SCCARA-GRAM

Santa Clara County
Amateur Radio Association

Volume 36, Number 12 December 2020

Meetings & Gatherings

The pandemic has been getting worse lately. We *were* going to participate in the Sweepstakes contest at our club station, but decided against it. Our traditional December dinner meeting won't happen. Board meetings continue to be held on our 2 m repeater after the Monday Night net.

Please stay safe!

SCCARA Members:

Please remember to renew your SCCARA membership! Memberships expire December 31. There's a form on the back cover or get the fill-in-able pdf form available on our web site: https://www.qsl.net/sccara/appl.pdf. If renewing and none of your info has changed, only your name and call is needed.

ARRL News

{Nov. 15 has come and gone, but this article might be useful for those interested in participate next time. - Editor}

From *The ARRL Letter*, Oct. 29, 2020

Fldigi Could be a Tool in the November Frequency Measuring Test

A new frequency-measuring test mode added to the digital communication program Fldigi -- developed by Dave Freese, W1HKJ (http://www.w1hkj.com/) -- makes the program useful for the Frequency Measuring Test (FMT, http://fmt.arrl.org/) on November 13. The new test mode replaces frequency analysis mode, making Fldigi useful for FMT participants. Fldigi can still measure an unknown frequency to three decimal places (i.e., to 1 mHz), but it can also use a reference frequency to correct the unknown calculation for inaccuracies of the receiver. (An article by Bob Howard, VE3YX, details the use of Fldigi in the FMT, http://fmt.arrl.org/FLdigiFMT.pdf.)

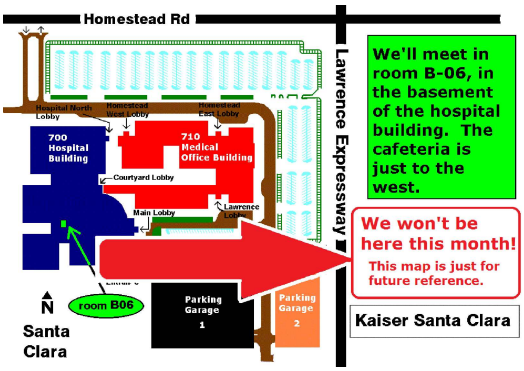
Very little equipment is necessary to participate in the FMT. A software-defined radio (SDR) accessed by the internet will work; check out the GPS-stabilized SDRs Kiwi SDRs. A hardware cable

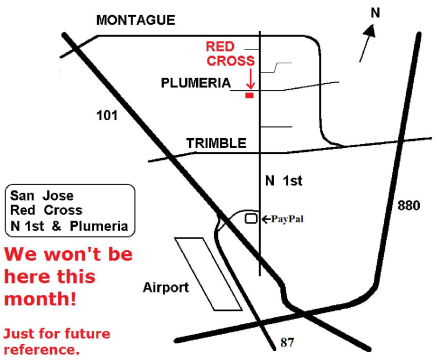
Calendar

12/14 **SCCARA General Meeting** -- canceled
12/21 **SCCARA Board Meeting**: On our 2 m repeater after the net at 7:30 PM)

General Meeting

Day: Monday, Dec. 14 -- 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**.

Web page: www.qsl.net/sccara
club email: w6uw@arrl.net or w6uw@sbcglobal.net

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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

or a virtual cable can connect SDR audio to the Fldigi input. Calibration will be required.

While older rigs can be used, Fldigi works best with a rig that can be controlled by a serial or USB connection from the PC to set the VFO with 1 Hz resolution. Some rigs display frequency to 1 Hz. Others only display to 10 Hz but can be set by the PC to 1 Hz. Most rigs dating from about 1995 and later will work well. Fldigi needs to know the frequency that the radio thinks it is tuned to or the frequency that you think it is tuned to.

The new FMT modem works best with a reference signal injected along with the FMT transmitted signal -- the FMT's unknown signal. The reference signal must have some accurately known frequency that can be set near the unknown frequency (within 1 kHz or so). The reference can be a signal generator stabilized by a GPS Disciplined Oscillator (GPSDO) that can easily be set to output a useful frequency. Using Fldigi's new FMT modem without a reference can still provide good results, but requires careful calibration.

