

Palos Verdes Amateur Radio Club



K6PV



PVARC Meets Every third Wednesday at 7:30 p.m,
Hesse Park, Hawthorne Blvd., Rancho Palos Verdes

Choosing the Right Coax

Marty Woll, N6VI, earned his Novice license 43 years ago and quickly cycled through to Extra Class. He is a long-time enthusiastic contester and founding member of the Southern California Contest Club, former president of the Southern California DX Club and the L.A. Area Council of Radio Clubs. He's operated the CQ Worldwide DX contest from fourteen zones on six continents.



In 1992 his work relocated him to Hawaii and he ended up owning the monster station built by KH6XX...six 90-foot towers, stacked Telrex yagis on two acres overlooking Waimea Bay. Alas, four years later he was relocated back to the mainland.

All this makes him eminently suited to discuss coax cable characteristics, losses versus frequency, connectors, and more. Efficiency makes for successful contesting! A simple topic with a lively speaker. Don't miss it.



Visit Our Web Site

K6PV

www.palosverdes.com/pvarc



The President Paces Himself

Joe Pace, NZ6L



As the 78th ARRL Field Day approaches this month, I thought it might be interesting to explore some of the history of this event, which is perhaps the largest annual civil emergency preparedness exercise in the country.

“Steeped in tradition and mystery, today’s Field Day evolved from humble beginnings in the Golden Age of Radio. Anything but stable, Field Day rules and practices have changed radically since the 1930s.” [Rol Anders, K3RA.. QST December 1999, p 28]

The very first ARRL Field Day in 1933 spanning from 4pm on Saturday, June 10th until 7pm on Sunday, June 11th, invited all US and Canadian amateurs to get out in the field and enjoy the fine, spring weather to test their licensed portable stations and contact as many other amateur stations as possible.

From its beginning, Field Day was structured to be a fun contest. There wasn’t yet a formal contact exchange, but the point system favored working other portable stations (two points), and foreign stations (three points) in this all-band, all-mode/telegraph contest, which began on local time rather than a nationally coordinated start time. This tradition lasted until 1957 (except in 1941, where a typo inadvertently started everyone at 4pm Eastern time!).

This first experiment in 1933 turned out to be rather successful, with the winning group, W4PAW, having made 62 QSOs and 28 multipliers (ARRL sections/countries) totaling 1876 points, and next year’s Field Day was in the works with scoring adjusted to emphasize the number of stations worked and multipliers shifted from type of station to power output levels and as to whether power was independent of public mains. The encouragement of emergency power has seminal origins within Field Day.

1937 brought the first Field Day message for bonus points, which rather than copying the League message as we do today, stations were given ten points of credit for sending a message to the League Headquarters reporting their number of operators, location, conditions, and power source. The ARRL W1AW message copy worth 100 points we know today began in just 1980.

In 1938, the duration of the contest was lengthened to 26 hours, and over the next several years a site perimeter restriction of 100’ was added, which was then expanded to 500’ in 1940, and 1000’ in 1950. In further years, the setup and run times were adjusted numerous as participation and technology expanded.

Surprisingly, until 1940, stations were not allowed to contact each other on multiple bands, and scoring multipliers continued to favor power output levels and whether that power was independent of the public mains. (Having both the transmitter and receiver off of the mains for a 3X multiplier lasted until 1971 (37 years).)

Following the cessation of amateur radio activity during the war years of 1942 to 1945, Field Day in ’46 started with a new VHF-only category to encourage the participation of VHF based emergency Corps networks, followed by the addition of the 11m band in 1948, and a specific contact exchange composed of a signal report and ARRL section became required in 1949 together with a new class for mobile operation.

The 1950’s brought many changes to scoring, operational classes, setup and operating constraints. Some notable milestones were the allowance of contacts through a repeater (if that repeater happened to



be the OSCAR 6 amateur radio satellite), the 2X point advantage of CW to offset the surge in popularity of SSB, and the establishment of new bonuses for natural power sources, publicity, and other efforts to increase public awareness of amateur radio's use in support of civil emergencies.

In the end, Field Day is what we all make of it, and what we want to glean from it as a fun and challenging way to apply our beloved hobby. I hope you are able to participate and enjoy the Palos Verdes Amateur Radio Club's Field Day event this month at Peninsula High School – June 26th-27th!

73, Joe, NZ6L



de the VP Hal Lazar, KI6SPB

How to Wash a Radio Receiver

This all happened back in 1957. So please excuse any gaps in the story. I had been with General Electric for about 18 months and had just taken an assignment in the Advanced Circuits section of the Electronics Laboratory in Syracuse N. Y. The charter of the Advanced Circuits section was to research the application of solid state electronics devices. During my pre assignment interview I had made the mistake of mentioning that I had built a crystal set as a teenager. So, naturally my first assignment was to design and build a solid state radio receiver. There was a parallel project to design and build a matching transmitter, but that was someone else's problem.

