```
ITEM_NAME,CLINE HELPTEXT,C,78
ANT             1 ANTENNA field
ANT             2
ANT             3 Enter the type of antenna used.
ANT             4
ANT             5 NOTE : This field can be used for any entry of character strings with a
ANT             6 length of 3 chars, if you don't want to use it as an antenna field.
ANT             7
ANT             8 { End of HELP }
CALLSIGN        1 CALLSIGN field
CALLSIGN        2 *** REQUIRED ***
CALLSIGN        3
CALLSIGN        4     Enter the callsign of the station you are working in this field. Use
CALLSIGN        5 the following formats as examples for data entry:
CALLSIGN        6
CALLSIGN        7 Standard CALLSIGN entry format ....
CALLSIGN        8
CALLSIGN        9     Put the special prosign after the call, since there is no way of
CALLSIGN       10 telling directly where a ship is MARITIME MOBILE REGION 2 or where a car or
CALLSIGN       11 truck is mobile in the U.S. callarea 4.
CALLSIGN       12
CALLSIGN       13     Callsign plus maritime mobile (MM#) or portable area # (/#)
CALLSIGN       14
CALLSIGN       15         i.e.  KI6LO  or  KI6LO/4   or  KI6LO/MM2
CALLSIGN       16
CALLSIGN       18 Operating portable in another prefix area .....
CALLSIGN       19
CALLSIGN       20     Put the prefix before the real callsign. This way the program
CALLSIGN       21 knows that the starting part of the entry is used for lookups in the DX
CALLSIGN       22 INFO file if you use the F5 option (described later).
CALLSIGN       23
CALLSIGN       24 Actual operating QTH prefix \ Callsign
CALLSIGN       25
CALLSIGN       26     i.e.  DL2/KI6LO  or   KH6/KI6LO   or   ZL1/KI6LO
CALLSIGN       27
CALLSIGN       28     Once the data is entered and RETURN pressed (or field full), the
CALLSIGN       29 callsign is duped checked (if DUPING is ON) in the log file (CURRENT log
CALLSIGN       30 file only). If no entry is made and a RETURN pressed, the entry form page
CALLSIGN       31 is closed, the files are written to and closed and you are put back at the
CALLSIGN       32 LOG DATA UPDATE MENU.
CALLSIGN       33
CALLSIGN       34     If you wish to disable the DUPING process, press 'ALT U' to disable the
CALLSIGN       35 option. This will show a 'DUPE OFF' in the entry form next to the Callsign
CALLSIGN       36 entry box whenever the option is not active. Press the 'ALT U' keys again
CALLSIGN       37 to re-activate the option.
CALLSIGN       38
CALLSIGN       39     If a dupe is found, a window is opened in the lower right of the screen
CALLSIGN       40 and the data is shown from the dupe entry. You have the option to copy the
CALLSIGN       41 data from the dupe entry to the current QSO entry in progress, check for
```

CALLSIGN 42 another dupe against the same callsign if needed or return to QSO entry
CALLSIGN 43 form and enter a new callsign (in the case of a contest where you would not
CALLSIGN 44 to dupe a station). If a dupe is NOT found, the cursor drops to the DATE
CALLSIGN 45 field.
CALLSIGN 46
CALLSIGN 47 { End of HELP }
CHOICE 1 Process {?} data indexed by .....
CHOICE 2
CHOICE 3 Select the order in which you want to VIEW the selected data. The choices
CHOICE 4 are :
CHOICE 5
CHOICE 6   If LOG data is being used ......
CHOICE 7   1) Natural (chronologically) order by DATE and TIME. (** DEFAULT)
CHOICE 8   2) Alpha-numerically by CALLSIGN - prefixes starting with a number
CHOICE 9   are shown first.
CHOICE 10   3) Alphabetically by COUNTRY name - A to Z
CHOICE 11   4) Alphabetically by STATE (or PROVINCE / AREA) - A to Z
CHOICE 12   5) Alpha-numerically by special USER-DEFINED field.
CHOICE 13
CHOICE 14
CHOICE 15   If DX data is being used ......
CHOICE 16   1) Alphanumerical by PREFIX   (** default)
CHOICE 17   2) Alphabetically by COUNTRY name - A to Z
CHOICE 18   3) Alphabetically by CONTINENT - AF, AN, AS, EU, NA, OC, SA
CHOICE 19   4) Numerically by CQ zones - 1 to 40 (0 for no data entered)
CHOICE 20   5) Numerically by ITU zones - 1 to 90 (0 for no data entered)
CHOICE 21
CHOICE 22 { End of HELP }
CONFMD 1 QSL RECEIVED status field (CONFIRMED)
CONFMD 2
CONFMD 3 Enter the status of the QSL you receive from the other station. The default
CONFMD 4 here is also 'N', for not confirmed yet. If you press the F8 key while in
CONFMD 5 the log file 'browse' section of either RECORD MAINATENANCE or LOG QUERY,
CONFMD 6 this field will be reset to 'Y', which denotes the QSO has been confirmed.
CONFMD 7 This field can be updatedmanually, if desired, from the EDIT option.
CONFMD 8
CONFMD 9 { End of HELP }
DO_WHAT 1 QUERY MAIN MENU
DO_WHAT 2
DO_WHAT 3   This is probably the most important area of the entire program, except
DO_WHAT 4 for data entry. Here you will be able to retrieve exactly the data you need
DO_WHAT 5 without having to search through a long list and pick out the data
DO_WHAT 6 manually. The ability to quickly search through the log file and supply you
DO_WHAT 7 with a subset of matching data is built-in, so you don't have to do it
DO_WHAT 8 yourself manually. There are 5 or 6 menu options, depending on where you
DO_WHAT 9 entered the menu from. If you enter from the program MAIN MENU, you will be
DO_WHAT 10 on the LOGBOOK side and will have 6 prompts to choose from. If you enter
DO_WHAT 11 from the DX INFO DATA ACCESS MENU, you are on the DX side and will have
DO_WHAT 12 only 5 prompts. The MULTIPLE LABELS option is disabled in the DX side menu.

DO_WHAT   13
DO_WHAT   14 Construct a query selection condition option
DO_WHAT   15
DO_WHAT   16 At this option you will be able to setup the criteria that will 'filter
DO_WHAT   17 out' the unwanted records from the set to be worked with. The unwanted data
DO_WHAT   18 will still be in the log or DXINFO file, but you won't see them
DO_WHAT   19 temporarily. The condition(s) are entered and once set, it can be SAVED to
DO_WHAT   20 disk for later RECALL, or the matching records can be VIEWed, a report
DO_WHAT   21 PRINTed or if on the logbook side, QSL card labels can be printed for all
DO_WHAT   22 matching records.
DO_WHAT   23
DO_WHAT   24 View matching records option
DO_WHAT   25
DO_WHAT   26 Here, you can view all the matching records to the selection criteria setup
DO_WHAT   27 in the first option. You will be asked how to view the records, either
DO_WHAT   28 'naturally' or indexed on your specified ordering. Once the screen is setup
DO_WHAT   29 to allow viewing, you may 'browse' the data to see which records match or
DO_WHAT   30 whatever you need to see.
DO_WHAT   31
DO_WHAT   32 Recall / Save query condition options
DO_WHAT   33
DO_WHAT   34 These two options work together. The SAVE option allows you to write a
DO_WHAT   35 existing set of query conditions to a named diskfile. Later you can use the
DO_WHAT   36 RECALL option to load the named diskfile into memory, re-establishing the
DO_WHAT   37 exact conditions for a repeat query. You may name the diskfiles any thing
DO_WHAT   38 you like, up to eight (8) characters. The extensions are added
DO_WHAT   39 automatically and SHOULD NOT be changed. These are '.LBQ' for logbook
DO_WHAT   40 queries and '.DXQ' for DX INFO queries. Please note that you CAN NOT save
DO_WHAT   41 the condition of 'ALL' to disk. This is a special viewing stituation.
DO_WHAT   42
DO_WHAT   43 Output listing of matching records option
DO_WHAT   44
DO_WHAT   45 This option allows you to make a hardcopy of the current records that match
DO_WHAT   46 the query conditions. The data from these records can be sent to the
DO_WHAT   47 printer (LPT1:) or to a diskfile for editing off-line for some special
DO_WHAT   48 purpose. You may NOT print a report when the selected records are 'ALL'.
DO_WHAT   49 Use the PRINT LOG REPORT option on the main menu for this type of report
DO_WHAT   50 generation or select the PRINT DX REPORT option on the DX ACCESS menu.
DO_WHAT   51
DO_WHAT   52 Print multiple QSLCARD labels option
DO_WHAT   53
DO_WHAT   54 Here you are given the ability to print QSL card labels for all the
DO_WHAT   55 matching records in the selection set. Once the process is started, each
DO_WHAT   56 records that has a label printed is updated to show the QSL SENT field in
DO_WHAT   57 the log file as 'Y'. You still have to stick'em to cards and mail. Please
DO_WHAT   58 note, you may NOT print multiple QSL labels when 'ALL' is the selection
DO_WHAT   59 condition. 'ALL' records is a 'Viewing' option condition only.
DO_WHAT   60
DO_WHAT   61 {End of HELP}

