



THE COASTSIDE COMMUNICATOR

VOL. 43, No. 5

MAY 2011

WWW.COASTSIDEARC.ORG

PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

Welcome to May! Only one month away from field day month and only two more club meetings to finalizing the planning.

In the meeting last month we discussed the possibility of moving the Wednesday night check-in to an earlier time (7 or 8PM). There was some discussion to a change so I mentioned that I would discuss it in the president's column this month and give people a chance to think about it (and to include the people who were not at the meeting).

Personally I am happy with 9:00PM but over the past year or so I have gotten several comments about the net being too late in the evening. In response to this the net time issue was brought up for discussion.

There will never be a single time that is perfect for everyone. If anyone has a strong feeling regarding the net time please come to the club meeting and voice your opinion (or send me an email and I will voice your concerns at the meeting).

If we want to try an earlier time I would be willing to hold two nets on Wednesday nights for a few months on a trial basis. Before doing this I would need to get the clubs approval.

If it is something we would like to try I suggest the following be the Wednesday schedule for a few months:

7:00PM (or 8:00 PM) – Early net

9:00PM – Late net –

NOTE: Any QST's given at the 7:00PM meeting would be carried forward by net control to the later net (Assuming the person with the QST is not present).

When the trial time is up we can decide if we want to change or leave the net at 9:00PM.

If it is not something the club would like to try then we should continue with the 9:00PM net only.

Let's discuss this briefly at the next club meeting and determine if there is any interest in an earlier net time and perhaps trying it on a trial basis.

I look forward to see you at the next meeting on May 11th.

...73 de Casey-N6TZE

APRIL MINUTES

The April 2011 meeting was called to order at 7:34pm. by our club president, Casey Villyard at the Linda Mar Fire Station in Pacifica. Self-introduction by the members and guests followed.

It was then moved to approve the minutes as published in the newsletter by George Fenisey-N6GYR, with a second by Dave Lawrence-KF6TWW and was passed by the membership.

TREASURER'S REPORT

Frank Erbacher-N6FG read the report of the club's financials: \$1522 in the general fund; \$4,662 in the repeater fund; \$634 in the digipeater fund and \$5,241 in the EOC fund. These individual fund totals add up to a club total of \$12,059.

The treasurer paid \$35 to himself for his mailing and publication of the Communicator newsletter, and \$126 for engine mounts for the field day generator.

MEMBERSHIP

Total club membership stands at 92 with 86 licensed members, 64 of whom are ARRL members. Frank reminds us all to fill out the application and submit dues for 2011 ASAP.

COMMUNICATIONS

Newsletter was received from SFARC, "Nuts and Volts, and SCCARA "SCCARA-GRAM".

Also received was the USB bank account statement, and the Fog Fest application.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

REPEATER

Operational

AUTOPATCH

Operational

DIGIPEATER

Operational

APRS

Operational

EMERGENCY SERVICES

No Report

FIELD DAY

No Report

FOG FEST

No Report

NEWSLETTER

Published

WEBSITE

Up and running, but needs update.

OLD BUSINESS

None.

NEW BUSINESS

1. A motion by Robert Barbitta-W6LOG and second by Dave Lawrence-KF6TWW to pay the club insurance bill. The motion was approved.

2. The membership agreed to accept the FOG FEST invitation and send in the response form.

3. Beale AFB trip concept has been deleted from consideration.

4. Pacific Pinball Museum: 2-9 p.m. Tues-Thurs., 2-midnight Fri., 11 a.m.-midnight Sat., 11 a.m.-9 p.m. Sun. \$15 adults, \$7.50 children younger than 12. Tours available with price of admission. 1510 Webster St., Alameda. (510) 769-1349 A date of May 14th was set. Interest was at 7 or 8 members.

<http://pacificpinball.org/home>

5. Western Railway Museum <http://www.wrm.org> for more information.

6. Field Day is the last full weekend of June. ARRL packet is available.

7. Niles Canyon Train, <http://www.ncry.org> for more information.

8. Home Brew Night was set to the September meeting night.

9. Back to School night was set to August meeting night.

10. A discussion was made by N6GYR to move the time of the Wednesday Net to 7:30 PM. It was quickly tabled again.

11. Hiller Aircraft Museum trip had 15 people interested. Possible August 6th or 7th. Exact date to be determined.

A motion was made to adjourn the meeting by Robert Barbitta-W6LOG and second by Dave Lawrence-KF6TWW. The motion was passed and the meeting was adjourned at 8:33 p.m.