ARRL sponsored earlier FMTs. The first ARRL FMT took place in 1931 Back then, it was required that Official Observers participate and meet certain standards, (http://www.arrl.org/files/file/On%20the%20Air/3109036.pdf).

From *The ARRL Letter*, Nov. 5, 2020

ARRL Comments on FCC Draft WRC-23 Recommendations

ARRL has submitted comments on two draft recommendations approved in October by the FCC's World Radiocommunication Conference Advisory Committee (WAC). The comments focus on draft recommendations for World Radiocommunication Conference 2023 (WRC-23) Agenda Item (AI) 1.2. AI 1.2 will consider the identification of frequencies in the 3.3 - 3.4 GHz and 10.0 - 10.5 GHz bands, among others, "for International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT), including possible additional allocations to the mobile service on a primary basis," in accordance with WRC-19 Resolution 245. ARRL urged no change to the 3.3 - 3.4 GHz international secondary allocation to the Amateur Service in ITU Regions 2 (the Americas) and

3 (Oceania), and no change to the 10.0 - 10.5 GHz worldwide secondary amateur and amateur-satellite allocation.

"Radio amateurs make substantial use of both bands," ARRL said in its comments. "They have conducted experiments and designed systems that protect primary users. The lack of interference complaints is evidence that they have been successful in doing so. In this manner, new spectrum horizons are explored and new techniques are developed that put spectrum to productive use that otherwise would represent lost opportunities and waste of the natural resource."

ARRL stressed that the WAC preliminary views make no suggestion that the international secondary allocations to the Amateur Service should not continue in both bands. ARRL said it wanted to reaffirm that these secondary allocations continue to be important and useful and that WRC-23 should not consider changing either secondary allocation.

"Sharing between primary users and secondary amateur radio users has been highly successful, and the US domestic Table reflected the International allocations until this year," ARRL said. In September, however, the FCC adopted an Order to delete the secondary amateur and amateur-satellite allocations in the 3.3 - 3.5

GHz band. Amateur radio operations may continue on a secondary basis, subject to decisions to be made on issues raised in a Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking in the proceeding, WT Docket 19-348.

ARRL maintained that amateur radio should remain secondary in the international allocations at 3.3 - 3.4 GHz "until more is known about the technical characteristics of equipment that will be used by new services and the extent of geographic build-out."

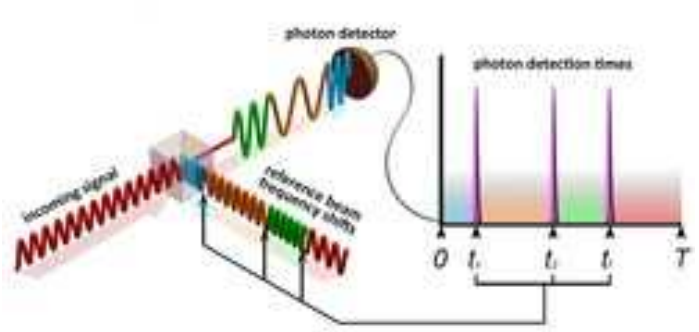
With regard to 10.0 - 10.5 GHz, ARRL noted that it has been used for many amateur terrestrial experiments and tests that have helped to develop the technical characteristics of the band. The band is also heavily used throughout much of the world as the downlink for the Qatari amateur satellite Es'hail-2 (QO-100).

ARRL noted that radio amateurs utilizing the secondary spectrum at 3.3 - 3.4 GHz and 10.0 - 10.5 GHz "have developed and honed their equipment and capabilities to share with the existing services."

"The Amateur Service has earned its reputation for making careful and non-preclusive use of its secondary allocations and will continue doing so," ARRL concluded. "Therefore, we respectfully request that the Amateur Service and Amateur-Satellite Service be continued as secondary services in the above bands."

New NIST System Detects Ultra-Faint Signals Using Quantum Physics Principles

Researchers at the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) have devised and demonstrated a system that could dramatically increase the performance of communication networks while enabling record-low error rates in detecting even the faintest of signals. This has the potential to cut the total amount of energy required for state-of-the-art networks by a factor of 10 to 100. The proof-of-principle system consists of a novel receiver and corresponding signal-processing technique, entirely based on the



The incoming signal (red, lower left) proceeds through a beam splitter to the photon detector, which has an attached time register (top right). The receiver sends the reference beam to the beam splitter to cancel the incoming pulse, so that no light is detected. The receiver uses exact times of photon detection. The combination of recorded detection times and the history of reference beam frequencies is used to find the frequency of the incoming signal.

properties of quantum physics and able to handle extremely weak signals with pulses that carry many bits of data.

