids
STPT	Stevens Point

ABBREV.,PROS.,PROW. CONT'D

CPY	copy
CTY	city
D, DN	down
DIFF	different(ence)
E	emergency
ES	and
FB	fine business
FREQ	frequency
G, GG	going
GA	go ahead
HPN(D)	happen(ed)
HPY	happy
HR	hear, here
HV	have
HW	how
K	invitation to transmit
MC/MX	merry christmas
MNI	many
MSG	message
NR	number
ORIG	origin
P	priority
PMBL	preamble
RCVD	received
RMBR	remember
R	roger, received, routine, dec. pt.
SIG	signature
STN	station
SVC	service
TEL	telephone
TNX	thanks
TU	thank you
U	up
W	welfare
WA	word after
WB	word before
WRD(S)	Word(s)
X	replaces period in text
ZIP	zipcode

SALUTATIONS

BCNU	be seeing you
CUL	see you later
GA	good afternoon
GE	good evening
GL	good luck
GM	good morning
GN	good night
HI	hello

ABBREVIATIONS, PROSIGNS, PROWORDS

AA	all after, end of adr line
AB	all before
ABBREV	abbreviation
ABT	about
ABV	above
ADEE	addressee
ADR	address
AGN	again
AR	end of message
AS	wait
AW	dismay
B	I have more traffic
BIZ	business, tfc
BK	break
BN	between
BT	double dash
C	correct, yes
CFM	confirm
CK	check

APPENDIX G

Net Preamble Examples

CW Nets

CQ WIN CQ WIN THIS IS THE WISCONSIN INTRASTATE NET A TRAFFIC NET OF WNA LTD AND THE ARRL NTS QND QNN (YOUR CALL SIGN) PSE QNZ NOW PSE QNA 9RN REP DE (YOUR CALL SIGN).

Phone Nets

CALLING THE (NET NAME) CALLING THE (NET NAME). THIS IS YOUR NET CONTROL FOR TODAY, (YOUR CALL), AND I'M LOCATED IN (YOUR CITY) WISCONSIN IN THE (WHERE) PART OF THE STATE.

THE NET IS AN AFFILIATE OF THE NATIONAL TRAFFIC SYSTEM AND THE WISCONSIN NETS ASSOCIATION LIMITED. IT MEETS DAILY ON OR ABOUT 3985 KHZ (OR _____) DEPENDING UPON CONDITIONS AT _____ LOCAL TIME.

THE PURPOSE OF THIS NET IS TO HANDLE ALL LEGAL TRAFFIC TO, WITHIN AND FROM THE STATE OF WISCONSIN USING STANDARD ARRL MESSAGE FORMAT. IT IS A DIRECTED NET; THEREFORE, ALL COMMUNICATIONS ON THE FREQUENCY ARE CONDUCTED AT THE DISCRETION OF THE NET CONTROL STATION. WHEN YOU CHECK IN, JUST SAY "TRAFFIC" OR "NO TRAFFIC." GIVE ME ITS DESTINATION WHEN I ACKNOWLEDGE YOU.

THOSE OPERATORS WHO WANT TO BECOME NET MEMBERS MAY CONTACT THE NET CONTROL STATION OR THE NET MANAGER WHO IS (GIVE HIS NAME AND CALL).

AGAIN THIS IS THE (NAME OF NET), MY CALL IS (YOUR CALL) AND MY NAME IS (YOUR NAME).

1. ARE THERE ANY STATIONS ON FREQUENCY WITH EMERGENCY, PRIORITY, OR TIME VALUE TRAFFIC? ANY RELAYS?
2. IS THERE A STATION GOING TO (OR COMING FROM) NINTH REGION?
3. IS THERE A STATION COMING FROM (OR GOING TO) WIN?
4. ARE THERE STATIONS WITH FORMAL WRITTEN TRAFFIC ? PLEASE CALL (YOUR CALL).
5. ARE THERE ANY MOBILES WISHING TO CHECK INTO THE (NAME OF NET) WITH OR WITHOUT TRAFFIC? ANY RELAYS?
6. THE NET IS NOW OPEN TO ALL STATIONS WITH OR WITHOUT TRAFFIC.
PLEASE LISTEN BEFORE TRANSMITTING TO AVOID DOUBLING. PLEASE CALL
(YOUR CALL).

DEPENDING ON CONDITIONS, YOU COULD ASK A STATION ELSEWHERE IN THE STATE TO PUT OUT A NET CALL AND PICK UP THOSE STATIONS YOU ARE UNABLE TO COPY. USE THIS OPTION SPARINGLY.

AT YOUR DISCRETION, AND DEPENDING UPON HOW BUSY THE NET IS, YOU MIGHT WANT TO ASK NET MEMBERS FOR COMMENTS. KEEP THE NET GOING FOR AT LEAST FIFTEEN MINUTES, IF POSSIBLE.

THIS CONCLUDES THIS SESSION OF THE (NAME OF NET). YOUR NET CONTROL STATION (YOUR CALL) THANKS ALL FOR PARTICIPATING AND REMIND YOU TO DO SO OFTEN. 73 -- THE NET IS CLEAR.

NOTE: THE ABOVE NET PREAMBLES ARE EXAMPLES. EACH NET MANAGER CAN PRESCRIBE HIS OWN.

APPENDIX H

A. Uploading NTS Traffic.

- 1) cmd:C WD9ANY <ENTER>
- 2) cmd:*** CONNECTED to WD9ANY's MSYS BBS in New Berlin, WI
- 3) Enter command: A,B,C,D,G,H,I,J,K,L,M,N,P,R,S,T,U,V,W,X,?,* >
- 4) ST 64079 @ NTSMO <ENTER>
- 5) Enter title if local, CITY STATE & POSTAL CODE if not local:
- 6) 1 PLATTE CITY MO 64079 816-431
- 7) Enter text, end with ^Z or /EX, ^A to abort
- 8) NR 1000R HXG W9YCV 12 GREENFIELD WI FEB 9 <ENTER>
- 9) WILLIAM SELL W0BPP <ENTER>
- 10) RT 3 1717 4TH ST <ENTER>
- 11) PLATTE CITY MO 64079 <ENTER>
- 12) 816-431-2466 <ENTER>
- 13) BT <ENTER>
- 14) HI BILL A TEST MESSAGE <ENTER>
- 15) WILL EXPLAIN ON SKED X <ENTER>
- 16) VERY 73 <ENTER>
- 17) BT <ENTER>
- 18) LES W9YCV <ENTER>
- 19) ^Z <ENTER>
- 20) MSG 64827 saved
- 21) Enter Command: A,B,C,D,G,H,I,J,K,L,M,N,P,R,S,T,U,V,W,X,?,* >
- 22) B <ENTER>
- 23) W9YCV de WD9ANY: 73 --- Robert
- 24) *** DISCONNECTED [02/09/93 20:23:41:]

B. Explanation of above.

- 1) Connecting to the BBS
- 2) BBS responds
- 3) BBS prompts
- 4) Your response to the prompts
- 5) BBS instructs you
- 6) Your response
- 7) BBS instructs you
- 8) through 18) the normal A.R.R.L. message format
- 19) Control Z
- 20) BBS responds giving you the number it has been assigned on the BBS.
- 21) BBS responds with prompts again
- 22) Your response B (which means bye)
- 23) BBS responds with the disconnect message
- 24) Your system shows the disconnected state with date and time.

