



THE COASTSIDE COMMUNICATOR

VOL. 42, No. 5

MAY 2010

WWW.COASTSIDEARC.ORG

PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

Welcome to May! Our next meeting will be on May 12th at the Linda Mar Fire Station in Pacifica. See you all there!

Several of our club members participated in an earthquake simulation that was held on April 21st. This exercise was intended to test the operation of the different city EOCs. It was a tabletop simulation and most of the activity was confined to the EOC (No field activities).

At the Pacifica EOC, George Fenisey-N6GYR and Al Miller-K6ADM served as net control for the exercise and passed radio traffic to the county and Red Cross via Amateur radio. Also attending was Frank Erbacher-N6FG, Dave Rinck-K6DMR and Casey Villyard-N6TZE who performed various field checks to test propagation around various points in Pacifica.

Overall it went very well. As is the case with this type of exercise both strengths and weaknesses were identified that will be used to improve the process in the future.

On another note, June will be here soon and our Field Day committee is still in need of volunteers. **Don't be shy!** It is a great event but does need some organization put on it. If you would like to volunteer (or would not like to volunteer but are willing to do so anyway) please let Frank or I know.

...73 Casey-N6TZE

APRIL MINUTES

The April 2010 meeting and "Flea Market" was called to order at 7:40 p.m. by club president Casey Villyard-N6TZE. The meeting was held at fire house on Linda Mar Blvd, Pacifica. Self-introduction by the members and guests followed.

The date published in the minutes for the Nike missile trip was corrected to read as May 1st. The correction was then moved, seconded and passed to approve the corrected minutes as published in the newsletter.

TREASURER'S REPORT

Frank Erbacher-N6FG provided the following report of the club's financials: \$1,385 in the general fund; \$3,887 in the repeater fund; \$440 in the digipeater fund, and \$4,340 in the EOC fund. These individual fund totals add up to a club total of \$10,052.

Dave-K6DMR was paid \$41 for the April printing and postage of our newsletter.

MEMBERSHIP

Total club membership stands at 81 with 76 licensed members, 62 of whom are ARRL members. We have a total of 1306 years of radio expertise.

COMMUNICATIONS

Newsletters were received from the: Santa Cruz Amateur Radio Club ("Short Skip"), SFARC, ("Nuts and Volts"), SCCARA ("SCCARA-GRAM"), and a "Ham Radio Youth Club" e-mail was received. The 2010 Fog Fest Application was received. The NARCC membership bill for \$20 was received, as well as the NARCC meeting notice (April 24th) and directory.

The Marsh (CARC) insurance bill of \$320 was received.

The USB bank account statements were also received.

George Fenisey-N6GYR made a motion to pay the insurance bill. The motion was second by David Rinck-K6DMR and the motion was passed by the membership.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

REPEATER

Operational

AUTOPATCH

Operational

DIGIPEATER

The Digipeater is back up and operational after a utility power line failure.

EMERGENCY SERVICES

No update provided.

FIELD DAY

Frank was interested in getting Field Day volunteers to get permits, and the porta-potty. Contact Frank-N6FG.

NEWSLETTER

The newsletter was published last month by David Rinck - K6DMR since Roger was in Hawaii.

WEBSITE

Up and running.

OLD BUSINESS

1. Frank-N6FG discussed the Hornet aircraft carrier, prices and hours. No specific date was set. August or September was suggested. See Frank for more info.

NEW BUSINESS

1. Casey Villyard-N6TZE is planning a T-Hunt. Exact date and time to be announced. This is in addition to the normal T-Hunt held at the picnic.

A motion was made to adjourn the meeting by George Fenisey -N6GYR and second by David Rinck-K6DMR. The motion was passed and the meeting was adjourned at 8:20 p.m.

PRESENT AT THE MEETING

The following guests of the club were present: Arnott Smith-KF2TM, John Stiehr-KF6UFI; and from the San Bruno ARC, Cliff Biggs-N6KKX and Paul Simpson-KE6HCK.