DSKPTH   1 BACKUP LOG TO / RESTORE LOG FROM {?} DISK
DSKPTH   2
DSKPTH   3 Backup log file
DSKPTH   4
DSKPTH   5   Select the destination of the backup file. You will choose either a
DSKPTH   6 floppy disk (A: or B:) or a harddisk subdirectory. Floppy disks may be 5¬"
DSKPTH   7 or 3«" size and be 360K, 720K, 1.2M or 1.44M format.
DSKPTH   8
DSKPTH   9 Warning: A large log file can cover several backup floppies, so have
DSKPTH   10 several FORMATTED diskettes ready for the backup to use. Approximately 1300
DSKPTH   11 QSO's will fit on a 360K diskette for backups.
DSKPTH   12
DSKPTH   13 Restore log file
DSKPTH   14
DSKPTH   15   Enter the source of the backup file to restore. Select either a floppy
DSKPTH   16 (A: or B:) or a harddisk drive/path specification.
DSKPTH   17
DSKPTH   18 { END OF HELP }
DTYPE   1 Desired Date Format Selection
DTYPE   2
DTYPE   3 In the program, you have the option of using one of five different DATE
DTYPE   4 format styles. First, let me point out that the date information sent to
DTYPE   5 the log is always the same format (YYYYMMDD). You are only selecting how
DTYPE   6 you will see the date on the screen and on reports. The selections are as
DTYPE   7 follows:
DTYPE   8
DTYPE   9   1) MM/DD/YY - American - DEFAULT style - This is the standard most
DTYPE   10   of us are use to.
DTYPE   11
DTYPE   12   2) DD/MM/YY - International 1 - aka BRITISH style.
DTYPE   13
DTYPE   14   3) DD-MM-YY - International 2 - aka ITALIAN style.
DTYPE   15
DTYPE   16   4) DD.MM.YY - International 3 - aka GERMAN style.
DTYPE   17
DTYPE   18   5) YY.MM.DD - International 4 - aka ANSI style - Most European
DTYPE   19   hams prefer this style. If you are NOT using the
DTYPE   20   DATE STRING for QSL's and you are a heavy DX'er,
DTYPE   21   you might want to use this one.
DTYPE   22
DTYPE   23 { End of HELP }
DX_2_LOG   1 DX Information window
DX_2_LOG   2
DX_2_LOG   3   This window shows the matching entry (or a close as available) to the
DX_2_LOG   4 PREFIX entered when F5 hotkey was pressed -or- to prefix of the CALLSIGN in
DX_2_LOG   5 the entry form. The operation is the same for both instances, except the
DX_2_LOG   6 ability to transfer data is not present when F5 pressed outside of the
DX_2_LOG   7 COUNTRY field on the entry form. You may move from the present record by
DX_2_LOG   8 using the specified keys shown in the window.

DX_2_LOG   9

DX_2_LOG   10   UP or DOWN arrows - move up or down 1 record.

DX_2_LOG   11

DX_2_LOG   12   PAGE UP or DOWN - move up or down 10 records.

DX_2_LOG   13

DX_2_LOG   14   HOME - move to first record in file.

DX_2_LOG   15

DX_2_LOG   16   END - move to last record in file.

DX_2_LOG   17

DX_2_LOG   18   ESCape - close window and return to form or prompt where

DX_2_LOG   19   hotkey window was called from.

DX_2_LOG   20

DX_2_LOG   21   RETURN - (only in entry form) - selects entry and transfers

DX_2_LOG   22   the data for COUNTRY NAME and CQ/ITU zones to log file.

DX_2_LOG   23

DX_2_LOG   24 When outside of the COUNTRY field on entry form, the window displays the

DX_2_LOG   25 information about the entered prefix and the Great Circle bearing (GCBRG)

DX_2_LOG   26 and the Longpath (LGPTH) compass heading to assist in proper beam / array

DX_2_LOG   27 positioning.

DX_2_LOG   28

DX_2_LOG   29 NOTE: For US callsigns (AA-AL, KA-KZ, NA-NZ and WA-WZ), refer to the group of

DX_2_LOG   30 K0 through K9 prefixes for the specific United States callarea information.

DX_2_LOG   31 Press the 'U' key (when at the DX INFORMATION display) to quickly jump

DX_2_LOG   32 to the start of the K0 - K9 entries for selection of correct prefix. Use the

DX_2_LOG   33 K0 entry in place of a N0, W0, A0, N?0, W?0, A?0 or K?0 US prefix. Treat the

DX_2_LOG   34 other US prefixes in the same manner.

DX_2_LOG   35

DX_2_LOG   36 { End of HELP }

DX_LAT   1 LATITUDE of country / QTH

DX_LAT   2

DX_LAT   3   Enter the LATITUDE of the country in question. All Southern LATITUDES

DX_LAT   4 are signed as NEGATIVE (-) numbers. Failure to input the correct sign on

DX_LAT   5 the value will give errororeous beam heading data.

DX_LAT   6

DX_LAT   7 { End of HELP }

DX_LIST   1 Duplicate Prefix

DX_LIST   2

DX_LIST   3 This window shows a previously entered PREFIX which matches the selected

DX_LIST   4 NEW prefix. You may scroll to any other prefix in the file by using the

DX_LIST   5 keystrokes shown at the bottom of the window. The selected prefix will

DX_LIST   6 change according to which key you press:

DX_LIST   7

DX_LIST   8   UP or DOWN arrows - moves up or down 1 entry.

DX_LIST   9

DX_LIST   10   PAGE UP or DOWN - moves up or down 10 entries.

DX_LIST   11

DX_LIST   12   HOME - moves to first entry in file.

DX_LIST   13

DX_LIST   14   END - moves to last entry in file.

DX_LIST	15	
DX_LIST	16	ESCape - closes window and returns you to prompt
DX_LIST	17	for another NEW prefix to enter.
DX_LIST	18	
DX_LIST	19	{ End of HELP }
DX_LON	1	LONGITUDE of country / QTH
DX_LON	2	
DX_LON	3	Enter the LONGITUDE of the country in question. All LONGITUDES that are
DX_LON	4	WEST of the 0ø longitude (Prime Meridian - Greenwich, England) are POSITIVE
DX_LON	5	and those to the EAST (towards the MIDDLE EAST and ASIA) are NEGATIVE.
DX_LON	6	Improper entry of values (positive when actually negative) will give
DX_LON	7	erroneous beam heading data.
DX_LON	8	
DX_LON	9	{ End of HELP }
DX_OPTION	1	PREFIX/COUNTRY DATA ACCESS MENU
DX_OPTION	2	
DX_OPTION	3	This menu allows you to select 4 options to perform the following
DX_OPTION	4	functions. These options are listed below:
DX_OPTION	5	
DX_OPTION	6	1) UPDATE the data in the DX INFO file - this includes the ability
DX_OPTION	7	to ADD, EDIT, VIEW, INDEX and/or SORT the data.
DX_OPTION	8	
DX_OPTION	9	2) QUERY DX INFO data - this includes the ability to locate specific
DX_OPTION	10	records matching user-selected criterion. You may view the matching
DX_OPTION	11	records or print a report to the printer or to disk.
DX_OPTION	12	
DX_OPTION	13	3) PRINT REPORTS - this option allows you to print a FULL report in the
DX_OPTION	14	desired order using the current DX INFO file data.
DX_OPTION	15	
DX_OPTION	16	4) INITIALIZE BEAM HEADINGS - this option will calculate the Great
DX_OPTION	17	Circle heading, Long Path heading and distances from your QTH to
DX_OPTION	18	over 1100 points on the globe.
DX_OPTION	19	
DX_OPTION	20	{ END OF HELP }
DX_SIG	1	Report you SENT
DX_SIG	2	
DX_SIG	3	Enter the report you 'sent' to the other station. The value you enter
DX_SIG	4	will be carried over to the next entry as default input.
DX_SIG	5	
DX_SIG	6	{ End of HELP }
DX_UPDATE	1	PREFIX INFORMATION UPDATE MENU
DX_UPDATE	2	
DX_UPDATE	3	Here you are given 3 active options (5 options total with 2 returning
DX_UPDATE	4	options) to allow the data in the DX INFORMATION database file to be
DX_UPDATE	5	updated. This may include adding a new country as required or just to edit
DX_UPDATE	6	an existing country's information due to some external requirement.
DX_UPDATE	7	
DX_UPDATE	8	ADDING a new country
DX_UPDATE	9	