"We built the communication test bed using off-the-shelf components to demonstrate that quantum-measurement-enabled communication can potentially be scaled up for widespread commercial use," said Ivan Burenkov, a physicist at the Joint Quantum Institute, a research partnership between NIST and the University of Maryland. Burenkov and his colleagues reported the results in Physical Review X Quantum.

"Our effort shows that quantum measurements offer valuable, heretofore unforeseen advantages for telecommunications leading to revolutionary improvements in channel bandwidth and energy efficiency," Burenkov added.

Modern communications systems work by converting information into a laser-generated stream of digital light pulses in which information is encoded -- in the form of changes to the properties of the light waves -- for transfer and then decoded when it reaches the receiver. The train of pulses grows fainter as it travels along transmission channels, and conventional electronic technology for receiving and decoding data has reached the limit of its ability to precisely detect the information in such attenuated signals.

The signal pulse can dwindle until it is as weak as a few photons -- or even less than one on average. At that point, inevitable random quantum fluctuations, called "shot noise," make accurate reception impossible by normal ("classical," as opposed to quantum) technology because the uncertainty caused by the noise makes up such a large part of the diminished signal. As a result, existing systems must amplify the signals repeatedly along the transmission line, at considerable energy cost, keeping them strong enough to detect reliably.

The NIST team's system can eliminate the need for amplifiers because it can reliably process even extremely feeble signal pulses: "The total energy required to transmit one bit becomes a fundamental factor hindering the development of networks," said Sergey Polyakov, senior scientist on the NIST team. "The goal is to reduce the sum of energy required by lasers, amplifiers, detectors, and support equipment to reliably transmit information over longer distances."

Neutron-1 CubeSat Deployed from ISS; Other Sats Pending

The Neutron-1 3U CubeSat was deployed from the International Space Station (ISS) on November 5 at 10:40 UTC. For the satellite's first month and during its commissioning phase, the Neutron-1 beacon will transmit 1,200 bps BPSK telemetry every 60 seconds on 435.300 MHz. Developed by the Hawaii Space Flight Laboratory (HSFL) at the University of Hawaii at Manoa (UHM), the satellite's payload includes a VU FM amateur radio repeater during available times and according to the spacecraft's power budget. The Neutron-1 science mission is spelled out in a formal paper, Neutron-1 Mission: Low Earth Orbit Neutron Flux Detection and COSMOS Mission Operations Technology Demonstration.

HSFL operates and maintains a satellite UHF, VHF, and L/S-band amateur radio ground station at Kauai Community College.

The primary mission of Neutron-1 is to measure low-energy

neutron flux in low-Earth orbit (LEO). The science payload, a small neutron detector developed by Arizona State University, will focus on measurements of low-energy secondary neutrons -- a component of the LEO neutron environment.

A number of other amateur radio satellites are expected to launch or be deployed in the next few months. AMSAT's RadFxSat-2 (Fox-1E) is expected to go into orbit by year's end on Virgin Orbit's LauncherOne vehicle. RadFxSat-2 carries a 30 kHz wide VU linear transponder.

The Tevel Mission -- a series of eight Israeli 1U CubeSats, each carrying a UV FM transponder -- is expected to launch from India on a SpaceX Falcon 9 rocket in December. Also from the Herzliya Science Center is a 3U CubeSat called Tausat-1, which is scheduled to launch on a Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA) ISS resupply mission in February for subsequent deployment. Tausat-1 carries an FM transponder.

AMSAT-Spain (AMSAT-EA) reports that its PocketQubes, EASAT-2 and HADES, have been integrated for launch on a SpaceX Falcon 9 in December, while GENESIS-L and GENESIS-N have been integrated for launch on Firefly's Alpha rocket. -- Thanks to AMSAT News Service

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From *The ARRL Letter*, Nov. 12, 2020

ARRL Petitions FCC for Reconsideration of Order Removing 3.4 GHz Amateur Allocation

ARRL has petitioned the FCC to reconsider its order removing the secondary amateur allocation at 3.3 - 3.5 GHz and requiring that amateur operations in the 3.450 - 3.500 GHz band cease "on a date consistent with the first possible grant of flexible use authorizations to new users."