NOTES: (1) The NTS message, as illustrated by line items 8 through 18, could have been saved in a transmit message buffer in advance under a file name. You would send it after receiving the prompt shown in line 7).

(2) After receiving the BBS responses in lines 20) & 21), you could have read the message back by responding with the command R 64827 (which means read message 64827). After a little pause, the message would appear on your screen. It would be followed with another prompt line and then you would select the B command to exit the BBS.

(3) Select H (help) from the letter prompts illustrated in line 21) to get information on how the BBS functions.

C. Downloading NTS Traffic.

- 1) C WA9KEC <ENTER>
- 2) cmd:*** CONNECTED to WA9KEC [06/07/93 14:52:18]
[MSYS-1.14-BFMHI\$]
Hello Les, Welcome to WA9KEC's MSYS BBS in North Prairie

When connecting to the BBS, please type "LT" to see if there is any NTS Traffic that you can handle for your area, this will help in moving these messages in a much faster way.....After delivering the traffic, kill it by using the cmd "KT" (msg number).....Thanks de/WA9KEC

- Enter command: A,B,C,D,G,H,I,J,K,L,M,N,P,R,S,T,U,V,W,X,Y,?,* >
- 3) LT <ENTER>
 - 4) MSG # TR SIZE TO FROM @BBS DATE TITLE
48026 TN 755 N7NEI WA9TOZ N7NEI 930526 RON-
SEATTLE.WA.
- Enter command: A,B,C,D,G,H,I,J,K,L,M,N,P,R,S,T,U,V,W,X,Y,?,* >
- 5) B <ENTER>
 - 6) W9YCV de WA9KEC: 73 --- Hawk
*** DISCONNECTED [06/07/93 14:52:45]

D. Explanation of above

- 1) Connecting to the BBS
- 2) BBS responds
- 3) Issued list command
- 4) BBS listed traffic
- 5) Disconnecting from BBS
- 6) BBS responds

Notes: (1) The above message is going out of state therefore a Wisconsin packet station normally would not remove it from the BBS.

(2) TN in the listing indicates it has not been forwarded as yet. If this had been a Wisconsin message and had a TF, the message has been forwarded to another BBS (in Wisconsin presumably). Therefore, it is not to be removed. A message with a TN for an area where you can either deliver it or put it into a cw or phone net, should be retrieved and "killed" on the BBS.

E. The following illustrates the process when the BBS does not have NTS traffic.

- 1) C WB9TYT <ENTER>
- 2) cmd:*** CONNECTED to WB9TYT [06/07/93 14:51:06]
[MSYS-1.14-BFMHI\$]
>
- 3) LT <ENTER>
- 4) *** None found
>
- 5) B <ENTER>
- 6) W9YCV de WB9TYT: 73 --- Dan
*** DISCONNECTED [06/07/93 14:51:25]

F. The procedure for entering a packet message onto a BBS is as follows:

- 1), 2) & 3) same as for NTS.
- 4) SP (or S) WK9K @ WB9TYT.WI.USA.NA <(ENTER>)
- 5) Same response as for NTS.
- 6) DX Bulletin (or -- QTC 1 Ogdenville WI 53000) <(ENTER>)
- 7) Same response as for NTS.
- 8) HI GINGER PLEASE GIVE THIS TO ALAN PHONE NR 901-788-9670. HOW HAVE YOU BEEN? SEE YOU ON NEXT SKED. 88 DE LES, W9YCV @ WD9ANY.WI.USA.NA
- 9) CONTROL Z <(ENTER>)
- 10) Remainder is the same as 20) through 24).

APPENDIX I

Third-Party and Reciprocal Agreements -- Country List

These agreements permit U.S. amateurs to handle message traffic between each other. The following countries have entered into reciprocal operating and/or third-party agreements with the United States. The list which follows was updated based on information contained in the 1993 call book. Keep in mind the changing political situation of the world today. Check carefully before you enter any arrangements to pass international third party traffic either by message or phone patch.

COUNTRY	PREFIX	R	T
Antigua and Barbuda	V2	*	*
Argentina LU	*	*	
AustraliaVK *	*		
Austria OE *			
The Bahamas	C5A	*	
Barbados 8P5	*		
Belgium ON *			
Belize V3	*	*	
Bolivia CP *	*		
Botswana A2	*		
Brazil PP-PY	*	*	
Canada VE	(1)	*	
Chile CE	*	*	
Columbia HK	*	*	
Comoros D6		*	
Costa Rica TI	*	*	
Cuba	CM,CO		*
Cyprus 5B	*		
Denmark/Greenland	OZ	(2)	
Dominica J7	*	*	
Dominican Republic	HI	*	*
Ecuador HC *	*		
El Salvador YS	*	*	
Federated States of Micronesia	V6	*	*
Fiji Islands 3D2	*		
Finland OH *			
France F	(3)		
The Gambia C5	*		
Germany DA-DR	*		
Ghana 9G		*	
Greece SV	*		
Grenada & Dependencies	J3	*	*
Guatemala TG	*	*	
Guyana 8R	*	*	
Haiti HH *	*		
Honduras HR	*	*	
Hong Kong VS6	*		
Iceland TF *			
India VU	*		
Indonesia YB-YH	*		
Republic of Ireland	EI	*	
Israel 4X,4Z	*	*	
Italy I *			
ITU, Geneva4U1ITU		*	

ITU, Vienna	4U1VIC		*	
Jamaica	6Y *	*		
Japan	JA-JS	*		
Jordan	JY	*	*	
Kiribati	T3 *			
Kuwait	9K	*		
Liberia	EL *	*		
Luxembourg	LX	*		
Mexico	XE	*	*	
Monaco	3A			
Netherlands	PA-PI	*		
Netherlands Antilles		PJ	*	
New Zealand		ZL	*	
Nicaragua	YN	*	*	
Norway	LA	*		
Panama	HP	*	*	
Papua New Guinea		P2	*	
Paraguay	ZP	*	*	
Peru		OA	*	*
Philippines	DU	*	*	
Portugal	CT1-4	*		
St. Kitts & Nevis Islands		V4	*	
St. Lucia	J6 *	*		
St. Vincent & The Grenadines		J8	*	*
Republic of Seychelles		S7	*	
Sierra Leone		9L	*	*
Solomon Islands		H4	*	
Republic of South Africa		ZR,ZS	*	
Spain	EA-EH	*		
Suriname	PZ	*		
Swaziland	3D6	*		
Sweden	SJ-SM	*		
Switzerland	HB	*	(4)	
Thailand	HS *			
Trinidad & Tobago		9Y	*	*
Tuvalu Islands		T2	*	
United Kingdom		G	(5)	(6)
Uruguay	CX *	*		
Venezuela	YV	*	*	