DX_UPDATE 10 This option will allow a new entry to be placed in the DX INFO file.
DX_UPDATE 11 First you will enter the desired prefix and the program will check to see
DX_UPDATE 12 if it is already existing. If not, you go straight to the entry window and
DX_UPDATE 13 type in the new data for the prefix just entered. If it exists already, you
DX_UPDATE 14 have the option to skip adding or to add another prefix entry with the same
DX_UPDATE 15 prefix.
DX_UPDATE 16
DX_UPDATE 17 You might ask why would you want to put another prefix of the same type
DX_UPDATE 18 in the database file. The answer can be that you want to have key cities
DX_UPDATE 19 shown in the file for a given prefix area. This requires multiple entries
DX_UPDATE 20 of the same prefix. China and Russia, for instance, have vast prefix areas
DX_UPDATE 21 which use the same prefix but are very wide and would have large changes in
DX_UPDATE 22 beam heading from one end to another.
DX_UPDATE 23
DX_UPDATE 24 EDITING a current entry
DX_UPDATE 25
DX_UPDATE 26 This option will ask how you wish to view the contents of the DX INFO
DX_UPDATE 27 file for record selection to edit. There are 5 choices of PREFIX (default),
DX_UPDATE 28 Country Name, Continent, CQ zone and ITU zone. Unless you DO NOT know the
DX_UPDATE 29 prefix that you want to edit (i.e. you might know the country name
DX_UPDATE 30 instead), I suggest you select the PREFIX option here. Next a VIEW / BROWSE
DX_UPDATE 31 screen similar to the one shown in the DX QUERY mode is shown. Follow the
DX_UPDATE 32 prompts and do whatever option you desire to perform. F6 selected the edit
DX_UPDATE 33 mode.
DX_UPDATE 34
DX_UPDATE 35 INDEX AND SORT DX INFO
DX_UPDATE 36
DX_UPDATE 37 Here you can reindex and/or re-sort the DX INFO file without performing
DX_UPDATE 38 a reinitialization as required in earlier versions. Select the desired
DX_UPDATE 39 method from the prompt.
DX_UPDATE 40
DX_UPDATE 41 { END OF HELP }
FCHOICE 1 Use {?} format to print reports ......
FCHOICE 2
FCHOICE 3 You are to select the type of format to use for printing the desired
FCHOICE 4 report. There are two options to choose from. Theses are:
FCHOICE 5
FCHOICE 6 DEFAULT (Hard-coded) FORMAT - This format is included INSIDE the program
FCHOICE 7 and CANNOT be changed. This format will allow you to print a standardized
FCHOICE 8 report using a 132 column format for both log data and DX data.
FCHOICE 9
FCHOICE 10 EXTERNAL FORMAT - This option will allow you to choose from any existing
FCHOICE 11 format files which are of the proper extension for the type of report being
FCHOICE 12 printed. All external format files are created by the user and are
FCHOICE 13 contained in seperate files located on the disk. You may use the REPORT.EXE
FCHOICE 14 utility to generate an external format file of your liking or if you
FCHOICE 15 prefer, and have access to it, you may use dBASE III Plus or a dB3 clone
FCHOICE 16 like WAMPUM to generate a report format file. Refer to the manual (appendix
FCHOICE 17 C) for more details on this option.

```
FCHOICE      18
FCHOICE      19                 WARNING    WARNING    WARNING
FCHOICE      20
FCHOICE      21 If you create a format file without using the REPORT.EXE utility included
FCHOICE      22 with the program package, you must rename the extension to the appropriate
FCHOICE      23 letters for the program to find and use it when selecting the EXTERNAL
FCHOICE      24 option. See the manual for details on this requirement.
FCHOICE      25
FCHOICE      26 { END OF HELP }
FIRSTVAL      1 Field Name
FIRSTVAL      2
FIRSTVAL      3    Enter a field name to search on. If you do not know the field name or
FIRSTVAL      4 can't remember which one you wanted, press the F2 function key and a list
FIRSTVAL      5 of possible fields will be presented to you. Use the UP/DOWN arrows to
FIRSTVAL      6 scroll through the list and select with a RETURN. If the list is opened,
FIRSTVAL      7 pressing ESCape will return you to the original entry prompt without a
FIRSTVAL      8 selection, at which time you may type in the name or press ESCape to
FIRSTVAL      9 abandon the option. If you would just like to 'browse' through the entire
FIRSTVAL     10 data file enter the word 'ALL'. This will close the option and you may then
FIRSTVAL     11 select the VIEW option from the menu and ALL the records will be shown in a
FIRSTVAL     12 full screen browse window.
FIRSTVAL     13
FIRSTVAL     14 { End of HELP }
FLOPPY        1 DRIVE A: or B:
FLOPPY        2
FLOPPY        3    Select the destination/source drive for the backup/restore file(s).
FLOPPY        4
FLOPPY        5 { END OF HELP }
FN            1 Enter the file name to send to ......
FN            2
FN            3 LOG REPORTS
FN            4
FN            5    If you are printing a LOG file report, the default name format is based
FN            6 on the current date as shown below, regardless of the indexing order of the
FN            7 data being processed. The format would be :
FN            8
FN            9       LOG_mmdd.LBK   where 'mm' is the current month
FN           10               and 'dd' is the current day.
FN           11
FN           12    A report for January 21 would be represented by the name LOG_0121.LBK.
FN           13 The default name can be overridden by typing in a new name. If a filename
FN           14 already exists, you are asked if is ok to overwrite it. If not, then you
FN           15 must re-enter the filename or press ESCAPE to abort.
FN           16
FN           17 DX REPORTS
FN           18
FN           19    These default filenames are determined from the indexing value of the
FN           20 data being processed, regardless of the date of the report. There are 5
FN           21 different ways to have the data printed, hence 5 different filename
```

FN	22	defaults. These are shown in the table below. These defaults may be
FN	23	overridden by simply typing in the new name. If a filename already exists,
FN	24	you are allowed to overwrite the old file or enter a new filename.
FN	25	
FN	26	Index order based on {?} Default filename
FN	27	ÍÍÍ
FN	28	Prefix value .... PREFIX.LST
FN	29	Country name .... COUNTRY.LST
FN	30	Continent abbreviation .... CONTINT.LST
FN	31	CQ zone value .... CQ_ZONE.LST
FN	32	ITU zone value .... ITU_ZONE.LST
FN	33	
FN	34	{ END OF HELP }
FRM_PATH	1	PATH to format files .....
FRM_PATH	2	
FRM_PATH	3	Enter the location on the disk where the format files reside. If the
FRM_PATH	4	files are in the current directory used by the LOGBOOK program, press
FRM_PATH	5	RETURN and a list of applicable format files will be shown.
FRM_PATH	6	
FRM_PATH	7	An example might be that you keep your format files in a subdirectory
FRM_PATH	8	of the log data directory. If this were the case, you would enter the name
FRM_PATH	9	of the subdirectory the files were like this:
FRM_PATH	10	
FRM_PATH	11	PATH: C:\LOG\PRT_FORM
FRM_PATH	12	
FRM_PATH	13	This would search the subdirectory C:\LOG\PRT_FORM for any format files
FRM_PATH	14	of the correct type and would list then if found.
FRM_PATH	15	
FRM_PATH	16	{ END OF HELP }
FUNCNUM	1	AMATEUR RADIO STATION LOGBOOK MAIN MENU
FUNCNUM	2	(Note: This is the top level menu)
FUNCNUM	3	
FUNCNUM	4	This top-level menu consists of 6 selection options. Each of these
FUNCNUM	5	option in turn will take you to a lower level menu which will allow you to
FUNCNUM	6	perform various functions to the data that will be entered into the
FUNCNUM	7	individual log files. To find out what a specific option at this menu does,
FUNCNUM	8	scroll down throught the remaining text and read the section pertaining to
FUNCNUM	9	the desired option.
FUNCNUM	10	
FUNCNUM	11	QSO data update menu
FUNCNUM	12	
FUNCNUM	13	This menu will allow you to select an option to ADD an individual QSO
FUNCNUM	14	entry to the currently selected log file, or to enter a utility to process
FUNCNUM	15	the entire log file, EDITING any record, DELETING any number of selected
FUNCNUM	16	records, CONFIRMing a QSO entry, PRINTing a single QSL label for any entry
FUNCNUM	17	or just scrolling throught the data and viewing individual QSO entries as
FUNCNUM	18	needed.
FUNCNUM	19	
FUNCNUM	20	Retrieve data from LOG (Query menu)