PRESENT AT THE MEETING

The following Life Members were notably not present: Roger Spindler-WA6AFT. We hope you feel better Roger.

The following guests of the club were present: Manon Williams, Lee Murphy, Bob Marchand-KR6RX, Arnott Smith-KF2TM

Members present included: Robert Barbitta-W6LOG, Ralph Bailey-KD6LZ, Jane Bailey-KF6PGF, Gary Barnes-KI6HIG, Orval Chadsey-N6OZI, Peggy Emrey-KB6LBF, Frank Erbacher-N6FG, George Fenisey-N6GYR, Carmel Gallagher-KJ6ERS, Dave Lawrence-KF6TWW, Walt Long-KG6EDY, David Rinck-K6DMR, Mary Ellen Scherer-AJ6J, Casey Villyard-N6TZE, Joshua Villyard-N6TZF, Alan Wilhelmi-KI6QWY, Ross Burton-W1RAB/6

Reported by George Fenisey-N6GYR Secretary

**NEWS****SMC CERT COMMUNICATION DRILL**

On May 21st, the San Mateo County CERT Communication Group is holding a communication drill. This exercise is to check simplex communication between all the city/town EOC's and/or emergency communication points in the county. This will give us a map of our simplex communication abilities during an emergency, if the repeaters are down. Basically, who can hear who, and document possible relay stations in the county. Both the WA6TOW and KC6ULT county repeater will be used to co-ordinate the drill. Only those emergency stations previously registered may participate. We ask that other traffic keep the frequencies clear. The net will start after 9:00AM and running to approximately 12:00PM.

ARRL UPDATE**ARRL SCORES PARTIAL VICTORY IN RECONROBOTICS PROCEEDING**

The FCC has given radio amateurs a partial victory in response to the ARRL's challenge, in a Petition for Reconsideration, of a rules waiver that permits the certification and licensing of the Recon Scout -- a remote-controlled, maneuverable surveillance robot operating in the 430-448 MHz band. The device is marketed to public safety agencies and certain security personnel by ReconRobotics Inc. In an Order on Reconsideration released on April 15, the FCC granted the ARRL's request for changes in the labeling and instruction manual requirements to ensure that users of the device are aware of its limitations, with regard to interference. Noting that no applications for individual licenses to operate the Recon Scout had been granted, the FCC's Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, the Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau, and the Office of Engineering and Technology deferred to the Commission's Enforcement Bureau with regard to complaints that ReconRobotics has been marketing uncertified devices and that the devices have been operating without authorization.

The FCC Order also acknowledged that the ARRL was correct in arguing that the waiver was insufficient in that it did not waive applicable provisions of Section 2.106 of the Commission's Rules, which contains the Table of Allocations of frequency bands to the various radio services. The Commission's solution was to "...retroactively waive the Table of Allocations to the extent necessary to permit use of the Recon Scout."

ReconRobotics did not object to the changes in labeling and instruction manual language sought by the ARRL. Recon Scout transmitters delivered after April 15, 2011 must carry the following label: "This device may not interfere with Federal or non-federal stations operating in the 420-450 MHz band and must accept any interference received." The instruction manual must also include the following: "Although this transmitter has been approved by the Federal Communications Commission, it must accept any interference received from Federal or non-federal stations, including interference that may cause undesired operation." The 430-448 MHz band is allocated to the amateur service on a

ARRL UPDATE CONT.

secondary basis and to Federal users in the radiolocation service on a primary basis; non-federal radiolocation stations are secondary to both federal radiolocation stations and amateur stations.

In other respects the ARRL Petition for Reconsideration was denied, as were petitions filed by individuals. While the FCC agreed that "there were possible inconsistencies between particular readings in the test data" submitted by ReconRobotics, the Commission found that the data "nonetheless demonstrated the particular suitability of the 420-450 MHz band" relative to higher-frequency bands. With regard to concerns that the devices will incur interference from amateur operations, the Commission continues to adhere to the view that "the possibility of the device incurring interference in some instances did not present a compelling reason to prohibit its use in all instances. . . . ReconRobotics has accepted that it may receive interference from amateur operations, and the Order specifies that the Recon Scout must accept interference from licensed users."

