SCCARA-GRAM

Santa Clara County
Amateur Radio Association

Volume 31, Number 9 September 2015

SCCARA repeater used for Urban Shield drill

Repeater users, please note:

A Federal Evaluation of the Bay Area's disaster readiness called Urban Shield is going on. San Jose RACES will need our 2 m repeater on the following dates:

Sept. 10, Intermittent informal traffic (Not Closed net)

Sept 11, 12, 13; hours: 0630-1700 (5:00 PM) CLOSED NETS (8:00 - 5:00PM +/-)

Our backup 2 m repeater (PL107.2 Hz) WILL NOT BE AVAILABLE as it will interfere.

During a closed net - no non-event traffic is permitted, unless it's an emergency with net control permission.

The 442.425+ PL 107.2 repeater will be available for normal use.

Your anticipated cooperation is appreciated.

73, Wally KA6YMD Repeater Chairman

Prez Sez

Celebrating Fifty-Seven Years of Amateur Radio

In April I celebrated fifty-seven years in amateur radio. I still very vividly recall the starting point. The novice entry level license was administered by a fellow amateur. You would apply to the FCC and designate a pre-arranged General or higher class examiner. In turn the FCC would send the exam papers to the designate who proctored the paper exam. They also administered the 5 word a minute code exam.

The Novice license stipulated only 75 watts input to the final amplifier, crystal control of the frequency determining oscillator, and only permitted CW mode on HF. Furthermore the term of the license was only one year non-renewable. Because of the one year limitation I waited to take the exam until I could accumulate enough money to build a station.

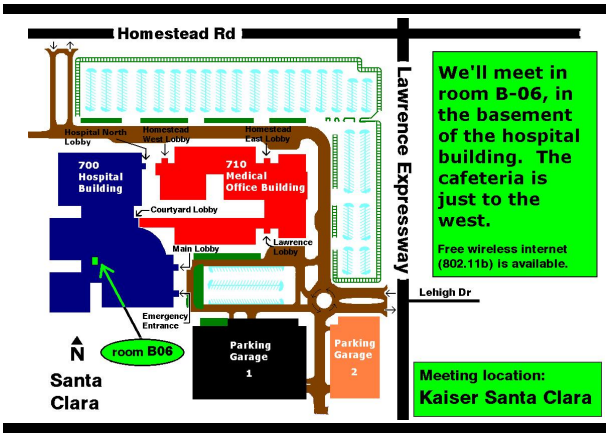
My sixteenth birthday got the station rolling. Seven months later

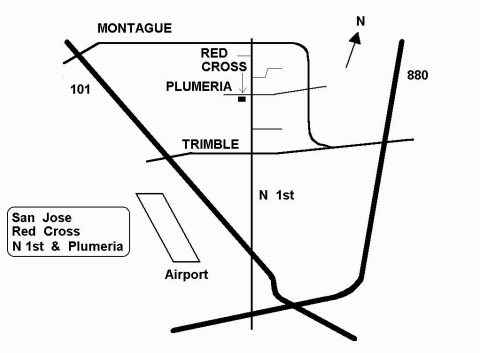
Calendar

9/12 **Electronic Flea Market at De Anza**
9/14 **SCCARA General Meeting**
9/21 **SCCARA Board Meeting**--(San Jose Red Cross, 7:30p, all are welcome)

General Meeting

Day: Monday, September 14, 2015
Time: 7:30 PM
Place: Kaiser Santa Clara, Hospital B-06
Featuring: {to be announced}





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The deadline for articles is the last Monday of the month.

SCCARA was formed in 1921 and became a non-profit corporation in 1947. SCCARA is an affiliate of the American Radio Relay League (ARRL). The club station is W6UW.

Web page: http://www.qsl.net/sccara. (Webmaster: Wally Britten, KA6YMD, 408-293-3847, ka6ymd@arrl.net)

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(all officers are also directors)

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SCCARA REPEATERS

SCCARA owns and operates two repeaters under the call W6UU:
2 meter: 146.985 - PL 114.8
70 cm: 442.425 + PL 107.2
Phone auto-dial and auto-patch is available. The two meter repeater is located at Eagle Rock near Alum Rock Park in the foothills of east San Jose. The 70 cm repeater is located at the Regional Medical Center (formerly Alexian), east of downtown San Jose, north of 280 and 101.