APPENDIX J

Examples of MARS to Amateur and Amateur to MARS Refiles

A. Message as received via the MARS Data System:

```

DE UNK 001
T
R 161707Z FEB 9
FM PVT J D SMITH SAN DIEGO CA/NNN0MSD SCA
TO M/M JOHN M SMITH
1234 MAIN ST
FARMERSBURG WI 54911
715-555-1212
BT
UNCLAS
NMAT ONE PVT J D SMITH USMC 399-00-000

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PLT 1001 A CO 1ST RTBN MCRD
36000 MIDWAY AVE UNIT 1
SAN DIEGO CA 92140-5121
NMAT TWELVE
BT

NNNN

NOTE: This is the military format that the Navy Marine Corps MARS uses. Other MARS services may differ somewhat. Line one is the date time group. The R is the precedence -- Routine. There are other precedences used in MARS; however routine and priority are all that are commonly used in third party messages. Line two is relay instructions for MDS (Mars Data System) operators. Line three is the date time group. The format used is dd hh mm in utc or zulu time followed by the month and year. This is converted to the amateur format when refiled. Line four is the FROM line. This consists of the name, title, and location of the sender followed by the callsign and location of the sending station. Lines four, five, six and seven are the TO lines. They consist of the name, title (or rank), full address and telephone number of the addee. Line nine is a break, which is self-explanatory. Line ten is the military classification which is always unclassified for MARS messages. Lines eleven through fourteen are the text of the message. Note that there is no signature as such in MARS messages. Line fifteen is the final break. The final line is a series of four N's, which is a end of message function. Following on the next page is the same message refiled into amateur format.

RADIOGRAM RADIOGRAM RADIOGRAM
VIA AMATEUR RADIO

NR P HX ORIG STA CK PLACE OF ORIG TIME DATE

10 R KA9KLZ 18 SAN DIEGO CA VIA MARS 1707Z 16 FEB

TO:

M/M JOHN M SMITH
1234 MAIN ST
FARMERSBURG WI 54911
715-555-1212

ARRIVED SAFELY MARINE CORPS RECRUIT DEPOT SAN DIEGO CA REPLY VIA NAVY
MARINE CORPS MILITARY AFFILIATE RADIO SYSTEM

PVT J D SMITH USMC 399-00-0000
PLT 1001 A CO 1ST RTBN MCRD
36000 MIDWAY AVE UNIT 1
SAN DIEGO CA 92140-5121

RX MARS 16FEB93 1707Z | TX W9XYZ 16FEB93 1815Z

NOTE: You will notice that the text looks somewhat different in the refile than in the original MARS message. MARS uses an abbreviated text similar to the ARRL Numbered Radiograms. NMAT one translates into: Arrived safely Marine Corps Recruit Depot San Diego CA. NMAT twelve translates into: Reply VIA Navy Marine Corps Military Affiliate Radio System. When you hear experienced traffic handlers talking about the standard 18, this is what they are talking about. Other common MARS abbreviations used in the example are: PLT = Platoon, RTBN = Recruit Training Battalion, MCRD = Marine Corps Recruit Depot. Also, the 4 digit zip code extension is very important in the address. Each company has its own zip code and using the correct zip will expedite delivery of the message.

An answer to the previous example going the other way is illustrated on the next page.

RADIOGRAM RADIOGRAM RADIOGRAM
VIA AMATEUR RADIO

NR P HX ORIG STA CK PLACE OF ORIG TIME DATE

25 R W9XYZ 16 FARMERSBURG WI 2330Z 16 FEB

TO:
PVT J D SMITH USMC 399-00-0000
PLT 1001 A CO 1ST RTBN MCRD
36000 MIDWAY AVE UNIT 1
SAN DIEGO CA 92140-5121

RECEIVED YOUR ADDRESS X GLAD TO HEAR FROM YOU X WE MISS YOU AND
LOVE YOU

DAD AND MOM (MR JOHN M SMITH)*

RX W9XYZ 16FEB93 2315 | TX MARS 17FEB93 0015Z

NOTE: *Notice that the sender's full name and title is included as an operator's note. An example of the previous message refiled into MARS format follows:

DE UNK 002
T
R 170001Z FEB 93
FM MR JOHN M SMITH FARMERSBURG WI/NNN0UNK WI
TO PVT J D SMITH USMC 399-00-0000
PLT 1001 A CO 1ST RTBN MCRD
36000 MIDWAY AVE UNIT 1
SAN DIEGO CA 92140-5121
BT
UNCLAS
1. NR 25 R W9XYZ FARMERSBURG WI 2330Z 16 FEB
2. RECEIVED YOUR ADDRESS GLAD TO HEAR FROM YOU WE MISS
YOU AND LOVE YOU MOM AND DAD
BT

NNNN

NOTE: Notice the full name with title in the FROM line. This is one requirement of Navy MARS. In the text, paragraph 1 is the preamble of the amateur message. This ensures that the message can be traced to its origin if necessary. The check is not used in military messages; therefore, it is not included in refiles. The X-rays are also omitted from the text. The signature is included in the text of the message when it is refiled. The more observant amateurs perhaps have noticed that the time (in the date-time group of the MARS message) is different from that in the amateur message. The time on a MARS message reflects when the message is entered into the MARS Data System, not when it was originally written.

SOME FINAL THOUGHTS

MARS operators are responsible until final delivery for the messages for which they have acknowledged receipt -- whatever the delivery method (refiles included.) If the MARS operator seems "picky" about with whom he refiles it that is because he wants to ensure its delivery. Or, the message is serviced back to him for delivery by another means. MARS operators try to refile with the most responsible and trustworthy amateur operators to ensure final delivery.

Refiles are valuable resources for both MARS and amateur radio operators. Many messages are delivered in much more timely fashion than if other alternative methods of delivery are used i.e. US Postal Service.

The MARS system extends a hearty "thank you" to all the dedicated amateur traffic handlers extending delivery of messages into regions not adequately covered by MARS.

NOTES:

- (1) No reciprocal operating permits are required between Canada and the United States.
- (2) Also applies to Greenland
- (3) Also applies to French Guiana, French Polynesia (Gambier, Marquesas, Society, and Tubuai islands, plus Tuamotu Archipelago), Guadeloupe, Ile Amsterdam, Ile Saint Paul, Iles Crozet, Iles Kerguelan, Martinique, New Caledonia, Reunion, Saint Pierre and Miquelon, plus Wallis and Futuna Islands.
- (4) USA/ITU agreement authorizes third-party traffic to be exchanged between the USA and 4U1ITU (Geneva, Switzerland) and 4U1VIC (Vienna, Austria).
- (5) Reciprocal licensing also applies to Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Falkland Islands, Gibraltar, Montserrat, Saint Helena, plus Turks and Caicos Islands.
- (6) Third-party traffic may be exchanged with United Kingdom special events stations (GB prefixes), except stations with the GB3 prefix.

APPENDIX K

WISCONSIN NETS ASSOCIATION, LIMITED

CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE ONE - NAME

- Section 1. The name of this organization shall be the Wisconsin Nets Association, Limited, (also called the W.N.A.), a nonstock, nonprofit organization.

ARTICLE TWO - PURPOSE

The purpose of this organization shall be:

- Section 1. To lend such aid as is possible in developing the amateur radio nets within the State of Wisconsin along progressive lines.
- Section 2. To promote friendly cooperation among the amateur radio nets within Wisconsin and other nets in adjacent states.
- Section 3. To take a general interest in all matters involving amateur radio nets, and to take such action as may be deemed necessary.