Members present included: Members present included: Roger Spindler-WA6AFT, Joshua Villyard-N6TZF, Casey Villyard-N6TZE, David Rinck-K6DMR, Gary Barnes-KI6HIG, Bill Lillie-N6BCT, Jane Bailey-KF6PGF, Ralph Bailey-K6DLZ, Roy Brixen-KE6MNJ, Orval Chadsey-N6OZI, Frank Erbacher-N6FG, John Stone-KA6IND, George Fenisey-N6GYR, Ed Freeman-KD6TWK, Carmel Gallagher-KJ6ERS, Tom Mullarkey-AA6TM, Justin Zacharnou-KI6USU.

Reported by George Fenisey-N6GYR Secretary

**NEWS****A SATURDAY VISIT TO SF-88**

AN EDUCATIONAL COLD WAR MUSEUM
LOCATED IN THE HEART OF THE GGNRA

On Saturday, May 1, 2010, starting at 12:30 PM, members and guests of the CARC paid a visit to SF-88, the only surviving defensive missile base in the United States. Those in attendance included Joshua-N6TZF, Dave-K6DMR, Frank-N6FG, Ed-KD6TWK, Alessa-KI6CLO, with Traci, Tom-K6AD, Roy-KE6MNJ, Kevan-KE6VEY, Ron-KG6SCF, Gary-KI6HIG, Bob-W6LOG, and Dave-KD6TWW.

SF-88, referred to as the Nike Missile Site, offered a chilling trip back to 1960, when we, as a nation, were locked in a Cold War with Soviet Russia. Talk of 17-minute time windows from enemy detection to launch, 40 kiloton burst warheads, gear driven analog computers, vacuum-tube technology, speeds of Mach 3+, 120,000 foot altitudes, megawatt radar systems capable of "poofing" a sea gull, and guards authorized to "shoot to kill" revealed just how serious the threat was and how prepared we were to deal with it.

If you remember the great Cold War movies of the late 1950s and early 1960s--movies like Jimmy Stewart in "Strategic Air Command, Rock Hudson in "Bombers B-52", Richard Widmark and Sidney Poitier in "The Bedford Incident", and



Nike Hercules Missile

the all-star cast in "Dr. Strangelove", you remember just how dangerous those times really were. Some of us even remember the "duck and cover" drills when we were in school. Well, our visit to SF-88 was our chance to travel back to those chilling times and see some of the technology of the Cold War in person.

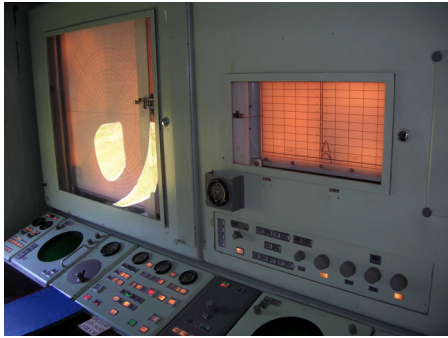
During the tense years of the Cold War, from 1953 to 1979, the United States Army built and operated a total of 280 Nike Missile batteries in the United States. These missile sites were in place as the last line of defense against Soviet bombers. Today, a dedicated group of volunteers, in partnership with the Golden Gate National Recreation Area, works on the continuous task of site and equipment restoration at site SF-88 in the Marin Headlands. This site has been turned into a Cold War museum. This valuable historical resource is the only restored Nike Missile Site in the entire country.



Missile Launcher and Elevator

There is a missile test and assembly building, a weapons area (it still glows!!!!), and the actual missile underground magazine, missile elevator, and missile launcher. They had a bird racked up on the launcher, brought it up on the elevator, and raised it to launch position. (Very impressive) The only

The tour was a self-guided open house. We just followed the signs. The entire site was open to the public with any and all equipment that was operational manned and ready for demo. There were several 30' van style trailers to visit--one was the target acquisition radar unit and one was the analog targeting and firing computer and guidance radar.



things missing were the blare of the klaxon horn and the adrenaline rush caused by the pending attach.

