SCCARA-GRAM

Santa Clara County
Amateur Radio Association

Volume 46, Number 12 December 2021

2021 – Our 100th Year!

Meetings & Gatherings

Our in-person meetings are still canceled due to the Covid-19 pandemic. The board meeting will be held verbally at the normal day and time on our 2 m repeater immediately following the Monday night net.

There's good news and bad news... The good news is statewide 67.6% are now fully vaccinated (62% last month); in Santa Clara County it's 77.5% for all ages (78% last month for 12 and older). And now everyone is eligible for the booster. The bad news is a new mutation is on the loose, the Omega variant. We don't know much about it yet, just that its spike proteins are significantly different (red bits in the graphic).

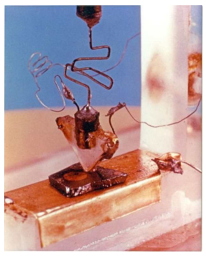
Club Station

The Club Station at the Red Cross will not be open in December due to the holidays. We will open again January 29, 2022 for our members to operate. I wish everyone a wonderful holiday season!

73, Don Village K6PBQ

A Magnificent Christmas Present

On December 16, 1947, theoretical physicist John Bardeen and experimental physicist Walter Brattain developed the first semiconductor amplifier at Bell Labs. They attached two closely-spaced gold contacts to the surface of a small crystal of high-purity germanium. The voltage on one contact modulated the current flowing through the other, amplifying the input signal 100 times.

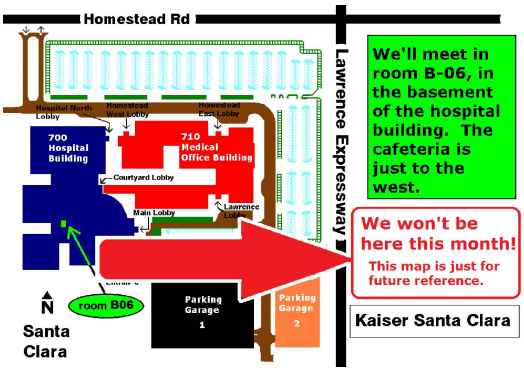


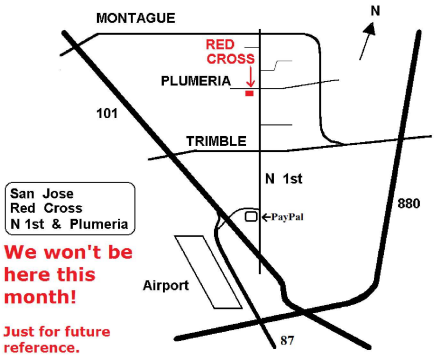
Calendar

12/13 **SCCARA General Meeting** -- canceled
12/20 **SCCARA Board Meeting**: On our 2 m repeater after the net at 7:30 PM)

General Meeting

Day: Monday, Dec. 13-- Canceled
Time:
Place:
Featuring:





The ***SCCARA-GRAM*** is published monthly by the **SANTA CLARA COUNTY AMATEUR RADIO ASSOCIATION**, PO Box 106, San Jose CA 95103-0106.

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.

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

SCCARA web page https://www.qsl.net/sccara
club email: w6uw@arrl.net or w6uw@sbcglobal.net

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(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.

AMATEUR LICENSE TESTING

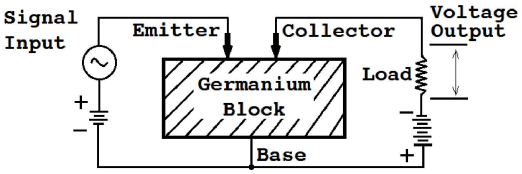
ARRL/VEC Silicon Valley VE group:
Morris Jones, AD6ZH: 408-507-4698

A week later, on December 23 they demonstrated their device to Bell Lab officials. Bell Labs physicist William Shockley called it "a magnificent Christmas present."

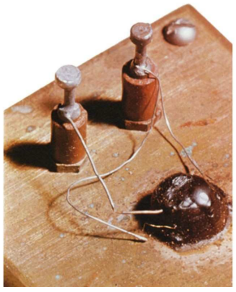
Electrical engineer John Pierce (also at Bell Labs) named it the "transistor" (TRANSfer resISTOR) and publicly announced the revolutionary solid-state device at a press conference in New York on June 30, 1948. A spokesman said "It may have far-reaching significance in electronics and electrical communication."

