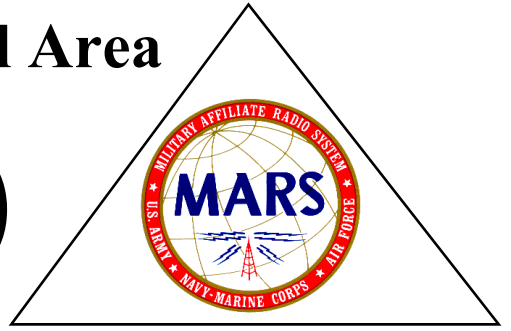


NAVMARCORMARS - Central Area

The TRIAD

“Dedicated Volunteers - In Unity Of Purpose - Serving DOD”

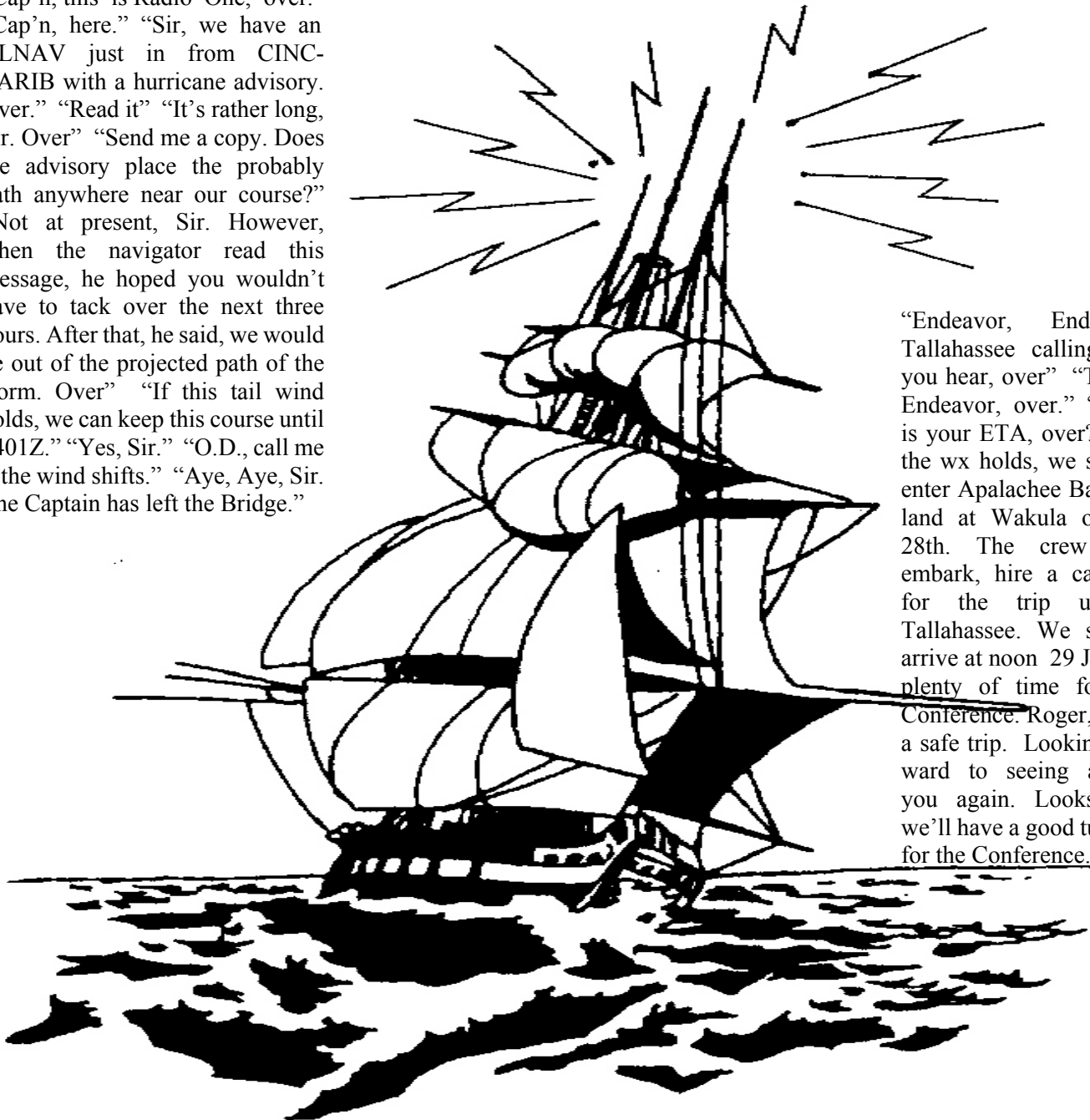


June 2007

“Proudly Serving Those Who Serve”