We got to ride up and down on the missile elevator and we could

walk around in the underground magazine. Docents, many who are retired Army personal who actually manned the sites around the country, were at various locations explaining what we were seeing and how it all worked together when Soviet bombers broke through the air defenses out over the Pacific on their way to vaporize Silicon Valley and the war industry of the Bay Area.



Radar Antenna

If you didn't get to join us, plan on a visit. The technology is cool and the site volunteers deserve a big thumbs-up for 20+ years of hard restoration work. The ground is reasonably flat, like the parking lot up at Fort Funston (another Nike Site), and is walker and wheelchair accessible, for the most part. Picnic tables are available if you want to bring your own eats. Just no alcoholic drinks as you are on Federal property.

Roy-KE6MNJ



ARRL UPDATE

DX ACTIVITIES ABOUND AT ARRL EXPO AT THE DAYTON HAMVENTION®



ARRL Membership and Volunteer Programs Manager Dave Patton, NN1N, reports that plans for a plethora of DX activities at the ARRL EXPO -- part of the 2010 Dayton Hamvention -- are wrapping up. "We are excited about the activities that will be taking place," he said.

"Visitors to the EXPO will see a lot of activities relating to DX, including DXCC card checking, a chance to drop off QSL cards for the ARRL Outgoing QSL bureau and even an expanded International Amateur Radio Union (IARU) area." The Dayton Hamvention will take place May 14-16 at Hara Arena, located near Dayton, Ohio.

An International Flavor

The IARU area, led by IARU President Tim Ellam, VE6SH, will feature each of the three IARU Regions. The Deutscher Amateur Radio Club (DARC) will represent Region 1, the ARRL will represent Region 2 and the Japan Amateur Radio League (JARL) will represent Region 3. The ARRL will sponsor a RUFZ CW copying competition throughout the event and JARL will be on hand to check applications for the IARU's Worked All Continent (WAC) and 5-Band WAC awards. According to Patton, they will check QSL cards and issue the award certificates on the spot.

JARL representatives will also check applications for certain JARL awards (AJD, WAJA, JCC, JCG, ADXA and ADXA-Half) and issue them at the convention. JARL staff members Masa Ebisawa, JA1DM, and Hiro Tamama, JA1SLS, will check applications for other JARL awards at the JARL corner; certificates for these awards will be mailed from JARL headquarters. Ebisawa and Tamama will be glad to answer questions about JARL activities, as well as the reciprocal licensing procedures.

Applicants for JARL awards do not need to have the QSL cards present; a list showing the call signs of stations worked, date, band and mode (or other data required by each award) of the contacts is sufficient. A statement making an oath that the QSL cards of the contacts listed are in the possession and that the items are correctly listed should be attached to the application. Applicants may use a DXCC Record Sheet for their QSL card list. The JARL award fee is \$16. Check out the JARL Web site for more information about JARL awards.

On Friday and Saturday of Hamvention, Herb Aeby, HB9BOU -- the QSL Manager for 4U1UN, the Amateur Radio Station at the United Nations -- will be in the DXCC area of ARRL EXPO issuing QSL cards for both 4U1UN and 4U1ITU, the Amateur Radio station at the International Telecommunication Union (QSLs for the special 4U1ITU operations 4U1WRC, 4U0ITU and 4U9ITU will not be available). According to Patton, you only need to bring a log extract listing your contacts with the station(s). QSOs with 4U1UN will be confirmed if it is in their electronic log; this log covers the period 1993 to the present. Manfred Oberhofer, HB9ACA, and Bertrand Bladt, HB9SLO, will also be on hand to assist.

Homegrown Tastes

ARRL staff and DXCC Card Checkers will offer full DXCC card checking and award applications as always, and will also be able to check applications and QSLs for the Worked All States (WAS) and the VHF/UHF Century Club (VUCC) awards.

Visitors to the ARRL EXPO will be able to check out the Logbook of the World (LoTW) "Call Sign Lookup." This nifty program will allow anyone to see how many times LoTW users have submitted their call sign to the 222 million QSO log database! ARRL staff will also be able to assist with LoTW signup and problems throughout the weekend. For those who have not yet signed up to use LoTW, bring a copy of your license to show to staff and they will be able to help expedite the sign-up process.