The specifications for the receiver, that I recall, were about as follows:

- Of course, the radio had to be all solid state.
- The frequency range was 3 to 30 MHz (back then they were mega cycles)
- The number of bands was not specified.
- The tuning dial had to be 'linear.' The spacing of frequencies at both ends of each band had to be the same.
- The RF stage had to use transistors supplied by the sponsor
- I vaguely recall that it was double conversion Superheterodyne
- The second IF stage had to use an electro mechanical filter (also supplied by the sponsor)
- Modulation was AM
- The audio signal was voice output to an external headset.
- The radio had to be powered by rechargeable batteries (also supplied by the sponsor)
- The antenna was external.
- The case had to be water tight and about 1.5" X 3" X 5"

I won't bore you with all the challenges, just the ones that made a lasting impression.

My first challenge was to read up on Superheterodyne AM receiver design. Fortunately most of the technicians in the lab were ham radio operators. So I got a quick, practical and thorough education.



The transistors intended for the front end came to us directly from Bell Labs (hot out of the oven). No specs, no measurements. My first task was to plot their characteristics at frequency, and decide just how to build the RF stage. The first batch was useless. None had any gain at the high end of the frequency range. The third batch was usable. After the RF stage was bread boarded there were no serious electronics challenges. But there were some challenging component problems.

The tuning capacitor had to be very small (about a one-inch cube). And, it had to support a linear tuning dial. A conventional air dielectric tuning capacitor failed on both counts. The machinist assigned to the project (he should have been a watch maker) came up with the solution. He built a tuning capacitor from stock material. The plates were separated by very thin plastic dielectric. And, the plates in the rotor were not semi circular. They were milled to the theoretical shape that would result in a 'linear' dial. After the radio was built, he hand lettered the dial to match the measured frequency. Fortunately the project was cost plus fixed fee.

The batteries were nickel cadmium. Brand new technology in 1957. They were prototypes straight from the vendor's lab. No documentation. And they were late. We got 2 sets the Friday before the sponsor was coming to acceptance test the finished radio. So, Friday night, we installed a set of batteries, closed up the box, started the charger and went home. When I came in Saturday morning I found a milky goo leaking out of the radio. I called my contact at the vendor's lab. He informed me that this happens 'sometimes' during first charging. He suggested that I charge the second set of batteries outside of the radio (in some kind of enclosure) and install them after they took a full charge. Thanks a lot! But what do I do about the milky goo oozing out of the radio? He suggested that I **wash the radio in soap and water, rinse it in alcohol, and air-dry it.**

Believe it or not, the radio passed acceptance test.



This is only a partial list of what Bob, W6ODI, has for sale. If you're looking for something, ask him:

- 2-Motorola Radios SP 10 with chargers
- 2-Columbia FSR radios with chargers
- 1-Heathkit RCL bridge, Model 1B5281
- 1-Yaesu 355 counter to 200 MHZ
- 1-Gertch Mod FMB Frequency Standard
- 2-15-watt trumpet speakers
- 1-20-watt horn speaker
- 1-Philmore PA amp = 15 watt

And for the builder: A number of the following: Video switches, transducers, capacitors, transformers, resistors, rectifiers, connetors, diodes, bulbs, connectors, and misc.

Contact Bob, W6ODI 310-541-2363



Yaesu FT-857D HF/VHF/UHF compact transceiver with installed Collins narrow filters: 300 Hz CW and 2.3 KHz SSB.

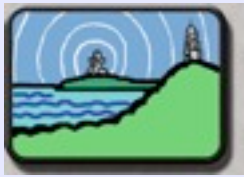
Radio is in excellent condition with only one minor paint flaw on the top rear of the cabinet. Transceiver has detachable front panel for remote installations.

Package includes radio and filters, original microphone, manual, power cable, and original carton. Price new with filters was \$1005 (plus tax!).

If you have limited space and are looking for one radio that covers all HF bands plus 6 meters, 2 meters and 440 MHz, this is the radio for you. Asking \$675 – firm! Contact Jeff, K6JW at 310-373-5970.

We are all time travelers moving at the speed of exactly 60 minutes per hour

Upcoming Event



<http://www.sandarc.net/Convention2010/links.htm>

ARRL Southwestern Division Convention 2010
San Diego
September 17th - 19th



Need a Club Badge?

Karen Freeman,
 KG6BNN
 310-541-6971



Need a Club Patch? Or a Club Jacket?

Dave Scholler, KG6BPH
 310-373-3816

Treasurer's Report

Diana Feinberg, AI6DF

May 9 2010

PVARC Balance	\$2,647.91
John Alexander Fund:	\$1,043.00
Repeater Fund:	\$1,138.66
Special Fund	\$ 17.02
Total Bank Balance	<u>\$4,829.57</u>

Membership 2009 129

PVARC currently has 128 members
 ARRL members are 76



Board of Directors

President	Joe Pace, NZ6L
Vice President	Hal Lazar KI6SPB
Treasurer	Diana Feinberg, AI6DF
Secretary	Chuck McCown, K6CTM
Past President	Ginger Clark, KG6TAU
Director (1)	Mel Hughes, K6SY
Director (2)	Jeff Wolf, K6JW

Appointed Offices

QRO Editor	Ginger Clark, KG6TAU
Asst to Editor	Paige Omoto, KI6MAH
QRO Proofreader	Rick Murray, K6WXA
Web Page Editor	John Freeman, WW6WW
Club Librarian	Bryant Winchell, W2RGG
VE Coordinator	Dave Scholler, KG6BPH
VE Liason	Diana Feinberg, AI6DF
LAACARC Rep	Joe Locascio, K5KT

Contacts

QRO Editor	310-378-7894
WebMaster	310-541-6971

CLUB NET: On any given Tuesday @ 19:30 is the PVARC Net on the K6PV repeater 447.120(-)100.0. In West PV, on cross-band 145.710 (simplex) 71.9.