{see "Electronics" magazine, September 1948.}

Many thousands of units were produced. It was called the Bell Labs Type A transistor.



On January 23, 1948, William Shockley came up with a different design based on the p-n junction discovered by Russell Ohl in 1940. The delicate point-contact Type A transistor was difficult to manufacture in high volume with good reliability. His idea for the junction transistor has a three-layer sandwich of n-type and p-type semiconductors separated by p-n junctions.



Fabricating a working junction transistor had challenges, not the least of which was lack of sufficiently pure, uniform semiconductor materials. After a couple of years of work, Bell Labs chemist Morgan Sparks fabricated p-n junctions by dropping tiny pellets of impurities into the molten germanium during the crystal-growing process. In April 1950, he and others began adding two successive pellets into the melt, the first with a p-type impurity and the second n-type, forming n-p-n structures with a thin inner layer (the "base"). A year later they had one of these "grown-junction transistors" which surpassed the best point-contact transistors in performance. Bell Labs announced this advance on July 4, 1951. It was the "bipolar" transistor we all know today.

The Regency TR-1 was the first transistor radio available to U. S. consumers. It had four germanium junction transistors made by Texas Instruments, and in joint venture with Industrial Development Engineering Associates, the Regency TR-1 was in stores October 1954 and sold for $49.95. And the word "transistor" entered the public lexicon.

In March 1955, just five months later, Sony introduced their TR-52 transistor radio for $29.95. It soon captured the market.

Improvements came fast and often, not the least of which was the fabrication of several transistors

together on a single "chip" of silicon. And thus began a whole new era in human history.

A magnificent Christmas present indeed!

73, Gary WB6YRU

W6UU Repeater

Ham radio HF contacts are usually made using simplex operation, both operators on the same frequency. There is however another form of operation called duplex operation where the two operators use different frequencies when communicating and this is done mostly with hand held radios using Very High Frequencies and Ultra High Frequencies. Unfortunately, these bands are essentially straight line of sight propagation. Both the curvature of the earth, as well as obstacles like mountains, can prevent two radios from hearing each other. The curvature of the earth limits contacts to a maximum ten miles. This is where a repeater comes into play. If you elevate a radio high enough above ground level, it can hear two radios that cannot hear each other. A radio that can listen on one frequency and transmit on another is called a repeater. Whatever it hears, it retransmits. User A transmits on an output frequency which the repeater receives on its input frequency, the repeater then retransmits on its output frequency and is heard by User B on the listening frequency. In this way both A and B can talk to each other in duplex mode which they could not do in simplex mode.

To have all this work, your radio (handheld) needs to be programmed with the input and output frequency and is usually assigned to a channel which can be recalled without reprogramming. For reasons unclear to me, the two frequencies are very close together and the listening frequency is listed with an offset, the offset either positive or negative. If the offset is applied arithmetically to the repeater's transmit frequency you will have the repeater's receive frequency. SCCARA's repeater, W6UU, transmits on 146.985 MHz and has an offset of -600 kHz resulting in a listening frequency of 146.385 MHz. Your handheld is just the opposite, transmitting on 146.385 MHz and listening to 146.985 MHz.

Yet another wrinkle in this confusion is the use of a PL code which is a sub-audible tone added to your transmission and is required by the repeater before is will retransmits what it hears. Our club sub-audible tone is 114.8 Hz. This is to prevent accidental spillovers from other repeaters not part of SCCARA's family of users. Yet another option is to program your incoming frequency with our PL tone, an option that excludes transmissions not coming from our repeater.

Repeaters have a bit of a problem with their transmit and receive frequencies being so close together. To make things worse, simplicity of implementation often forces only one antenna to be used! So how does this work? Well, the ultimate filtering is used to keep input and output completely separate and this is often done with tuned cavities. They have an extremely high Q and do the job pretty well. But often, desensing still occurs and the input sensitivity is compromised by bleed over from the transmit frequency. SCCARA had this problem and it was resolved by using two antennas separated by both distance and elevation.

The FCC mostly ignores the coordination of the many repeaters in an area and leaves it to the HAM community to select a local coordinator and agree to follow the coordinators' decisions. Needless to say, the available frequencies have all been used, the Bay Area is possibly one of the most densely populated repeater environments in the country. When propagation is excellent, spillover from distantly coordinated areas occurs and use of both outgoing and incoming PL's is a last resort to isolate our W6UU repeater from intrusions. Club members are encouraged to use our repeater, it is grievously underused!