Why not make 2010 your year to go to Dayton? Experience all the fun and excitement of the ARRL EXPO at the Dayton Hamvention. It's not too late to make plans to join us in Dayton May 14-16.

FCC SEEKS COMMENTS ON NEWLY PROPOSED RULES FOR AMATEUR RADIO OPERATORS AND EMERGENCY DRILLS

In March, the FCC released a *Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM)* (Docket #10-72) that proposed to amend the Part 97 rules -- specifically 97.113(a)(3) -- governing the Amateur Radio Service. The new rules would provide that, under certain limited conditions, Amateur Radio operators may transmit messages during emergency and disaster preparedness drills, regardless of whether the operators are employees of entities participating in the drill. On April 22, a summary of the *NPRM* was published in the *Federal Register* and the FCC is seeking comments on it. Comments must be filed on or before May 24, 2010 (30 days after publication in the *Federal Register*); reply comments must be filed on or before June 7, 2010 (45 days after publication in the *Federal Register*). Instructions on how to file comments are listed beginning on page 5 of the *NPRM*.

THE DOCTOR IS IN: WINDOW LINE AND COAX LOSS

Andy Anderson, AE5EA, of Placitas, New Mexico, has an old three band, three element quad that was built by a company no longer in business. This quad was designed to be fed with coax to a 1:1 balun. Andy told the ARRL's Doctor that he plans on putting the quad back up and was wondering if he can feed it with 450 Ω window line to avoid the loss in over 180 feet of coax.

Here's what the Doctor had to say:

There are two approaches that should work with the window line (assuming the feedpoint's impedance is 50 Ω -- a quad is typically a bit higher).

Feed the driven element directly with the window line. At the station, you will then need a wide range antenna tuner that can match balanced loads. This could be a regular unbalanced one with a balun on the output. Note that the impedance will be neither 50 nor 450 Ω , but will vary widely due to the transformation through the mismatched line, which will be different on every band. The 9:1 SWR with 180 feet of typical

window line will result a bit less than 1 dB loss at 28.5 MHz and 0.67 dB on 14 MHz.

Use a 9:1 balun at each end of the window line. You may want to use coax (with a coil choke) from the antenna to below the rotator. Then attach a balun (waterproof units are available or you can build your own). Run the window line to (or near to) the station and use another 9:1 balun and coax to the radio. The two baluns combined will have less than 1 dB loss. The matched window line will have 0.2 dB additional loss on 14, 0.26 dB on 28 MHz.

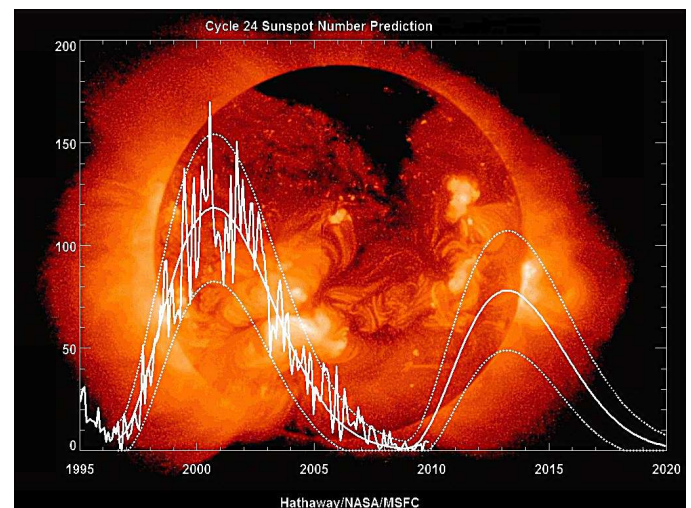
Use a 9:1 balun at each end of the window line. You may want to use coax (with a coil choke) from the antenna to below the rotator. Then attach a balun (waterproof units are available or you can build your own). Run the window line to (or near to) the station and use another 9:1 balun and coax to the radio. The two baluns combined will have less than 1 dB loss. The matched window line will have 0.2 dB additional loss on 14, 0.26 dB on 28 MHz.