SCCARA NETS

On our two meter repeater: Mondays at 7:30 PM, (not the second Monday--our meeting night). Coordinator: Don Village, K6PBQ. On ten meters, 28.385 MHz USB, Thursdays at 8:00 PM. Net control: Wally Britten, KA6YMD. Visitors welcome.

N0ARY PACKET BBS

SCCARA hosts the packet BBS N0ARY (connect to n0ary-1). User ports: 145.09 MHz at 1200 baud, 433.37 MHz at 9600 baud, and telnet sun.n0ary.org (login "bbs"). Sysop: Gary Mitchell, WB6YRU For general packet info, see the NCPA web site ncpa.n0ary.org.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS

SCCARA contact Clark KE6KXO: 408-262-9334
Amateur license testing, ARRL/VEC Silicon Valley VE group, Morris Jones, AD6ZH: 408-507-4698

I took my Novice exam from Dennis Kramer on December 27th 1959 (Christmas Vacation). On April 17th 1960 I was issued my first call sign WV6PZD by the district FCC office in San Francisco. The FCC was really efficient back then.

Operating was exciting but at the same time rather painful. There was only 50 KHz of novice bandwidth allocated on 80 and 40 while the 15 meter band offered slightly more. 50 KHz was the width of the hash mark on my WWII surplus BC348 receiver. With more birthday money I upgraded to a National NC300 receiver that featured a full band slide-rule dial. Now I could breakout that 50 KHz but there were still at least 5 stations centered exactly on every crystal I owned; Thousands more in the spaces between those crystals. It took a lot of concentration to make a contact.

You couldn't buy a good kit receiver back then. Heathkit sold the AR series. Even their top of the line AR3 was considered a 5 tube joke that could barely copy AM, much less CW in the highly congested Novice bands. Hammarlund, Drake, and National made what were considered affordable receivers. So did Hallicrafters but they were often demeaned by calling them Hallidrifters because they always seemed to drift even if left continuously turned on. If money were no object, on the high side, you bought a Collins. The Collins S line was the best you could get. If you couldn't afford top of the line but wouldn't settle for the bottom you scrimped and saved and perhaps bought an old Hammarlund Super Pro or a Collins 75A1, 3 or 4. These receivers were designed for the military and required 2 men and a duce and a half truck to transport. However on the transmit side a cheap kit like the Heathkit AT20, DX35, or DX40 costing under a hundred dollars would do nicely because no modulator was needed for CW operation. See:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GddwlOaGeCQ More on rigs later.

In those days transistors designs evolved slowly, in part, because progress was opposed by a few large corporations. In 1955 RCA was the biggest manufacturer of receiving and transmitting tubes. Furthermore, RCA and their partner Hazeltine, owned most of the tube and circuit patents. Only one major TV manufacturer, Zenith, didnÆt license RCA/Hazeltine patients. Unfortunately Zenith didnÆt make amateur equipment.

By 1957 PNP power germanium transistors were finding their way into the audio output stages of hybrid tubed car radios and small HiFi's. The problem was germanium transistors lacked the bandwidth for duty at RF frequencies. However this changed rapidly when in the early 1960s much better silicon transistors became available. Using the silicon planar process, transistors with frequency cutoffs of several hundred megahertz became available. Soon the all transistor Japanese AM/FM radio became ubiquitous. Other transistorized communications radios also started to be introduced but transmitters still used tubes for all of the power stages.

In 1965 word of a variation of the transistor, aided by military funding, started to leak out of Texas Instruments (TI). Shortly thereafter Robert Noyce at Fairchild Semiconductor showed variant transistor designs intended for the commercial market. These devices didn't really have a name at the time but later would be called Integrated Circuits (IC). It wasn't hard to see the benefits of ICs. They used the same silicon planar process but added resistors to form basic circuit functions, all at nearly the same price as a standalone transistor. Multiple transistors and resistors could be had for only pennies more. Frequency performance was better than discrete resistors and transistors. Unfortunately the process lacked inductors and capacitors so the resonant circuits needed for radio were not available in integrated form.