Goetz K6GKB

ARRL News

From *The ARRL Letter*, Oct. 28, 2021

New WSJT-X Software Release

The WSJT-X development team has announced the general availability release of WSJT-X version 2.5.1. This release mainly contains improvements and repairs defects related to Q65 and JT65 when used with nonstandard and compound call signs. Those planning to use Q65 or JT65 to make weak-signal contacts involving a nonstandard call sign should upgrade to this version. Also included is a new feature for microwave aircraft scatter, as well as repairs for bugs detected since the general availability release of version 2.5.0. A complete listing of changes is available in the Release Notes. Links to WSJT-X 2.5.1 installation packages for Windows, Linux, and Mac are available. (https://physics.princeton.edu/pulsar/k1jt/wsjtx.html)

From *The ARRL Letter*, Nov. 12, 2021

DXpeditioner Says Operating from Crozet is Limited by Nature

The recent announcement of a pending 3-month DXpedition to activate Crozet Island (FT5W) in 2022 - 2023 has generated enthusiasm within the DX community. Right on the heels of the announcement, the Northern California DX Foundation (NCDXF) pledged $20,000 to support the DXpedition. The point person for the planned event, Thierry Mazel, F6CUK, wants to temper any overblown expectations, as demand will be extremely high for the third most-wanted DXCC entity -- right behind North Korea and Bouvet Island. Thierry says nature-related factors, including climate, will dictate the manner in which the DXpedition takes place. (https://www.ncdxf.org/)

"The wind blows almost constantly at 70 kilometers per hour (43 MPH), with gusts that can reach 150 kilometers per hour (93 MPH) within a few minutes," Thierry and co-planner Paul Granger, F6EXV, said in a recent news release. "There are no real seasons on Crozet, so these conditions apply all year long, even if, during the austral summer, nicer days can be expected."

Added to the possibility of gale or hurricane-force winds, the "fairly hard" volcanic rock that covers the archipelago and "very strict rules" in place to protect fauna and flora, will severely restrict the sorts of antennas that might be deployed. "For bird protection, antennas, guy wires, and anything that could be an obstacle are forbidden," Thierry and Paul said. Just securing guy lines for a four-square would require more than 30 concrete blocks, [because] digging holes is not permitted. The original idea to erect four-square arrays for 40 and 20 meters was refused, they said. The French Austral Islands are United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) World Heritage sites and declared as protected areas.

"The only possibility that the administration allowed, was to have an [antenna] attachment point to an existing building and have wire antennas from there," they said. "No beam! This is clearly stated in the permit we received."

As if those weren't enough roadblocks, any equipment brought onto the island must be thoroughly cleaned to prevent the introduction of pollen, seeds, or non-native organisms.

DXpedition planners are pondering the "best solution for the best antenna possible."

The last ham radio activity from Crozet was in 2009 by Florentin Bard, F4DYW, who operated as FT5WQ. Contrary to earlier accounts, the DXpedition has not announced its call sign, which will not be made public in advance. The solo DXpedition in 2022 - 2023 is anticipated to cost as much as $58,000.

The Twitter account is @crozet2022, and a website is expected to be online soon. When it's up and running, it will include details of how donated funds will be applied. Thierry has pledged that all contributions will be refunded if the operation does not take place.

Ten Tips for New Contesters and Those with Modest Stations

Former ARRL Headquarters employee turned ham radio retailer John "Bee" Bartscherer, N1GNV, considers himself a casual contester with a 100 W transceiver and a wire antenna. As the fall and winter contest season begins, he shared 10 operating tips for new contesters and those with modest stations.

1. **Read the contest rules**. Know which bands are in play, your entry category, and the contest exchange.

2. **Use a logging program**. Quite a few options are out there. Bee's personal choice is N1MM Logger+. It's free, has an amazing array of features, and it's updated regularly. Most current logging software will interface with just about any modern HF radio.

3. **More operating time means more contacts**. Get rid of any distractions, such as texting, TV, and email, and concentrate on making contacts. However, Bee does suggest taking breaks. For 5 minutes each hour, get up, stretch, hydrate, and get some fresh air.