Another thought is to use really good coax. 180 feet of LMR 400 or Belden 9913 coax, for example (both fit standard UHF connectors), will have a matched loss of 1.2 dB at 28.5 MHz, but only 0.8 dB on 20 meters. While not cheap, it probably will cost less than the window line plus two baluns. A section of special "LMR Flex 400" can be used around the rotator.

The performance differences among the various approaches are small. If I were starting from scratch, I think I'd go with low loss coax, based on simplicity and ease of operation.

Thanks Doctor! Do you have a question or a problem? Send your questions via e-mail or to "The Doctor," ARRL, 225 Main St, Newington, CT 06111 (no phone calls, please). Look for "The Doctor Is IN" every month in QST, the official journal of the ARRL.

SOLAR UPDATE



THE K7RA SOLAR UPDATE

Tad "The sunlight struck them with an ever-varying rainbow bloom as they moved" Cook, K7RA, reports: After 13 days of no sunspots, new region 1063 appeared late on Wednesday, April 28. Unknown at this point (early Thursday) is how strong or fast-growing this new sunspot region will be. Earlier region 1062 was only with us for three days, April 12-14.

SOLAR UPDATE CONT

Look for more information on the ARRL Web site on Friday, April 30, including some e-mails about the European ash cloud and the possibility that 72 MHz propagation was depressed because no aircraft were in the sky. For more information concerning radio propagation, visit the ARRL Technical Information Service Propagation page. This week's "Tad Cookism" brought to you by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's *The Lost World* (Chapter 15).



AMATEUR RADIO HISTORY

THE WAYBACK MACHINE

BY BILL CONTINELLI - W2XOY

On November 2, 1920, Warren G. Harding was elected President of the United States. Millions read the election results in the newspapers the next day. In the Pittsburgh area, however, hundreds heard the election returns the moment they were wired in, thanks to Dr. Frank Conrad, a Westinghouse employee, who broadcast the results over 8XK, his amateur station. This station would evolve into KDKA, and the night of November 2, 1920 has been called the start of the multi billion dollar broadcast industry. But was it? This month the Wayback Machine looks at the evolution of broadcasting, and the amateur's role in it.

The idea of broadcasting was first considered by Lee deForest in May, 1902, when he wrote that "Ultimately, wireless telephony will be possible". He urged the financial backers of the deForest Wireless Telegraph Company to develop and patent the concept. The stockholders, however, were more interested in immediate profits (through massive stock sales) rather than genuine development, and refused to finance the necessary research. Undaunted, deForest in 1907 formed the deForest Radio Telephone Company. In a statement that for 1907 must have appeared radical and even bizarre, but was amazingly prophetic, he wrote "I look forward to the day when opera may be brought into every home. Some day the news and even advertising will be sent out over the wireless telephone".

Despite deForest's intense interest in this area, he was not the first to broadcast the human voice and music over the airwaves. That honor belongs to Reginald Aubrey Fessenden, a Canadian Professor. He was the first to recognize the inherent flaw in the concept of spark transmissions, and set out to find an alternative. His quest led him to Schenectady, N.Y. and the services of General Electric's most brilliant scientist, Charles Steinmetz. Fessenden explained his idea: an alternator capable of generating waves of 100,000 cycles per second (3000 meters). Steinmetz and his assistant, Ernst Alexanderson, worked for almost two years, and finally produced an alternator that met Fessenden's requirements. The Alexanderson Alternator, as it was now known, was delivered to Fessenden's station in the fall of 1906. On the evening of December 24, 1906, ship and amateur operators heard something in their headphones they had never heard before: someone speaking! A woman singing! Someone reading a poem! Fessenden himself played the violin. (The Alexanderson Alternator would play a prominent role in early high power stations and will be fully covered in a column

exploring Schenectady's contribution to the development of radio and television).