Volume IV, Issue 6

“Cap’n, this is Radio One, over.”
“Cap’n, here.” “Sir, we have an ALNAV just in from CINC-CARIB with a hurricane advisory. Over.” “Read it” “It’s rather long, Sir. Over” “Send me a copy. Does the advisory place the probably path anywhere near our course?” “Not at present, Sir. However, when the navigator read this message, he hoped you wouldn’t have to tack over the next three hours. After that, he said, we would be out of the projected path of the storm. Over” “If this tail wind holds, we can keep this course until 0401Z.” “Yes, Sir.” “O.D., call me if the wind shifts.” “Aye, Aye, Sir. The Captain has left the Bridge.”



“Endeavor, Endeavor, Tallahassee calling. Do you hear, over” “This is Endeavor, over.” “What is your ETA, over?” “If the wx holds, we should enter Apalachee Bay and land at Wakula on the 28th. The crew will embark, hire a carriage for the trip up to Tallahassee. We should arrive at noon 29 June in plenty of time for the Conference. Roger, Have a safe trip. Looking forward to seeing all of you again. Looks like we’ll have a good turnout for the Conference. Out”

Proudly serving those who serve

Gone But Not Forgotten

By Harold, NNN0BBX, NNN0GBL SIX/NNN0GBL TWO ONE

I really enjoy checking into our North Carolina state net, and try to make it as often as possible. Recently, when an extended business trip (30 days) threatened to interfere, I decided to delve into the intricacies of **remote control**. My initial concept of the idea fell under the category – too hard to deal with.

Oh, by the way, the business trip was to Doha, Qatar. I already used **HamRadioDeluxe (HRD)** as a logging and rig control program between my computer and my PRO III equipped with an ICOM CV-17, and I knew the program had some form of remote control built-in. Turns out the program allows you to control darn near every setting on the transceiver via CAT control, ranging from PTT to antenna selection. Now all I had to do was to get it working using my laptop as a remote terminal and the internet as my media for transferring control commands and audio.

I first experimented with HRD inside my home network and using the program **Skype**, I was able to operate my rig remotely, sending rig commands as well as transmit and receive audio via Skype over my home network wires. Skype is a free Voice-over-IP program available for download from the internet. I created one Skype account on my shack computer and another on my laptop. At this point it worked from the living room, but that still left a lot of turf to cover between home and the Persian Gulf.

My next great adventure was to take my laptop and headset over to a friend's QTH and borrow his high-speed internet connection. To my amazement, when I activated Skype and the remote connection I heard audio over the headset and saw what looked like my home QTH view of HRD on the laptop screen. At this point I was pretty excited. Now the ultimate test... I placed my rodent over the tune button on the laptop screen and I heard the familiar tone associated with the tune process on my PRO III. The tone stopped and the background noise increased considerably.

With the help of some local Hams, I adjusted the soundcard input and output levels until it produced an acceptable audio signal on the other end of a QSO.

At this point I packed away the laptop and associated gear into my trusty and battle-scarred carry-on and set out for Doha the next day. I arrived in Doha almost 24-hours later, a bit worse for wear. However, the adrenaline of trying to link up with my rig and

computer at home was too much to resist. I quickly set-up my new station – laptop and headphones, and connected to the internet. I first started Skype and established a call into my home computer. It rang twice then I was greeted with a burst of good old background noise. So far so good. I then started HRD and initiated the remote connection. After a few seconds I was greeted by the log-on screen reminding me I was the control operator, and a few seconds later the screen showing all my rig vital signs appeared.

After catching my breath, I pressed the tune and heard the welcomed tone once again. I tuned to 80 meters and looked for my first victim. I finally found a station calling CQ and send my call. Moments later I was receiving a 599 from a Tennessee station!