The first ICs were simple computer gates and flip flops. Soon after linear products like op amps and power regulators appeared. These linear components enabled more complex transition products like analog to digital converters. Note pure digital products like the PC wouldn't appear until a decade later. To those of us that designed with these early circuits it was love at first sight. ICs were light but more importantly didn't need low voltage heater and high voltage power supplies. Usually only a small battery was all that was needed.

In this same era small light bulbs were frequently used as indicators and dial illuminators. Some bulbs lasted only 2000 hours. Bulb failure in some cases lead to tube failure so prompt bulb replacement was often necessitated. Then electronics moved from electrons to photons. The first Light Emitting Diodes (LED) appeared in the early 70's. At first only red was available, then green, and then hybrids orange and yellow. It took over a decade to get a cheap blue LED. LEDs were cool to the touch, very rugged, and as long as you ballasted them correctly, didn't burn out... ever, leading to a new kind of cool.

One of the hamming's operational pains was reading the receiver dial. As mentioned above getting a slide-rule dial receiver was my first station upgrade. Novices were not trusted to read a transmitter VFO dial hence the requirement for crystal control. Hams had to be very careful when operating near frequency boundaries.

If dials were a pain to the user, dials were a royal pain to the designers of such radios. Box designs usually required a mechanical engineer for the gears, pulleys, dial cords, bearings, band switching, and slide-rule drum needed to display the approximate receive frequency. Of course if you have pulleys and bearings you need lubrication too. That leads to oil or grease leakage, dust accumulation, and to the smell of petroleum. Furthermore the mechanical design of a receiver often dwarfed the electronic design. It was a major distraction from manipulating electrons.

The aforementioned simple IC computer gates and flip flops made it fairly easy to design a frequency counter circuit that would directly display frequencies with resolution down to a 10th of a Hertz. The frequency display could be read out using a combination of seven segment LED displays. Suddenly you didn't need to interpolate the dial to be precise. A new era in ham radio was born.

A bonusà the counter design was simple enough to be retrofitted to existing tube radios. It also took the mechanical complexity out of new designs since a dial was no longer needed. That reduced production expense making new rigs a much better value. Digital ICs and LEDs made a major impact that has been part of both analog and digital radios ever since.

By 1980 there were hundreds of thousands of analog and digital ICs available making it possible to design a low cost HT using a dozen or more ICs and a couple of transistors. The nature of IC packaging does not lend itself to either high thermal conductivity or matched RF connectivity so power transistors were still used for transmitter driver and output stages. Also, RF transistors lacked robustness and were often very costly. This trend would follow for another decade or more.

The prevailing RF technology was very fragile. You could get a transmitter power amp working perfectly and then bump a tree with your antenna, causing a SWR spike, and suddenly all your fuses started popping. The cost of repair was a lot more than replacing fuses. A pair of matched output medium power transistors could set you back $200. Moreover there was often black magic needed for matching transistors so high labor costs were added to the transistor costs. Attempts at increasing robustness by ballasting the emitters added cost and reduced efficiency.

The lack of RF robustness stemmed from the nature of the semiconductor type called the bipolar (BJT). It was difficult to fabricate without inducing parasitic inductance and capacitance. Moreover the heat generated at the emitter junction had to flow through the collector to be transferred to the case and external heatsink.

Larger digital ICs, such as the MC68000 microprocessor used on the first Apple Macintoshes, were running into heat problems as well. The design alternatives were to find a way of better heatsinking or find a process that generated less heat.

A new process called metal oxide semiconductors (MOS), pronounced moss, evolved. It promised better power performance while maintaining foundry compatibility with BJT processes. This was important because the investment in silicon foundries was immense. The first variant was called PMOS. It lowered power dissipation but proved to be slow in speed so many of the PMOS processors were switched to a faster process known as NMOS. NMOS also became the mainstay for rapidly evolving new devices such as digital memories. With memory and a microprocessor and a lot of glue chips you could make reliable small computers leading to the Personal Computer (PC) revolution.