CW NET: This is followed by an informal CW Club net on 14.125 Mhz. For more information on the CW net, contact Dan Colburn W6DC or Homer Meek K6HKT.

Elmers?—It's All of Us

As most of you know, the term "Elmer" first appeared in QST, March, 1971, in the "How's DX" column by Rod Newkirk, W9BRD. He said "Too frequently one hears this sad story: 'Oh, I almost got a ticket, too, but Elmer, W9XYZ, moved away and I kind of lost interest.' Newkirk went on to say, "We need those Elmers.....") Just as Amateur Radio is concerned about the lack of young newcomers to the 'sport,' so is the sailing community. This article on mentoring came from a sailing site--with revisions, of course.

If you ask longtime hams to explain their attraction to the activity, they might say that they love DXing, the QSOs, the competitions....

But if you probe more deeply to understand what underlies the strength of their passion, most hams will explain that they were led to it by someone whom they respect and who took the time to help with sound advice and hands-on training as they learned. In other words, most longtime hams learned to love it from an Elmer: a grandfather, a mom, a close friend, a neighbor.

Indeed, people who are lucky to have found an Elmer in anything—amateur radio, sailing, singing, career -- are often also the sort of people who have found ways to live healthier, happier, more interesting and more meaningful lives.

And it's a two-way street. Elmers benefit in precisely the same way. It seems that if we are privileged to find a protegee' (a daughter, nephew or neighbor) with whom to share the things we love to do, we too lead healthier, happier, more interesting and more meaningful lives.

The absence of Elmering is directly correlated to a decline in new participants; the decline in free-time pursuits has been made worse by crushing pressures on family time. Americans still generally think being a ham might be cool and an interesting thing to learn. They just can't find someone to lead them to it and they don't take the time to do it themselves.

This doesn't mean that there is a shortage of folks who could Elmer. It means, instead, that very few of us are doing it.

So what is an Elmer, more commonly known as a mentor—and how does one begin?

It's ironic that the character in Homer's *Odyssey*, named Mentor, and from whom we get the word, is an old man with little to offer.

Perhaps to sidestep the myth that the act of mentoring is the dominion of gray-haired gurus, the goddess Athena takes Mentor's likeness as she guides young Telemachus into and through a challenging life.

In fact, Mentor isn't the mentor at all. Athena, goddess of wisdom, strength, strategy, craft, justice and skill (among other things) is the real source of Telemachus' strength and intellect.

The only thing that good mentoring, good Elmering, demands is the confidence of experience. You don't have to be old. You don't have to be a man. You don't have to be rich. You don't have to be a hero or a professional. You just have to have been there, and you have to want to return to help someone else go there, whether the destination is a place or a feeling or a skill.

This doesn't suggest that an Elmer must have the same innate talent or be as polished as an apprentice. The Elmer only needs to understand the basic environment and the signals within it. Most important, the Elmer needs to be able to apply the lessons from one aspect of life



to another. This means that nearly all the active hams in the US today qualify to Elmer another, starting now.

Homer's treatment of old man Mentor isn't ironic only because of its literary twist. Indeed, it is especially telling that even in Greek mythology, mentoring is just as powerful across genders and classes as it is across generations. Indeed, mentors/Elmers are the bravest people among us. No matter where they come from, they share their own contagious, authentic enthusiasm for life, and create contagious, authentic enthusiasm for life just for the sake of it. Like Athena, Elmers sidestep strong social pressures that inhibit mentoring, like the false notions that we can teach as well from a distance as we can in person or that we can't find the time to help.

Like Athena, Elmers use their own strengths as levers for teaching. For instance, a mom that hopes to inspire a child to learn to love music through performance doesn't have to be a great player herself. Instead, she needs to be roundly familiar with music, and able to inspire improvement.

It takes just one willing Elmer and just one Shack. If Athena could pretend to be a wise old man to share what she knew, anyone can pre-

tend to be a wise old man.

Do you love amateur radio? Do you fondly recall the Elmer or Elmers who helped you find the love? Then it's time to share it. Use your passion to inspire the next generation of apprentices, so that they can become Elmers themselves. And watch it take on a larger and longer meaning for everyone involved.

