

South Peninsula Amateur Radio Klub Newsletter

Vol. MCMXCIX No VIII Rptr: W6APZ/R 145.230(-.600)MHz - Club Str: WA6NKK Monday, August 2, 1999

The August 1999 Meeting...

**Where: SPACE SYSTEMS/LORAL
Bld 3 Auditorium**

**When: Thursday, 5 August 1999
High Noon**

**Subject: Rolf Klibo will speak on,
"PSK31, A New RTTY Mode".**

REPEATER
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REPEATER

The 145.230 repeater S-Meter has generated a lot of interest and controversy. I recently heard some interesting S-meter reports. One person who was testing first got an S5 reading then on the next test he got S9. This is an apparent 4 S unit change. As each S unit is 6 dB, that would seem to be a 24 dB increase in power entering the repeater receiver. If one were using a 2.5 watt HT, 24 dB up would mean the person was running an amplifier with 628 watts out. While this IS possible, it is not likely.

There are several other possible explanations. Remember that while the repeater's S-meter is calibrated to respond to an analog input, the controller's output is digital. One can envision this as a set of stairs going up, each step of which is 6 dB (one S unit). Superimposed on this stairway is a smooth curve of the analog signal. Ideally, the analog signal will touch the stairs at the corner of each step. If the initial S5 reading were near the top of one step, say only 1/2 dB below, and the S9 were just above (say 1/2 dB above) the S9 stair step, then instead of a 24 dB increase, there would really be only a 13 dB (two steps at 6 dB each plus two 1/2 dB steps) change. 13 dB above 2.5 watts is \approx 49.9 watts. 50 Watt amplifiers are a lot more common on two-meters than 628 Watt amplifiers.

One other logical explanation assumes that the S5 was obtained with an HT putting out only 200 milliwatts. Some of the new shirt-pocket HTs have the capability to select a very low power output. One 523 repeater user puts out only 50 mw into a good antenna which results in an almost complete quieting of the repeater receiver. Assuming a true 24 dB change, 24 dB above 200 mw is \approx 50 Watts which is well within the normal range of many amplifiers.

Heard on the repeater recently, a mobile station at rest was testing using the S-meter. This station said that they varied the power setting on his radio from 5 Watts to 50 Watts and the S-meter gave the identical reading at both extremes and at several levels in between. His conclusion: "I guess the S-meter isn't working". What might have been happening there? OK, one could say that the S-meter was not working, but that response was thrown out by other stations testing and obtaining reasonable reports. There are several other possibilities, however. Just

because one switches a radio from low to medium to high power does not mean that the radio is in fact changing power levels. I remember checking one HT which had multiple power settings with a through-line wattmeter connected to a good dummy load. Changing the power level switch had NO effect on power output. Conclusion: the Power Level switch on the HT was not working.

In a mobile installation there are other possibilities. With the engine off, a weak car battery will experience voltage drop as more current is taken from the battery. In this scenario, with the radio in the low power position, the battery voltage may be 12 volts, but at the 50 Watt position, the 10 Amps or so drawn by the radio to put out that amount of power could cause a weak battery to output only 10.5 to 11 volts. Thus the radio is not really putting out 50 Watts even when the switch is in the 50 Watt position.

A similar situation would exist if the car motor were running and a new car battery were installed, but the connection to the battery were through the cigarette lighter and/or there were even a small resistance contact somewhere between the battery and the DC going into the radio. At a current of 10 Amps, it would take only 0.1 Ohm resistance to drop one volt between the battery and the rig. Yet this could significantly affect the rig's power output.