FUNCNUM   21
FUNCNUM   22   This menu will allow you to select a subset of the QSO entries present
FUNCNUM   23 in the current log file to work with. This subset of information can be
FUNCNUM   24 EDITed, etc. just like in the last section. The specific selection criteria
FUNCNUM   25 can be saved to disk and recalled at a later time for easy retrival of
FUNCNUM   26 similiar data without retyping long criteria entries. The data can be sent
FUNCNUM   27 to the screen and 'browsed' or sent to the printer or to disk as an ASCII
FUNCNUM   28 text file. You can also PRINT QSL labels for all the matching records in a
FUNCNUM   29 batch style operation. This option also will allow the same sort of
FUNCNUM   30 operations on the DX INFO database when selected from the PREFIX UTILITIES
FUNCNUM   31 MENU (see below.)
FUNCNUM   32
FUNCNUM   33 Log print report menu
FUNCNUM   34
FUNCNUM   35   This menu will allow you to PRINT a complete report using all the data
FUNCNUM   36 in the current log file or you may select to print only a specific date
FUNCNUM   37 range, perhaps to keep a monthly update of the master log file report. As
FUNCNUM   38 before, the report can be sent to the printer or to an ASCII disk file for
FUNCNUM   39 later processing.
FUNCNUM   40
FUNCNUM   41 Prefix utilities menu
FUNCNUM   42
FUNCNUM   43   This menu is the gateway to processing the data contained in the DX
FUNCNUM   44 INFORMATION data file. It will allow you to ADD any new prefixes as they
FUNCNUM   45 become authorized, EDIT any current prefix entries and perform a 'browsing'
FUNCNUM   46 option to work with all the entries in the DX INFO database.
FUNCNUM   47
FUNCNUM   48 File maintenance menu
FUNCNUM   49
FUNCNUM   50   This menu will allow you to do the customary database support options
FUNCNUM   51 of BACKING UP the data on an off-line disk or set of disks and RESTORING
FUNCNUM   52 the off-line data incase of a loss of data due to disk crashes, file
FUNCNUM   53 deletion, etc. You will also be able to select another log file with this
FUNCNUM   54 menu as well as change any or all of the USER specific parameters used by
FUNCNUM   55 the program.
FUNCNUM   56
FUNCNUM   57 { END OF HELP }
HOW2   1 Index {?} data as ...
HOW2   2
HOW2   3 CHARACTER option - If the data to be used in the special USER-DEFINED field
HOW2   4 will be a mix of characters and numbers, then select this option. Numbers
HOW2   5 WILL NOT be indexed by numerical value, but by ASCII character value. For
HOW2   6 example, if you had data entries of 10, 200, 2, 100 they would NOT display
HOW2   7 as 2, 10, 100, 200 but would be 10,100, 2, 200 since each digit is compared
HOW2   8 as an ASCII character and not a numerical digit.
HOW2   9
HOW2   10 NUMBER option - If the data to be entered in the USER-DEFINED field will be
HOW2   11 numbers only, such as OBLAST or 10-10 numbers, then select this option. The
HOW2   12 order of the index would be numerically correct (2, 10, 100, 200 - from

HOW2	13	above example). Any data that starts with a character when this option is
HOW2	14	selected will appear in the ordering as if the numerical value was equal to
HOW2	15	zero (0) but the actual data will be displayed. If a character is imbedded
HOW2	16	in the data string (i.e. 123Q45X), all data to the right of the first
HOW2	17	character will be ignored when determining where in the order the record
HOW2	18	would actually be placed. In this example the numerical value of the string
HOW2	19	is one hundered twenty-three (123). For simplicity, only select this option
HOW2	20	if you are sure the data going into this field will be numbers ONLY.
HOW2	21	
HOW2	22	{ End of HELP }
HPATH	1	Backup Path for Harddisk option
HPATH	2	
HPATH	3	Enter the drive and path for the backup file to created at. If the
HPATH	4	default drive/path (or LOGDB path - see manual) is acceptable, press RETURN
HPATH	5	without entering any data. This will assign the default (or LOGDB) as the
HPATH	6	path to use. Press ESCAPE to abort backup.
HPATH	7	
HPATH	8	{ END OF HELP }
MAINTNUM	1	LOG MAINTENANCE MENU
MAINTNUM	2	
MAINTNUM	3	This menu will allow you to select options to BACKUP and RESTORE the
MAINTNUM	4	current log file, ASSIGN another log file to use or UPDATE USER parameters
MAINTNUM	5	for such things as a new printer in use, Time/QTH changes, prefered
MAINTNUM	6	defaults, etc.
MAINTNUM	7	
MAINTNUM	8	BACKUP SELECTED LOG
MAINTNUM	9	
MAINTNUM	10	Here you are allowed to backup the currently selected log file to
MAINTNUM	11	either floppy disk(s) or to a hard disk directory. Follow the prompts and
MAINTNUM	12	press F1 at any prompt for instructions on how-to.
MAINTNUM	13	
MAINTNUM	14	RESTORE SELECTED LOG
MAINTNUM	15	
MAINTNUM	16	This option will allow previous BACKUP disk(s) to be used as a source
MAINTNUM	17	to rebuild (RESTORE) a log file. If floppy disks are used, the program will
MAINTNUM	18	rebuild the entire log file from a set of disks automatically. All you need
MAINTNUM	19	to do once the questions are answered at the prompts is to insert the next
MAINTNUM	20	disk. Again follow the prompts and press F1 whenever you need HELP.
MAINTNUM	21	
MAINTNUM	22	ASSIGN NEW LOG TO USE
MAINTNUM	23	
MAINTNUM	24	Here you are allowed to select a log file to assign as the database to
MAINTNUM	25	use whenever accessing or manipulating log data. If the log file is not
MAINTNUM	26	found, you are allowed to create it if desired. Follow the prompts and
MAINTNUM	27	press F1 for HELP.
MAINTNUM	28	
MAINTNUM	29	UPDATE USER PARAMETERS
MAINTNUM	30	
MAINTNUM	31	This option will display a submenu which allows you to change

MAINTNUM	32	parameters which affect the operation of the program. Press F1 when this
MAINTNUM	33	menu is displayed for more information.
MAINTNUM	34	
MAINTNUM	35	{ END OF HELP }
MNAME	1	COUNTRY NAME field
MNAME	2	
MNAME	3	Enter the name of the country the prefix is assigned to. Refer to a
MNAME	4	quality atlas or the AMATEUR RADIO OPERATOR'S MANUAL (ARRL book) for
MNAME	5	information on country assignments and/or name spellings.
MNAME	6	
MNAME	7	{ End of HELP }
MPREFIX	1	PREFIX field
MPREFIX	2	
MPREFIX	3	Enter the NEW prefix for the country in question. Be sure of the
MPREFIX	4	spelling since this is a key field and if the spelling is incorrect, the
MPREFIX	5	program won't find the entry when you happen to type it correctly at the
MPREFIX	6	search prompt.
MPREFIX	7	
MPREFIX	8	{ End of HELP }
MY_SIG	1	Report you RECV field
MY_SIG	2	
MY_SIG	3	Enter the report you 'received' from the other station. This is not
MY_SIG	4	required but is included to maintain compatibility with most logbooks.
MY_SIG	5	Any value entered in the current record will be carried forward as default
MY_SIG	6	input for the next entry.
MY_SIG	7	
MY_SIG	8	{ End of HELP }
M_CONTNT	1	CONTINENT where country is found
M_CONTNT	2	
M_CONTNT	3	Enter the CONTINENT of the country in question. There are seven (7)
M_CONTNT	4	continents (or continental regions) used by the ham radio community. These
M_CONTNT	5	are as listed with the actual name and abbreviation used in the program:
M_CONTNT	6	
M_CONTNT	7	NAME ABBR
M_CONTNT	8	ÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍÍ
M_CONTNT	9	AFRICA ÄÄÄÄÄÄÄÄÄ-> AF
M_CONTNT	10	ANTARTICA ÄÄÄÄÄÄ-> AN
M_CONTNT	11	ASIA ÄÄÄÄÄÄÄÄÄÄÄÄ> AS
M_CONTNT	12	EUROPE ÄÄÄÄÄÄÄÄÄÄ> EU
M_CONTNT	13	NORTH AMERICA ÄÄÄ> NA
M_CONTNT	14	OCEANIA (AUS/NZ)Ä> OC
M_CONTNT	15	SOUTH AMERICA ÄÄÄ> SA
M_CONTNT	16	
M_CONTNT	17	Refer to a ham radio journal or reference manual for the continent that
M_CONTNT	18	the country in question belongs to. Some are not so obivious.
M_CONTNT	19	
M_CONTNT	20	{ End of HELP }
M_CQZN	1	CQ zone of country
M_CQZN	2	