I worked a few more contacts and then calculated the 7-hour time difference between Doha and NC to figure out the correct time for our state net. Well, 1 AM Doha time was pretty tough, but I had to give it a try. With the help of many cups of coffee, I managed to stay awake until net time. At the exact stroke of 1AM I heard a familiar voice through the headset as the NECOS called the net. When it was my turn, I pressed the PTT and transmitted, "NNNOBBX Area 3, no traffic over." The NECOS then started recognizing Area 3 check-ins. Finally, I heard, "NNNOBBX, Roger..." This was sure music to my ears. Once we were in the free net we talked about the remote connection and pined as to whether or not this was the first NAVMARCORMARS check-in from the Persian Gulf... For sure it is a first for North Carolina.

Since then I have checked-in as often as possible (when I can stay up to 1AM). The remote connection continues to function flawlessly, and I am having a big time after work hours.

I did make one contact on 40 Meters with a new ham, and I could hear the excitement in his voice when I explained I was in Doha, Qatar. I was very careful to explain that this was a remote station, and since my transmitter was in NC, his QSO was with a NC station, not an A71 prefix station. Hard as I tried to explain, I do believe he is still bragging to his friends how he worked Qatar on 40 Meters during the day!

When I departed NC I had emailed a Ham operator in Qatar who I had managed to work. I forgot sending the email until I received a call in my (continued on page 3)

(continued from page 2) my hotel room from A71EM, Juma Al-Kuwari. He arranged to pick me up last Saturday evening and took me for a visit to his club station, A71A. There were 6 more local hams and I had a wonderful time. I took along my laptop and did a demo for them and they were able to talk with two of my good Ham buddies in NC. This really reinforced the idea of Ham Radio being a worldwide fellowship of common folks sharing a similar love for our hobby. This will remain one of my fondest memories.

As a final note, for HRD to work, you must have a static IP address on your home internet connection or use one of the DNS services such as NO-IP.COM for the

host computer (shack) as you must use this address from the remote computer when you connect to the home computer.

Also, you must make sure that two ports are open through the firewalls on both computers, and the computer must stay on. I left detailed shut-down and start-up instructions for my XYL, to include antenna cabling diagram in case of a storm.

If you travel, I encourage you to consider a similar setup. I did learn a lot about Voice over IP, as well as remote rig control and the details of keeping it running.

The Fourth Of July!

When the Second Continental Congress met on July 4, 1776, in Philadelphia, it declared "The unanimous Declaration of the Thirteen Colonies to be Free and Independent States Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown of King George III." That declaration 231 years ago laid the cornerstone of the United States of America.

In 1825, some fifty years later, Thomas Jefferson wrote that the Declaration of Independence was designed to be an appeal to the tribunal

of the world. The document that was the Declaration of Independence and signed by fifty-six men, was intended to be an expression of the American mind, and to give to that expression the proper tone and spirit called for by the occasion. Thus was this new-born state introduced to the nations among which it was destined to assume its rightful place. While writing this historic document, Thomas Jefferson wrote these words we all know so well: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator

with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness." Upon signing this document, Benjamin Franklin said, "We must all hang together, or assuredly we shall all hang separately."

These men were laying their lives on the line to jump-start these thirteen colonies into becoming a free and independent nation. We should not take lightly the sacrifice they made. It is proper that we take time, during this Fourth of July celebration to meditate on what these men did for us.

Here's a brain teaser for you: Using only eight 8's, make a total of 1000. The answer is elsewhere in this issue.

One person may not be able to change the world, but one person may be able to change the world for someone

Region Four Conference

For reservation, call the Quality Inn and Suites at 850-877-4437. Be sure to say you are a Navy MARS member

Notify NNN0BME at 850-997-1899, or NNN0IBM at 813-788-9603 That you will attend

Tallahassee, FL June 29-30, 2007

The Bill of Rights

As Washington was inaugurated as America's first president and the infant nation set about to establish a strong government, memories of civil rights violations during the colonial period were still vivid. However, in the draft constitution submitted to the states for ratification relatively few basic rights were included.