Not to be outdone, deForest continued his radio telephone experiments in the period 1907-1910, broadcasting from the Eiffel Tower, and live from the stage of the Metropolitan Opera, where Enrico Caruso was singing.

However, all of these transmissions had a major problem: without a pure, stable, direct current CW carrier to modulate, all the signals had a background whine and distortion. Real development in the area of modulated carriers would have to wait until Armstrong discovered the oscillating properties of a regenerative circuit.

By 1916, both Armstrong's circuit and the Audion were widely circulating in the radio world, and broadcasting surfaced again. Lee deForest resumed his transmissions, with programs of "good music, culture and lectures". deForest can be credited with two "firsts" in 1916; the first advertisements (for his Audion and other products), and the broadcast of the first Presidential election, between Woodrow Wilson and Charles Evans Hughes. (Unfortunately, deForest signed off before the California results were in, so he declared Hughes the winner over Wilson).

Also, in 1916, amateur station 2ZK broadcast one hour of music each night. David Sarnoff, who had manned his station during the Titanic disaster, also got into the act. He wrote a memo to his employers at American Marconi suggesting a "Radio Music Box", which would become a "household utility". He went on to describe his vision of radio broadcasting, and then turned to finances. He predicted an income of \$75,000,000 or more each year from the sale of receivers. Marconi, still focusing on ship to shore telegraphy, took no action on the memo.

After amateurs had returned to the air in November 1919, hundreds of them began to explore the area of broadcasting. In May, 1920, amateur station 8XK joined many other hams in the transmission of music. Incidentally, it WAS LEGAL for amateurs to broadcast music, news, sports, lectures, advertisements or indeed just about anything else they wanted. The Radio Act of 1912, still in effect, did not mention "amateurs", rather, one paragraph made a general reference to individual private or commercial stations. The only real restriction was the 1 kw power limit and the 200 meter wavelength, after that, the government didn't care. Thus, those amateurs who had built equipment to modulate their CW transmitters eventually played a phonograph record or two, sang (or tried to sing), or broadcast some form of entertainment.

With all of the above documented evidence, why is November 2, 1920 considered the start of broadcasting? The answer lies not at the transmitter, but at the receiver. Prior to that night, all broadcasts had, in effect, been from one amateur to another, or to a commercial station. The November broadcast, though, was designed and promoted by Westinghouse as a transmission to the general public. Starting in September, stores were selling basic receivers for \$10.00 to receive 8XK. Westinghouse, in effect, had seized deForest's and Sarnoff's idea, and was marketing it to the general public. Thus, it was the makeup of the listening audience that defined the start of broadcasting.

When the word of this successful transmission got out, more amateurs got into the act and set up their own little broadcast

WAYBACK MACHINE CONT.

stations. By the end of 1921, it was estimated that about 1200 amateurs had made at least one broadcast. Some had a regular schedule of programs and would evolve into commercial stations, others did it just out of curiosity. But there were listeners. Over 400,000 people heard the Dempsey-Carpentier fight on July 2, 1921. Radio sales were approaching 100,000 per year, not counting crystal sets which were selling at the rate of 20,000 per month. However, with this explosive growth came two problems for the amateur.

The first was an identity crisis; what should the role of the amateur be in broadcasting? Some thought we should stay out of it and just stick to traffic handling on CW. Others envisioned the amateur as a jack of all trades, expert CW operator and relay station, as well as community broadcaster. In fact, a new name evolved to describe this amateur/broadcast hybrid, "Citizen" radio or wireless. Even QST was confused; for a period of time in 1921, the word "Citizen" replaced "Amateur" on the front cover.

The other problem was frequencies. Everyone, amateur, broadcaster and hybrid was on 200 meters. Tuning across the dial in 1921, one would mostly hear CW, a few spark holdouts and the new broadcasters. While the amateurs were used to the interference, the general listening public was not. They had purchased their radios to hear music, not CW. Complaints started to pour into the Secretary of Commerce. Legally he was powerless, as the Radio Act of 1912 offered no solutions. However, a conference was called for all interested parties, held in Washington in February 1922 to try to resolve the impending crisis.