- Section 4. To provide a means through which members of affiliated nets may present a united front on matters of interest to them.
- Section 5. To sponsor a supporting group of amateurs to be known as the W.N.A. Boosters.
- Section 6. To promote and hold an annual picnic, and to supervise such affairs and activities promoted by the W.N.A.

ARTICLE THREE - MEMBERSHIP

- Section 1. a. The Badger Emergency Net (BEN), the Wisconsin Intrastate Net (WIN), and the Wisconsin Slow Speed Net (WSSN) shall constitute the charter members of the W.N.A.
- b. The Wisconsin Sideband Net (WSBN) was admitted to the W.N.A. on October 13, 1963.
- c. The Badger Weather Net (BWN), a new designation of the morning session of the BEN was admitted to the W.N.A. on January 1, 1968.
- d. The Wisconsin Intrastate Net Late Session (WIN/L) was admitted to the W.N.A. on August 1, 1972.
- e. The Wisconsin Novice Net (WNN) was admitted to the W.N.A. on September 7, 1974.
- f. The Wisconsin Radioteletype Net (WRN) was admitted to the W.N.A. August 26, 1978. (It no longer exists and has been dropped from membership.)
- g. The North Woods Traffic Net (NWTN) was admitted to the W.N.A. on September 11, 1981.
- h. The West Central Wisconsin Traffic Net (WCWTN) was admitted to the W.N.A. on September 11, 1982. (It is not currently an active member.)

- Section 2. a. Any statewide net, holding regular sessions and approved by the Wisconsin Section Manager (SM) shall be eligible for membership in the W.N.A.
b. A net having statewide coverage within the state shall be eligible by meeting the following requirements.
1) It shall maintain liaison with other NTS nets.
2) It shall include coverage of more than one county.
3) It shall meet probationary requirements as set by the W.N.A.
4) It shall be approved for membership in writing by two-thirds of the W.N.A. voting members.
- Section 3. Any net applying for membership shall, by its rules of order, include an agreement to abide by the Constitution and Bylaws of the W.N.A. and shall confer upon the delegate meetings of this organization the necessary authority to act for, and in the behalf of such a net on any matters properly brought before the W.N.A.
- Section 4. Any net, after fulfilling the requirements as stipulated in Section 2. of this Article, shall present to the W.N.A., at a regular meeting, a formal application for W.N.A. membership, in writing, giving such information as may be required.
- Section 5. a. Each affiliated HF net shall be entitled to two (2) appointed delegates. Each VHF net shall be entitled to one (1) appointed delegate. No individual shall serve as a delegate for more than one net at the same time. All delegates must hold current certification as members of the net which they represent. Delegates will represent their nets at all regular and special meetings of the W.N.A. All delegates are appointed by the Net Manager.
b. If a delegate is unable to attend any meeting he shall be empowered to select an alternate from the members of the net which he represents to represent him and the members of that net at that meeting.
- Section 6. Any member may be dropped from membership for good cause. Before a net's membership is revoked, the matter shall be discussed at a regular meeting of the W.N.A. and the subject tabled until the next regular meeting. A notice of such action shall be sent to the delegates of each affiliated net. At the next regular meeting, when the matter is to be voted upon, the delegates of the net under discussion shall be invited to attend and enter the discussion. An affirmative vote of two-thirds (2/3) of all votes represented by the W.N.A., exclusive of the votes of the net under discussion, shall be necessary for expulsion.
- Section 7. Any member net shall have the right to withdraw from the W.N.A. upon appropriate action. The W.N.A. shall be notified, in writing, of such action.
- Section 8. Upon expulsion or voluntary withdrawal from the W.N.A., a net forfeits its rights to membership and any interest in the funds or properties of the W.N.A.
- Section 9. A member net, inactive for four (4) months, will forfeit W.N.A. membership. The net must meet all requirements when applying for membership upon reactivation.
- Section 10. The Section Manager (SM), the Section Emergency Coordinator (SEC), the Section Traffic Manager (STM), and the Net Managers of each net shall always be delegates of this organization and shall have one vote each. The SM, SEC, and Net managers shall not be included under the provisions of Section 5 a. of this article.

ARTICLE FOUR - OFFICERS and BOARD

- Section 1. The officers of the W.N.A. shall consist of a Chairman, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and a

Training Officer. The Chairman, Secretary, and Treasurer shall be elected by a majority vote of the delegates. The Training Officer shall be appointed by the SM and installed as a W.N.A. officer upon majority approval of the delegates.

- Section 2. Said officers must be delegates from an affiliated net at the time of their election and will hold office for one (1) year.
- Section 3. No delegate shall hold the same office in the W.N.A. for more than two (2) consecutive terms.
- Section 4. The SM and SEC will not hold the office of Chairman, Secretary, or Treasurer of the W.N.A.
- Section 5. The Board of Directors of the W. N. A. shall be the WNA Chairman, WNA Secretary, WNA Treasurer, Section Manager and three members to be elected at large.

ARTICLE FIVE - AMENDMENTS

- Section 1. This constitution may be amended as follows: Proposed amendments shall be submitted in writing at a regular or special meeting, provided that notice is given of the intent and purpose of such meeting. The proposed amendment shall be tabled after proper disclosure until the next regular meeting. Notice of the proposed amendment shall be sent to the Chairman, the Secretary, and to the delegates of each affiliated net, stating the change. Notice of the meeting at which the amendment will be voted upon shall be given to all concerned not less than fourteen (14) days prior to such meeting
- Section 2. An affirmative vote of two-thirds (2/3) of the total votes represented in the W.N.A. shall be necessary to amend this Constitution.

ARTICLE SIX - MISCELLANEOUS

- Section 1. A majority as defined by this Constitution and Bylaws shall be one (1) vote more than one-half (1/2) of the votes present.
- Section 2. Business may be transacted by mail in lieu of a special meeting, if it is deemed advisable by the Chairman.
- Section 3. For the purpose of voting, transacting business, or deciding any issue, during a regular or special meeting, a minimum of five (5) members shall constitute a quorum, except as otherwise provided in these Articles.
- Section 4. The annual meeting and the election of W.N.A. officers shall take place at the regularly scheduled September meeting.

BYLAWS

ARTICLE ONE - ORDER OF BUSINESS

- Section 1. a. At all regular meetings of the W.N.A. the order of business shall be as follows:
 - (1st) Roll call and call to order
 - (2nd) Reading and approval of minutes of previous regular meeting and any special meeting(s).
 - (3rd) Reading and approval of Treasurers report.