(from tinyurl.com/2cuz3qt and www.n5crp.org/elmering/origin.htm)



Really Nice Elmering-Offer From Ray, N6HE

If anybody's interested in learning about the basics of message traffic handling and traffic net operation, please contact me, Ray, N6HE 310-541-7557 rayday@cox.net. It's a skill that can be quickly learned, and is, I feel, part of every ham's responsibility to his hobby and community - being able to step in when the stuff hits the fan and help facilitate the handling of radio messages, typically health-and-welfare messages. If anybody had a relative in the New Orleans area they couldn't locate (I did - took me a week to locate my sister), you know how important this is! If you didn't, imagine yourself worried about a relative or friend and not being able to get through to them or know if they're OK - and all the "official" channels jammed with disaster traffic.

There's lots of resources available - Elmer-types and internet and practice nets, too. Easy to get started, go only as far as you want to.

No expertise needed. No obligation. Can't hurt to have a skill that might help somebody someday. Why not? Contact me if you're interested...thanks!

Portable With The Elecraft KX1

Jeff Wolf, K6JW

About 5 years ago, XYL Rowie and I went to the Southern California DX Club's annual December holiday party. One of the giveaway prizes was set up to be won by the person whose seat had a winner's notice taped to its underside. The winner turned out to be Rowie. And the prize? An Elecraft KX1.

For those of you who aren't familiar with the KX1, let me tell you that it is a terrific little QRP CW transceiver in a package only marginally bigger than a pack of king-sized cigarettes. It has a number of available options, and every one that was available at the time was included in Rowie's winnings. Of course, Rowie isn't a ham, so I got the kit. Yes, you read this correctly: the kit. The KX1 is a very sophisticated little radio that one has to assemble from a kit of many, many parts. "My" prize included the radio, an integrated iambic CW paddle, a built-in automatic antenna tuner, and band capability for 20, 30, and 40 meters. It can run on six AA cells placed into an internal battery holder or it can be powered by an external 9 volt supply.

The kit sat in its box for nearly two years before I finally got around to putting it together, but build it I did, and I soon found out that it worked great. It has a wonderful little receiver and, depending upon the power source, anywhere from 1.5 to 4 watts output. After making a few contacts with it attached to my SteppIR Yagi, though, I put it away, remembering that QRO aphorism: why use 5 watts when 1500 will do?

Over the years I've schlepped a variety of radios and antennas on trips and, frankly, had less than stellar results. Usually, I've taken a 100 watt radio – like my FT-897D – and an outbacker vertical. It's been cumbersome and Rowie and I have often been in hotels where setup was just not feasible.



For our most recent trip, I decided to simplify things and take the KX1 and a simple wire antenna. The antenna would be a length of Flex-Weave multi-strand copper wire cut for the CW portion of the 40 meter band, with a similarly cut length of wire for a counterpoise. I'd use battery power only: 6 AA cells in the internal holder. The entire setup – radio with internal batteries, integral iambic paddle, antenna, and counterpoise, all fit into an Eddie Bauer soft sided lunch box that simply dropped into my carry-on backpack, which also held my medications, iPod touch, camera, netbook computer, and a good book for the airplane ("The Girl with the Dragon Tattoo"). All this went through the TSA checkpoint without a hiccup. I checked one suitcase with clothes and toiletries.

Now, I'd often heard that people use simple wire and counterpoise antennas with success on portable jaunts, but I'd actually never tried it, myself, until now. The first night, we were in a B&B in the Outer Banks of North Carolina. I simply dropped the antenna over the railing of our second floor balcony and stretched the counterpoise across the floor of our room. I was immediately rewarded by a plethora of potentially workable 40 meter CW signals. Unfortunately, I only had a few minutes to "play radio" that evening, so I made no contacts.

The real test came a few evenings later, when we were checked into another B&B, this one in Williamsburg, Virginia, very near Colonial Wil-

liamsburg and The College of William and Mary. Our room was, again, on the second floor. This time, however, there was no balcony. No problem, I thought. I'll just drop the antenna out the window. That was when I discovered that the windows were sealed shut. Yikes! What now?

After studying the situation for a couple of minutes, I placed the radio on a table against one side of the room. I extended the antenna across the room and then bent it in an "L" to run the length of the room and into a small sitting area. I stretched the counterpoise across the floor, its end sticking into a closet. In truth, I didn't think it would work but, boy, was I surprised.

Immediately, I contacted a station in New Jersey and we had a great 20 minute chat. My signal report: 569 running 2 watts! This was quickly followed by another solid chat with a Massachusetts ham, who gave me a 559. If the proof of the pudding is in the eating, then the proof of this radio setup was in the contacts, and this was an unqualified success.

I would stress that I'm not a committed QRP operator. At home, I often run power up to the

legal limit of 1500 watts, especially when trying to crack tough DX pileups. But QRP has its benefits and some interesting and enjoyable challenges, and for portable operation while on vacation, it's ideal. There's very little risk of RFI to other hotel guests, and the equipment is small and easy to transport. Frankly, I'm sold, and will probably make this my usual mode of hamming when traveling with the XYL on non-DXpedition trips.

There are many QRP radios on the market, some in kit form and some fully built and ready to go. Consider trying one if you're planning to travel. I did, and I had a ball with it.



