



The 3.5 and 7-MHz amateur bands are, however, not always used strictly for long-range work. Both bands are crucial for providing communications throughout a local area, such as might be necessary in times of a local emergency. For example, earthquakes, tornadoes and hurricanes have often disrupted local communications—because telephone and power lines are down and because local police and fire-department VHF/UHF repeaters are thus knocked out of action. Radio amateurs often will use the 3.5 and 7-MHz bands to provide communications out beyond the local area affected by the disaster, perhaps into the next county or the next metropolitan area. For example, an earthquake in San Francisco might see amateurs using emergency power providing communications through amateurs in Oakland across the San Francisco Bay, or even as far away as Los Angeles or Sacramento. These places are where commercial power and telephone lines are still intact, while most power and telephones might be down in San Francisco itself. Similarly, a hurricane that selectively destroys certain towns on Cape Cod might find amateurs in these towns using 3.5 or 7.0 MHz to contact their counterparts in Boston or New York.

However, in order to get the emergency messages through, amateurs must have effective antennas. Most such relatively local emergency situations require towers of moderate height, less than about 100 feet tall typically.

Antenna Height and Interference

Extensive Federal Regulations cover the subject of interference to home electronic devices. It is an unfortunate fact of life, however, that many home electronic devices (such as stereos, TVs, telephones and VCRs) do not meet the Federal standards. They are simply inadequately designed to be resistant to RF energy in their vicinity. Thus, a perfectly legal amateur-radio transmitter may cause interference to a neighbor's VCR or TV because cost-saving shortcuts were taken in