 - (4th) Reports from Chairman, Secretary, Section Manager (SM), Section Traffic Manager (STM), and Section Emergency Coordinator (SEC). (5th) Net Managers reports.

- (6th) Reports of committees.
- (7th) Unfinished business.
- (8th) New business.
- (9th) Adjournment.

Section 1. b. At any special meeting, the order of business will be limited to the following:

- (1st) Roll call and call to order.
- (2nd) Purpose for which the special meeting has been convened, by whom requested, and the agenda items to be considered.
- (3rd) Business of the special agenda.
- (4th) Adjournment.

Section 2. The Order of Business of Section 1a. above may be suspended by a majority vote of the total number of votes represented at the particular meeting in question.

ARTICLE TWO - MEETINGS

Section 1. Meetings shall be held quarterly, i.e. during the months of March, June, September, and December. The exact date, time, and place shall be designated by the Chairman or decided at a previous W.N.A. meeting.

Section 2. a. A special meeting may be convened by the Chairman, or by the Chairman at the written request of the managers of any two of the member nets. The written request shall be signed by the Net Managers concerned and mailed to the Chairman and secretary. The request will indicate the reason for the request for a special meeting, the agenda items to be considered and may recommend a date and time. The date and time for the special meeting will be set by the Chairman and shall be within twenty one (21) days of the receipt of the request.

b. Should a net manager find it impossible to participate in a special meeting which he has requested, he shall empower a delegate, from his net, to act and participate for him. All nets which have requested a special meeting must be represented by the manager or his empowered delegate or the special meeting will be adjourned without conducting business.

Section 3. Notice of all regular or special meetings shall be sent to all delegates not less than seven (7) days, nor more than ten (10) days prior to such meeting except when voting is to take place at the meeting on amendments to the Constitution or Bylaws (see article five of the Constitution and article twelve of the Bylaws).

ARTICLE THREE - VISITORS

Section 1. Whenever the W.N.A. delegates desire to go into executive session, they may do so upon majority vote, whereupon the meeting shall be opened to authorized delegates only.

Section 2. Visitors may not vote, nor may they take part in the discussion except by majority vote of the total votes represented at that meeting.

ARTICLE FOUR - DELEGATES

Section 1. The Manager or Secretary of each affiliated net shall notify the W.N.A. Secretary, as soon after certification of membership as possible, of the names, calls, addresses, and telephone numbers of all duly authorized W.N.A. delegates. Notice shall also be given of any changes in delegates.

ARTICLE FIVE - ELECTION OF OFFICERS

- Section 1. Officers for the ensuing year may be nominated by mail prior to the September meeting, or may be nominated from the floor during that annual meeting. The training officer shall be nominated by the SM.
- Section 2. Announcement of the complete slate so nominated, as specified in section 1 of this article, shall be included in the minutes of the annual meeting.
- Section 3. Election of the W.N.A. officers for the ensuing year shall be by secret ballot at the annual meeting from among those nominated in accordance with section 1 of this article. Ballots shall be cast for the office of Chairman, then Secretary, then Treasurer, then three at-large members to serve on the Board of Directors. A majority of the total votes of the W.N.A. represented shall be necessary to elect.
- Section 4. No person shall be eligible to hold more than one office simultaneously.
- Section 5. Newly elected officers shall assume their offices at the close of the annual meeting.

ARTICLE SIX -CHAIRMAN

- Section 1. The Chairman shall preside at all meetings. In his absence, the Secretary shall preside.
- Section 2. In the absence of both the Chairman and the Secretary, the presiding officer shall be chosen from the delegates present.
- Section 3. The Chairman shall be an ex-officio member of all committees.

ARTICLE SEVEN - SECRETARY

- Section 1. The Secretary shall preside at meetings in the absence of the Chairman.
- Section 2. The Secretary shall conduct all correspondence, keep written records of all regular and special meetings, and discharge other duties appropriate to his office and those duties which may be assigned by the Chairman.
- Section 3. The Secretary shall keep a roll call of all certified delegates and which nets they represent. The Secretary shall forward a copy of the minutes of each meeting to each delegate within thirty (30) days after that meeting.

ARTICLE EIGHT - TREASURER

- Section 1. The Treasurer shall receive and hold safely in the name of the W.N.A. all monies and be responsible for the disbursement of same in accordance with the rules adopted by the W.N.A.
- Section 2. The Treasurer shall keep accurate records of all receipts and expenditures, and maintain a balance sheet showing the monetary status of the W.N.A. Such records shall be as current as possible commensurate with outstanding accounts payable and receivable. Whenever the balance sheet is not current, vouchers and/or bills or other documents shall be readily available, which when balanced against permanent records will show the monetary status.
- Section 3. The Treasurer will receive monies and issue certificates for membership in the W.N.A. Boosters.
- Section 4. The Treasurer's accounts shall be audited by an auditing committee of three delegates appointed by the Chairman. The audit shall be made and approved at the annual

meeting before the election of officers.

ARTICLE NINE - TRAINING OFFICER

Section 1. The Training Officer shall develop and implement such training materials and exercises as he may deem necessary or as requested by the W.N.A. to support its nets.

ARTICLE TEN - COMMITTEES

Section 1. The Chairman upon assuming the duties of his office, shall appoint an Activities Committee, designating one (1) member as its Chairman.

Section 2. The Chairman of the W.N.A. shall appoint such other special committees as may be deemed necessary from time to time.

Section 3. Committees appointed under Sections 1. and 2. of this article shall function until the annual meeting unless otherwise specifically directed.

ARTICLE ELEVEN - FUNDS

Section 1. The funds of the W.N.A. secured from conducting the family picnic and other similar activities may be set aside for a particular purpose other than ordinary W.N.A. operational expenses and such funds set aside may be appropriated or used only by consent of an affirmative vote of two-thirds (2/3) of the total votes represented by the W.N.A. at any meeting.

ARTICLE TWELVE - AMENDMENTS

Section 1. These Bylaws may be amended. Proposed amendments shall be submitted to the Secretary of the W.N.A. who in turn shall notify all eligible delegates fifteen (15) days prior to the next regular meeting, stating the full text of the amendment(s), by whom proposed, and the date of the meeting at which the vote on said amendment(s) will be taken by the W.N.A.