Keeping in mind the stair-step analogy above, switching from 5 Watts to 50 Watts should yield a 10 dB gain in signal strength, or one and two-thirds S units. But the controller does not report in thirds of an S unit. The signal has to at least be at or over the next step to read the next S unit. So, if everything were working properly, a change from 5 to 50 Watts output should cause a 1 S unit change in reading. How far would power have to drop not to hear any change? If we assume that at 5 Watts output, the signal at the repeater was just barely above the S5 level, the signal could rise 5.5 dB and still not read an S6. 5.5 dB above 5 watts is: 17.74 Watts. ($17.74 / 5 = 3.548$ and $10 \times \log 3.548 = 5.5$ dB)

There are other possible causes of apparent S-meter anomalies. Some examples: if one were using an HT to drive an amplifier and both were being powered from the cigarette lighter outlet, if the current taken by the amplifier were causing the voltage to the amplifier to be low, the voltage to the HT would also be low. Even if the HT is operating on internal batteries, how well is the internal battery holding up (over the duration of the test) at 5 Watts out of the HT? If one is using an HT to drive a Class C amplifier, but the HT is on low power, there may not be sufficient drive to the amplifier to have it produce full output.

So what is the answer? For starters, IF the S-meter is not responding the way you expect, monitor the voltage actually going into the back of your rig, whether at home or in the car. (Beware of possible RF effects on any voltmeter using semiconductors. One may have to use an analog meter in series with an appropriate resistor to obtain an accurate reading in the presence of RF.) As we have seen above, even a small resistance somewhere between the power source and your radio could be the problem. Second, attach a power meter at the output of your rig and measure actual change in power output as the power level switch is changed for one level to the next. Chances are that if the S-meter is not changing S unit levels, that the rig is not putting out enough power to cause it to change.

73 de, Rich, W6APZ, e-mail: w6apz@arrl.net

Read About SPARK on the SSLWeb

The SPARK officers were recently interviewed so that an article on this SS/L sponsored club could be published on the SSLWeb. Go check it out ...

<http://sslweb/intranet/Articles/Artcl1999/6.14.radio.shtml>

The Prez Sez...

No Report

73 de Jack

A Note From the Treasurer

Dues are due. In fact, dues are always due, unless you've paid them. Even so, they'll be due again soon. However, they are still value priced at US\$10.00. Though I would be most happy to see you at the meetings, you may also send them in to me at:

Rolf Klibo
3825 Fabian Way, MS G-16
Palo Alto, CA 94303

The Klub now has copies of the 1999 Northern California (repeater) Directory, compiled by NARCC, the Northern Amateur Relay Council of California. It also includes Band Plans and a Coordination Policy Manual. These Directories are available for free to all paid up members of SPARK. I can send them through the company mail or you can pick them up at the meetings. Just let me know.

I went through the equipment insurance list and reduced the insured equipment as was discussed at the July meeting. With the reduction, and the addition of our new 2-meter equipment, our yearly payment was reduced to \$135 from \$208.

Do you know about, or are operating on:
APRS?
PSK31?
Let me know.
Thanks and 73 de Rolf, N6NFI

ARRL Pacific Division Update

August 1999

by Brad Wyatt, K6WR, Director, Pacific Division, ARRL
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A New Twist for Field Day

SARATOGA, CA, --For Paul Wesling, KM6LH, Field Day means heading off into the California Sierra Nevada Mountains for two to three days, setting up tents, antennas, a generator and radios, and cooking up a storm. But he doesn't go alone. He invites his Boy Scouts to come along to try for thousands of QSOs with

their distinctive K6BSA call sign. "What else?!" says Wesling, who's a Scoutmaster. "We operate as Troop 566, and the call sign get us lots of attention."

Every other July, Troop 566 also hosts a ham activity at the International Rendezvous, the Troop's council camp in California's Sierra Nevada Mountains near Yosemite. Scouts visiting from all over the world flock to the Amateur Radio tent to get on the air with Troop 566 as control op.

A summer tradition for Wesling and Rick Tavan, N6XI, is sponsoring a ham licensing class for Troop 566. "We get three or four 'new ones' with each class," Wesling reports. All other Scouts in the area are welcome, and the only cost is for the purchase of the ARRL's Now You're Talking book. Classes highlight a review of the material, and an explanation of things not understood during self-study.

Wesling says he's been incorporating Amateur Radio into his activities for older Scouts as well. "I'm also an advisor for Post 566 of Saratoga--now known as Venturing Crew 566 as the old Explorers are now called by the Boy Scouts of America," he said. "The primary focus of Crew 566 is high adventure, and secondarily we bring radio into our events." Wesling says his Crew 566 members used radio to help in the rescue of 12 hikers hit by lightning on Mt. Whitney. Another time a couple of years ago, the Scouts used radio to call in a helicopter to rescue an adult having a heart attack.