CALIFORNIA SUPREME COURT DECLINES TO HEAR ANTENNA ZONING CASE

The California Supreme Court refused to hear the antenna zoning case brought forth by Alex Zubarau, WB6X, of Palmdale, California -- with the assistance of his ARRL Volunteer Counsel Len Shaffer, WA6QHD -- after receiving a mixed decision by the California Court of Appeals earlier this year. The Supreme Court -- California's highest court -- handed down their decision on April 20.

In 2005, Zubarau applied for a building permit to erect an antenna support structure on his property. The City of Palmdale approved his request, and building permit in hand, Zubarau installed a 22 foot tall crank-up tower (with an ultimate height of 55 feet), but did not place an antenna atop the structure. He also installed a 23 foot tall mast on his house, for a total mast height of 43 feet; he installed an inverted-V on the mast. In January 2007, he placed a 4 element 20 meter SteppIR antenna on the crank-up tower, and the neighbors started complaining to the City.

ARRL Southwestern Division Vice Director Marty Woll, N6VI, said that the neighbors' assertions consisted of what he called "the typical complaints: aesthetic impact, diminution of property values and RF interference." The RFI complaints were general in nature; no direct evidence was shown of actual RFI, but the City's Planning Commission staff took the position that "based on anecdotal evidence presented by the homeowners, the transmissions occurring from the antenna are causing interference with electrical equipment in the surrounding neighborhood."

Woll said that after Zubarau installed the SteppIR in 2007, the City of Palmdale -- acting on a petition signed by almost 70 of Zubarau's neighbors -- voted to revoke Zubarau's original building permit after he had relied on it in putting up his tower. "In order to gain a continuance, Zubarau told the Planning Commission he would remove the SteppIR, in essence, reverting his antenna configuration back to the way to it was before he installed the antenna" Shaffer -- who put in hundreds of hours of time on this case at no cost to Zubarau -- said. "At the next hearing, he was ordered to remove not only the antenna, but the support structure, as well."

After Zubarau exhausted his administrative remedies, he challenged the action in the courts, aided by Shaffer. A court date was set for February 2009. On February 6, 2009, Los Angeles Superior Court Judge David Yaffe issued a ruling in favor of Zubarau. According to Shaffer, the Superior Court's ruling invalidates the actions of the City in revoking Zubarau's permit and requires the City to allow him to replace the tower.

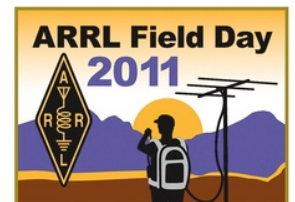
In January 2011, the California Court of Appeals, Second Appellate District, issued its Opinion in Zubarau's case. The Court found that the Palmdale antenna ordinance, as it pertained to the height limit for vertical antennas, was "unenforceable" because it allowed a radio amateur to have a vertical antenna up to 75 feet high when measured from the ground but limited the "active element of the antenna array" to 30 feet. The ordinance did not define "array" or "active element" and did not specify from where the 30 permitted feet for such "array" was to be measured. The Court found that if even one reasonable interpretation of the ordinance could be found, the ordinance could be upheld, but that in this case, no one could understand what the limitations were and how they could be applied. That portion of the City's ordinance was therefore unconstitutional and unenforceable.

The Court also held that the ordinance was unenforceable to the extent that it attempted to regulate radio frequency interference. The City maintained that it could regulate RFI, but the Court, citing case law and argument in ARRL Amicus Curiae brief, held that only the FCC could regulate RFI. Any State or municipal law that attempts to regulate RFI is preempted.

But the Court held that Palmdale properly ordered Zubarau to remove his permitted 55-foot crankup tower. The Court opined that the small, VHF/UHF vertical on the roof constituted "reasonable accommodation" under PRB-1 and California PRB-1 statute (California Government Code Section 65850.3). The Court said that leaving Zubarau with a VHF/UHF antenna constituted a reasonable accommodation because it allowed him to be active in some part of Amateur Radio. There was no analysis of the "minimum practicable regulation" test in PRB-1 and the California statute, so that part of the three-prong PRB-1 test was left unexamined. The Court of Appeals said they thought this was a reasonable accommodation because it allowed Zubarau to be active in some part of Amateur Radio. At the time, Shaffer called this decision "troubling." It was this matter that Zubarau and Shaffer hoped the California Supreme Court would review.