Section 2. An affirmative vote of two-thirds (2/3) of the total number of votes represented by the W.N.A. shall be necessary to amend these Bylaws.

Section 3. All parliamentary procedure not covered specifically by this Constitution and Bylaws shall be in accordance with Robert's Rules of Order, Revised.

FINAL DRAFT approved and adopted at Hartford, Wisconsin, on the 22nd day of June 1960, and submitted for certification as a true and accurate copy of said draft on the 29th day of July 1960 by Sherman C. Carr, W9NGT, Acting Secretary, W.N.A.

SIGNATURES FOR ADOPTION:
Manager BEN

S.M. Pokorny, W9NRP, Acting

Chairman Sara Potter, W9VIK, RM, WSSN
George Woida, W9KQB, Wis SCM Acting

SIGNATURES ATTESTED BY:

Paul Ripple, W9SIZ

Hale Blakely, W9CBE
Ralph Klein, W9DKH
Elmer Barry, K9MGY

This Constitution and its Bylaws are herewith submitted, complete with all amendments that have been

adopted to date, this 7th day of August 1964, by S.M. Pokorny, Treasurer of the W.N.A., and Raymond Richter, WA9AQT, Secretary of the W.N.A. Constitution Committee.

S.M. Pokorny, W9NRP signature Raymond Richter, WA9AQT signature

This copy of the W.N.A. Constitution and Bylaws corrected and amended December 7, 1968; June 7, 1975; August 26, 1978; June 13, 1981; June 11, 1983; January 10, 1989; June, 1993.

APPENDIX L

WNA HISTORY

I. Wisconsin Nets Association, Ltd. Story

A.....WNA History (Minutes)

The first organized meeting of "WISCONSIN NETS ASSOCIATION" was held at the Central Hotel in Hartford, on Monday, January 11, 1960.

The Mayor of Hartford, Mr. Murlin Bernd, officially welcomed all Wisconsin amateur radio operators in attendance. He showed a great interest in Amateur Radio as a hobby. He was particularly interested in its value to the people of this state, in a time of emergency, or a national disaster.

The purpose of the WNA was to organize all Wisconsin Traffic Networks, such as the then existing WIN, WSSN, and the "Old" BEN into one large organization, to be known as the "WISCONSIN NETS ASSOCIATION."

A Constitution and By-Laws were prepared by the Board of Directors, who were elected at that first meeting. The Board of Directors consisted of the following amateurs: W9KQB, W9MPO, W9SAA, W9NGT, K9ELT, and W9SZR. This very same Constitution and By-Laws, with some minor changes and amendments are still the backbone of the present day WNA.

As the ranks of Wisconsin Amateurs grew, a growing interest in public service was seen. New traffic nets were formed just to meet the added needs of serving the public.

The WSBN was started in the Fall of 1961. The Evening BEN was discontinued in the Winter of 1964, after a newly formed BEN was started, operating during the noon hour. At about the same time another net was also formed, gathering daily weather information from stations within the state. It was first called the BEN Morning Session, but later became known as the BWN (Badger Weather Net).

More Wisconsin CW traffic nets sprang into being shortly after, such as the Late Session of WIN and the WNN. The WSSN which had been inactive from time to time, was again active. The Late Session of WIN was established when a need for another later traffic net to handle traffic left from the Early Session was apparent.

The first WNA sponsored picnic was held in Fond du Lac, at the Lakeside Park, on July 10, 1960. Since then, the WNA sponsored picnic has been an annual affair. The location of the picnic is moved to a different part of the state each year. The local Amateur Radio Clubs serve as picnic hosts.

In the Spring of 1968, the first WNA sponsored QSO Party was held. It has also been an annual affair for all Wisconsin Amateurs.

In the Summer of 1975, the WNA filed papers with the Secretary of State to become a non-profit, non-stock 'Corporation.' As of this time forward, the WNA has been known by its new name, The "WISCONSIN NETS ASSOCIATION, LTD."

B.....WNA HISTORY HIGHLIGHTS (Minutes)

January 11, 1960 -- First organized meeting, held at Central Hotel in Hartford.

May 21, 1960..... Reading and approval of Constitution and By-Laws.

July 10, 1960..... First WNA sponsored picnic, held at Fond du Lac in Lakeside Park.

January 25, 1961..... First WNA Election of Officers. Results: W9NRP-Chairman; W9NGT-Secretary; W9VHP-Treasurer.

October 13, 1961 -- WSBN was admitted to WNA.

December 3, 1961 -- First official WNA Net Certificate issued by SCM.

December 14, 1964 -- "Old" BEN discontinued its Evening Session on 3950 KHZ, in favor of newly formed BEN Noon Session, and the Morning Session, later to be known as the BWN.

January 1, 1968 -- BWN admitted to WNA.

April 27/28, 1968 -- First WNA sponsored Wisconsin QSO Party, with a trophy to the winner, and certificates to all that submitted contest logs.

June 15, 1968 -- WNA worked with AAA on their "Bring 'Em Back Alive" campaign.

September 7, 1968 -- WNA started working with the Milwaukee Office of the National Weather Service, providing severe weather nets, collecting daily weather information, which is relayed to other weather service outlets within the state.

March 8, 1969 -- WNA served with the American Red Cross in collecting and relaying information on the levels of the state's river waters, during Spring run-off.

August 1, 1972 -- WIN-Late admitted to WNA.

December 2, 1972 -- WNA established the Flower Fund, to provide a floral remembrance at the funerals of a deceased member, or close member of their family.

March 10, 1973 -- WNA worked closely with the states established 2 Meter VHF repeaters, gathering weather information, and tracking severe weather crossing our state.

June 9, 1973 -- A Committee was formed to put together a usable manual for approval by the delegation. Besides WA9PKM/WNA President and SCM/K9FHI there were K9KSA, K9LGU, K9UTQ and WA9GJU.

March 9, 1974 -- A Committee was formed to "Honor the Top Wisconsin Traffic Handler" each year. That Committee consisted of WA9LRW and W9MFG.

September 7, 1974 WNN admitted to WNA.

March 1, 1975 -- A Special Certificate issued by the SCM, honoring the state's NCS's for their loyalty to their respective traffic nets.

June 7, 1975 Incorporation papers and a \$25 fee were filed with the Secretary of State, Madison. This organization became known as the WISCONSIN NETS ASSOCIATION, LTD.

November 6, 1975 -- Incorporation Paper received from Madison and duly filed under state law in Winnebago County by Register of Deeds.

December 6, 1975 -- WNA, LTD. Manual approved by the delegates in attendance.

C.WNA Function and Mission (WA9GJU)

The capabilities and limitations of the 'WISCONSIN NETS ASSOCIATION, LTD. and its affiliated traffic nets are hereby described in order to give those individual amateurs introducing message traffic, a better understanding of our Wisconsin traffic system. The Wisconsin traffic networks stand ready to do their best to provide an emergency communications facility.

The mission of the WNA, is to create interest and further training in radio communication. To provide the radio personnel in the event of any emergency or natural disaster. To provide a system-in-being designed to serve the state as a back up radio communication system.