A number of prominent Americans were alarmed at the omission of individual liberties in the proposed constitution. George Mason, author of the Virginia Bill of Rights, refused to sign the document, as did Elbridge Gerry of Massachusetts. Thomas Jefferson, U.S. Minister to France at the time, wrote James Madison that he was concerned about "the omission of a bill of rights...providing clearly...for freedom of religion, freedom of the press, protection against standing armies, and restriction against monopolies." Aware of the lack of these provisions, George Washington urged Congress in his first inaugural address

to propose amendments that offered "a reverence for the characteristic rights of freemen and a regard for public harmony."

Motivated by these leading Americans, Congress responded by submitting Amendments to the Constitution providing for essential civil liberties. They were officially proposed on September 25, 1789. Of the original twelve, Articles 3-12 were ratified.

Accordingly, on December 15, 1791 these articles became the first ten amendments to the Constitutionknown collectively as The Bill of Rights. Here are the original ten amendments as they appear in The Laws of The United States of America, printed by Richard Folwell, Philadelphia, in 1796:

Freedom of Speech, Freedom of Worship, Freedom from Want, and Freedom from Fear. ---FDR, 1940

1. Freedom of Speech, Press, Religion and Petition
 2. Right to keep and bear arms
 3. Conditions for quarters of soldiers
 4. Right of search and seizure regulated
 5. Provisions concerning prosecution
 6. Right to a speedy trial, witnesses, etc.
 7. Right to a trial by jury
 8. Excessive bail, cruel punishment
 9. Rule of construction of Constitution
 10. Rights of the States under Constitution
- (continued on pages 6 & 7)

Country Roads

By Bob Van Nevel

What a wonderful place is my dusty country road.
When I long for peace and solitude, I can find it as
I walk along my country road.

Spring is a most wonderful time along my road. As
I walk I am greeted by sights and sounds that
gladden the heart and lighten the step.

Once again the red-winged black bird sings from
the cattails. Robins, with their red breasts, are
everywhere.

Dandelions spread like a yellow carpet while the
bees gather their sweet nectar. Gentle spring rains

have washed the land clean, and once again nature
has unfolded the miracle of life renewed.

I pause on the bridge over the little creek winding
through the woods. Frogs sing their songs, while
butterflies flit among the wild flowers.

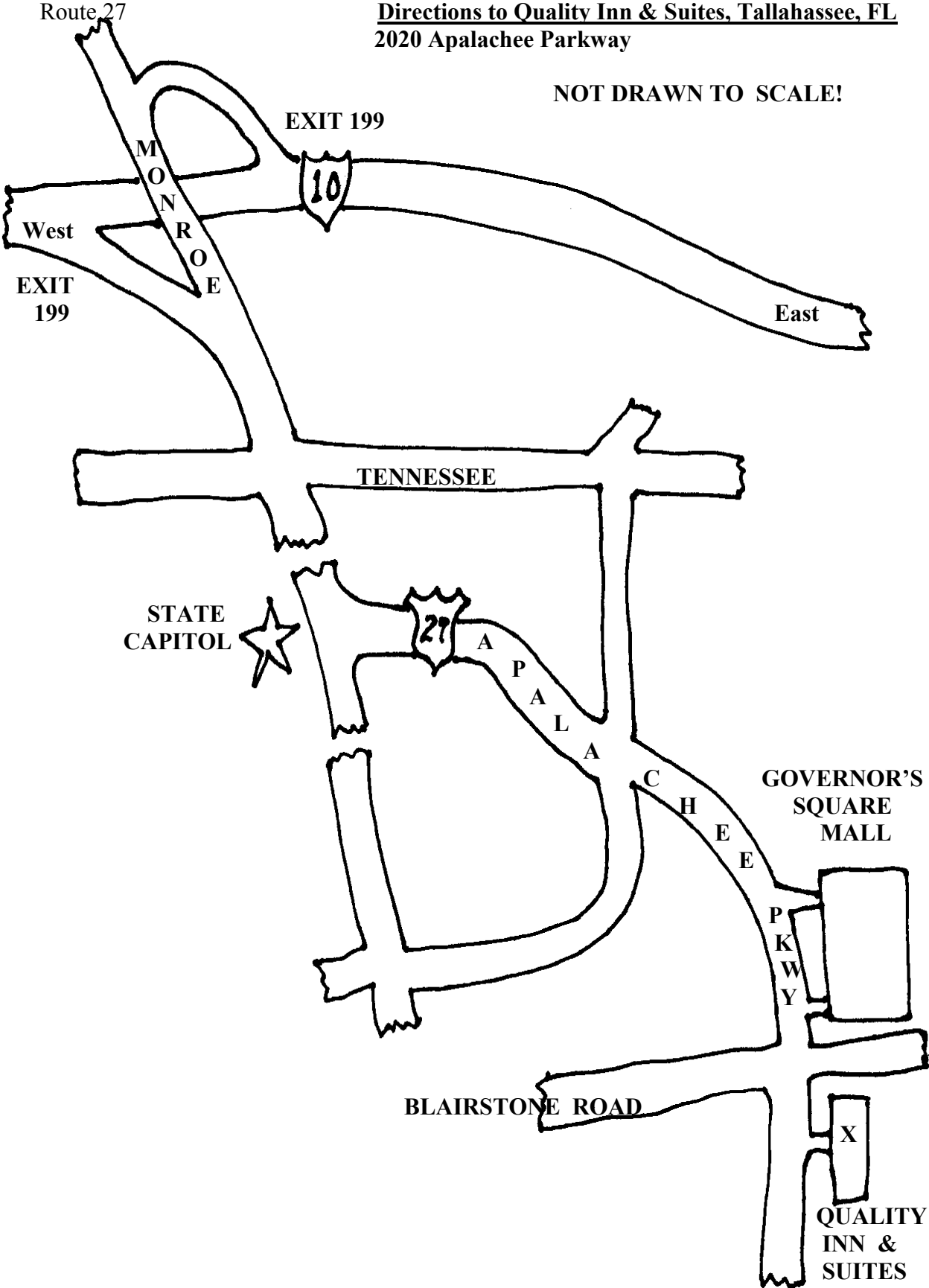
From high above the warm spring sun dapples the
woodland floor with dancing shadows. I return
from a walk down my country road, refreshed in
mind and body, thankful I have such a wonderful
place to escape and observe the beautiful peace and
serenity God has provided, if only we take the time
to look.