Soon NMOS dominated the industry leaving BJTs to smaller functions. However, where RF transistors were compatible with older BJT foundries, NMOS technology didn't share well with RF devices. Some of the older foundries were sold off as several manufactures left the RF business to concentrate on digital. Motorola was one of the few American manufactures that still made RF transistors.

Some of the foundry equipment along with the transistor designs were sold off to Japan to support the Japanese transistor radio. In the same time frame tubed American rig manufactures like Drake, Eico, Hallicrafters, Hammarlund, Heathkit, Johnston, and National, and finally Collins left the rig market to be replaced by transistorized Japanese rig manufactures like Alinco, Icom, Kenwood, and Yaesu. The Japanese rigs offered good quality at reasonable cost. However parts and service could be a problem.

For the tube manufacturers the transistor and later the IC were business disasters. GE, RCA, Tung Sol, and Westinghouse made attempts to transition to the computing and semiconductor businesses with mixed success. RCA was probably the most successful of the group. They combined PMOS and NMOS technologies to produce what was called Complimentary MOS, better known as CMOS. They used what they called their COSMOS process to build a number of logical functions commonly referred to as glue logic.

From the designer standpoint the logic series specifications seamed ideal besting the popular TTL logic in every way except perhaps very high speed. However many designers were reluctant to get in bed with RCA. Perhaps it was the remembrance of RCA tube licensing issues or the fact COSMOS was single sourced. Early adopters found COSMOS had some very serious issues such as latch up that required special power supply sequencing. Moreover the logic was extremely sensitive to ElectroStatic Discharge (ESD). In short COSMOS was a disaster.

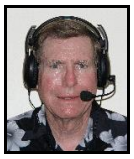
RCA after several years of problems redesigned COSMOS calling the improved part the 'B' Series. RCA continued to limp along with the improved product but for most designers it was too late. Confidence in RCA was lost.

However the improvement in MOS was noted by all the other manufactures. Soon CMOS became process of choice. The

manufacturers had learned by RCA's mistake making CMOS truly better than any other technology. There was a golden lining to CMOS as well. The same technology lent itself to power Field Effect Transistors (MOSFET). FETs, mainly N channel, were the perfect RF Power device. They were high in gain, rugged, and cheap to produce. Also once again the RF power devices could piggyback on CMOS foundries also making them cheaper to produce.

Today almost transceivers use MOSFET drivers with push-pull MOSFET finals. MOSFETs are also used as switches and T/R relays. Cheap microprocessors mean you can afford to monitor almost all aspects of the transceiver so the rig can be shut down if say, high VSWR is detected. Options can be menu driven. You can even store your setups on a per band basis so all settings are maintained after powering down. Oh yes, the best rigs are made in America again and cheaper than the equivalent 'Made in Japan' rig.

They say find a job you like doing and you will never work a day in your life. 57 years ago I never dreamed ham radio would evolve into electronic engineering but with 57 years of experience I can say I have never worked a day in my life. Well maybe moving lawns as a kid seemed like work. Life is good.



73, Fred, AE6QL, ae6ql@arrl.net

ARRL News

From *The ARRL Letter*, July 30, 2015

ARRL Files More "Grow Light" Ballast Complaints with FCC

The ARRL has filed three more complaints with the FCC, urging its Enforcement Bureau to investigate and initiate enforcement proceedings to halt the marketing and retail sale of certain RF lighting devices, typically known as "grow light" ballasts, which, it said, violate FCC Part 18 rules. The largely identical complaints zeroed in on three specific products: The Galaxy Legacy Selective Wattage Ballast, the Quantum Horticulture HPS/MH-600W RF Lighting Ballast, and the Lumatek "Dial-a-Watt Air-Cooled" 1000 W Ballast. The League had complained to the FCC in March 2014 about another Lumatek product, and noted that "apparently nothing has been done to date" in that case. The ARRL asserted that the three devices targeted in its most recent complaints generate "blatantly excessive conducted emissions." Further, the League alleged, the devices are being marketed and sold illegally -- in both instances in violation of FCC Part 18 rules. Supporting all three complaints were detailed reports from the ARRL Laboratory that quantify the League's emission level concerns.