FIND AN ARRL FIELD DAY STATION NEAR YOU

First introduced in 2008, the ARRL's Field Day Station Locator Service has proved a popular addition to the Field Day toolbox. This service -- an interactive map that helps amateurs or those interested in Amateur Radio find a Field Day <http://www.arrl.org/field-day> site near them -- is free to



www.arrl.org

clubs or individuals who will be operating public Field Day stations. Stations can also be listed by state or province. So far, hams in all 50 states and Puerto Rico have listed Field

ARRL UPDATE CONT.

Day sites on the Field Day Locator. If your group would like to be a part of the Station Locator Service, it's easy to get started -- just go to the Field Day Station Locator website and follow the instructions. ARRL Field Day is the most popular on-the-air operating event in Amateur Radio.

On June 25-26, join tens of thousands of Amateur Radio operators as they gather for a public demonstration of the Amateur Radio Service.

SPACE WEATHER PREDICTION CENTER TO DISCONTINUE BROADCASTS ON WWV AND WWVH

Beginning Tuesday, September 6, the Space Weather Prediction Center (SWPC) will cease broadcasting its These messages inform listeners of the solar flux, the mid-latitude A and K indices and space weather storms, both current and predicted. Currently, the message is heard on minute 18 from WWV and minute 45 from WWVH. The information will still be available on the SWPC website <http://www.swpc.noaa.gov/ftpdir/latest/wwv.txt>. If you care to comment on this, or if you have any questions, the SPWC -- part of the National Weather Service (NWS) -- would like to hear from you. swpc.wwv@noaa.gov

**AMATEUR RADIO HISTORY*****THE HISTORY OF EIMAC***

AS TOLD BY JACK MCCULLOUGH-W6CHE
CO-FOUNDER OF EIMAC — PART 3

Editor's Note: The following is Part 3 of the story of EIMAC that was presented as a slide show at a ham club in 1974. It was contributed by Linda DiLorenzo of CPI/Eimac Division with permission to reprint it in the CARC Newsletter

The War Period

Actually we got a running start in our war activity. Nearly eighteen months before Pearl Harbor we had received our first substantial order for tubes. By the time of December 7th, 1941, we had greatly enlarged our work force as well as our facilities in San Bruno. Pearl Harbor came as a great shock to us. If the Japanese were successful in bombing the Pacific Coast, our plant in San Bruno near the San Francisco Airport would be in the center of activities.

We must have been very naive. By the evening of December 7th, we had gathered and distributed around the plant a number of our employees' personal rifles and shotguns. What we intended to do with them was never spelled out. Both ourselves and the Government were greatly concerned about our plant's vulnerability. It was necessary to build a new plant away from the Coast. We considered Spokane, Las Vegas, Reno, Salt Lake and Denver. We wanted to be in reasonable travel distance of our San Bruno facility. Each site had pluses and minuses. Reno had no supply of gases, such as oxygen, hydrogen and nitrogen; Denver was almost another day away by train (nearly as long by the then existing planes); Salt Lake turned out to be a natural with everything we needed.

The Defense Plant Corporation was going to put this plant up for us. But nobody told the DPC that there was a war on! Bill

and I acted on our own. We acquired the land in Salt Lake in early 1942 and under full draft, built and occupied the plant in June, 1942. The DPC was just getting around to okaying our starting construction. We had people who spent the next several years getting everything unsnarled with the DPC and get payment for the plant. A point about the DPC is illustrative.

At the final accounting, the DPC accountant said everything checked out but that there were three empty cement sacks missing. The conversation ended quite abruptly when Bill said, "I stole them!" In many ways we would have been much better off if we never heard of the DPC.

Our little group of about twenty people in early 1940 was growing at a fantastic rate. By 1943 there were 3,800 people working in our two plants. We had nearly an even split between Salt Lake and San Bruno. Bill with a small group from San Bruno, moved to Salt Lake and lived there for several years. I stayed behind and operated the San Bruno plant. This period was one of high production, reaching a rate of 125,000 units per month. There were major material shortages particularly of tantalum and tungsten. We were buying these materials by the ton instead of a few pounds at a time. We were impatient with the major suppliers of tungsten for their slowness in increasing their production. To listen to them, it was going to take several years before they would have the facilities to do our job. Bill and Gordon Howes W6CEO, whom I am sure you know, scrounged around the Salt Lake City area and were able to come up with enough equipment such as old transformers, hydraulic jacks to make a press, etc., to set up a tungsten facility. The plant worked and we were able to supplement our tungsten supply by quite a few hundred pounds per month.