M_CQZN	3	Enter the CQ zone for the country in question. This is a number between
M_CQZN	4	1 and 40. Refer to the AMATEUR RADIO OPERATORS manual (ARRL book), the CA
M_CQZN	5	BOOK or a ham world map with zones for the correct zone for this country.
M_CQZN	6	If the zone is not known, enter a zero (0) till able to correct it.
M_CQZN	7	
M_CQZN	8	{ End of HELP }
M_ITUZN	1	ITU zone of country
M_ITUZN	2	
M_ITUZN	3	Enter the ITU zone of the country in question. This is a number between
M_ITUZN	4	1 and 90. Refer to list of possible sources (see CQ ZONE help screen) for
M_ITUZN	5	reference to actual ITU number of this country.
M_ITUZN	6	
M_ITUZN	7	{ End of HELP }
NEW_LOG	1	Assign New LOG file to use
NEW_LOG	2	
NEW_LOG	3	Enter the name of the desired log file to assign as the new log. You may
NEW_LOG	4	press RETURN and a list of all available LOG files in the present location
NEW_LOG	5	will be displayed. You may then choose from the list.
NEW_LOG	6	
NEW_LOG	7	{ End of HELP }
NUSRLBL	1	USER DEFINED field
NUSRLBL	2	
NUSRLBL	3	In version 5.2, you are given a 15 character long data field to call as you
NUSRLBL	4	see fit. If you are into a special type of operating or chase 'things', you
NUSRLBL	5	can use this field to log them or it. The data is treated as miscellaneous
NUSRLBL	6	data in the log but you get to choose the label it will be seen under and
NUSRLBL	7	worked with in the program. This might be OBLASTs' 10-10#'s, COUNTIES,
NUSRLBL	8	who-knows-what. The data in this field can be alphabet in type or it can be
NUSRLBL	9	alphabetic representations of Numbers. Since the field is of type
NUSRLBL	10	CHARACTER, it can't be numbers directly, so we indexed on the value of the
NUSRLBL	11	alphabetic representation of the number to get a numerical sequence that is
NUSRLBL	12	correct.
NUSRLBL	13	
NUSRLBL	14	{ End of HELP }
OPERATE	1	Selecting the HOW-TO-COMPARE symbol
OPERATE	2	
OPERATE	3	You are given up to seven (7) choices to select from. These include the
OPERATE	4	following, which can be selected from a list by pressing F2.
OPERATE	5	
OPERATE	6	= .... Equal to
OPERATE	7	Select this symbol if the data you are about to enter in the next field
OPERATE	8	(the Target field) must equal the data in the log file field specified to
OPERATE	9	cause a match to occur.
OPERATE	10	
OPERATE	11	<> .... Not equal to
OPERATE	12	Select this if the log data and the target data must NOT equal in order
OPERATE	13	to cause a matching condition to occur.
OPERATE	14	
OPERATE	15	< .... Less than

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OPERATE       16     Select this if the log data must less than the target data to match.
OPERATE       17 Alphabetically 'A' is less than 'B' which is less than 'C' and so on.
OPERATE       18
OPERATE       19 > .... Greater than
OPERATE       20     Select this if the log data must be greater than the target data.
OPERATE       21
OPERATE       22 <= .... Less than and equal to
OPERATE       23     Select this if the log data can match anywhere from the target data and
OPERATE       24 below. Use this as a upper limit on ranges such as DATEs. For example, the
OPERATE       25 entry '<= 12/31/89' will match all dates in 1989 and below. If you use the
OPERATE       26 '<' less than sign only, the range will not include the target data, so
OPERATE       27 would only find 12/30/89 and earlier.
OPERATE       28
OPERATE       29 >= .... Greater than and equal to
OPERATE       30     Select this to perfrom opposite of above. Use as the lower limit on
OPERATE       31 range to include the lower limit value or date.
OPERATE       32
OPERATE       33 $ .... Contains target data (only used in text compares)
OPERATE       34     Select this to search comments or other text strings for a keyword or
OPERATE       35 words, such as 'QSL VIA' or 'QSL MANAGER' in comments. Please note : This
OPERATE       36 option will run slowly if searching a large log for keyword(s) since every
OPERATE       37 COMMENTS field must be searched one word at a time.
OPERATE       38
OPERATE       39 { END OF HELP }
OPER_CNY       1 COUNTRY field
OPER_CNY       2
OPER_CNY       3 Enter the country of the other operator's QTH. If you do not know it or
OPER_CNY       4 can't spell it (don't be ashamed - I can't spell them either), you may
OPER_CNY       5 press the F5 key when in this field. It works slightly different than the
OPER_CNY       6 normal F5 key for the rest of the program. Here the prefix of the callsign
OPER_CNY       7 from Callsign field is stripped out of the call (usually the first 5
OPER_CNY       8 characters or portion preceeding any "/", so use correct format) and
OPER_CNY       9 analyzed for a match in the DX INFO database. If a match is found (or if
OPER_CNY      10 not found, the closest guess is used), a window is opened and the data is
OPER_CNY      11 displayed. You may scroll in the window using the indicated keys or press
OPER_CNY      12 RETURN to select the entry or press ESCAPE to abort option. If RETURN
OPER_CNY      13 is pressed, the country name and the CQ / ITU zone data is copied to the
OPER_CNY      14 appropriate fields in the current entry form and used as inputs for these
OPER_CNY      15 fields. If ESCAPE is pressed, you are returned to the entry form and no
OPER_CNY      16 data is transferred to the entry form.
OPER_CNY      17
OPER_CNY      18 NOTE : You cannot do a DX find using F5 while in this field except for the
OPER_CNY      19 prefix of the current callsign in the callsign field. If you need to find
OPER_CNY      20 another prefix just heard or such, press the UP arrow and use the F5 option
OPER_CNY      21 as normal or press RETURN and go to the  CQ zone field and use F5 as
OPER_CNY      22 normal. You may return to the Country field once you have completed the
OPER_CNY      23 search for other DX data and exited back to the entry form.
OPER_CNY      24
OPER_CNY      25 { End of HELP }
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OPER_CTY       1 CITY field
OPER_CTY       2
OPER_CTY       3 Enter the other operator's QTH city. Good for QSLing and such.
OPER_CTY       4
OPER_CTY       5 { End of HELP }
OPER_NM        1 NAME field
OPER_NM        2
OPER_NM        3 Enter the name of the other operator. This is nice to have data when
OPER_NM        4 ragchewing and you dupe an old contact. You can call them by their name and
OPER_NM        5 they'll be impressed and ask how you knew their name so fast. Tell them
OPER_NM        6 about LOGBOOK (a paid announcement, hihi).
OPER_NM        7
OPER_NM        8 { End of HELP }
OPER_ST        1 STATE field
OPER_ST        2
OPER_ST        3 Enter the state, province or area of the other operator's QTH. You may
OPER_ST        4 use the following chart as a guide for 2-letter US state abbreviations.
OPER_ST        5
OPER_ST        6 AL  Alabama           KY  Kentucky          ND  North Dakota
OPER_ST        7 AK  Alaska            LA  Louisiana         OH  Ohio
OPER_ST        8 AZ  Arizona           ME  Maine             OK  Oklahoma
OPER_ST        9 AR  Arkansas          MD  Maryland          OR  Oregon
OPER_ST       10 CA  California        MA  Massachusetts     PA  Pennsylvania
OPER_ST       11 CO  Colorado          MI  Michigan          RI  Rhode Island
OPER_ST       12 CT  Connecticut       MN  Minnesota         SC  South Carolina
OPER_ST       13 DE  Delaware          MS  Mississippi       SD  South Dakota
OPER_ST       14 DC  Washington, D.C.  MO  Missouri          TN  Tennessee
OPER_ST       15 FL  Florida           MT  Montana           TX  Texas
OPER_ST       16 GA  Georgia           NE  Nebraska          UT  Utah
OPER_ST       17 HI  Hawaii            NV  Nevada            VT  Vermont
OPER_ST       18 ID  Idaho             NH  New Hampshire     VA  Virginia
OPER_ST       19 IL  Illinois          NJ  New Jersey        WA  Washington (State)
OPER_ST       20 IN  Indiana           NM  New Mexico        WV  West Virginia
OPER_ST       21 IA  Iowa              NY  New York          WI  Wisconsin
OPER_ST       22 KS  Kansas            NC  North Carolina    WY  Wyoming
OPER_ST       23
OPER_ST       24 { End of HELP }
OP_CQ_ZN       1 CQ ZONE field
OP_CQ_ZN       2
OP_CQ_ZN       3 Enter the CQ zone for the QTH of the other operator. If unknown leave
OP_CQ_ZN       4 blank. If the F5 option is used in the previous field, this data will
OP_CQ_ZN       5 automatically be filled in if data is copied from the DX INFO file.
OP_CQ_ZN       6
OP_CQ_ZN       7 { End of HELP }
OP_ITU_ZN      1 ITU ZONE field
OP_ITU_ZN      2
OP_ITU_ZN      3 Enter the ITU zone for the QTH of the other operator. If unknown, leave
OP_ITU_ZN      4 blank. If the F5 option is used in the Country field, this data will be
OP_ITU_ZN      5 automatically entered if data is copied from the DX INFO file.
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OP_ITU_ZN	6	
OP_ITU_ZN	7	{ End of HELP }
PCHOICE	1	SEND THE OUTPUT TO A DISKFILE OR THE PRINTER
PCHOICE	2	
PCHOICE	3	Select the destination of the current process. This is either to the
PCHOICE	4	default printer or to a disk file of your name choice. Press ESCAPE to
PCHOICE	5	abort the option.
PCHOICE	6	
PCHOICE	7	{ END OF HELP }
PRT_KIND	1	LOG PRINT OPTIONS MENU
PRT_KIND	2	
PRT_KIND	3	This menu will allow you to select 2 methods of printing the basic log
PRT_KIND	4	report. You may select to print a FULL report which will print ALL the
PRT_KIND	5	records from the currently selected log file to a report. Or if you want to
PRT_KIND	6	just update a report with a recent timespan printout, select the PARTIAL
PRT_KIND	7	log list option.
PRT_KIND	8	
PRT_KIND	9	Complete log list option
PRT_KIND	10	
PRT_KIND	11	This option will print the COMPLETE log listing, in the order and in
PRT_KIND	12	the format you choose from the prompts. Follow the prompts and choose the
PRT_KIND	13	indexing and type of report format you desire.
PRT_KIND	14	
PRT_KIND	15	Partial log list option
PRT_KIND	16	
PRT_KIND	17	This option is just like the first except you are asked to enter the
PRT_KIND	18	starting and ending dates of the report. Everythig else is the same.
PRT_KIND	19	
PRT_KIND	20	{ END OF HELP }
QSLED_TO	1	QSL SENT status field
QSLED_TO	2	
QSLED_TO	3	Enter the status of the QSL you originate. The default for this field is
QSLED_TO	4	'N', which means no QSL sent yet. If a label is generated by the program,
QSLED_TO	5	either in the SINGLE or MULTI-LABEL print options (see QUERY / VIEWing
QSLED_TO	6	section), this field will be reset to 'Y', which denotes a QSL has been
QSLED_TO	7	generated by the program. You may edit any record and update this field
QSLED_TO	8	manually, if desired.
QSLED_TO	9	
QSLED_TO	10	{ End of HELP }
QSO_DATE	1	QSO DATE field
QSO_DATE	2	*** REQUIRED ***
QSO_DATE	3	
QSO_DATE	4	Enter the date that the QSO was made. In most cases, it will be the
QSO_DATE	5	current date. The input format, something like (M/D/Y), is shown to the
QSO_DATE	6	left of the input field box. It shows the format you selected when you
QSO_DATE	7	initialized or last updated the DATE format for the program. There are some
QSO_DATE	8	exceptions, though. If the QSO entry form is opened and allowed to sit
QSO_DATE	9	idle, and if during this time the UTC time passes midnight, the date will
QSO_DATE	10	be off by one day. If you allow this condition to occur, ignore it and