"The level of conducted emissions from [these devices] is so high that, as a practical matter, one RF ballast operated in a residential environment would create preclusive interference to Amateur radio HF communications throughout entire neighborhoods," ARRL General Counsel Chris Imlay, W3KD, wrote in each complaint. The devices exceeded conducted emission limits under all test conditions, "sometimes by extreme margins, throughout most of the HF range," Imlay said in his letters.

Samples of each RF lighting device cited were purchased by ARRL through retail outlets. All are manufactured overseas and imported into the US.

In a similar vein as its recent complaint about marketing of certain RF lighting devices by The Home Depot, the ARRL pointed out that there were no FCC labels on two of the devices mentioned nor any FCC compliance information "anywhere in the documentation, or in or on the box, or on the device itself," in violation of FCC Part 18 rules.

The League asked the FCC to require removal of all such illegal "grow light" devices from retail sale and marketing and the recall of those devices already sold or available for retail sale, and it said the device importers should be subject to a forfeiture proceeding. Read more at www.arrl.org/arrl-files-more-grow-light-ballast-complaints-with-fcc

Amateur Radio Vanity Call Sign Fee to Disappear in September

The Amateur Radio vanity call sign regulatory fee is set to disappear in the next few weeks. According to the best-available information from FCC sources, the first day that applicants will be able to file a vanity application without having to pay a fee is Thursday, September 3. In deciding earlier this year to drop the regulatory fee for Amateur Radio vanity call signs and General Mobile Radio Service (GMRS) applications, the FCC said it was doing so to save money and personnel resources. The Commission asserted that it costs more of both to process the regulatory fees and issue refunds than the amount of the regulatory fee payment.

"Our costs have increased over time, and now that the costs exceed the amount of the regulatory fee, the increased relative administrative cost supports eliminating this regulatory fee category," the FCC said in its Report and Order, which appeared on July 21 in The Federal Register. "Once [it's] eliminated, these licensees will no longer be financially burdened with such payments, and the Commission will no longer incur these administrative costs that exceed the fee payments."

In 2014 the FCC raised the Amateur Service vanity call sign regulatory fee from $16.10 to its current $21.40 for the 10-year license term. The $5.30 increase was the largest such fee hike in many years. In a typical fiscal year, the FCC collected on the order of $250,000 in vanity call sign regulatory fees.

The FCC said the revenue it would otherwise have collected from such regulatory fees "will be proportionally assessed on other wireless fee categories." Congress has mandated that the FCC collect nearly $340 million in regulatory fees from all services in fiscal year 2015.

From *The ARRL Letter*, August 13, 2015

WWV's 25 MHz Signal is Back on Original Vertical Dipole

Time and frequency standard station WWV's resurrected 25 MHz signal -- now back on the air for more than a year after going silent in 1977 -- is once again transmitting on a vertical dipole from its original antenna and location. The 25 MHz signal returned to the air on an "experimental basis" in April 2014, and it's been transmitting ever since. The WWV vertical dipole is not something you'd likely find in the average ham radio antenna farm.

"The antenna the 25 MHz [transmitter] is on right now is the original antenna it was on in 1977," Matt Deutch, N0RGT, WWV's lead electrical engineer, told ARRL. "When the 25 [MHz transmitter] was shut down [that year], the radiating section was removed and tossed in the bone yard, and a new longer section put

on the tower to make it a 15 MHz stand-by antenna."

Deutch said that when WWV first reintroduced the 25 MHz broadcast in 2014, it used a broadband monopole. It was later decided to use that antenna for WWV's 2.5 MHz stand-by transmitter, though. "So, we decided to rebuild the 25 MHz antenna," he recounted. "A few weeks ago the boys dug the 25 MHz radiating section out of the mud in the bone yard and rebuilt the 25 MHz antenna, so that it looks identical to what it looked like in 1977."

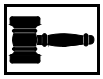
Deutch said the 25 MHz WWV vertical dipole now is coupled to its own, dedicated transmitter, radiating 2.5 kW "with near zero watts reflected," he added, and modeling has showed that the dipole exhibits a lower angle of radiation than the broadband monopole did. "There is no automatic backup transmitter for 25 MHz at this time," Deutch added. The 25 MHz WWV signal had been operating at about 1 kW for the past 16 months.