4. **Set achievable goals**. If you're not an experienced contester with a well-equipped station (yet), it's not likely that you'll win a contest. Instead of trying to win, aim to beat your score from last year's contest, try to work DXCC in a weekend, or try to outscore fellow club members.

5. **Study propagation forecasts**. Get a sense of what bands are likely to be open to areas you want to work and when. This will help you come up with a basic operating strategy. Band openings can occur at any time, so if you're operating in a category that allows it, keep an eye on the DX cluster to find out when a DX station is on the air.

Contesting at W9SN.

6. **Don't waste time in pileups**. Early on in a contest, don't waste a lot of time trying to break the pileup. Try a call or two, but if you don't succeed, move on and try again later.

7. **Work multipliers**. Most contests include multipliers in their scoring system, which can help to boost your score. Typically, you multiply your contact points by the number of multipliers (Sections, states, DXCC entities, grid squares) to determine your total score.

8. **Know your radio's knobs**. Familiarize yourself with your radio's front-panel controls, as well as any functions that may be hidden in a menu. Just about every radio has an attenuator, preamplifier, RF gain control, noise blanker, and, frequently, noise reduction. Most will also include an IF shift or passband tuning. Try turning off the preamplifier and turning on some attenuation. This may seem counterintuitive, but if a station sounds loud, chances are you're also loud to them. Reducing RF gain can also knock down strong, close-in interference, so you can hear (and contact) weaker stations that may be drowned out by stronger ones.

9. **Use standard phonetics**. Cute phonetics might be okay to use on your local repeater, but in a contest, other stations will be listening for standard phonetics. Even though phonetics can vary, it's important to be consistent.

10. **Listen before calling**. Make sure you correctly copy the other station's call sign and exchange, which you can enter in your log while waiting in line (this is especially valuable during the ARRL November Sweepstakes, where the exchange is more than a simple signal report). Listen to the other operator's pattern (saying "QRZ?" after each contact, for example). Make sure you're transmitting when the other station is listening.

-- Adapted from The ARRL Contest Update (http://www.arrl.org/the-arrl-contest-update)

Space Physics Professor Seeks Radio Amateurs' Help in Making Space Physics Data Audible

Space Physicist Martin Archer of Imperial College London wants to know the best approach to making space physics data audible. Archer is the UKRI (UK Research and Innovation) Stephen Hawking Fellow in Space Physics and Public Engagement and is working in the fields of citizen science and data sonification. He is seeking individuals to complete a survey, the results of which may help him to determine the best way to give space physics data a voice. (https://imperial.eu.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_295iuL4yxfaQ0Qu)

"Our sense of sound can be a powerful tool in exploring and analyzing data collected from satellites. But what is the best way to make this data audible?" Archer asks. Space science researchers at Imperial College London are asking for input from communities with relevant expertise -- such as those involved with audio, citizen science, music, public engagement, and science communication. HamSCI Founder Nathaniel Frissell, W2NAF, believes the list could also include radio amateurs.

"Given the connection between radio propagation and geomagnetic disturbances, along with the fact that hams are so used to listening to signals in noise, we think the amateur community would have valuable input," he said.

Specifically, the project seeks the best method of making ultra-low-frequency waves around Earth audible. Archer believes feedback from radio amateurs and others could help space scientists to improve science communication, public engagement, and citizen science.

Completing the survey should take no longer than 10 minutes. A participant information sheet offers greater detail. Direct questions should be sent to Archer via email (m.archer10@imperial.ac.uk). https://www.imperial.ac.uk/media/imperial-college/research-centres-and-groups/spat/public/resources/Archer_sonification_SETREC-Participant-Information-Sheet2.pdf

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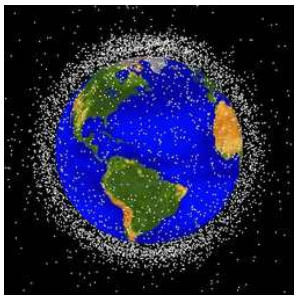
From *The ARRL Letter*, Nov. 18, 2021

Russia's Destruction of an Orbiting Satellite Raises Space Debris Concerns

Russia tested an anti-satellite weapon on November 15, destroying Kosmos 1408, one of its own old and now-defunct satellites. Launched in 1982, Kosmos 1408 was some 300 miles above Earth. Its destruction generated a debris field in low-Earth orbit that prompted the seven International Space Station crew members, including one Russian cosmonaut, to take cover in their crew capsules for several hours, in case they had to abandon the station.