Originally published in *THE FARMER'S EXCHANGE*, New Paris,
IN, July 26, 1996, and submitted by Bob, NNN0BTG KY. Many
thanks, Bob, and we eagerly await more of your original prose.

Answer to brain teaser: $8 + 8 + 8 + 88 + 888 = 1000$

Directions to Quality Inn & Suites, Tallahassee, FL
2020 Apalachee Parkway

NOT DRAWN TO SCALE!



(Continued from page 4)

The Bill of Rights: An Overview:

No one has ever died of boredom reading the Bill of Rights. But generations of students have imagined they were close. Taken on their own, the first 10 Amendments to the Constitution (wake up) make for pretty dry reading. You'd never guess that when they're translated into English, you might find yourself arguing about them over the dinner table.

Actually, the Bill of Rights probably started off as an argument over the dinner table. After the American colonies won the revolution against England, they had to answer a pretty basic question: What do we do now? In response, the leaders packed their bags for Philadelphia, where they came up with a scheme for running the country. You could take a trip to Philadelphia, and see for yourself what they created: a wrinkled piece of paper called the U.S. Constitution.

But your travel dollars would be better spent visiting Washington, D.C. There you'd see what the colonial leaders created — a huge national government. The Constitution laid out huge roles for three key players in American life: the U.S. President; the U.S. Congress (including the House of Representatives and the Senate); and the U.S. Supreme Court.

That's where the dinner argument comes in. Not everyone around that Philadelphia dinner table wanted to make the U.S. government so powerful. The distinguished diners were divided into two groups, the Federalists and the Antifederalists. As their name implies, the Federalists wanted a strong national (also known as federal) government that would keep the new country from falling apart. The Antifederalists, as their name also implies, hated that idea. They argued that a powerful federal government would have the power to boss around the states. Not to mention the average citizen. Where in the Constitu-

tion, they asked, did it say a person had the right to speak his mind? To get a fair trial? Nowhere. So the Antifederalists refused to okay the Constitution until the Federalists added a list of freedoms that the U.S. government could not take away from individual Americans, a bill of rights. Sorry, No Rights for You, Ms. Citizen

In December 1791, the 10 Amendments became law, and the Bill of Rights was ready for action. Individuals who were being denied their rights could just step right up, complain to the Supreme Court, remind the Justices of the relevant Amendments, and receive justice. That was the theory, anyway.