Tantalum was a different story. Eimac, and H&K before it, had developed their reputations on tubes that could "take it." Tantalum was the material that made this reputation possible. There was something we had overlooked. Tantalum was a great getter when it was red hot; a lousy getter when it was cold. Here was a paradox. Those customers that "Beat" their tubes thought Eimac tubes were the greatest, but those customers that ran their tubes conservatively, got very poor life. In the search for long life, we finally eliminated all tantalum in our tubes. We substituted molybdenum, coated at first with pure zirconium powder. Later we developed a more rugged coating called Pyrovac that was the best of both worlds. We still use Pyrovac in our tubes.

Just as we were getting in to high gear in production, we were confronted with a major technical problem -- grid emission. The early Signal Corps radars used sixteen tubes in a ring oscillator with very high voltage on the plate. After a number of hours of operation, one of the tubes would develop grid emission with catastrophic results. On several occasions I personally spent many hours sitting under a radar at the Monmouth Signal Corps labs waiting for grid emission to develop.

It never did while I was there! But by the time I got back to New York City, there would be a telephone call telling me of the worst.

Up to this time, we had had no experience in coping with this problem. Our first attempts at a fix were unsuccessful. We finally found that pure platinum was an answer. The situation was so desperate that we immediately started making grids out

AMATEUR RADIO HISTORY CONT.

of pure platinum. I remember going to San Francisco one day to obtain some spools of platinum wire. There was a relatively small paper bag containing the platinum wire -- \$15,000. Ouch. We were not out of the woods. The platinum fixed the grid emission problem but platinum turned out to be too soft mechanically. A jar would cause the grid to move. The fix for this was making an alloy of 96% platinum and 4% tungsten! We successfully used this material for quite some time. There was nothing wrong with this material except for its cost. We were working frantically to find a more economical substitute for platinum with varying degrees of success.

The material we eventually developed and are still using, we called "Y3." The material is coated on a molybdenum core. It contains platinum and other goodies. It is electrically deposited and baked on. We sell this material to some of our competitors. The Pyrovac plate material and the "Y3" grid material were essentially the developments of one man, Paul Williams, K6QAZ.

We developed very few new tube types during WWII except for a few of the special "radar" type tubes. These special types, plus many of our standard types, made up our production runs.

We did make major strides, however, in the development of new materials and the production figures were impressive. The only "different" tube type we were asked to manufacture was the 2C39 planar triode used in UHF communication equipment. The type originated with General Electric.

Their tube was soft soldered together -- a feature we did not like. Naturally we had to redesign the 2C39 to our own manufacturing philosophy. Machlett also became a supplier of the 2C39. There were a lot of them made. Because these tubes operated at UHF, we had major headaches in trying to coordinate the different designs used by each of the manufacturers so that these tubes would be interchangeable in the customers' equipment. I think one or two people in each company's plant spent full time for the duration trying to resolve these problems.

During this period we had become quite friendly with Major Armstrong. He is the recognized inventor of the oscillating circuit, the super heterodyne receiver and was now actively developing his new FM system. We supplied him many tubes. We looked forward to our almost weekly telephone call from the "Major."

Over the years, Eimac's competitors have envied the alert, wide-awake management team! Here are a few incidents to show how well our Government was functioning during WWII. Having no previous experience in manufacturing at high production rates our quoted prices were based on those developed for a much lower production rate. This pricing policy resulted in high profits. We would then return to the Government what we considered "excess profits. One refund amounted to a million and one half dollars. I remember this because my signature is not on too many checks of this size. Six months later we got a frantic call from Washington -- they had lost the check and would we write another!