The proliferation of spacecraft in Earth orbit has greatly increased the possibility of collision with space debris. [Photo courtesy of NASA]

"The [ISS] is passing through or near the cloud every 90 minutes, but the need to shelter for only the second and third passes of the event was based on a risk assessment made by the debris office and ballistics specialists at NASA's Johnson Space Center in Houston," NASA Chief Bill Nelson explained. Occupants of the Chinese space station are reported to have taken similar action.

The incident also has generated criticism from many corners, as well as a grave discussion on the possible impact of any future such tests, by Russia or anyone else.

The danger of damage to the ISS or an orbiting satellite aside, tracking a debris field that could include thousands of pieces, in order to head off collisions, is a concern all its own. Very small debris in space is essentially impossible to track reliably, if at all. The incident also comes at a time when the number of spacecraft orbiting Earth continues to grow. AMSAT President Robert Bankston, KE4AL, said that Russia's action will pose a threat to all activities in low Earth orbit for years to come, placing satellites and human spaceflight missions at risk.

"Space is already crowded, but now there are at least 1,500 trackable fragments and, possibly, hundreds of thousands of smaller yet still-threatening pieces of debris in low-Earth orbit," Bankston said. "While space stations have the capability to move out of the way, with sufficient notice, most satellites in low-Earth orbit, including those designed, built, launched, and operated by AMSAT, do not. As such, they face greater risk of catastrophic destruction or degraded mission functionality, if struck by fragments from Russia's destruction of Kosmos-1408."

Bankston said AMSAT is closely monitoring the situation and hoping for the best.

Nelson echoed Secretary of State Antony Blinken in expressing his own outrage at Russia's action. "Their actions are reckless and dangerous threatening as well the Chinese space station and the taikonauts on board," he said.

FCC Commissioner Nathan Simington condemned the incident as "irresponsible" and noting that orbital debris fields pose a threat to hopes for the peaceful use of space and "make the work of using space complicated and difficult," he said in a statement. "No one owns space," Simington said. "And no one should intentionally make it more difficult to use."

The FCC has made it clear that orbital debris rules apply to amateur satellites, in general requiring submission of an orbital debris mitigation plan with each license application

First HAM trans-Atlantic contact

GB1002ZE and GB2ZE will be on December 1 - 26 to mark the first personal message sent across the Atlantic Ocean from ham to ham on December 12, 1921. In Scotland that day was 2ZE, Paul Godley, who went to the UK representing ARRL to attempt this test. The Ardrossan, Scotland, area Crocodile Rock Amateur Group, is handling this commemorative operation. (https://www.transatlantic.org.uk/)

Pearl Harbor Day - Special Event Station

With authorization from the US Navy's 3rd Fleet Spectrum Manager, the Battleship Iowa Amateur Radio Association (BIARA) Inc. and the Iowa's Innovation and Engineering Team will activate the ship's legacy Navy NEPM call sign on December 7, 2021, 1600 - 2359 UTC, to commemorate Pearl Harbor Day. NEPM will transmit on 14,781.5 kHz USB and listen on 14,343 kHz USB. QSLs will be available for a self-addressed, stamped envelope. (https://biara.org/)

Meeting Minutes

General Meeting, Nov. 8, 2021

{meeting was canceled}

Board Meeting, Nov. 15, 2021

Held verbally on our 2 m repeater W6UW/R
Called to order by President Gregg Lane KF6FNA at 7:38 PM

Attendance:
President Gregg Lane KF6FNA; VP Ned Tufekcic AC6YY; Treasurer Goetz Brandt K6GKB; Station Trustee Don Village K6PBQ. Directors: Lou Steirer WA6QYS, Wally Britten KA6YMD, Ben Shuford, KK6CCU, James "Rusty" Rustemier KI6ZSK.
(We currently have no Secretary)
Excused absence: John Parks, W6JPP
Visitors: Editor Gary Mitchell WB6YRU, Paul KK6HWN

President's Report, Gregg KF6FNA: Nothing to report

Vice President's Report, Ned AC6YY: Nothing to report

Secretary's Report, Gregg KF6FNA:
The previous board meeting minutes were published in the SCCARA-GRAM. No corrections heard. Accepted by acclamation as published.