"The amateur services in this band long have been operated on a secondary allocation status, functionally similar to the de facto secondary status of Part 5 experimental licenses, whose continued operation was (correctly) approved in the same proceeding," ARRL told the FCC. "Continued operation of amateur stations similarly should be permitted in the vacant portions of this spectrum that otherwise will go unused."

ARRL said the public interest is in using the spectrum, not in leaving it vacant waiting for some future application. "The Commission's decision in this proceeding undermines its long-standing policy objective to provide for and encourage more intensive use of spectrum," ARRL said.

"The Commission's decision to remove the amateur secondary allocation throughout the 3300 - 3500 MHz band," ARRL said, "appears to be based upon a mistaken conclusion that amateur secondary 'sharing' of this spectrum is equivalent to the type of 'sharing' that occurs with primary government and other primary commercial users, when in fact amateur secondary operations are quite different in usage, scope, and signal range."

ARRL outlined a number of ways radio amateurs use the band.

ARRL said that weak-signal point-to-point amateur communication often applies new technologies, methodologies, and coding to improve the communications capability of equipment. "Since the purpose of this type of activity is to hear or decode weak signals, operators use every possible means to avoid frequencies with other signals."

Amateurs also operate radio beacons to study propagation, contributing to a better understanding of propagation in the 3.4 GHz range, ARRL said. "Amateur beacons are fixed and low power, and therefore relatively easy to engineer into the environment if other users initiate operations, or to relocate or shut down if they cannot be 'engineered in.'"

ARRL's petition also cited moonbounce as another aspect of amateur operation. "This field of activity has led to a chain of improvements in antennas and equipment design in the 3.4 GHz spectrum," ARRL asserted, and is extremely unlikely to interfere with terrestrial services.

Amateur satellites could also use the 3.4 - 3.41 GHz band with minimal likelihood to present interference concerns due to the signals' low power and narrow antenna beamwidths. Additionally, uplinks employ antennas that point skyward, further minimizing any possible area of concern. "Other frequencies will not necessarily be available when needed, and this limitation threatens to constrain future experiments with space communications technologies as the number of amateur satellite experiments increase in number and purpose," ARRL said.

The 3.3 - 3.5 GHz band also is used for digital high-speed data mesh networks and for amateur TV repeaters. "Design of and work with mesh networks has attracted an ongoing stream of computer-literate youth to the amateur ranks," ARRL contended. "The networks themselves are commonly employed for digital experimentation with a wide range of technologies and services, with a bedrock purpose of emergency readiness and availability during actual emergencies. ARRL noted that the greater the number of available band choices, the more likely that a suitable link could be engineered for a specific path.

ARRL said that these and other amateur experimental activities make good use of the spectrum, "and should be permitted to continue on a secondary basis unless and until a new primary licensee is ready to operate in a geographic area where interference would result."

Low-Frequency Station SAQ Broadcasts UN Day Message of Unity in Face of COVID-19

On United Nations Day, October 24, the Alexanderson alternator station SAQ in Sweden transmitted a message on 17.2 kHz urging unity in the face of the COVID-19 pandemic. The message transcript follows.

"CQ CQ CQ DE SAQ SAQ SAQ This is Grimeton Radio/SAQ in a transmission using the Alexanderson 200 kW alternator on 17.2 kHz. The global COVID-19 pandemic challenges people and nations to unite to minimize the negative consequences for individuals and societies, and to uphold the advancements in public health made in recent decades. Good health and wellbeing is a prerequisite for a peaceful and sustainable global development, and health equity cannot be achieved without peace and human security."

The message was signed by Anders Tegnell, chief epidemiologist of Sweden's Public Health Agency. SAQ notes that QSL information is on the Alexanderson alternator website.

SAQ received some 400 listener reports from all over the world, with just 20 reporting they were unable to copy the message.