"We use ham radio a lot, and get a few new operators each year," he says. More information and photos are on the Troop/Crew 566 Web site, <http://www.khaira.com/radio.html>. For a look at additional Rendezvous '98 photos, visit <http://www.khaira.com/pasttrip/rend98.html>.

ARRL Educational Services Manager Rosalie White, WA1STO, thinks Wesling may be onto something to spice up your next Field Day. "If your club has held the same kind of Field Day for the past few years, and you'd like to do something different, why not contact your area Boy Scout or Girl Scout troop or council?" she suggests. A telephone number should be available in your telephone directory's White Pages--under Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts.

"Now's the time to ask for next year's Field Day," White adds. "The Scouts might come in handy if you need help with putting up tents, building a fire or cooking up some good grub, or if you need someone experienced with First Aid!"

Thanks, ARRL Web site at <http://www.arrl.org>. Note: Paul Wesling, KM6LH, also is the Pacific Division Webmaster for the site at www.pdarrl.org.

Central States VHF Society Petition Causes Stir

What a difference a couple of words can make. A petition for rulemaking aimed at formally segregating wideband and narrowband modes on VHF and UHF bands has generated a flurry of comments within the Amateur Radio community. But the controversy is due, in part, to the inadvertent absence of some wording in the filing from the Central States VHF Society of Kerrville, Texas.

The FCC has assigned RM-9673 to the CSVHFS petition, which seeks generally more restrictive regulation of the modes used by amateurs in the 6 meter, 2 meter, 1.25 meter and 70 cm bands.

Comments are due on the petition by July 28.

"The Central States VHF Society has long been concerned about the increasing encroachment into the so-called weak-signal portions of the bands above 50 MHz by wider-bandwidth modes, such as voice FM and occasionally packet also," said CSVHFS Government Liaison Committee Chairman Bill Tynan, W3XO. "All the Society was trying to do was to codify current practice into regulations so that nobody is confused."

The CSVHFS petition says that band plans such as those promulgated by the ARRL and other organizations "have not

proven adequately successful in limiting these wide band modes from the band segments used for weak signal communication."

Tynan compared the petition's goals to the current regulatory situation on 10 meters, where FM is prohibited below 29 MHz. "I think you could see how bad it would sound on 20 meters if people decided they wanted to run FM because it sounded so good," he said. Problems resulting from wideband interference with narrowband-or weak-signal-modes such as CW or SSB are occurring more often, Tynan said, "especially in the larger cities."

Most of the controversy resulted from inadvertent wording in the CSVHFS petition that would have banned packet and APRS from the 2 meter band. "There's no intention of anything like that," Tynan said. "There was an error committed by me in the appendix in terms of not putting down all the modes that are listed in the rules." Tynan said the petition actually intended no other modifications of authorization for "data" or "test" modes above 50.3, 144.3, or 222.15 MHz and on the portions of the 70 cm band below 431.8 MHz and above 432.5 MHz. "Unfortunately, by the inadvertent omission of 'data' and 'test' from the Appendix, the filing did not properly reflect that intent," he said.

Tynan said the mistake will be corrected when CSVHFS files its own comments on the petition by month's end.

The changes proposed to Paragraph 97.305 of the FCC rules would have the following effects:

50.0-50.1 MHz: Add RTTY and data emissions at up to 1200 baud (this band segment is now limited to CW only).

50.1-50.3 MHz: Delete MCA and data. The band segment would be limited to CW, phone, image, and RTTY, but CSVHFS proposes no maximum symbol rate for RTTY. No wideband FM would be permitted (modulation index would be limited to 1 or less).

50.3-54.0 MHz: No changes.

144.0-144.1 MHz: Add RTTY and data emissions at up to 1200 baud (this band segment is now CW only).

144.1-144.3 MHz: Delete MCW and data. The band segment would be limited to CW, phone, image, and RTTY, but CSVHFS proposes no maximum symbol rate for RTTY. No wideband FM would be permitted (modulation index would be limited to 1 or less).

144.3-148.0 MHz: No changes.