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November 2010						
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December 2010						
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Schedule of Events

- May 1st – Tech Class Part 2
- May 1st – Palos Verdes Loop Trail Relay
- May 8th – VE Session at Hesse Park
- May 15th – Palos Verdes Marathon
- May 19th – General Meeting
- June 16th – General Meeting
- June 26th-27th – ARRL Field Day!
- July 21st – General Meeting
- August 14th – RHE 5K/10K Run/5K Walk
- August 20st-22nd – Lighthouse Weekend
- August 22nd – Summer Picnic at Pt. Vicente
- September 15th – General Meeting
- September 18-19th –Concours d'Elegance
- October 20th – General Meeting
- November 17th – General Meeting
- December 15nd – Holiday Dinner @ PVIC



Club Business

PVARC Provides PV Marathon Communications

Diana Feinberg, AI6DF

May 15th was a day with wonderful running weather on the Peninsula. PVARC members also did a wonderful job providing radio communications that day for the 44th annual Palos Verdes Marathon. Sponsored by the Rolling Hills Estates Kiwanis Club to benefit local youth charities, the Marathon again asked PVARC to handle race communications.

We greatly thank the Club members who helped out for their participation in this year's Marathon and look forward to next year's race.



The Red Onion

Join other Club members, and the evening's speaker, for dinner at the Red Onion before our meetings each month.

We have the back room and we meet there at 5:30. Plenty of time to chat, eat, and get to Hesse Park by 7:30. We had a pretty good turnout for the first ones and there's plenty of room for more.

Since the Red Onion doesn't give separate tabs, sometimes it's a little difficult to figure the individual costs. On this page, you'll find a handy chart created by Jeff Wolf, computing food, tax and tip, so you'll know just what you owe.

The Red Onion is at 736 Silver Spur Road, RHE. (310-377-5660). Hope to see you there.

PVARC Dinner Bill Table

PVARC DINNER BILL TABLE				
Food +/- Drink	9.75% Tax	18% Tip	Total	You Pay
\$10.00	\$0.98	\$1.80	\$12.78	\$13.00
\$11.00	\$1.07	\$1.98	\$14.05	\$14.00
\$12.00	\$1.17	\$2.16	\$15.33	\$15.00
\$13.00	\$1.27	\$2.34	\$16.61	\$17.00
\$14.00	\$1.37	\$2.52	\$17.89	\$18.00
\$15.00	\$1.46	\$2.70	\$19.16	\$19.00
\$16.00	\$1.56	\$2.88	\$20.44	\$20.00
\$17.00	\$1.66	\$3.06	\$21.72	\$22.00
\$18.00	\$1.76	\$3.24	\$23.00	\$23.00
\$19.00	\$1.85	\$3.42	\$24.27	\$24.00
\$20.00	\$1.95	\$3.60	\$25.55	\$26.00
\$21.00	\$2.05	\$3.78	\$26.83	\$27.00
\$22.00	\$2.15	\$3.96	\$28.11	\$28.00
\$23.00	\$2.24	\$4.14	\$29.38	\$29.00
\$24.00	\$2.34	\$4.32	\$30.66	\$31.00
\$25.00	\$2.44	\$4.50	\$31.94	\$32.00
\$26.00	\$2.54	\$4.68	\$33.22	\$33.00
\$27.00	\$2.63	\$4.86	\$34.49	\$34.00
\$28.00	\$2.73	\$5.04	\$35.77	\$36.00
\$29.00	\$2.83	\$5.22	\$37.05	\$37.00
\$30.00	\$2.93	\$5.40	\$38.33	\$38.00
\$31.00	\$3.02	\$5.58	\$39.60	\$40.00
\$32.00	\$3.12	\$5.76	\$40.88	\$41.00
\$33.00	\$3.22	\$5.94	\$42.16	\$42.00
\$34.00	\$3.32	\$6.12	\$43.44	\$43.00
\$35.00	\$3.41	\$6.30	\$44.71	\$45.00

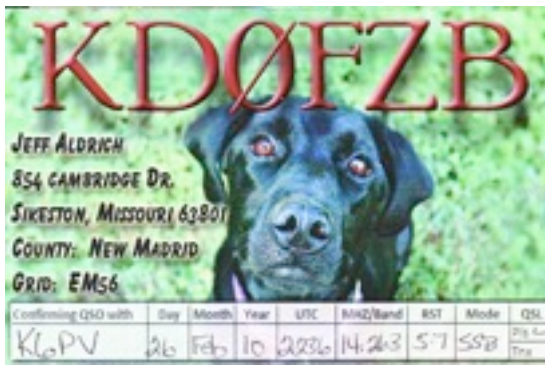
"If the truth be known, you only find what you are looking for." Anthropologist Mary Leaky interviewed in *Scientific American Magazine*, Oct 1994



Scattered throughout the next few QROs will be scans of some of the really interesting QSO cards that the Catalina Island, Two Harbors IOTA team earned this year. The contact stats are in a prior issue of the QRO if you're interested.



Florida Crow (or Raven) and Florida Kitty



Probably not exactly where this deer would like to be in this shack.