QSO_DATE	11	simply press the F4 when you get to the 'Time' field. This will reset the
QSO_DATE	12	entry form time and date to the current UTC time and date.
QSO_DATE	13	
QSO_DATE	14	If you are entering old logs and do not want to have re-enter the date
QSO_DATE	15	for each of the entries that may have occured on the same day, press the
QSO_DATE	16	Alt-T keys. This will temporarily disable the automatic date and time
QSO_DATE	17	stamping for the entries. If ADDing data and timestamping is set OFF, the
QSO_DATE	18	first entry form will have blank DATE and TIME fields. Once a value is
QSO_DATE	19	entered, it is retained and will be used as input for the next entry.
QSO_DATE	20	
QSO_DATE	21	Switching AUTOTIME stamping off will be noted by a red 'OFF' next to
QSO_DATE	22	the Date entry field. To deselect the condition, press Alt-T again. The red
QSO_DATE	23	'OFF' will be removed signifying that the automatic date/time stamping is
QSO_DATE	24	now ON, but the DATE and TIME will remain as is for the current entry. The
QSO_DATE	25	UTC date and time will be inserted automatically on the next entry or press
QSO_DATE	26	F4 when in the TIME field to update the current entry form.
QSO_DATE	27	
QSO_DATE	28	{ End of HELP }
QSO_FREQ	1	QSO FREQUENCY field
QSO_FREQ	2	*** REQUIRED ***
QSO_FREQ	3	
QSO_FREQ	4	Enter the frequency of the current QSO. Enter as :
QSO_FREQ	5	
QSO_FREQ	6	MMM.KKK where MMM is the Megahertz
QSO_FREQ	7	and KKK is the kilohertz and
QSO_FREQ	8	these are seperate by a "."
QSO_FREQ	9	
QSO_FREQ	10	Valid frequencies are from 1.500 Mhz to 999.999 Mhz, in 1 Khz steps. If
QSO_FREQ	11	you are used to keeping logs in 'BAND' only, I suggest you enter all
QSO_FREQ	12	FREQUENCIES as the lowset frequency of the given band. For example, enter
QSO_FREQ	13	80 meters as 3.500, 40 meters as 7.000, 20 meters as 14.000 and so on. This
QSO_FREQ	14	will make the data more uniform when working with the QUERY functions.
QSO_FREQ	15	
QSO_FREQ	16	{ End of HELP }
QSO_MODE	1	QSO MODE field
QSO_MODE	2	*** REQUIRED ***
QSO_MODE	3	
QSO_MODE	4	The default mode is entered here when the form is opened. If it is
QSO_MODE	5	changed, the new value is retained for all subsequent entries, until the
QSO_MODE	6	ADD QSO's option is closed or till the MODE is changed again. You may press
QSO_MODE	7	the F6 key for a list of common amateur operating modes. Scroll through the
QSO_MODE	8	list with the UP/DN arrows and select an option with the RETURN key or
QSO_MODE	9	press ESCAPE to return no value and enter your own preference.
QSO_MODE	10	
QSO_MODE	11	PLEASE NOTE: You may use any abbreviation you desire for the mode, but for
QSO_MODE	12	consistant QUERY results, it is STRONGLY ADVISED that you use the F6 option
QSO_MODE	13	to choose a mode. Searches are faster and the abbreviation will be the same
QSO_MODE	14	each time. When you go to look for all the DXCC entries you have worked or
QSO_MODE	15	need, you won't be misled by small abbreviation typographical errors. ARS

QSO_MODE	16	LOGBOOK cannot know that you mean teletype by both 'TTY' and 'RTTY' (unless
QSO_MODE	17	you choose to ask for MODE containing 'TTY').
QSO_MODE	18	
QSO_MODE	19	{ End of HELP }
QSO_TIME	1	QSO TIME field
QSO_TIME	2	*** REQUIRED ***
QSO_TIME	3	
QSO_TIME	4	This field works very similiar to the DATE field. It is set equal to
QSO_TIME	5	the current UTC TIME upon entry into the form. If the form has been sitting
QSO_TIME	6	idle for a while, pressing the F4 key will 'refresh' the TIME and DATE to
QSO_TIME	7	the current values. If the automatic DATE/TIME stamping is 'OFF', the time
QSO_TIME	8	entered here when the form is opened will be 0000 on the first QSO entered
QSO_TIME	9	and then the last valid entered time will be used for input each subsequent
QSO_TIME	10	QSO entry form.
QSO_TIME	11	
QSO_TIME	12	{ End of HELP }
RESTVAR	1	RESTORE A {?} QUERY CONDITION FILE ...
RESTVAR	2	
RESTVAR	3	Enter the filename only of the desired condition file to load into
RESTVAR	4	memory for use in querying the log or DX INFO file. DO NOT include an
RESTVAR	5	extension since the program will match the extension to the type of file
RESTVAR	6	you are currently working with. This will be either a '.LBQ' for any log
RESTVAR	7	file or '.DXQ' for the DX INFO file. A log query condition file WILL NOT
RESTVAR	8	work on the DX file nor will a DX query condition file work on a log file.
RESTVAR	9	If you are not sure of the name of the desired file, pressing F2 will
RESTVAR	10	check to see if there are any query condition files in the path with the
RESTVAR	11	correct extension type. If so, a list is shown and you may make a
RESTVAR	12	selection. If none, you are told so. You may press ESCAPE at the prompt to
RESTVAR	13	abort or at while in the list to return to the prompt to type in a
RESTVAR	14	selection.
RESTVAR	15	***
RESTVAR	16	DO NOT RENAME THE EXTENSION OF A QUERY CONDITION FILE
RESTVAR	17	DOING SO WILL CAUSE PROBLEMS
RESTVAR	18	
RESTVAR	19	{ END OF HELP }
REST_NAME	1	Enter name of log to restore ....
REST_NAME	2	
REST_NAME	3	Enter the name of the log file you wish to rebuild. If it is not found,
REST_NAME	4	you will be prompted to create it. If you answer 'YES' it will be created
REST_NAME	5	and the source disk(s) will be copied to it. If you answer 'NO', the option
REST_NAME	6	is aborted.
REST_NAME	7	
REST_NAME	8	{ END OF HELP }
REST_PATH	1	Enter the path of file to restore ....
REST_PATH	2	
REST_PATH	3	Enter the path to find the file specified in the previous prompt. If
REST_PATH	4	the file should be found in the default path, press RETURN without anything
REST_PATH	5	else entering in the prompt. Otherwise enter the path and press RETURN or
REST_PATH	6	press ESCAPE to abort option.