Deutch has said that WWV has received reports on the 25 MHz signal from across the Atlantic. The 25 MHz transmission not only provides another option to check your frequency calibration or the exact time, it also can serve to indicate the state of propagation on 12 and 10 meters. The 25 MHz broadcast includes the same information transmitted on all other WWV frequencies and at the same level of accuracy.

Located in Fort Collins, Colorado, WWV is operated by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST). WWV has invited listeners' comments and signal reports.

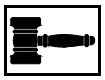
Meeting Minutes

General Meeting, Aug. 11, 2015



{No minutes were submitted. -- Editor}

Board Meeting, Aug. 17, 2015



Red Cross Building 2731 N. 1st. St., San Jose, Ca. Status: unreviewed

The SCCARA BOARD MEETING was called to order by President Fred Townsend AE6QL at 20:13

Attendance: President Fred Townsend AE6QL; Vice President / Secretary Gregg Lane KF6FNA; Directors Lou Steirer WA6QYS, Wally Britten KA6YMD, Lloyd DeVaughns KD6FJI, Richard Clare WB6EWM. Absences (excused) : Treasurer Goetz Brandt K6GKB, Trustee Don Village K6PBQ, Director Clark Murphy KE6KXO. Guests: Editor Gary Mitchell WB6YRU, Gwen Steirer KF6OTD.

Announcements: 1) SCCARA PICNIC AUGUST 23 at Henry Schmidt Park, 555 Los Padres Blvd., Santa Clara. 2) 2015 US ISLANDS QSO PARTY, August 29-30. 3) PACIFICON 2015, October 16-18, San Ramon Marriott, 2600 Bishop Drive, San Ramon.

Secretary's Report: July Minutes approved as submitted by Gregg KF6FNA.

Treasurer's Report: None

Trustee's Report: None

Vice President's Report: None

President's Report: Fred AE6QL 1) Reminded all about Pacificon 2015 a) $55 Banquet b) $21 breakfast c) 6 hours of donated labor = free admission. 2) Gregg KF6FNA will chair Sept. BoD meeting because Fred will be out of town.

Editor's Report: Gary WB6YRU presented his follow-up research regarding the printer/scanner question. It was decided to continue outsourcing SCCARA's printing.

Picnic Report: Gregg moved that the Board authorize Lou to make appropriate purchases for the picnic. Second by Richard. Carried.

Adjourned at 21:46

Gregg Lane, KF6FNA, Secretary

Larry W2QOV

Remembrance for Larry W2QOV

A Celebration of Life program for Larry Spector W2QOV SK will be held on Saturday October 3, 2015 at 3 PM.

The venue is Temple Shir Hadash 20 Cherry Blossom Lane, Los Gatos. Directions: From Los Gatos Blvd eastbound on Blossom Hill Rd, at first street after the strip mall (Lunardi's, CVS, etc.), turn right (south) to the temple.

Flowers are contra-indicated. Since he was a dedicated Ham and Life Member of ARRL, perhaps a donation to the ARRL Spectrum Defense Fund would be appropriate, (but not requested). Or your choice.

Bob N3FAW

Packet Pieces

Downloaded from the BBS packet network:

==========

Date: 20 Nov 2013 01:15
From: GM3YEW@GB7YEW
To: HUMOR@WW
Subject: Jokes 20/11

A Miracle

"Wow, man," Timmy said. "God parted the Red Sea and let all His people through on dry ground!"

"Sorry," said the biblical scholar. "But that wasn't the Red Sea; it was the Reed Sea and its water is only about one foot deep. No miracle was involved."

Reading on a little more, Timmy said, "Wow, man! God

drowned all those Egyptians in one foot of water!"

Animals

What's The Difference Between . .

>. . big embraces and lice?

The first are bear hugs, and the second are hair bugs

>. . a counterfeit coin and a crazy rabbit?

One is bad money, and the other is a mad bunny.

>. . a unicorn and lettuce?

One is a funny beast, and the other is a bunny feast.

>. . a cat and a comma?

A cat has claws at the end of its paws, while a comma is a pause at the end of a clause.