Ham Radio and the Democratization of Technology

Bryant Winchell, W2RGG, sent this in from CQ magazine—an editorial by Rich Moseson, W2VU. We're running it at the risk of duplicating information that you've already read.

“Stay away from the technology...you are not smart enough to understand how it works or to try to fix it if it doesn't” This is the unspoken message from the people who build so many of today's technological tools and toys and warn us that there are “no user-serviceable parts inside” or that opening case will void the warranty.” To some observers, it is also their way to control what we do with technology, in much the same way that access to the tools of literacy and education were limited to a chosen few in the days before the invention of the printing press. I believe it is why ham radio's future is assured for a least another generation. Ham radio, in this scenario, is the 21st century version of movable type. Let me explain...

(He then goes on to quote Cory Doctorow about why he wouldn't buy an iPad. The point he makes is the following:)

“Most of the really exciting stuff in technology hasn't come from big corporations with enormous budgets, it's come from experimental amateurs.”

With the iPad, he says, clearly there's a lot of thoughtfulness and smarts that went into the design. But there's also a palpable contempt for the owner. I believe, really believe, (Doctorow continues) in the stirring words of the ‘Maker Manifesto’: If you can't open it, you don't own it. Screws not glue.”

Doctorow goes on to note that the original Apple II+ came with schematics for the circuit boards and birthed a generation of hardware and software hackers who upended the world for the better.” By contrast, he says, the way you improve your iPad isn't to figure out how it works and make it better. The way you improve the iPad is to buy iApps. Buying an iPad for your kids

isn't a means of jump-starting the realization that the world is yours to take apart and reassemble; it's a way of telling your offspring that even changing the batteries is something we have to leave to the professionals.

A Solution...

Well, we've got a solution to this dilemma—it's called ham radio! The spirit of figuring out how it works and making it work better (or do something completely different) is so ingrained in our culture that it has even become part of the FCC rules that govern our operation. {97.1(b) Continuation and extension of the amateur's proven ability to contribute to the advancement of the radio art} Experimentation is not only permitted, it is encouraged. Hams are the only FCC licensees who, as a group, are permitted to build and modify their own gear and who are generally exempted from FCC equipment certification requirements.

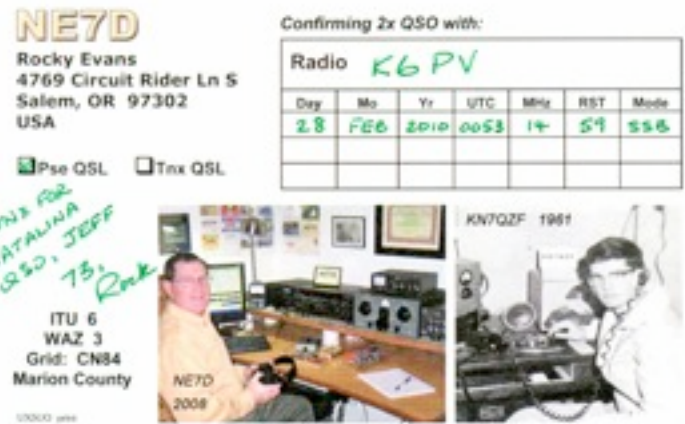
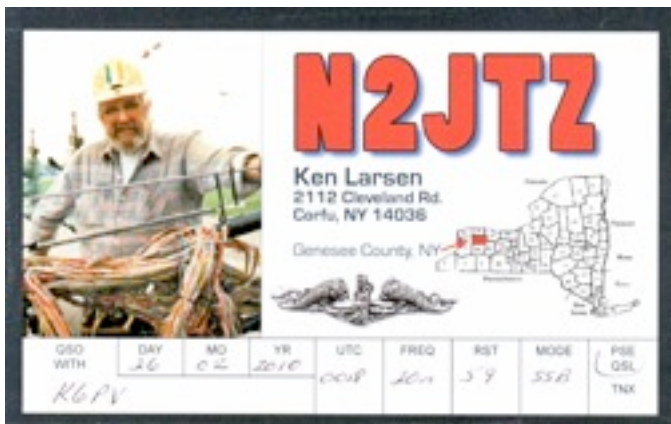
If you really want to learn how things work, to experiment with designing and building your own circuits, to “play” with technology rather than simply use it, ham radio is one of the few areas in which this is specifically allowed and encouraged, and where you can find a community of like-minded people to encourage help, and guide you. This is a point that has been made repeatedly by the various military, technological, and scientific leaders whom we've interviewed in these pages over the past few years. If this country is to retain and/or regain its leadership in technological innovation, then we must not only find ways to get young people interested in careers in science and technology, but we must also provide them with a “playground” in which they can tinker, try, fail, and ultimately succeed.

June 2010

In the 1970s and '80s, personal computers offered this opportunity, as Doctorow noted. But since computers have become commodities and software has by and large become dominated by a few large companies, opportunities for experimenting in the world of computers have become very limited to non-existent, particularly for the individual operating outside of a structured corporate or academic environment. Ham radio, on the other hand continues to provide a technological 'playground' to those so inclined, as it has for more than a century. More importantly, it helps to keep access to the inner workings of technology more democratic. Today, those who control our technology control large parts of our lives. Ham radio assures that at least some of that control remains with individuals.