REST_PATH	7	
REST_PATH	8	{ END OF HELP }
SAVEAS	1	SAVE QUERY SELECTION CRITERIA TO {?} ...
SAVEAS	2	
SAVEAS	3	Here you will enter a filename, upto 8 characters, without any
SAVEAS	4	extension. The program will assign the correct extension determined from
SAVEAS	5	which file you are currently working with, '.LBQ' for log files and '.DXQ'
SAVEAS	6	for the DX INFO file. Press ESCAPE to abort the option and return to the
SAVEAS	7	menu.
SAVEAS	8	
SAVEAS	9	{ END OF HELP }
SECVAR	1	Entering the target data to search with
SECVAR	2	
SECVAR	3	Enter a value to use as the target to compare to. This value may be a date,
SECVAR	4	character string or a number (may be integer or decimal). The particular
SECVAR	5	data type for the field selected is shown in the prompt for this value.
SECVAR	6	Press RETURN after the value to enter it.
SECVAR	7	
SECVAR	8	{ End of HELP }
ST_DATE	1	DEFINE PARTIAL LOG PRINT RANGE ......
ST_DATE	2	
ST_DATE	3	Here you are to specify the starting and ending dates for the partial
ST_DATE	4	log printout. The ending date will default to the current date and can be
ST_DATE	5	changed if needed. Pressing ESCAPE will abort the print option.
ST_DATE	6	
ST_DATE	7	{ END OF HELP }
UPDTNUM	1	LOG DATA UPDATE MENU
UPDTNUM	2	
UPDTNUM	3	This is a second level menu which allows you to perform the following
UPDTNUM	4	options on the currently selected log file data. These include ADD a new
UPDTNUM	5	entry, EDIT, DELETE, CONFIRM, VIEW and print LABELS for entries in a
UPDTNUM	6	browse/view window, SORT data and rebuild index files or just REBUILD index
UPDTNUM	7	files alone. A brief description of each option follows:
UPDTNUM	8	
UPDTNUM	9	Add new log entry option
UPDTNUM	10	
UPDTNUM	11	This selection will open a fill-in-the-blank style entry page for data
UPDTNUM	12	input. The DATE and TIME are taken from the system clock upon entry into
UPDTNUM	13	the form and are placed into the record automatically. The default MODE is
UPDTNUM	14	determined from the USER parameter you set when initializing the program.
UPDTNUM	15	You must enter a CALLSIGN or leave the CALLSIGN blank and press RETURN to
UPDTNUM	16	quit entering QSO's.
UPDTNUM	17	
UPDTNUM	18	Record maintenance option
UPDTNUM	19	
UPDTNUM	20	This selection will allow you to EDIT, DELETE, CONFIRM, PRINT a label
UPDTNUM	21	and VIEW a record from the log file while 'BROWSING' the entire file. First
UPDTNUM	22	you are asked how the data from the current log file should be displayed on
UPDTNUM	23	the screen during the 'browse' function, either 'naturally' (no indexing)

UPDTNUM   24 or by a specified index file order. You select the appropriate method
UPDTNUM   25 depending on how you wish to view the data. Once selected, the screen is
UPDTNUM   26 setup for 'browsing' and the data is displayed, indexed per your
UPDTNUM   27 instructions. Once the 'browsing' begins, use the function keys labeled at
UPDTNUM   28 the screen bottom to perform data manipulation and use the movement keys
UPDTNUM   29 shown to move about the log file.
UPDTNUM   30
UPDTNUM   31 Sort log data option
UPDTNUM   32
UPDTNUM   33   Selection on this option will SORT the current log file and rebuild all
UPDTNUM   34 associated index files for it. It can take a little while to do this,
UPDTNUM   35 especially if the log file is large and the machine it is running on is
UPDTNUM   36 slow. There are prompts showing the progress, so be patient.
UPDTNUM   37
UPDTNUM   38 Index log file option
UPDTNUM   39
UPDTNUM   40   This option will allow you to rebuild the index files for the currently
UPDTNUM   41 assigned log file set. When selected, the program will automatically index
UPDTNUM   42 the log data on the CALLSIGN's, COUNTRY name's, STATE's and USER-DEFINED
UPDTNUM   43 special field.
UPDTNUM   44
UPDTNUM   45 { END OF HELP }
USERCALL   1 Callsign of user - your call
USERCALL   2
USERCALL   3 Enter your callsign to personalize this copy of the program. This callsign
USERCALL   4 will appear at the top of each page of the DEFAULT format report and at the
USERCALL   5 end of each QSL label generated by the program. You may change this when
USERCALL   6 required without any adverse effects on any log files in use.
USERCALL   7
USERCALL   8 { End of HELP }
USERLAT   1 LATITUDE of your operating QTH
USERLAT   2
USERLAT   3 Enter your station's LATITUDE in the format '##.###'. You need not be
USERLAT   4 critical of the exact location. You may get a rough estimate from any city
USERLAT   5 map of your location. Below are some fractional values to help you in
USERLAT   6 converting from degrees-minutes-seconds to decimal representation. Please
USERLAT   7 note that all values in the SOUTHERN hemisphere (below the equator) are to
USERLAT   8 be signed NEGATIVE and the maximum range for any value is +90.0 (north
USERLAT   9 pole) to -90.0 (south pole). Don't enter the (+) for positive values.
USERLAT   10
USERLAT   11   Number of minutes (##') = fraction degrees (0.##ø)
USERLAT   12   ---
USERLAT   13   05' = 0.08ø ³ 20' = 0.33ø ³ 35' = 0.58ø ³ 50' = 0.83ø
USERLAT   14   10' = 0.10ø ³ 25' = 0.42ø ³ 40' = 0.67ø ³ 55' = 0.92ø
USERLAT   15   15' = 0.25ø ³ 30' = 0.50ø ³ 45' = 0.75ø ³ 60' = 1.00ø
USERLAT   16
USERLAT   17 Some sample latitudes would convert as :
USERLAT   18
USERLAT   19   N 35ø 15' --> 35ø + 0.25ø (from chart 15') = 35.25ø

```
USERLAT      20      S 43ø 28' --> -43ø  +  appx. 0.47ø from chart    = -43.47ø
USERLAT      21
USERLAT      22 Hint: All USA hams use (+) latitudes .....
USERLAT      23
USERLAT      24 { End of HELP }
USERLON       1 LONGITUDE of your operating QTH
USERLON       2
USERLON       3 Enter your station's LONGITUDE in the format '###.###'. You need not be
USERLON       4 critical of the exact location. You may get a rough estimate from any city
USERLON       5 map of your location. Below are some fractional values to help you in
USERLON       6 converting from degrees-minutes-seconds to decimal representation. Please
USERLON       7 note that all positions located EAST of the 0ø longitude (UTC line towards
USERLON       8 Central Europe and Asia) are to be signed NEGATIVE and the maximum range
USERLON       9 for any value is +180.0 (west longitudes) to -180.0 (east longitudes).
USERLON      10 Don't enter the (+) for positive values.
USERLON      11
USERLON      12      Number of minutes (##') = fraction degrees (0.##ø)
USERLON      13      -------------------------------------------------------
USERLON      14      05' = 0.08ø ³ 20' = 0.33ø ³ 35' = 0.58ø ³ 50' = 0.83ø
USERLON      15      10' = 0.10ø ³ 25' = 0.42ø ³ 40' = 0.67ø ³ 55' = 0.92ø
USERLON      16      15' = 0.25ø ³ 30' = 0.50ø ³ 45' = 0.75ø ³ 60' = 1.00ø
USERLON      17
USERLON      18 Some sample latitudes would convert as :
USERLON      19
USERLON      20      W 117ø 15' --> 117ø   +   0.25ø (from chart 15')   =   117.25ø
USERLON      21      E  94ø 28' --> -94ø   +  appx. 0.47ø from chart    = -094.47ø
USERLON      22
USERLON      23 Hint: All USA hams use (+) longitudes.......
USERLON      24
USERLON      25 { End of HELP }
USERPRT       1 PRINTER TYPE SELECTION - There are seven (7) printer types to choose from:
USERPRT       2
USERPRT       3 1 - EPSON using COMPRESSED print - If you are using a EPSON or compatible
USERPRT       4 and will expect to have any reports with more than 80 columns on 8.5" wide
USERPRT       5 paper, select this option. You can select 80 or 132 column mode when
USERPRT       6 printing in the program.
USERPRT       7
USERPRT       8 2 - EPSON using STANDARD 10 CPI print - If you are NEVER going to have any
USERPRT       9 reports wider than 80 columns, you can use this option. It was originally
USERPRT      10 intended for wide paper with no compressed print.
USERPRT      11
USERPRT      12 3 - IBM Proprinter series - If your printer is of this type, select this
USERPRT      13 option. You can select between 80 and 132 column when you print the reports
USERPRT      14 in the program.
USERPRT      15
USERPRT      16 4 - GENERIC printer selection - If your printer is not listed and will not
USERPRT      17 emulate a listed printer, select this option. Most generic printers use the
USERPRT      18 control-'O' command to perform a compressed print mode initialize. Check
USERPRT      19 your printer manual for the compressed print command. This option uses
```