>. . an angry crowd and a cow with a sore throat?

One boos madly, and the other moos badly.

>. . a coyote and a flea?

One howls on the prairie, and the other prowls on the hairy.

>. . a high-class dog and one that never argues?

One has pedigrees, and the other pet agrees.

>. a well-dressed man and a tired dog?

The man wears a suit, and the dog just pants.

>. . St. George and Rudolph the red-nosed reindeer?

One slays the dragon, and the other's draggin' the sleigh.

>. . a tiger and a lion?

A tiger has the mane part missing.

>. . a soaking wet day and a lion with a toothache?

One is pouring with rain, and the other is roaring with pain

>. . a one-L lama, a two-L llama, and a three-L lllama?

The first is a Tibetan monk, the second is a South American animal, and the third is a huge fire.

>. . a butcher and a night owl?

One weighs a steak, and the other stays awake.

>. . a fish and a piano?

You can't tuna fish.

>. . a dog and a marine biologist?

One wags a tail, and the other tags a whale.

Workers

The (American) President swears we need a ' Guest Worker Program' for people from other countries to come here and do the jobs Americans won't do.

I can see it now, a group of middle aged college educated men and women in suits and nice clothing saying they snuck across the border 'to balance your budget, address global warming, and set the record straight about Iraq.'

Points to Ponder

Seat belts are not as confining as wheelchairs.

A good time to keep your mouth shut is when you're in deep water.

Why does it take so little time for a child who is afraid of the dark to become a teenager who wants to stay out all night?

Why is it that at class reunions you feel younger than everyone else looks?

Scratch a dog and you'll find a permanent job.

No one has more driving ambition than the boy who wants to buy a car.

There are no new sins....the old ones just get more publicity.

There are worse things than getting a call at 3 AM that’s a wrong number.... It could be the right number.

No one ever says "It's only a game" when his team is winning.

I've reached the age where the happy hour is a nap.

Brace yourself when reading the fine print. There's no way you're going to like it.

The trouble with bucket seats is that not everybody has the same size bucket.

Do you realize that in about 40 years, we'll have thousands of old ladies running around with tattoos?

Money can't buy happiness -- but somehow it's more comfortable to cry in a Corvette than in a Yugo.

.....

Little Susie goes home from school and tells her mum that the boys keep asking her to do cartwheels because she's very good at them.

Mum said : "They only want to get a look at your Knickers".

Susie said: "I know, that's why I hide them in my bag"!

==========
Date: 27 Mar 2011 18:22
From: W1GMF@W1GMF

To: HUMOR@USA
Subject: Can You Give Me A Push?

A man is in bed asleep with his wife when there is a rat-a-tat-tat on the door. He rolls over and looks at his clock, and it's half past three in the morning. "I'm not getting out of bed at this time", he thinks, and rolls over. Then, a louder knock follows. "Aren't you going to answer that?" says his wife. So he drags himself out of bed, and goes downstairs. He opens the door and there is man standing at the door. It didn't take the homeowner long to realize the man was drunk.

"Hi there." slurs the stranger, "Can you give me a push?"

"No, get lost. It's half past three. I was in bed," says the man and slams the door.

He goes back up to bed and tells his wife what happened and she says "Dave, that wasn't very nice of you. Remember that night we broke down on the pouring rain on the way to pick the kids up from the baby-sitter and you had to knock on that man's house to get us started again? What would have happened if he'd told us to get lost?"

"But the guy was drunk," says the husband.

"It doesn't matter." says the wife. "He needs our help. The right thing to do would be to help him."

The husband gets out of bed again, dresses, and goes downstairs. He opens the door, and not being able to see the stranger anywhere he shouts:
"Hey, do you still need a push?" He hears a voice cry out, "Yeah, please."

Still being unable to see the stranger he shouts: "Where are you?"

The stranger replies: "I'm over here, on your swing."

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Date: 19 Jul 2010 01:25
From: W1GMF@W1GMF
To: HUMOR@USA
Subject: Dog Tricks

A man walked by a table in a hotel and noticed three men and a dog playing cards. The dog was playing with extraordinary performance.

"This is a very smart dog," the man commented.