222.0-222.15 MHz: Delete MCW, RTTY, data, test (except for brief test transmissions), and wideband FM.

222.15-225.0 MHz: No changes.

431.8-432.5 MHz: Delete everything but CW and SSB (ie, no wideband FM permitted), and image.

The CSVHFS Board of Directors will formulate its own comments on the petition when it meets in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, July 22-24. The CSVHFS petition also is expected to come up for discussion when the ARRL Board of Directors gathers in mid-July.

Thanks, ARRL Web site at <http://www.arrl.org>

Easy Operation Overseas Now a Reality for US Hams

Operating overseas and in certain South American countries just got much easier for US hams. The FCC has implemented the European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations (CEPT) Recommendation T/R 61-01 that eliminates the need to obtain a special license or permit for US hams wishing to operate for brief visits to most European countries. In addition, the ARRL has begun issuing International Amateur Radio Permits to simplify operation by US hams in certain South American countries.

Earlier this year, the US rendered paperless operation by hams from countries that have a reciprocal operating agreement with this country. Alien operators no longer need to file an FCC Form 610A to operate here. Alien visitors to the US holding an amateur license issued by their home country may operate in the US without submitting any FCC paperwork--provided that a reciprocal operating agreement is in effect between the two countries. The only documentation required is proof of citizenship

and an Amateur Radio license issued by the country of citizenship. These arrangements are similar to longstanding arrangements between the US and Canada.

The US State Department applied for US participation in CEPT Recommendation T/R 61-01 in 1997, and the request was approved in principle in early 1998. On June 7, 1999 the FCC put the final pieces of the CEPT arrangement into place by issuing a Public Notice in English, German, and French that spells out the basic information about Amateur Radio operation in CEPT countries. To operate in a CEPT country, US hams only need a copy of the Notice, their original Amateur Radio document, and proof of US citizenship (a US-issued passport or a birth certificate should suffice). The documents must be shown to authorities that ask to see them.

US hams holding any license class but Novice are eligible to operate in CEPT countries. A US citizen with a Technician ticket may be authorized privileges equivalent to a CEPT Class 2 (ie, VHF-only) license, while a US citizen holding a higher class license may be authorized CEPT Class 1 (ie, all amateur and amateur-satellite) privileges.

The authorization is for use of a portable or mobile station only, including stations set up at hotels or a camping site. Authorization is also granted for US hams to operate the stations of permanent licensees in host countries. The use of Amateur Radio aboard an aircraft is not allowed, however.

To identify while overseas, US stations will use their assigned call signs preceded by the CEPT call sign prefix for the country or territory visited. Stations that are mobile or portable must so indicate following the call sign by declaring "portable" or "mobile" on phone or by signing "/P" or "/M" on CW. For example, if W1AW were operating portable in France, it would identify as "F stroke W1AW portable" on phone or as "F/W1AW/P" on CW.

US licensees operating under this agreement overseas cannot request protection against harmful interference. Operators must abide by the provisions of the ITU Radio Regulations as well as CEPT Recommendation T/R 61-01 and the regulations in force in the host country. This means that US operators planning to operate in other countries must become familiar with that country's regulations and frequency allocations, paying special attention to regional differences. For example, the 40-meter band in Europe and the UK only runs from 7.0 to 7.1 MHz.

Participating CEPT countries as of June 7, 1999, include Austria, Belgium, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France (including Corsica, Guadeloupe, Guiana, Martinique, St Bartholomew, St Pierre et Miquelon, St Martin, and Reunion/Dependencies), Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, and the United Kingdom (including Great Britain, Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man). For updates, visit the ERO Web site, <http://www.ero.dk> and click on "Implementation," then "Decision/Recommendation," then "T/R-61-01".

The ARRL has begun issuing the International Amateur Radio Permit (IARP) that allows US amateurs to operate from Argentina, Brazil, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela without having to obtain a special license (the US and Canada also are CITELE signatories). The IARP is valid in any country that is a signatory to the CITELE Amateur Convention.