A Vital Minority

Are we all out there on the cutting edge of technology? Certainly not. But—I'm going to reveal a little secret here—we never have been. Since at least the 1950s, old-timers have been complaining that newer hams are turning into a bunch of 'appliance operators.' With the possible exception of the earliest days of radio, when radio itself was experimental and therefore, everyone involved in it was an experimenter, the majority of hams have been users of technology rather than its developers. But...and this is an important but... the minority who have been technological innovators have done some amazing things and



are responsible for laying the groundwork for much of the technology we take for granted today.

This is not something that has happened only in the 'good old days' of ham radio's so-called golden age of the 1950s and '60s, when there were about a third as many licensed hams in the U.S. as there are today. Our minority of technological innovators continues to do amazing things. The hotbeds of technical innovation in ham radio today are among the QRPers and ham-hikers, the digital developers such as K1JT, the software-defined radio experimenters in TAPR, the satellite designers in AMSAT, and the microwavers who are constantly pushing the envelope in terms of frequency and distance. For the rest of us, kits and homebrewing are making a comeback. The smell of hot solder is still an integral part of our hobby.

One of the reasons why neither CBs or cell phones nor e-mail nor the internet have killed off ham radio (as so many had predicted) is that each of these has become a commodity with "no user-serviceable parts inside." As long as ham radio offers the ability—and the encouragement—to open up the case, make your own repairs and modifications, or to design and build gear from scratch, we will continue to attract the technologically curious, and they will continue to keep ham radio safe for each succeeding future generation. Our challenge is to make sure that each new generation of the technologically curious knows about ham radio and what it offers.

Two Amateur Radio Courses

FCC “Technician” course (entrée level)
 FCC “General” course (2nd level)



Each course is 2 sessions-- July 24 AND July 31

Technician 10:00 AM to 2:00 p.m. both Saturdays

General 2:15 PM to 5:00 p.m. both Saturdays

FCC tests will be 10 a.m. to Noon on Aug 7

Hesse Park, 29301 Hawthorne Blvd. Rancho Palos Verdes

No pre-registration required, No fee for either course -

But taking the FCC Test is \$15 -

Optional Material

- Gordon West book with FCC test questions:
 \$21 for Technician and \$23 for General
- Copy of my Power Point charts, \$15 -

Students (thru grade 12) who take this course and get their license will be reimbursed up to \$50 by the Palos Verdes Amateur Radio Club

For more information contact

Walt, K1DFO, at walt.ordway@yahoo.com

República Argentina
 CQ13 - ITU14
 FF60TQ **LU6QI** 33° 10' 49"S
 66° 20' 09"W
 EX: LQ16DX - LU6QI / W9

TO RADIO	DAY	MONTH	YEAR	UTC	MODE	MODE	ST
K6PV/6	23	2	2010	0945	4V	SSB	ST
				NA - 066			

LUIS GUILLERMO QUINTAS 756 Dlx
 QTH: Chacabudo 124 Sur
 D5702PO San Luis - ARGENTINA
 E-mail: lquintas@unel.edu.ar

A FEW OF THIS YEAR'S IOTA QSLs



JAG #1401
 from JAPAN
 JCCRUU QMSX
JA7DOT
 Etsuo Nitsui
 4479-1 Nishit Ishiborika
 Hamamaki-city
 Deane 026-3131 JAPAN
 8171 RS
 TEL-021 27829454/FAX-021-79-1



Safety Guidelines for Field Activities --Palos Verdes Amateur Radio Club (compiled by K6JW)

The Palos Verdes Amateur Radio Club conducts several field operations every year, including but not necessarily limited to Field Day, International Lighthouse and Lightship Weekend, and IOTA DXpeditions to Two Harbors on Catalina Island. The Club also provides communication support for a number of public service events, including the Palos Verdes Marathon and others. The following guidelines are meant to maximize safety for Club members participating in activities related to these events. The list is not meant to be all-inclusive, since not all situations can be anticipated. Remember that you are engaged in a purely voluntary activity, and the Club does not assume liability for any injury or death associated with participation in these activities.

- Never attempt to service live equipment without someone else present in the area who can cut the power and/or call 911 in case of emergency.
- If it becomes necessary to work inside the cabinet of radio equipment or active accessories, try to do so using only one hand in order not to create a path for current flow across your chest.
- Always wear protective clothing when doing field work, including shoes with nonconductive soles. Sandals that do not protect the feet from dropped or falling objects should not be worn. No one should go barefoot in any active area of an event site due to the risk of physical trauma or electrocution.
- If you are going to be helping with the raising of an antenna or the installation of a tower or equipment on a tower, wear a hard hat and protective eyewear. ***Members planning to participate in antenna-related set-up or tear-down activities should provide their own safety equipment, including hard hat, eye protection, other protective clothing, and climbing belt. Work gloves (preferably leather) are recommended for tower and antenna work to prevent serious hand injury from sharp metal edges and spurs, cables, and antenna wires.***
- Never climb a tower unless you are wearing a climbing belt that has been inspected and is in good condition, and always have a second person present to “spot” you or call for help in case of trouble.
- Never walk under a tower that has not been raised to its fully vertical position and stabilized.
- If you are not helping with the raising of a tower or antenna, stay clear of the area at risk should the structure fall.
- Never start a generator until everyone involved with setup and operation of the station(s) that will be powered by the generator is ready and knows what you’re about to do.
- Always have a second person present when refueling a generator, preferably someone with ready access to a fire extinguisher.
- Never, ever, try to refuel a running generator and, after refueling, be sure that no gasoline has spilled onto areas where a spark might ignite it.
- Look down as well as up. Cables stretched across the event site can be hazardous, whether elevated or on the ground. Cables running along the ground should be taped down, while cables at a height that could be encountered by people or vehicles should have visible tags to warn of their presence.