In reality, for the first 100 years of its life, the Bill of Rights was sort of dozing and didn't really help anyone. There were two big reasons why. The first was deep prejudice; picture again the people around that constitutional dinner table — white men who owned property.

When they wrote the Bill of Rights, most had no intention of protecting the rights of the people who needed protection most: blacks, women, and poor people. Reason number two that the Bill of Rights was so weak: During the 1800s, judges ruled again and again that the Bill of Rights related only to U.S. laws, not to state laws. That meant that under the Bill of Rights you could sue the U.S. government if it made a law limiting your freedom of speech, for example. But if your own home state told you to shut up, that was the state's business.

But all this changed in 1868, when the 14th Amendment put the Bill of Rights on its feet. Written after the Civil War, the Amendment gave rights to blacks and declared: "No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges . . . of citizens of the U.S.; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law." Can you repeat that?

In English, that meant that the Supreme Court could get involved if a state deprived you of freedom of speech, or refused to give you a fair trial, or subjected you to cruel or unusual punishment.

Still, the country, and the Supreme Court, moved slowly. In most of the 1900s, for example, states still got away with denying blacks their rights. But in the 1950s and 1960s, America changed.

Using the Fourteenth, civil-rights workers convinced the Court that states could not prevent blacks from voting, living in certain neighborhoods, and attending all-white schools. That Means You. During this same time, other groups made use of the 14th Amendment. Suspected criminals won more rights. And even several kids appeared before the Justices, demanding freedom of speech and other basic rights.

That's where you come in. You may never end up in the Supreme Court, but odds are some Supreme Court decisions will end up in your home. In the next few years, the Justices will judge again the legality of abortions. They'll decide if a drug dealer can live in your neighborhood. And they'll decide who has the right to look at your computer files. (Adapted from Scholastic Search.)

It used to be, while growing up in the 1930s & 1940s, that the Fourth of July was celebrated in my home town with parades, speeches, picnics and fireworks with all family members participating in the celebration. Stores would close so that employees could participate in the celebration with their families. Times have changed. Many people today have very little knowledge of the history of our country and aren't interested in learning about the history of our nation. Holidays throughout the year are now commercial/shopping days and the observance of the day and its meaning go a-begging. We've lost something precious, something important, and we may pay dearly for it.

The Bill Of Rights Explained

Freedom of Speech, Press, Religion and Petition:

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Right to keep and bear arms:

A well-regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed.

Conditions for quarters of soldiers:

No soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Right of search and seizure regulated:

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Provisions concerning prosecution:

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

Right to a speedy trial, witnesses, etc:

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

Right to a trial by jury:

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise reexamined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

Excessive bail, cruel punishment:

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Rule of construction of Constitution:

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Rights of the States under Constitution:

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

This should give you a good idea of each of the First Ten Amendments to the Constitution. It would be good and instructive reading for you to read through the Declaration of Independence and the 27 amendments to the Constitution.

=Questions of Interest=

1. Can the Constitution be changed? 2. What do we call a change to the Constitution? 3. Who makes federal laws? 4. Can you name the senators from your state? 5. What is the supreme law of the United States? 6. Who becomes President if both the President and the Vice President die? 7. Who said, "Give me liberty or give me death"? 8. Who was the main writer of the Declaration of Independence? 9. What special group advises the President? 10. Who has the power to declare war? Answers: 1. Yes. 2. An amendment. 3. Congress. 4. If you don't know, find out! 5. The Constitution. 6. The Speaker of the House. 7. Patrick Henry. 8. Thomas Jefferson. 9. The Cabinet. 10. Congress.

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The Central Area Newsletter, **The TRIAD**, is published for the enjoyment and edification of Navy-Marine Corps MARS members. The contents **do not** reflect official Navy positions. EDITOR: Ben NNN0JQC/NNN0ASG EIGHT. 3301 Shannon Rd, Albany, GA 31721-1541. E-Mail: nnn0jqc@navymars.org. Central Area Director NNN0ASG IL: (Vacant). Deputy Director Central Area: Dave NNN0ASG ONE MI. Director Region Four: Jack NNN0AS4 GA. Director Region Five: Tim NNN0AS5 MN. **This is your Newsletter.** Your input is needed.