"Not so smart," said one of the players. "Every time he gets a good hand he wags his tail."

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Date: 27 Mar 2011 18:22
From: W1GMF@W1GMF
To: HUMOR@USA
Subject: Captured Thief

One day we saw a news report on TV about the owner of a craft shop and one of her employees who had apprehended a would-be thief and held him captive until police arrived to arrest him.

As we listened to the story, my grandson commented dryly, "What did they do? Hold him at needlepoint?"

Need Help?

Amateurs have a long history of helping each other. An experienced amateur who helps another is traditionally called an "Elmer." If you have a question or problem, you are encouraged to ask one of SCCARA's Elmers. Below is a list of topics including who to contact for each. If your topic isn't listed, ask one of the Elmers under the topic that comes closest and we'll ask around.

If you consider yourself to be reasonably competent in at least one area of amateur radio and would be willing help others, please fill out an Elmer form from the club secretary.

Topics:
Antennas, feed-lines, tuners: NV6W, W6JPP, K6PBQ
Lightning protection, grounding: WB6YRU
Station set-up, equipment: K6PBQ, W6JPP
TVI/RFI: WB6YRU
Homebrew projects, construction: WB6YRU
Packet Network (BBS, forwarding): WB6YRU
Code operating and installations: NV6W, K6PBQ
DX (long distance/propagation): NV6W
Emergency operating/preparedness: WA6QYS
HF operating techniques (SSB, CW): NV6W, K6PBQ
Legal/FCC rules: WB6YRU
SCCARA (club inner workings): K6PBQ, WB6YRU, WA6QYS
EchoLink: KK6MX
License testing, new amateurs: W6JPP

Contacts:
NV6W, James D. Armstrong, Jr.,
evening & msg: 408-670-1680

KK6MX, Don Apte, 408-629-0725
e-mail: kk6mx@aol.com

W6JPP, John Parks, 408-309-8709
e-mail: w6jpp@arrl.net

K6PBQ, Don Village, 408-263-2789
e-mail: donvillage7@yahoo.com

WA6QYS, Lou Steirer, 408-241-7999
e-mail: wa6qys@arrl.net

WB6YRU, Gary Mitchell, 408-269-2924
packet: home BBS N0ARY
e-mail: wb6yru@ix.netcom.com

Newsletter Notes

In last month's *SCCARA-GRAM* I announced a new page to our web site: the newsletter archives. It went back to 2005. Now the newsletters for 2004 have been added, (except one issue isn't there just yet, it's coming).

73, Gary WB6YRU, editor

SCCARA
Santa **C**lara **C**ounty **A**mateur **R**adio **A**ssociation
PO Box 106
SAN JOSE CA 95103-0106

FIRST CLASS

ADDRESS SERVICE REQUESTED

SCCARA Membership Form for 2015

If none of your info has changed, fill in name and call only

Name: _____ Call: _____ Class: E A G T N

Address: _____ Licensed since (yr): _____

City: _____ State: ____ Zip: _____ - _____ Licence Expiration Date (mo/yr): _____

Telephone: _____ ☐ New Member ☐ Renewal ☐ I'm also a member of the ARRL

E-mail: _____

You'll get a short e-mail notice each month letting you know a new SCCARA-GRAM (pdf) is ready for download.

Memberships start January 1 and expire December 31. Annual dues are: **$20 Individual $25 Family $10 Student** (under 18)
For family memberships (members at the same address), please include the above info for each member, (use separate forms).

New members:
If joining in January: normal dues
If joining in February through October: dues x (11 - month) x 10% (e.g. for July, that's: $20 x 4 x 0.1, which is $8)
If joining in November or December: normal dues. That's for next year, and the rest of this year is included free

☐ **I want the newsletter on paper delivered by U.S. Mail** for an additional $30 per year, prorated ($2.50 per month).
So that's $27.50 if starting in February, $25 if starting in March, $22.50 if starting in April, $20 starting in May, etc.

$ _____ Total membership payment for: ☐ individual ☐ family ☐ student

Give this completed form (or copy) with payment to the Secretary or Treasurer at any meeting or mail to the club address.

Rev. 02/28/2015