The ability to maintain radio communication under all operating conditions depends to a great extent on adherence to standard operating procedures. With a through working knowledge of those procedures, followed by constant and continuing net training and application of those principles involved, proficiency can be obtained.

All operating standards and procedures contained in this WNA publication are in accordance with the FCC rules and regulations. They will provide uniformity, flexibility, and will prepare the operator for any type of emergency. They will also provide the working tools necessary to complete any mission within the scope of radio communication capabilities.

Messages may be transmitted by radio-telephone or telegraph at the discretion of the individual operators. Since all messages are sent free, and all amateurs operate in a strictly volunteer capacity, there can be no real guarantee of a delivery. Delays may also be expected due to atmospheric interference, available operating time, and function of the radio equipment itself.

Generally, the WNA's affiliated traffic nets have the capability of transmitting messages by radio from one amateur to another within the state. There are also the capabilities of amateurs relaying messages from one traffic network to another across the entire nation and Canada. Established within the state's network, and those of other states, including those within the NTS provide such traffic outlets.

The WNA was established so as to insure that maximum effectiveness in message handling can be achieved on all Wisconsin traffic nets.

The Wisconsin radio amateurs, like their counterparts throughout the USA and Canada, are what make up the NTS. They are all volunteers who operate within their own chosen net(s), on their own free time, using their own radio equipment. These operators are always prepared to offer their time, knowledge, and equipment, to better serve the people of this state, during a period of a communication emergency.

These nets operate regularly, (some daily, others weekly) for recreation, training and the improved handling of messages. At times special tests are held, such as the annual SET, for additional net training and evaluation.

The WNA and its affiliates will become inoperative in the event that the "Amateur Radio Service" should be suspended by the FCC. Every effort will be made by this organization, its officers, and its affiliated nets, during such emergencies, to obtain special permission to use the Wisconsin traffic networks as a state-wide backup system.

D.WNA Net Training (WA9GJU)

Every facet of the WNA operation should advance or augment the traffic handling capability of its members. The best known way for any individual member to become more proficient at traffic handling is to handle messages. If each member of each net within the state would originate just one message every month or week, then that member would along with the entire organization, greatly benefit from the experience obtained.

Messages set up in proper form promote accurate copy and prompt delivery. The relays and replies that are generated by the members who originate messages provide additional training. There is training value in the far reaching effects of each and every message sent or handled.

By doing this, the individual net members, the NCS's and the Net Managers, along with the entire WNA administration, will profit from the experience obtained. The Wisconsin traffic network is always striving for reliability in message handling.

II. WNA AFFILIATED NETS' STORIES

A. 'Old' BEN History (Old BEN booklet)

The 'Old' BEN was originated in 1945, when two radio amateurs, W9ESJ (Al Henning, Milwaukee) and W9QIX (Gene Schotz, Merrill) began scheduling nightly contacts. Others joined the QSO which increased in popularity to a point where more than 20 stations were present every evening. This round table usually lasted more than two (2) hours.

It was the opinion of those of the round table, that a traffic net be formed. This was duly acted upon, and the 'Old' BEN went into action on Sunday evenings on 3950 KHZ on November 27, 1946.

W9SQK (Cy Shallow) was elected as its first NCS, with W9ESJ acting as ANCS. The organization functioned for two (2) months when Cy relinquished his responsibility turning it over to W9ESJ. An informal on the air election was held and the results indicated that W9ESJ should carry on as the Net Manager.

This network continued to meet daily at 6pm local time on 3950 KHZ until it was discontinued in the Winter of 1964.

B.BWN (Badger Weather Net) HISTORY (W9AYK)

At the December 1964 WNA meeting, the operation of the newly formed morning session of the BEN was authorized. The first such session was held December ?, at 7 am local time on the frequency of 3985 KHZ.

The first Net Manager for the newly formed morning net was W9NRP. The name of this net was changed in September 1967, from the BEN morning session to the present day name of the BWN. During the earlier days of the BWN, W9IFS (Frank Schactely, West Allis) was pick up station for all weather information.

The present day BWN is still operating with a few minor changes, starting now at 6:45 am local time, Monday to Saturday. The current BWN Net Manager is W9AYK (Jim Merrill, Oconomowoc). The present weather pick up station is K9CPM (Pappy Doe, Land O' Lakes).

There are more check-ins than ever before. The weather information collected is now passed along to the Milwaukee Weather Bureau and is also a daily source of weather information for many Wisconsin Broadcast Radio Stations.

C.BEN (Badger Emergency Net) HISTORY (WA9LRW)

The new BEN was also a spinoff from the 'Old' BEN, operating since December 1964 during noon hour. Its purpose was to provide an additional outlet for messages coming into, within and from the state of Wisconsin.

The BEN, like all Wisconsin phone nets, operates on 3985 KHZ on a daily basis. When the BEN noon net

was first formed, it ran only Monday thru Friday.

Very little information can be found as to this net's earlier days of operation, due to some of the key operators having moved out of the state, or becoming silent keys. It was well known by those who operated it during that time that it had to fight to stay alive.

Due largely to the hour of operation, it has had its trouble in getting enough stations willing to act as NCS. As most stations are either home on their lunch hour or getting ready for work. The problem of getting keeping a Net Manager seemed to have been solved by the appointment of WA9LRW (Kev, Appleton).

D.WSBN (Wisconsin Sideband Net) HISTORY (K9UTQ)

The WSBN was started by a group of individuals who operated the SSB mode and did not enjoy checking into the 'Old' BEN, which was mostly AM. The WSBN held its first session on September 1, 1961 at 6 pm local time on 3985 KHZ.

The first Net Manager of the WSBN was W9SAA, who held that post until August 1963. He was followed by K9IMR until July 1967, WA9QNI until November 1970 when K9FHI took over and remained until December 1973 at which time he was elected as the state's SCM. K9UTQ (Gene, Wisconsin Rapids) presently holds the position.