"As usual, we have received very many reports from north, central, and eastern Europe," the SAQ report said. "We also have received reports from the US and some from Russia and Japan. The farthest reports comes from Tasmania, south of Melbourne, approximately 16,000 kilometers (9,942 miles) from Grimeton, Sweden."

The entire transmission event was also broadcast on the SAQ YouTube channel, with some technical problems experienced.

Following the United Nations Day transmission, singer Anna Louise Ekman performed a concert in the transmitter hall with songs in Swedish and Italian. She was accompanied by her pianist, Oscar Johansson, and her sister, violinist Åsa Grimberg.

Kristen McIntyre, K6WX, new Pac. Div. Director

Kristen McIntyre, K6WX, of Fremont, California, has assumed the office of ARRL Pacific Division Director following the recent vacancy in the office. She will serve as Director for the remainder of the current term, which expires on December 31, 2022. McIntyre was appointed as the Division's Vice Director in 2018, and was unopposed as a candidate for the position in 2019. She has served as ARRL Technical Coordinator for the East Bay Section. First licensed in the late 1970s while a student at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, she let her license expire, later re-licensing and obtaining her Amateur Extra-class license. McIntyre also is licensed in Japan, her second home, as JI1IZZ. She is president of the Palo Alto Amateur Radio Club and is a senior software engineer at Apple.

From *The ARRL Letter*, Nov. 19, 2020

ARRL Seeks Waiver of Proposed FCC Amateur Application Fees

ARRL has urged the FCC to waive its proposed $50 amateur radio application fee. The Commission proposal was made last month in a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) in MD 20-270. The proposal has already drawn more than 3,200 individual comments overwhelmingly opposed to the plan. The fees, directed by Congress and imposed on all FCC-regulated services, are to recover the FCC's costs of handling and processing applications.

"Amateur radio applications were not listed when the Congress adopted its 1985 fee schedule for applications, and therefore amateur license applications were excluded from the collection of fees," ARRL said on November 16 in its formal comments on the proposal. "Similarly, a decade later when regulatory fees were authorized, the Amateur Service was excluded, except for the costs associated with issuing vanity call signs." The new statutory provisions are similar. Amateur radio license applications are not addressed in the application fees section and explicitly excluded from regulatory fees," ARRL said, and there is "no evidence of any intent by Congress to change the exempt status of amateur applications and instead subject them to new fees."

ARRL argued that the FCC has explicit authority to waive the fees if it would be in the public interest, and should do so for the Amateur Radio Service. Unlike other FCC services, the Amateur Radio Service is all volunteer and largely self-governing, with examination preparation, administration, and grading handled by volunteers, who submit licensing paperwork to the FCC, ARRL pointed out.

"Increasingly, the required information is uploaded to the Commission's database, further freeing personnel from licensing paperwork as well as [from] day-to-day examination processes," ARRL said.

The Communications Act, ARRL noted, also permits the FCC to accept the volunteer services of individual radio amateurs and organizations in monitoring for rules violations. In 2019, ARRL and the FCC signed a memorandum of understanding to renew and enhance the ARRL's Volunteer Monitor program, relieving the Commission of significant time-consuming aspects of enforcement.

These volunteer services lessen the regulatory burden -- including the application burden -- on the Commission's resources and budget in ways that licensees in other services do not, ARRL said.

Amateur radio's role in providing emergency and disaster communication, education, and other volunteer services also justifies exempting radio amateurs from FCC application fees.

Additionally, amateur radio has also motivated many students to develop critical science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) skills. ARRL noted that the Amateur Radio Service contributes to the advancement of the radio art, advances skills in communication and technology, and expands the existing reservoir of trained operators, technicians, and electronics experts -- all expressed bases and purposes of the Amateur Radio Service.

"Accomplishing these purposes entails working with young people, many of whom may have difficulty paying the proposed application fees," ARRL said.

ARRL concluded that the FCC should exercise its authority to exempt amateur radio from application fees generally. If the FCC cannot see its way clear to waive fees altogether, it should waive them for applicants age 26 and younger.

International Broadcast Station Interference Overwhelms Hurricane Watch Net

As Category 4 Hurricane Iota neared landfall in Central America on November 16, the Hurricane Watch Net (HWN) was forced to suspend operations at 0300 UTC because of what HWN Manager Bobby Graves, KB5HAV, described as "deafening interference from a foreign AM broadcast station that came out of nowhere at 0200 UTC." At the time, the net had shifted to its 40-meter frequency of 7.268 kHz, collecting real-time weather and damage reports via amateur radio.