Treasurer's Report, Goetz K6GKB:
Checking = $ 11138.66, Cash = $ 216.04, Total = $ 11354.70

Trustee's Report, Don K6PBQ: The club station was open for the CW portion of the Sweepstakes. We're on standard time now, be aware of that. The station won't be open in December because of the holidays. It'll be open again Jan. 29, 10 AM to 4 PM.

Standing Committees
Editor's report, Gary WB6YRU:
Our club elections should have happened by now. Because of the pandemic, last year we voted by email. But this year, not one word about it was sent in to the newsletter.
On a brighter note... We now have photos of authors with their articles. So far it's just me and Don K6PBQ. Let's do that for everyone. So please send in a photo with your articles, just a snapshot or "selfie" is fine.

BBS Sysop's report, Gary WB6YRU: There's a problem with the internet link, it may not be with the BBS itself. It's being looked into.

Repeater report, Wally KA6YMD: Both repeaters have been working fine, no recent updates.
Goetz K6GKB: I haven't touch anything, the 2 m repeater is working fine.

Webmaster's report, Wally KA6YMD: I got the newsletter posted a little late, nothing else new.

Special Committee(s)
Membership, Ben KK6CCU: I'd like to get more people on the committee, help establish tactics to get people involved especially young people.
Don K6PBQ: Maybe I can get something going at the Children's Discovery Museum. I'll keep you posted on that, when things ease up regarding the pandemic.

Gregg KF6FNA: We now have an election committee chair, Wally KA6YMD.
Wally KA6YMD: I'll get to work on setting up elections by email.

Old Business:
Gregg KF6FNA:
There's a possibility of more antennas on the Red Cross roof, and new bases for them--George is working on that.
A special event 2 m station may be set up, it remains to be seen, more about that later.
The American Legion Post (they're storing our antenna trailer) asked for a rider on our insurance.
Goetz K6GKB: That's a done deal. They lost the first copy, we sent them a new one, not much else we can do.
Gregg KF6FNA: We might have a picnic, depending on the weather. Not sure if it's too late in the year, just a possibility we're thinking about. Comments?
Gary WB6YRU: We normally do that in the summer or early fall, do we really want to have one in the winter?
Don K6PBQ: We would want to have radio communications too, that would need to be planned out and have some publicity done.
Gregg KF6FNA: The holidays will provide some competition too.

2022 elections Gregg KF6FNA:
The nominations are:
Pres. Gregg KF6FNA
VP Ned AC6YY
Sec. Barbara KD6QEI
Tres. Goetz K6GKB
Directors: Lou W6QYS and Wally KA6YMD
None of the seats are contested. The directors with another year to go are: Ben KK6CCU, Rusty KI6ZSK, and John W6JPP.
Emails will be sent out to the membership for elections and votes.

New Business:
Gregg KF6FNA: We usually have a holiday dinner in December. We could have one this year, but it looks like the pandemic is still with us. Comments?
Gary WB6YRU: I think it's too late to worry about that now.
Don K6PBQ: I agree. And I'd vote to postpone a dinner meeting while we have the pandemic still going on.
Ben KK6CCU: I agree, let it go. Time is too short and we still have the pandemic. Besides people have probably already made plans.
Gregg KF6FNA: OK, we will NOT have a December holiday dinner meeting this year.

Gary WB6YRU: What are the plans for having our regular in-person meetings again, what conditions need to be met? Can we have something in the newsletter about that?
Lou WA6QYS: I haven't heard anything new about our usual meeting place, but I can look into it for any updates.

Meeting adjourned, 8:08 PM

Gary Mitchell WB6YRU, recording.

Packet Pieces

Downloaded from the BBS packet network:

==========
Date: 18 Nov 2012 01:54
From: GM3YEW@GB7YEW
To: HUMOUR@WW
Subject: Jokes 18/11

A vicar was talking to one of his parishioners. He said "When you get to my age you spend a lot more time thinking about the hereafter."

"Why do you say that", enquires the parishioner. The vicar replies "Well, I often find myself going into a room and thinking what did I come in here after."

The local news station was interviewing an 80-year-old lady because she had just got married for the fourth time. The interviewer asked her questions about her life, about what it felt like to be marrying again at 80, and then about her new husband's occupation. "He's a funeral director," she answered.

"Interesting," the newsman thought.