The present day WSBN is still going strong and handles an even greater volume of message traffic. There are between 45 and 60 individuals checking in per session. The only changes that have been made from the "good ole days" is the meeting time, which is 5:30 pm local time.

E.WNN (Wisconsin Novice Net) HISTORY (WB9ICH)

The WNN first appeared in operation on 3725 KHZ at 5:30 pm local time in April 1973. It was started by a group of interested people, some novices, headed by W9MFG (Dan, Plover). They elected as their first Net Manager WN9KMR (Kaukana).

The young net did well, it still averages about ten (10) stations per session and handles a reasonable amount of messages. After the Novice license of WN9KMR expired, WN9MIW (Rick, Oconomowoc) took over the duties of Net Manager.

The WNN can still be found daily on 3725 KHZ at its new time of 5:15 pm local time. This was done so that members of other Wisconsin nets can check in and help it along. Due to the continuing changes of WNN membership, a list of the active stations would be hard to keep up to date, but is provided on other pages of this publication.

The WNN was admitted into the ranks of the WNA March 1, 1975 with WB9ICH (Larry, Wapuca) taking over the job of WNN Net Manager.

F.WSSN (Wisconsin Slow Speed Net) HISTORY (K9KSA)

The WSSN was a charter member of the WNA when it first was formed in January 1960. The mention of a slow speed session was made as far back as 1946.

The present form of the WSSN was born (or re-born) at a WNA meeting around March 1968. At that meeting K9KSA (Don) was invited as a social visitor and left as the newly appointed Net Manager of the WSSN which was decided to again be activated. Initial net participation was very good, but a mailing including some ARRL operating aids and instructions, as well as publicity on other WNA nets surely helped.

In 1968 the WSSN was operating on 3780 KHZ at 6:30 pm local time on Monday/Wednesday/Friday. The spot just below the phone band was chosen to encourage more phone operators to check in to improve their CW skills. The SWR on antennas cut for the phone nets was also the big concern.

A year or two later the frequency was changed to 3662 KHZ, to join the ranks of all other Wisconsin CW nets. An 8:00 pm local time for starting was tried for a year then returned to the present 6:30 pm local time slot. The WSSN normally closed down during the summer months, when the net activity lags. The WSSN took a year off when the WNN was formed to avoid competition.

The WSSN must be judged necessary and successful, since many of the operators who began there have moved on to more responsible positions in the WIN and other nets of the NTS. Although the WSSN is kind of a CW training net, it handles its share of traffic.

G.WIN/E (Wisconsin Intrastate Net/Early) HISTORY (W9MFG)

Although not under the present name of WIN, documentary proof has shown that the CW operators were meeting on a regular basis just shortly after Amateur radio operations were resumed following World War II in 1946. The frequency used then was 3775 KHZ and the times varied in the evenings. There was a fast and a

slow speed session in operation.

It's believed that W9LFK (Carl Thoms) was the first WIN Net Manager and was also the first Wisconsin operator to receive the BPL certificate in 1949.

The WIN affiliated itself with the NTS in early 1949. The first edition of a monthly bulletin appeared in June 1949. It was edited by W9DJV with subsequent editors including W9IXA, W9KQB, W9VHP, and W9UCR.

In 1951 there was a frequency move to 3625 KHZ. In 1955 the WIN again moved to 3685 KHZ which lasted until late 1956, when 3535 KHZ was chosen. The move to the present net frequency was made in April 1966, in order to have all Wisconsin CW nets on the same frequency of 3662 KHZ. This also put us clear of the Canadian Emergency Frequency.

It was in early 1958 the name WIN was adopted. The WIN was one of three (3) nets that made up the original WNA in January 1960. It was in 1966 that the WIN "Pink Ticket Club" was formed in order to help others from receiving this unique FCC citation.

Under the guiding hand of W9MFG (Dan, Plover) as the Net Manager, the WIN/Early session still remains very active along with its sister network, the WIN/Late session. The WIN/E meets daily at 7:00 pm local time, while WIN/L meets at 10:00 pm local time, both on 3662 KHZ.

H.WIN/L (Wisconsin Intrastate Net/Late) HISTORY (K9LGU)

The Late session of the WIN, began as the WCWN (Wisconsin CW Net) in the early summer of 1972, under the leadership of WB9CIL and WA9ZAZ. After several months of activity, NTS affiliation was sought and achieved. The WIN/Late session was originally formed to take some of the traffic pressure off the WIN/E.

WIN/L remained under WA9ZAZ's direction until the end of August 1972. At this time WB9HLM took over the duties of the Net Manager and still holds that position as of this writing.

During the summer of 1973, the WNA was asked to consider whether or not the Late session of WIN should be continued and become independent in spite of existing poor band conditions. It was decided that the WIN/Late is serving a very valuable function, especially as a link from the NTS through the 9RN and should be continued.

The WIN/L was admitted into the ranks of the WNA on August 1, 1972, and meets daily on 3662 KHZ at 10:00 pm local time.

I.RTTY NET HISTORY (K9GSC)

The RTTY Net was first started by W9CBE (Hale Blakely, McFarland) in the mid 1960's. Until late 1968, Hale held the position of acting NCS and Route Manager. The RTTY Net met on 3620 KHZ at 7:00 pm local time on Sunday evening.

The net continues to meet, except during the summer months due to the lack of check-ins, operating off and on. The net is presently using a shift of 850HZ, with 170 HZ to have been added by the time you read this. There are about 6 to 10 stations that manage to check and it usually ends up in a gab session due to the lack of traffic.

For any RTTY enthusiast this net is a natural. With the increase in check-ins, perhaps more traffic could be funneled into this net.

J.NTS (National Traffic System) HISTORY (ARRL P/S Booklet)

The NTS is now the fastest and most efficient method for handling message traffic by Amateur Radio. The NTS is still the item of major interest in the Amateur circles since 1914.

At first, random relaying was used, then trunk lines were set up. By the mid-1930's the ARRL was operating as many as 14 trunk lines criss-crossing the country, and the interest in traffic handling had never been higher.

All activities of Amateur Radio were suspended during World War II. After 1945 the trunk lines were again set up, but operating methods had changed and there was much dissatisfaction. Many considered the trunk lines obsolete.

A completely new type of system was set up, operating within all 50 states and the districts of Canada. A complete story of the NTS and how it operates appears in the ARRL publication "PUBLIC SERVICE COMMUNICATION" which can be obtained from the ARRL Headquarters, 225 Main Street, Newington CT 06111.