Similar to the CEPT license, there are two classes of IARP. The Class 1 IARP--available to Tech Plus and higher class licensees--requires knowledge of Morse code and carries all operating privileges. The Class 2 IARP--equivalent to the US Technician ticket--does not require knowledge of Morse code and carries all privileges above 30 MHz. An IARP is not a license, but it certifies the existence of a license. There's a \$10 application fee to obtain an IARP from the ARRL.

Complete information on CEPT and IARP operation, including an IARP application form and a copy of the FCC Public Notice on CEPT, is available from the International Operating page on ARRLWeb, <http://www.arrl.org/field/regulations/io/>.

The new procedures affect operation only in participating CEPT (European) and CITELE (Central and South American) countries. They do not change the procedures for US hams wishing to operate overseas in countries that are not CEPT participants or CITELE Amateur Convention signatories. Information on operation from these countries also is available on the pages of ARRLWeb at <http://www.arrl.org/field/regulations/io/recipe-country.html>.

Thanks, ARRL Web site at <http://www.arrl.org>.

A personal note - I just returned from a trip to France from mid June until early July. I was able to use my US HT (with "whistle up" access to work the French repeaters using the new CEPT privileges with some degree of success. An HT with 1750 Hz tone burst would have been better. If you are traveling to CEPT countries, consider taking along your HT.

FCC Amateur Radio Enforcement Log:-

The following is a representative listing of recent reports on Amateur Radio enforcement-related actions in the Pacific Division from the files of the FCC Compliance and Information Bureau:

NOTE: Issuance by the FCC of a Warning Notice indicates that the FCC has what it believes to be reliable evidence of possible rules infractions and not necessarily that the recipient has violated FCC rules. The FCC has the authority, pursuant to §97.519(d)(2) of the rules to re-administer any examination element previously administered by a volunteer examiner. This Enforcement Log is representative of recent Warning Notices, Notices of Violation, calls for retesting, and other FCC communications to licensees involving possible serious rules violations. It is not a comprehensive listing.

NEW ALMADEN, CA: The FCC has requested that Technician class licensee William R. Estrada II, KD6VEG, retake the Technician class examination elements under the supervision of FCC personnel by July 30, 1999, or his license will be cancelled.

SACRAMENTO, CA: The FCC has requested that Technician Plus class licensee Ronald R. Coursey, N6UUM, retake the Technician Plus class examination elements under the supervision of FCC personnel by July 30, 1999, or his license will be cancelled.

HONOLULU, HI. --A ham who's listed as the trustee for more than three dozen club station call signs has agreed to give up all but one of them. The FCC set aside 14 recently granted club station call signs and 12 recently granted club vanity call signs held by Motoaki Uotome, W9BO, of Honolulu, HI.

At this point, the FCC is still trying to figure out exactly how many club station call signs Uotome had been granted, but it appears the number could be 41.

In a May 11 letter, the FCC's Riley Hollingsworth, K4ZDH, questioned Uotome's need for the multiple club station grants and asked Uotome to justify the grants. The stations had mailing addresses in various cities in the continental US as well as in Hawaii, the Marianas, Guam, and Alaska. Some of the listed "clubs" held more than one call sign, according to the FCC database. Several of the "clubs" had the same mailing addresses.

In a June 8 e-mailed response to Hollingsworth's letter, Uotome volunteered to give up all of the club station call signs but W3AN, which is listed to the "DX Gang" and has a Washington, DC, mailing address. Uotome lists a Honolulu, Hawaii, address for his personal call sign, W9BO, but he also has an address in Tokyo, and his reply to Hollingsworth was sent from Japan, where he holds the call sign JA1GZV. He is an ARRL associate member. The US is not the only country in which Uotome has collected a call sign. An Internet search indicates that he also holds one or more Amateur Radio call signs in Australia, Chile, and Uruguay.

The FCC is in the process of deleting Uotome's excess US grants from its database. Some of Uotome's other grants were

listed under names such as "Alaska DX Gang," "World Wide DX Contest Team," "Antique Wireless Club" and even "DX Century Club," an ARRL trademark.