"This was heartbreaking for our team, as the eyewall of Iota was just barely offshore," Graves said. "The storm had weakened slightly to a Category 4 hurricane with sustained winds of 155 MPH." After activating at 1300 UTC, the net was able to collect and forward reports from various parts of Nicaragua and Honduras via WX4NHC throughout the day for relay to forecasters at the National Hurricane Center in Miami. Iota was the most powerful storm on record to make landfall this late in the hurricane season.

Graves said the very strong AM signal was on 7.265 MHz. "From my location, it was S-9," he told ARRL. "You could not hear anything but the BC station." Graves noted that other foreign broadcast stations were heard from 7.265 to 7.300 MHz and splattering close by.

The offending signal appeared to be from a 500 kW broadcaster in Turkey. Graves said the HWN has a long history on 7.268 MHz,

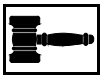
but that the net is now considering a 40-meter frequency below 7.2 MHz.

Stations handling emergency traffic during the response to Category 5 Hurricane Iota had requested clear frequencies on November 16 to avoid interfering with the HWN and with WX4NHC, as well as with a Honduran emergency net operation on 7.180 MHz and a Nicaraguan emergency net operating on 7.098 MHz. It's not known if those nets were also affected by interference from the numerous broadcasters on 40 meters.

"Thank you to all who allowed us a clear frequency," Graves said on behalf of the HWN.

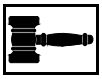
Meeting Minutes

General Meeting, Nov. 9, 2020



{meeting was canceled}

Board Meeting, Nov. 16, 2020



The meeting was held on our 2 m repeater W6UU.

Meeting called to order by President Gregg Lane KF6FNA at 7:44 PM

Attendance:
President Gregg Lane KF6FNA; VP Ned Tufekcic AC6YY; Secretary Barbara Britten KD6QEI; Treasurer Goetz Brandt K6GKB; Station Trustee Don Village K6PBQ; Directors: Lou Steirer WA6QYS, Wally Britten KA6YMD, Truman Lindsey N6TRU, Janet Motha KF6PUQ.
(Director James Rustermier KI6ZSK resigned Oct. 20, 2020)
Visitors: John W6JPP, Ben KK6CCU, Editor Gary Mitchell WB6YRU.

Announcements:
Lou WA6QYS: Room reservations for our meetings at Kaiser is secured for 2021, for when the pandemic will allow face-to-face meetings.

President's Report, Gregg KF6FNA: Nothing to report.

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

Secretary's Report, Barbara KD6QEI:
The previous board meeting minutes were published in the SCCARA-GRAM.
Minutes accepted as published by acclimation.

Treasurer's Report, Goetz K6GKB:
checking = $ 11105.46, cash = $ 196.04, Total = $ 11301.50

Trustee's Report, Don K6PBQ: The club station at the Red Cross will be available despite the pandemic.

Standing Committees:
Repeater chairman's report, Wally KA6YMD: Nothing new to report, the repeater is plugging along.

Webmaster's report, Wally KA6YMD: Nothing new to report.

Editor's report: Gary WB6YRU: Not much new with the SCCARA-GRAM. We still need more input from the club, especially from the higher-ups.

BBS Sysop's report: Gary WB6YRU: Nothing new, the BBS is running normally.

100th anniversary QSL certificate report:
Gary WB6YRU: Two things: I sent examples to the board list showing different possibilities regarding the ARRL logo, and also some example images of modern equipment as suggested at the last meeting. Only two people commented. Don K6PBQ is having second thoughts regarding photos. Lou WA6QYS made several comments about the ARRL logo and the text. I replied but there were no other responses. Lou favored the ARRL logo on the left side of the text, not as background image. He thought the term "organization" should be used instead of "club." He suggested re-wording the statement of our incorporation. And simplifying some of the wording in the QSL section.
What does the rest of the board think, any other comments on the text or ARRL logo? What about the word "association" instead of "organization?"
Lou WA6QYS: The word "organization" would also give more variety in terms of vocabulary.
Gregg KF6FNA: I agree with Lou, "organization"
Don K6PBQ: It's fine with me either way.
John W6JPP: The word "association" is better.
Ned AC6YY: It's fine either way. It was good with the word "club".
Janet KF6PUQ: I like the word "association."