He then asked her if she wouldn't mind telling him a little about her first three husbands and what they did for a living. She paused for a few moments then answered proudly that she had first married a banker when she was in her early 20's, then a circus ringmaster when in her 40's,

and a preacher when in her 60's, and now in her 80's, a funeral director.

The interviewer looked at her, quite astonished, and asked why she had married four men with such diverse careers.

She smiled and explained, "I married one for the money, two for the show, three to get ready, and four to go."

Do hummingbirds hum because they don't know the words?

Do hungry crows have ravenous appetites?

Do infants enjoy infancy as much as adults enjoy adultery?

Do jellyfish get gas from eating jellybeans?

Do mass murderers kill only in church?

Do people in Australia call the rest of the world 'up over'?

Do pilots take crash-courses?

Do Roman paramedics refer to IV's as "4's"?

Do Scottish Terriers get Scotch Tape worms?

Do stars clean themselves with meteor showers?

Do vampires get AIDS?

Do vegetarians eat animal crackers?

Do witches run spell checkers?

Do you need a silencer if you are going to shoot a mime?

Do you realize how many holes there could be if people would just take the time to remove the dirt out of them?

Do you think that when they asked George Washington for ID that he just whipped out a quarter?

Does a man-eating shark eat women, too?

Does killing time damage eternity?

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Date: 19 Aug 2011 02:00
From: W1GMF@W1GMF
To: HUMOR@USA
Subject: GREAT WRITER

There was once a young man who, in his youth, professed his desire to become a great writer.

When asked to define "great" he said, "I want to write stuff that the whole world will read, stuff that people will react to on a truly emotional level, stuff that will make them scream, cry, howl in pain and anger!"

He now writes error messages for Microsoft Corporation.

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 and 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 (available from the club secretary or on our web site).

Topics:
Antennas, feed-lines, tuners: **NV6W, W6JPP, K6PBQ**
CW (Morse code): **NV6W, K6PBQ**
DX (long distance, propagation): **NV6W**
EchoLink: **K6GKB**
Emergency operating, preparedness: **WA6QYS**
HF operating techniques: **NV6W, K6PBQ**
Homebrew projects, construction: **WB6YRU**
Legal, FCC rules: **WB6YRU**
License testing, new amateurs: **W6JPP**
Lightning protection, grounding: **WB6YRU**
Packet Network (BBS, forwarding): **WB6YRU**
SCCARA (club inner workings): **K6PBQ, WB6YRU, WA6QYS**
Station set-up, equipment: **K6PBQ, W6JPP**
TVI, RFI: **WB6YRU**

Contacts:
K6GKB, Goetz Brandt, 408-259-7287
e-mail: goetz@ix.netcom.com

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

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

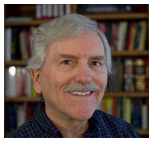
K6PBQ, Don Village, 408-263-2789
e-mail: donvillage7@yahoo.com

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

I'm glad to have some member articles this month, one from our Treasurer and host of our 2 m repeater, Goetz K6GKB, and the other from yours truly. Further, we've got photos to go with their articles! I'm sure most of you already know them anyway, but somehow doesn't it make the articles more interesting?



73, Gary WB6YRU

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 2022

If renewing and none of your info has changed, we only need your name and call

Name: _____ Call: _____ Class: _____

Address: _____ Licensed since (year): _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip+4: _____

Telephone: _____ ☐ New Member ☐ Renewal ☐ I'm also an ARRL member

E-mail: _____

only for club communications and the SCCARA-GRAM newsletter (pdf)

Membership type and dues: ☐ **Individual, $20** ☐ **Family, $25** ☐ **Student, $10** (under 18)

Memberships start January 1 and expire December 31.
Family memberships (more than one member per household): please include the above info for each member, use separate forms.

New members:
Dues are prorated: dues x (11 - month) x 10% For example: July would be $20 x (11-7) x 0.1 = $8)
If joining in November or December: normal dues for next year, the rest of this year is included free.

☐ **I want the paper newsletter delivered by U.S. Mail for an additional $15 per year**
(Prorated, $1.25 per month. That's $13.75 if starting in February, $12.50 if starting in March, etc.)

$ _____ Total enclosed

Give this completed form and payment to the Secretary or Treasurer at any meeting or mail to the club address.

Rev. 12/30/2020