Thanks, ARRL Web site at <http://www.arrl.org>

Latest News on Spectrum Protection

It's round two in Congress for the Amateur Radio Spectrum Protection Act. At the request of the ARRL, Rep Michael Bilirakis introduced the 1999 version of the proposed legislation, HR 783, on February 23. As of July 1, the bill had received 84 co-sponsorships including Pacific Division Congresswoman Mink (HI - 2), Congressmen Farr (CA - 17), Miller (CA - 7), Campbell (CA - 15), Abercrombie (HI - 1), and Stark (CA - 13) [in order of co-sponsorship] The Pacific Section has a clean sweep! Great work in so short a time! We now have more co-sponsorships than we had for the 1998 bill - but we need to obtain 218 co-sponsorships to have a majority of the House as co-sponsors. Keep up the good work!

The bill is aimed at ensuring the availability of spectrum to Amateur Radio operators. It would protect existing Amateur Radio spectrum against reallocations to or sharing with other services unless the FCC provides "equivalent replacement spectrum" elsewhere. Bilirakis, a Florida Republican, also sponsored last year's measure, which attracted upwards of 83 cosponsors on both sides of the aisle. Rep Frank Pallone Jr., a New Jersey Democrat, is the initial cosponsor of the 1999 bill.

ARRL Legislative and Public Affairs Manager Steve Mansfield, N1MZA, says the 1999 bill "is largely the same as last year's HR 3572." The major difference is that the 1999 version adds "Amateur Satellite Service" frequencies to "Amateur Radio Service" in detailing the frequencies that would be afforded protection under the act.

Specifically, HR 783 would amend the Communications Act to require the FCC to provide "equivalent replacement spectrum" to Amateur Radio and the Amateur Satellite Service in the event of a reallocation of primary amateur allocations, any reduction in secondary amateur allocations, or "additional allocations within such bands that would substantially reduce the utility thereof" to amateurs.

Mansfield said it's too soon to predict how HR 783 will fare in the new Congress, but said the fact that it has been introduced so early in the session "bodes well for our prospects." He said that a number of the cosponsors from last year already have indicated an interest in signing on again, "so I think we'll have a lot of support."

A copy of the measure is available via the THOMAS Web site., <http://thomas.loc.gov/>

Thanks, ARRL Bulletin and THOMAS Web site.

ARRL E-mail Addresses Are Available to Members

ARRL members can now announce their ARRL membership through their e-mail addresses! Starting February 1, 1999, a new membership service was available for those wishing to have an ARRL e-mail address, and you won't have to switch e-mail services to do it. Not only that, but it will be free-of-charge to League members!

The new, personalized League e-mail addresses will consist of the member's call sign @arrl.net. Electronic mail sent to the address automatically will be forwarded to any e-mail account you choose.

As long as you remain an ARRL member, you'll never have to notify people of an address change - even if you change Internet Service Providers.

Members are able to sign up quickly and easily through the ARRL Members Only Web Site. If you are not already registered for the Members Only Web Site, you can do so at <http://www.arrl.org/members/>.

Members who are not registered for the Members Only Web Site may also obtain their League addresses, but the procedure is

a bit more time consuming. For instructions, send a blank message to subscribe@arrl.net.

Thanks, ARRL Letter.

Pacific Division Section Managers Re-elected

Jettie Hill, W6RFF, Sacramento Valley Section Manager and John Wallack, W6TLK, San Francisco Section Manager were unopposed in their quest for another term so were elected. Congratulations, Jettie and John! Job well done!

First Pacific Division Comments on June Kid's Day

Via Rosalie White, WA1STO, ARRL HQ Education Services Manager copied from the Northern California Contest Club's reflector regarding Kid's Day coverage on the Monterey CA NBC affiliate --.

"Very nice story on KSBW news Saturday night on the Kids Day contest from the Marina station. VERY positive ham radio story, fairly lengthy story, good footage. Hope some of you other NCCC'ers managed to catch it."

73, Dave N6NZ.

Note: this comment refers to the Marina ARC station, N6IJ, the former Ft. Ord MARS station converted to civilian use by Pat Barthelow, AA6EG, and his associates.

Pacific Division Ham Wins May, 1999, ICOM Contest:-

I have just learned from Brian Treusch, W6LL, that he has won the May national contest sponsored by ICOM. His prize is an IC - 706MKIIG. Congratulations, Brian!