THINK SAFETY...ALWAYS!!!



This Page And The Next Are Courtesy of Mel Hughes, K6SY- Thanks Mel!

Amateur Radio Antenna Defense Foundation

What is ARADF?

ARADF is a California corporation that has been approved by the Internal Revenue Service as a public charity under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

What is the purpose of the Foundation?

ARADF was formed to encourage the retention and expansion of approved Amateur Radio antenna installations by helping fund litigation by Amateurs against local jurisdictions that fail to comply with federal and state antenna preemption statutes

Where will the money to do this come from?

Funding for ARADF's activities will come from donations (generally tax-deductible) by Radio Amateurs and by friends of Amateur Radio, both individual and corporate.

Who runs the Foundation?

ARADF is run by a Board of Directors whose members include:

Marty Woll N6VI, Leonard Shaffer WA6QHD, Art Goddard W6XD and Gayle Olson K6GO.

All directors of the Foundation serve without compensation.

How will ARADF support help Amateurs in antenna-unfriendly cities?

Even in these days of shrinking municipal budgets, most cities, with attorneys on staff, can run up the time and cost for any Amateur seeking judicial relief from oppressive local antenna regulations. By providing financial support for lawsuits, ARADF can help level the financial imbalance that usually works in the city's favor. If one Amateur in a jurisdiction is successful, it is more likely that others in the same community won't have to resort to the courts in order to get reasonable accommodation and that noncompliant codes and ordinances will be amended.

Will contributions be earmarked for specific cases?

In order to preserve the deductible nature of contributions, all amounts received will be kept in a general fund. This also provides the most flexibility in selecting cases to be supported and deciding on the extent of that support.

Questions? E-mail us at ARADF@SOCAL.RR.COM or speak with any of our directors.

Add to our "war chest"! Make a contribution to ARADF. Simply fill in the form below and send it with your check to **ARADF, P.O. Box 5434, Chatsworth, CA 91313-5434**

Enclosed is my check for \$ _____ payable to Amateur Radio Antenna Defense Foundation

Name _____ Callsign _____ or Company _____

Mailing address _____ State _____ ZIP _____

If you would like to receive updates on ARADF activities, please print your e-mail address below

E-mail: _____

2010 ARRL Southwestern Division Amateur Radio Convention September 17, 18 & 19 San Diego, California



Four Points, By Sheraton Hotel San Diego
8110 Aero Drive, San Diego CA 92123 Phone: (858) 277-8888

<http://www.sandarc.org/>

Registration Form

*Please list additional Attendees - ALL ATTENDEES MUST BE REGISTERED
No charge for Children 16 or under when Accompanied by a Registered Adult*

How did you find out about the Convention?

Radio Web search Ham Club News Paper Other _____

Call Sign: _____ Last Name: _____ First Name: _____

Address: _____ City _____

State: _____ Zip Code: _____ E-mail: _____

Kids / Adults Call Sign Name (please print)

Early Bird Dated before May 31, 2010	\$15.00 @ _____	ea. = \$ _____
Convention Pins Included (Limited Supplies)		
Pre Registration June 1, to Aug. 22, 2010	\$18.00 @ _____	ea. = \$ _____
At Door Registration	\$20.00 @ _____	ea. = \$ _____
Accompanied kids under 16 years Free		
DX Breakfast	\$23.00 @ _____	ea. = \$ _____
Banquet Tickets Dinner <input type="checkbox"/> Beef <input type="checkbox"/> Chicken <input type="checkbox"/> Vegetable	\$43.00 @ _____	ea. = \$ _____
Banquet Speaker: <i>To Be Announced</i>		
Convention Lunch	\$25.00 @ _____	ea. = \$ _____
Lunch Speaker:		
2010 Convention Pins	\$ 5.00 @ _____	ea. = \$ _____
2006 Convention Pins	\$ 3.00 @ _____	ea. = \$ _____
2002 Convention Pins	\$ 3.00 @ _____	ea. = \$ _____
QSL Card Checking		
Make Checks payable to:		

SANDARC Convention
C/O R. Boehme W2IRI
10340 Everell Pl.
Santee, CA 92071

Staff Use Only
Registration _____
Date _____
Amount _____
Check # _____
Pins given _____
Receipt _____
Signed up _____
Other _____
Other _____