Gary WB6YRU: As for the images of modern equipment, I favor one of the radios with a nice built-in display such as the K4, and one of the Flex radios sitting under an external display. Each can have a member standing behind it facing the camera or beside it looking to the side at the camera.
Lou WA6QYS: Maybe have no pictures.
Don K6PBQ: Agreed. It looks too crowded based on the printout Gary sent me a while ago.
Gary WB6YRU: It's important to keep in mind that print-out was poor quality, that's not how the finished product will look. The goal for now is just to decide on the basic design.
Gregg KF6FNA: Let's see more examples with an image of the modern equipment.
(Paul KK6HWN, visitor, joined late)
Paul KK6HWN: We shouldn't show pictures of radios the club doesn't have or members don't have. People will think that's what the club has or its members have. It's false advertising.
Gary WB6YRU: Remember, the theme is "then and now." We have a photo from our 1925 film with two people showing off the latest equipment of that time. There's no indication that was part of the club station, or even owned by any member. They were just showing off the latest and greatest available. We need a "now" photo showing the same of today to match the 1925. Advertising has nothing to do with it and it doesn't have to be what the club owns. The whole idea is just to show the state of the art in equipment then and now.
Paul KK6HWN: No, it's false advertising!
John W6JPP: How about adding captions "available then" and "available now" or something like that?
Paul KK6HWN: I still don't like the false advertisement, but that would help.
Truman N6TRU: We can use the club's FT991A.
Ned AC6YY: My photo shows the integration of the radio, monitors, etc. That's more representative of amateur radio stations today.
Gary WB6YRU: Yes, but that's a photo of a club station. The goal is to match the 1925 photo which only shows two guys and two radios. If the board wants, we can switch it to photos of stations. We have some old photos of stations back in the 1920's,

but they don't include people and that makes them less interesting. I'll make up new sample certificates--what I need is a sample photo. Can Don K6PBQ pose with our FT991A at the club station? He's going to be there anyway.
Ned AC6YY: I have the club's 991 at my place. I'll make a sample photo.

Old Business:
Gregg KF6FNA: Nothing new has been done with the antenna at the club station.
Don K6PBQ: There's been no response from the ARRL regarding our special event station announcement, I assume it's a go.
John W6JPP: I can look into that, make sure the ARRL received it, etc.
Ned AC6YY: Regarding our entry on the QRZ web site, that's still a work in progress.

New Business:
John W6JPP: Member John Felix KI6ANW died. We should send a sympathy card to the Felix family.
Barbara KD6QEI: I'll take care of the card.

Club elections:
Gregg KF6FNA: We have no one running for secretary. Anyone? We'll get the ballot sent out later this week.
Truman N6TRU: I may run for Secretary. But I'm 17, not 18. Does that matter?
Lou WA6QYS: I'm not aware of any age restriction.
Gary WB6YRU: There's no age restriction in the Bylaws.
Paul KK6HWN: The State may require officers to be 18 for legal reasons.
Gary WB6YRU: The only issue that might come up is if he had to sign a contract.
Barbara KD6QEI: I'll run for secretary, then Truman can take over when he turns 18 in March.

Meeting adjourned 9:06 PM

Gary Mitchell WB6YRU, recording for the Secretary

Packet Pieces

Downloaded from the BBS packet network:

==========
Date: 27 Jun 2010 03:05
From: W1GMF@W1GMF
To: HUMOR@USA
Subject: Dinner Reservations

On vacation in Hawaii, I called a restaurant to make reservations for 7:00 pm.

The cheery hostess said, "Sorry but all we have is 6:45 pm. Would you like that?"

"That's fine." I replied.

"Okay," the hostess confirmed. Then she added, "Just be advised that you may have to wait 15 minutes for your table."

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

Still no word on the club elections. Presumably we'll get an article on that in the next edition.

It was announced in the previous edition that the club station would be open for the Sweepstakes contest. However, since the pandemic is picking up steam, they decided to cancel that just one day *after* we went to press.

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 2021

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. 11/25/2019