Even though he was exceeding his authority under the Radio Act, Secretary Hoover was able to get the following proposals accepted at the conference: 1) Henceforth, special broadcast licenses would be issued. Two frequencies would be available for broadcasters immediately, 360 meters (833 khz) for regular transmissions, and 485 meters (619 khz) for crop reports and weather forecasts. 2) After the marine interests had abandoned the 220 to 545 meter range (1363 to 550 khz), it would be turned over to broadcasting. 3) Broadcasting was forbidden by amateurs, who were defined for the first time by name as stations operating "without pay or commercial gain, merely for personal interest". 4) "Quiet Hours" were imposed on all amateur stations effective from 8:00 to 10:30 PM daily, and on Sunday morning.

The fact that the number of broadcast stations dropped from 1200 to 30 immediately after these regulations went into effect shows just how many amateurs were, in fact, pioneer broadcasters.

This agreement, however, was built on a house of cards. Secretary Hoover has stretched his authority under the Radio Act of 1912 well past the breaking point. In 1926, the cards came tumbling down, and the "summer of anarchy" was ushered in. How would amateurs fare with no enforceable regulations in place? Stay with us next month as the Wayback Machine explores the events leading up to the creation of the Federal Radio Commission.

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All rights reserved. These columns were originally written for
the Schenectady Museum Amateur Radio Club.*

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>

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: Sunday June 27th
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 5th
Where: 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 6	Sunnyvale, CA	10:30	AM
Sat	May 15	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 13 th	2010 Agenda Planning, LM Fire Station
Feb 10 th	2010 Agenda Finalizing, LM Fire Station
Mar 10 th	LM Round Table Pizza
Apr 14 th	Flea Market Night - LM Fire St
May 1 st	SF-88 Nike Missile Site Tour 12:30pm
May 12 th	Linda Mar Fire Station
Jun 9 th	Field Day Planning Mtg, LM Fire Station
Jun 26-27	CARC Field Day, Sweeney Ridge
Jul 14 th	Field Day Wrap-Up Mtg, LM Fire Station
Aug 11 th	Back to School Nite w/ KE6MNJ - LM Fire St.
Sep 8 th	Linda Mar Fire Station
Sep 11 th	T-Hunt and Picnic, Frontierland Park-Pacifica
Sep 25-26	Pacific Coast Fog Fest, Pacifica
Oct 13 th	2011 Officer Nominations, LM Fire Station
Nov 13 th	Election Dinner, Nick's Restaurant
Dec 8 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 VHF Simplex: 146.490 MHz

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



COASTSIDE NETS AND INFORMATION

Tuesday

8:00 PM on WA6TOW 146.925
 MHZ, PL 114.8 and KC6ULT
 146.865 MHz, PL114.8
 simultaneously, but not linked. San
 Mateo County Area EOC Net.
 Contact: Peter Liljequist-AA6PL
aa6pl@arrl.net

Wednesday

9:00 PM on WA6TOW
 146.925 MHz, PL 114.8
 Coastside Amateur Radio Club
 Wednesday night Check-in.
 Contact: Casey-N6TZE

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.
 Contact: Bill Lillie-N6BCT
n6bct@arrl.net
 (650) 726-3630

CLUB OFFICERS				
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President	Casey Villyard	N6TZE	(650) 355-0488	n6tze@arrl.net
V. President	Ralph Bailey	K6DLZ	(650) 341-6236	kc6dlz@aol.com
Secretary	George Fenisey	N6GYR	(650) 278-2026	gfenisey@fenisey.com
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COASTSIDE COMMUNICATOR

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FIRST CLASS

TO:



MEETING NOTICE:
 MAY 12TH 2010 - 730PM
 LINDA MAR FIRE STATION
 1100 LINDA MAR BLVD
 PACIFICA, CA

Serving Bay Area Amateurs, and providing emergency communication services to the City of Pacifica

WWW.COASTSIDEARC.ORG