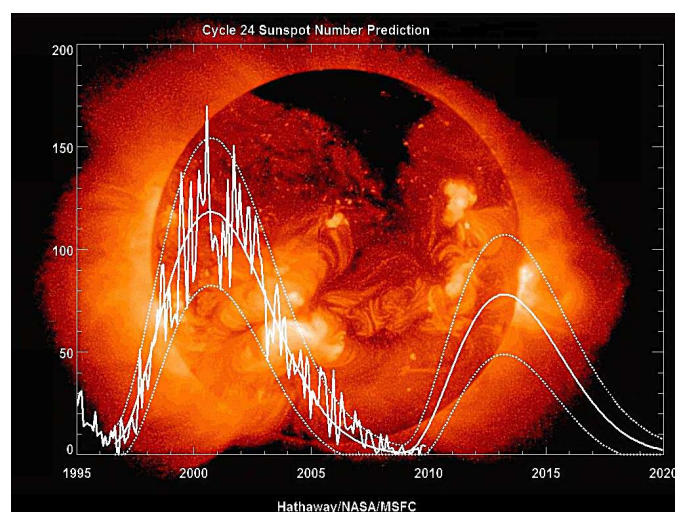
Another time, I was back at the G.E. plant at Schenectady to help get their equipment to work with our 2C39. I needed some new 2C39's of a new design and phoned the factory to ship them to me at Schenectady.

In these days it took a special priority and other red tape to get these tubes shipped. They were shipped. I waited and waited for the tubes to arrive and in final desperation asked for a second shipment which arrived as scheduled. I often wonder what happened to the original shipment?

Another occasion -- a frantic call from the Navy. Needed some special tubes shipped with high priority to the South Pacific. Code marking for the special packages, "Lion one & Cub Two" -- please deliver to Naval Air Station Alameda. We did -- worked around the clock to do it. About a year later, we received a call from the Air Station: "We have a couple of packages marked Lion one, Cub Two. Have you any idea what they are for!!"

◀▶

SOLAR UPDATE



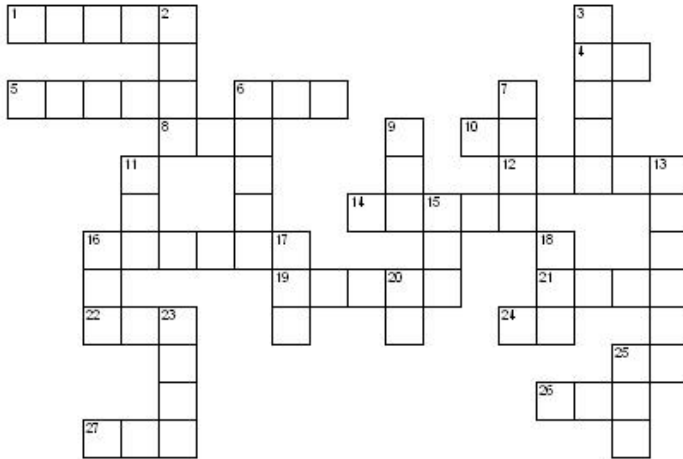
THE K7RA SOLAR UPDATE

Tad "The Sun is swimmin' on the rim of a hill" Cook, K7RA, reports: Geomagnetic conditions are quiet this week, but they may become slightly unsettled over this weekend. The average daily sunspot numbers were down more than 18 points to 74.9, while average daily solar flux was off less than four points to 113.4. The predicted solar flux values for April 28-30 are 105, May 1-2 is 100, May 3-4 at 105 and 110 on May 5. The next peak in solar flux is May 11-13, with a value of 120. This is actually higher than the flux values over the last month, except for one day -- April 15 -- at 129. Over the last eight days, we have seen seven new sunspots emerge, but the daily sunspot numbers have fallen since April 22. Geophysical Institute Prague predicts quiet conditions on April 29, unsettled to active on April 30, unsettled May 1-2, quiet to unsettled May 3 and quiet May 4-5. Look for more information -- including a report from the Caribbean on 20 meter propagation and information on a new online propagation tool -- on the ARRL website on Friday, April 29. For more information concerning radio propagation, visit the ARRL Technical Information Service Propagation page <http://www.arrl.org/propagation-of-rf-signals>. This week's "Tad Cookism" is brought to you by the song *Surrey with the Fringe on Top* from the musical *Oklahoma!*



CARC PUZZLER

NAME THAT ABBREVIATION!