USERPRT	20	ASCII 15 (aka control-O).
USERPRT	21	
USERPRT	22	5 - C.Itoh 8510 or compatible - This option was requested by some users so
USERPRT	23	it was included. I don't have much information on it and I have not tested
USERPRT	24	it since I do not have this printer. It is reported to work correctly.
USERPRT	25	It uses an ESCAPE Q command (ASCII 27 81) to set compressed mode and an
USERPRT	26	ESCAPE N (ASCII 27 78) to reset the printer to normal mode
USERPRT	27	
USERPRT	28	6 - OKIDATA Microline 92 or compatible - This is another user requested
USERPRT	29	printer driver. I have not tested it but is too was reported to work. This
USERPRT	30	one uses a Control-] to set compressed mode and a Control-X to reset the
USERPRT	31	printer.
USERPRT	32	
USERPRT	33	7 - NO PRINTER INITIALIZATION - If you are going to be printing only to DOS
USERPRT	34	textfiles or using a printer that has its own setup program external to the
USERPRT	35	ARS LOGBOOK, select this option. Here there will be no printer controlling
USERPRT	36	commands inserted or sent as you print.
USERPRT	37	
USERPRT	38	{ End of HELP }
USERUTC	1	UTC (Zulu) Time difference
USERUTC	2	
USERUTC	3	No matter where you are located on earth, the UTC time is the same for all
USERUTC	4	places. The local time changes according to the zone or area you are in and
USERUTC	5	so the difference between the local time and the UTC time also changes. To
USERUTC	6	account for the difference between your local time and UTC time, the
USERUTC	7	program needs to know how many hours different you actually are.
USERUTC	8	
USERUTC	9	For timezones and areas WEST of the UTC reference point, the time
USERUTC	10	difference is signed negative (-). Going EAST of UTC the difference is
USERUTC	11	positive and has NO sign. And since all areas of the world are NOT evenly
USERUTC	12	spaced and do not have even hour time difference, enter any partial hours
USERUTC	13	as 1/10th's of the hour. If you were in an area, like the USA, where the
USERUTC	14	local time was BEHIND UTC time, enter as '-##.#'. If your local time is
USERUTC	15	ahead of UTC, enter it as '##.#'.
USERUTC	16	
USERUTC	17	Examples:
USERUTC	18	
USERUTC	19	If UTC time diff = 8 hours and you are located in the USA,
USERUTC	20	enter as -8.0
USERUTC	21	
USERUTC	22	If UTC time diff = 8 hours and 30 minutes and you are located
USERUTC	23	somewhere in ASIA, enter as 8.5 (since .5 hours = 30 min.).
USERUTC	24	
USERUTC	25	
USERUTC	26	REMEMBER IF THE SIGN OF THE DIFFERENCE IS WRONG YOUR REFERENCEI
USERUTC	27	WILL BE ON THE OPPOSITE SIDE OF THE GLOBE !!!
USERUTC	28	
USERUTC	29	Hint : All USA hams use (-) hours....
USERUTC	30	

```
USERUTC       31 { End of HELP }
USER_OP        1 UPDATE USER DATA MENU
USER_OP        2
USER_OP        3    There are 6 options to choose from on this menu. These options allow
USER_OP        4 you to reset or select different parameters to cause the program to behave
USER_OP        5 in a different manner for each value. The options are listed below:
USER_OP        6
USER_OP        7 Personal Data Update
USER_OP        8
USER_OP        9    Here your can change your personal data, which includes your callsign,
USER_OP       10 the latitude and longitude of your QTH or operating position and the number
USER_OP       11 of hours difference between your local time and ZULU time.
USER_OP       12
USER_OP       13 NOTE : If you change the longitude or latitude value while in this section,
USER_OP       14 you must reinitialize the beam headings. The option for this is located on
USER_OP       15 the DX ACCESS MAIN MENU.
USER_OP       16
USER_OP       17 Install new printer
USER_OP       18
USER_OP       19    You can choose another printer to assign as the default printer to use.
USER_OP       20
USER_OP       21 Select new date format
USER_OP       22
USER_OP       23    Here you can choose another date format for use while in the program.
USER_OP       24
USER_OP       25 QSL label defaults
USER_OP       26
USER_OP       27    You can select between the two styles of labels and which type of date
USER_OP       28 format to have printed on them when printing QSLcard labels.
USER_OP       29
USER_OP       30 Assign new default mode
USER_OP       31
USER_OP       32    Here you are allow to reset the deault mode shown whenever the ADD QSO
USER_OP       33 option is selected on the LOG UPDATE menu.
USER_OP       34
USER_OP       35 Reset USER fieldname
USER_OP       36
USER_OP       37    This option will allow you to reset the name of the special
USER_OP       38 USER-DEFINED data field. This field is 15 characters wide and is called
USER_OP       39 'MISCFIELD' in the database, but you can set the label that is associated
USER_OP       40 with this field and shown on the entry form to whatever you like (limited
USER_OP       41 to 6 characters). The default label is 'MISC'.
USER_OP       42
USER_OP       43 { END OF HELP }
U_FIELD        1 USER DEFINED (SPECIAL) data field
U_FIELD        2 (default name = MISC)
U_FIELD        3
U_FIELD        4    This field is can be named by each individual user. It could be COUNTY
U_FIELD        5 for one user or 10-10# for someone else. In the database file, it is called
```

U_FIELD	6	'MISCFIELD' and contains data in character format, 15 chars wide. The
U_FIELD	7	default name for this field in the program is 'MISC' and will be presented
U_FIELD	8	as such unless the user updates it when initializing program or at the FILE
U_FIELD	9	MAINTENANCE MENU - Change USER parameters option. For a more in-depth
U_FIELD	10	writeup on this option see the manual.
U_FIELD	11	
U_FIELD	12	{ End of HELP }
WCHOICE	1	Printer format width to use .....
WCHOICE	2	
WCHOICE	3	You have selected to use an EXTERNAL format file. These files may be
WCHOICE	4	anywhere from a few columns wide upto 132 columns wide. If the report is 80
WCHOICE	5	columns or less in width, you may select the '80 COLUMN' option and the
WCHOICE	6	report will print in PICA pitch (10 cpi) instead of the COMPRESSED pitch
WCHOICE	7	(17 cpi). This will make the letters a bit more readable.
WCHOICE	8	
WCHOICE	9	If the report is more than 80 columns wide, you MUST select the 132
WCHOICE	10	column option. Failure to do so will cause the text to wrap and the report
WCHOICE	11	will most likely be unreadable.
WCHOICE	12	
WCHOICE	13	{ END OF HELP }
WHATNOW	1	Linking the condition statements
WHATNOW	2	
WHATNOW	3	Here you are to select the linking logic for the current statement and
WHATNOW	4	the next statement. You have two (2) choices to select from or select DONE
WHATNOW	5	if you are finished building this set of selection criteria.
WHATNOW	6	
WHATNOW	7	AND logical option - Select this option if BOTH the current statement and
WHATNOW	8	the next statement MUST be TRUE for a match to occur.
WHATNOW	9	
WHATNOW	10	OR logical option - Select this option if EITHER the current statement or
WHATNOW	11	the next statement being TRUE will cause a match to occur.
WHATNOW	12	
WHATNOW	13	DONE option - Select this option if there are NO more statements to be
WHATNOW	14	added to the selection criteria being constructed. You will be returned to
WHATNOW	15	the menu to VIEW matching records, PRINT labels or reports and/or SAVE the
WHATNOW	16	current selection criteria to disk for later use.
WHATNOW	17	
WHATNOW	18	{ END OF HELP }
Y	1	Default Mode selection
Y	2	
Y	3	Scroll through the list at right and select (with RETURN) your preferred
Y	4	operating mode. This mode will be assigned whenever you open the entry form
Y	5	for adding a NEW QSO to the log. You may override it simply by typing in a
Y	6	new mode for that entry. Most of the common modes for US hams have been
Y	7	included in the list. Also using this option will make sure you spell it
Y	8	the same way each time and makes you queries work better, since the program
Y	9	can't not know you meant teletype when you say RTTY one time and TTY the
Y	10	next.
Y	11	

```
Y              12 { End of HELP }
USERQSIZE       1 QSL LABEL SIZE
USERQSIZE       2
USERQSIZE       3    Select the size of QSL label you want to print. The screen is self
USERQSIZE       4 explanatory.
USERQSIZE       5
USERQSIZE       6 { END OF HELP }
USERQDATE       1 QSL LABEL DATA FORMAT
USERQDATE       2
USERQDATE       3    Select the style of the date to be printed on the label. This may be a
USERQDATE       4 date (MM/DD/YY, etc.) or a verbal string (01 FEB 90, etc.). Refer to the
USERQDATE       5 text on screen for info.
USERQDATE       6
USERQDATE       7 { END OF HELP }
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ALL

 LOCATION