Club Officers, -- Please Review Your Club Listing Information on the Pacific Division WWW site:-

I have been reviewing the club information in the Pacific Division WWW site recently - <http://www.pdarrrl.org> - and discovered that some of the listings do not appear to be current. Will you please help me and the Pacific Division webmasters by reviewing your club information and submitting updating information.

Thanks.

Coming Events

- Livermore Swap Meet - 1st Sunday of each month at Las Positas College in Livermore, 7:00 AM to noon, all year. Talk in 147.045 from the west, 145.35 from the east. Contact Cliff Kibbe, KF6EII, (209) 835-6715, e-mail: larkswap@hotmail.com.

- Foothill Flea Market - 2nd Saturday of each month from March to October at Foothill College, Los Altos Hills, CA.

- Placerville CA Swap Meet, July 18 at H.and.H Electronics Radio Shack Dealer store 3970 B Missouri Flat Rd. #3 Placerville, CA. Talk in 146.865 - PL 146.2. E-mail Jason Wilson KE6BUJ jwilson@inforum.net or H&H Electronics Home Page <http://www.inforum.net/h&h/radioswap.html>

- Amateur Radio Techfest sponsored by the Humboldt ARC - Saturday, July 31 and Sunday, Aug. 1 at the Humboldt County Fair Grounds in Ferndale, CA. Contact: Marci (KE6IAU) at (707) 442-3866, e-mail marcidon@quick.com or Clem, (WA6TVQ) at (707) 445-2336, e-mail clem@humboldt1.com. Talk-in 146.85 (minus), no PL.

- Reno Hamfest - Saturday, July 31, at International Game Technology, 9295 Prototype Drive, Reno, NV, from 8AM until 4 PM. ARRL VE Test session. For additional information, contact Bill, K7NHP, (775) 246-3756; Rich, N7TR, (775) 677-2943; or Neil, WA7KCD, (775) 972-8373. E-mail - macm.yncsmassie@juno.com. Talk in 146.61 (minus) PL 123.

- GEARS 60th Anniversary Hamfest, Saturday, Aug. 7, at Chico State Farm Pavilion, Chico, CA. VE testing. Contact Ray, KO6TW e-mail at rwatkins@csuchico.edu or Muriel, K6GSK, (530) 342-4765. E-mail - k6gsk@w6rhc.org.

- ARRL Southwestern Division Convention, Long Beach, CA, Oct. 1 - 3. Contact - Nate Brightman, K6OSC, (562) 427-5123.

- Bakersfield ARA Hamfest (Lake Costerisan), Oct. 8-10. Contact Robert Gerner, KB6JBL, (661) 588-7065, e-mail - w6bar@hotmail.com.

- ARRL Pacific Division Convention (PACIFICON99), Concord, CA., Oct. 15 - 17. Contact Dick Brown, KT6X, (925) 676-9048, e-mail - paccon99@pacbell.com.

Hoo's Hoo...



L-R: Bill Jimenez, Jack Nawrocki, Rolf Klibo, Rich Stiebel, Gary Hendra, Dick LeMassena

Officers:

President:	Jack Nawrocki
Vice Pres:	Bill Jimenez
Treasurer:	Rolf Klibo
Secretary:	Open

SS/L Shack Trustee: Dick LeMassena, W6KH

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Repeater Trustee/Control Operators(Primary):

Repeater Trustee: Rich Stiebel, W6APZ
Control Operators: John Buonocore, KD6ZL, Dan Connell, W6ASD, Rolf Klibo, N6NFI, Tom Holden, KN6KL; Gregg Schlaman, WA6ECQ

Repeater Technical Committee:

Committee Chairman: Rich Stiebel, W6APZ
N6NFI - Rolf Klibo and KN6KL - Tom Holden

Other appointed positions

Club historian:	To be announced.
Retiree Representative:	John Gibson, N6OM
Club emergency comm coordinator:	Randy Bassett, N6RUR
Club ARRL Coordinator:	To be announced
Club swap meet coordinator:	To be announced.
Club Project coordinators:	To be announced

For Address Changes, or If Undeliverable, Return to:

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