Across

1. weather facsimile
4. simplex
5. modulator/demodulator
6. american wire gauge
8. root means square
10. low frequency
12. erasable programmable read only memory
14. international telegraph and telephone consultative committee
16. transmission control protocol/internet protocol
19. nickel cadmium
21. dual tone multifrequency
22. yttrium iron garnet
24. high frequency
25. battery
26. automatic level control
27. packet bulletin board system

Down

2. transformer
3. orbiting satellite carrying amateur radio
6. american national standard code for information exchange
7. junction field effect transistor
9. digital to analog converter
11. coordinated universal time
13. metal oxide semiconductor field effect transistor
15. intermodulation distortion
16. teletypewriter
17. positive negative positive (transistor)
18. radio direction finding
20. alternating current
23. gallium arsenide
25. binary coded decimal

COMING EVENTS

CERT Training – North County Fire Authority
See <http://www.northcountyfire.org> for more info.

CERT Training – San Mateo County
See <http://www.smcready.org/Community/Training.html> for more info.

Livermore Swap Meet – 1st Sunday of each month at Robertson Park in Livermore, CA. 7:00AM to 11:30AM
Talk-in: AD6X 147.120 (+) PL 100.
For information, Ian Parker-W6TCP
E-mail: swap@livermoreark.org
Web Page: <http://www.livermoreark.org/swap/swap.html>

QCWA Lunch at Harry's Hofbrau - 3rd Wednesday of every month, 1909 El Camino Real in Redwood City, CA. No host. 11:00AM to 1:00PM (approx).

ASVRO Silicon Valley Electronics Flea Market – 2nd Saturday of each month from March through October. De Anza College in Cupertino, CA. 7AM to noon
Web Page: <http://www.electronicfleamarket.com/>
Talk-In: W6ASH 145.27- (100Hz PL)
N6NFI 145.23- (100Hz PL)

AM-Tech Day – Monthly – see web page for dates
Sponsored by the Foothills Amateur Radio Society (FARS) and hosted by the Stanford Linear Accelerator Center (SLAC), the FARS Amateur Radio–Technology Day will be held at SLAC's Panofsky Auditorium, cafeteria, and adjoining areas. Am-Tech Day is a monthly venue for local amateur radio operators and other technology innovators to practice and demonstrate their communication skills and emergency-preparedness equipment.

2575 Sand Hill Rd. Menlo Park, CA
Web Page: <http://www.fars.k6ya.org/amtechday>

LICENSE EXAMS

AERO-Auxiliary Emergency Radio Organization

Contact: Dave Gomberg
Phone: (415) 731-7793
Email: dave1@wcf.com
Web Page: <http://www.wcf.com/aero/exams/>
When: Sun. July 10th
Location: Jewish Community Center
3200 California Street at Presidio Avenue
San Francisco CA

Bay Area Educational Amateur Radio Society

Offering a one day study session for Technician or General theory, followed by testing. Fee: \$30.00
When: Sat. June 4th, 2011
Where: Conrad E. Anderson, M.D. Auditoriums
Washington Hospital West
2500 Mowry Ave. Fremont, CA 94538
Registration required, class size is limited.
Web Page: <http://www.baears.com/> for info and registration.
Questions: Ross Peterson (650) 349-5349 or wb6zbu@arrl.net

Silicon Valley Volunteer Examiner Group

First and third Saturdays of each month, 8AM-11:00AM.
Saratoga Fire Station 14380 Saratoga Ave, Saratoga, CA
Fee: \$15

Walk-ins only, No pre-registration

E-mail: (preferred): mojoteri@attbi.com

Phone: (408) 507-4698 (Morris Jones, AD6ZH)

Web Page: <http://pdarrl.org/vec/vecscv/index.html>

Sunnyvale VEC Exam Sessions

Fee: \$15 Cash

Walk-ins only, No pre-registration

Cut-off-time, 30 min. after starting time.

Exam: changes, directions, call (408) 255-9000 24/hr

E-mail: wb6imx@worldnet.att.net

Web Page: <http://www.amateur-radio.org>

Sat	May 14 th	Sunnyvale, CA	10:30	AM
Sat	May 21 st	Redwood City, CA	10:30	AM

Online Practice Exams

Within the practice tests, online study resources, (Wikipedia, NASA, ARRL, etc.), are provided for many of the questions. The list of resources available for each question is constantly growing because users can add their own favorite links to the study materials. Users can also track their test scores over time and see which sub-elements are giving them the most trouble. Practice Tests: <http://copaseticflow.blogspot.com/>

CARC MEETING/EVENT SCHEDULE

Jan 12 th	2011 Agenda Planning, LM Fire Station
Feb 9 th	2011 Agenda Finalizing, LM Fire Station
Mar 9 th	Pizza Night, Round Table Pizza LM Center
Apr 13 th	Linda Mar Fire Station
May 11 th	“Junk” Night (swap or sell), LM Fire Station
May 14 th	Pacific Pinball Museum Field Trip
Jun 8 th	Field Day Planning Mtg, LM Fire Station
Jun 25-26	CARC Field Day, Sweeney Ridge
Jul 13 th	Field Day Wrap-Up Mtg, LM Fire Station
Aug 6/7 ?	Hiller Aviation Museum Field Trip
Aug 10 th	Back to School Night, LM Fire Station
Sep 14 th	Home Brew Night, LM Fire Station
Sep 24-25	Pacific Coast Fog Fest, Pacifica
Oct 12 th	2011 Officer Nominations, LM Fire Station
Nov 5 th	Election Dinner, Nick’s Restaurant - Pacifica
Dec 14 th	Holiday Potluck Dinner Meeting, LM Fire

? to be determined # updated ---- canceled * tentative date



www.smcready.org



THE COASTSIDE AMATEUR RADIO CLUB

The Coastside Amateur Radio Club (CARC) is affiliated with ARRL, and meets the second Wednesday of each month at 19:30 hrs. in the Linda Mar Fire Station Community Room, on Linda Mar Blvd. in Pacifica. Visitors are welcome.

The CARC has been organized since 1959, serving Bay Area amateurs, and providing emergency communications services to the City of Pacifica. Membership dues are \$20.00 per year for the administration of the Club and the publication of the Communicator.

CARC supports two repeaters, WA6TOW/R; and a Packet digipeater, WA6TOW-1. Users of the machines provide repeater support and maintenance strictly through donations.

VHF: 146.925 MHz –offset 600 KHz PL 114.8
UHF: 441.075 MHz +offset 5 MHz PL 114.8

PL Tone: 114.8 Hz is used on both repeaters, as needed, for noise suppression.

Digipeater: 145.050 MHz, Packet Node: PAC

CARC/Pacifica OES VHF Simplex: 146.535 MHz

PL Tone: 114.8 Hz is used, as needed, for noise suppression

VHF Net

The club sponsors a VHF net each Wednesday, with the exception of meeting nights, at 21:00 hrs. for membership check-ins, notices, and QST’s. Note: The WA6AFT repeater on 440.725 MHz may be used as an alternate if the WA6TOW repeater is down.

HF Net

The club sponsors a HF rag chew net on 3.852 MHz, or the first clear frequency up/dn, on Saturday at 09:00 hrs. with an alternate frequency of 7.228 MHz.



The Coastside Communicator is a monthly publication of the CARC. All articles contained herein are the opinions of the authors and not necessarily those of the club members or editors.

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CARC, P.O. Box 1106, Pacifica, CA 94044

52 Years



of Service

42 Years



Affiliation

COASTSIDE NETS

Monday

07:30 PM on WA6TOW
146.925 MHz, PL 114.8
San Bruno ARC Net

Tuesday

7:30 PM on WA6TOW
146.925 MHz, PL 114.8
Daly City ARES Net

8:00 PM on WA6TOW 146.925 MHz,
PL 114.8 and KC6ULT 146.865 MHz,
PL 114.8 simultaneously, but not
linked. San Mateo County Area EOC
Net

Wednesday

9:00 PM on WA6TOW
146.925 MHz, PL 114.8
Coastside Amateur Radio Club
Wednesday night Check-in.

Saturday

9:00 AM on 3.852 MHz, or the first
clear frequency up/dn.
(alt freq of 7.228 MHz.)
Coastside Saturday Morning Group.

Sunday

7:00-7:30 AM on WA6TOW
146.925 MHz, PL 114.8
Knights of the Megahertz

CLUB OFFICERS				
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President	Casey Villyard	N6TZE	(650) 355-0488	n6tze@arrl.net
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**MEETING
NOTICE:**

**MAY 11TH @ 730 PM
LINDA MAR FIRE STATION
PACIFICA, CA**

**“Junk” Night
Swap or Sell your “Treasures”**

COASTSIDE COMMUNICATOR

DAVID RINCK, EDITOR
P.O. BOX 1106
PACIFICA, CA 94044

FIRST CLASS

TO:

