

QSA-5

Founded 1933

The Marin Amateur Radio Society Monthly Newsletter

October 2008

Page 1

Greetings from the desk of the Pres.

The autumnal equinox has passed and the days will continue to get shorter for three months. We have enjoyed the last days of summer, which in the bay area mean we are *finally* enjoying warm weather on the coast. It happens every year; days don't get really balmy until September and October.

The club's public service calendar will finally reach its end with the **Escape From Alcatraz** on 4 October. I wish to thank everyone who participated as volunteers in this year's events. Many fund raising events count on our radio expertise to provide communications and emergency safety net.

On the topic of volunteering, a few Board of Director positions are going to be up for nomination in the coming months, and I encourage those of you who have not participated in the club's decision making process to get involved. I have enjoyed my two years as your president. Alas, other interests are demanding my time and I will have to step away from the board as my term runs out at the end of this year. I have accepted a position as the West Coast CW Mentor and columnist for Chick Factor International (W9YL) and in the spring was elected treasurer of the Maritime Radio Historical Society. I am in the process of applying for my Merchant Mariner Document (Z card) and my new passport arrived in the mail today.

Conflicting events have made it difficult for me to get over to the SS Jeremiah O'Brien as much as I would have liked to the past couple of months, but I want to remind you that the ship is scheduled to sail Oct 11/12 during Fleet Week. The deck of the ship is a fabulous platform to view the Blue Angel's performance. Continental breakfast and a catered lunch are included in the ticket price. Both Saturday and Sunday cruises tend to sell out early, so if you would like to go aboard, be sure to check out the ship's web site for ticket information at

www.ssjeremiahobrien.org.

Column three.

Website at W6SG.NET
Phone 415.389.6630
For ARRL SF Section news, go to
www.arrl.org/sections/?sect=SF

The matching funds drive total has reached the \$1,000, pledged by an anonymous member, as of our regular meeting on Friday 5 September. However, if you would still like to contribute, mail your checks to MARS, POBox 6423, San Rafael, 94903, or come by the clubhouse. If there's no one home, just shove your money under the door.

Check out issue #7 of The Way-back Machine on page 3.

"Japan would tolerate amateurs, however they would have to use "phantom" (i.e., non-radiating) antennas. In other words, you could have a transmitter, you just couldn't radiate a signal!!!!"

The MARC/MARS 75th anniversary stuffbelly picnic at the clubhouse went very well. There was food left over so we could do a repeat as far as the burgers and weird sausages in hot dog buns go, maybe at the next regular meeting.

We're told that KG6WOU Eric's XYL put in a lot of labor preparing the food and his son's girl friend did a fine job of cooking the burgers and sausages. All perishable food except what we could freeze was taken home by members so very little, if anything, was dumped.

Andy Oppel, N6AJO, our Vice-Director ARRL Pacific Division, presented a plaque to the club commemorating the club's 75 years of service to Amateur Radio. He even tried our coffee and survived! We took his picture just as he chomped down on a rather tart piece of fresh pineapple which temporarily killed his normally affable expression. Check it out in column three.

P.O.Box 6423
San Rafael, CA 94903

The Christmas party on Dec 7th, is only two months away. I will need to have your RSVP with the number in your party and choice of Entree for each person **not later** than Nov 24. The Board of Directors has voted to cover the additional charge per plate to allow us to upgrade our entree choices. Please make your selection from one of the following:

Prime Rib of Beef Au Jus
Sauteed Prawns with mushrooms
Braised Cornish Game Hen with mushroom gravy

Entree will be served with spring mix salad, (how is that possible in December? ed.) baked potato, chocolate sundae and coffee. Tickets are \$36 per person, which includes gratuity. No Host Bar. Donated items for the raffle will be greatly appreciated and can be given to any board member prior to the dinner.

Have a safe and Happy Halloween!

Last, but not least, get involved in your club and come to a meeting! Our scheduled presentation on Oct 3rd is

73/88

Denice Stoops
President

Because single servings will be used at the Christmas Party, last minute reservations or walk-ins can't be accommodated.

Your check must accompany your reservation. No dinner payments can be made at the Deer Park Villa.

Andy Oppel, N6AJO



K6GWE Repeaters
Big Rock Ridge 147.330 +
2 meters INPUTS
 pl 203.5 Big Rock
 pl 179.9 Mt. Tam west
 pl 167.9 Mt. Barnabe
 pl 192.8 Tiburon
Mt. Tamalpais 146.700 -
 pl 179.9 Mt. Tam input
San Pedro Ridge 147.330 +
 pl 173.8 off-line - reserve status.
440
San Pedro Ridge
 443.525 + pl 82.5
Mt. Tamalpais
 443.250 + pl 179.9

The following speakers have been scheduled for upcoming Marin Amateur Radio Society general membership meetings:
Friday, October 3: Marilyn Bagshaw N6VAW - MARS 2008 Field Day photos.
Friday, November 7: Andy Opper N6AJO ARRL Pacific Division Vice-director.
 Randy Jenkins, KA6BQF
 ka6bqf@arrl.net
 Vice President, VE Liaison & Public Service Coordinator
 Marin Amateur Radio Society
 510.526.4089
 www.w6sg.net

Public Service
 Finally, we have The Escape from Alcatraz, a triathlon for the Dolphin Club, on Saturday, October 4. We provide communications for the run (Double Dipsea) portion of the course. We need six to seven volunteers to staff this event. This event runs from around 9:30 a.m. to around 5:30 p.m. If you are interested and available for any of the above events, please contact Randy Jenkins, KA6BQF (KA6BQF@ARRL.net) or Dave Hodgson, KG6TCJ (davehsau(at)comcast.net).
 Thank you, Randy KA6BQF
 Public Service Coordinator.

We never found out, until recently, that **cloning software** was available for the **ICOM 2100H** 2 meter transceiver (55/10/5 watts) from the early years of this decade. That software is not in stock at AES or HRO. Found it at Universal Radio in Reynoldsburg, Ohio. We remembered manually programming the 2100H back in 2000 but forgot how to do it and didn't feel like relearning the procedure. So what if it cost \$45.90 including shipping. We wanted it! The cable is included for that price, unlike some other cloners.
 Any MARS member who owns/borrows a 2100H and wants to reprog it, gimme a call or email and we'll set up some time to do it. Won't take long. Just bring your list of freqs. The 2100H's display can be either numeric freqs, or alpha/numeric like **TIB330** for the Tiburon input to our Big Rock machine on 147.330.
 K6PHD@ARRL.NET

CD Sleeves
 My daughter Lili was five when she received a foam CD holder with plastic sleeves for all her music CDs. I explained to her that CDs are sensitive to light and heat, so she should not leave the holder in the sun.
 During our home addition, the electrician was working in the backyard and Lili had gone to play in the sandbox, leaving her new CD holder on the patio table. My wife saw it and told Lili she was going to put it in the house.
 Lili stood up in the sandbox and said, "Mommy, make sure you put it where the sun doesn't shine!"
 The electrician took a break.

A guy goes to the supermarket and notices an attractive woman waving at him. She says hello. He's rather taken aback because he can't place where he knows her from. So he says, 'Do you know me?' To which she replies, 'I think you're the father of one of my kids' Now his mind travels back to the only time he has ever been unfaithful to his wife and says, 'Are you the stripper from the bachelor party that I made love to on the pool table with all my buddies watching while your partner whipped my butt with wet celery???'
 She looks into his eyes and says calmly, 'No, I'm your son's teacher. However.....'

This issue of QSA-5 was jammed together in a shorter time than usual which accounts for the leftover space and possible spelling errors.

THE WAYBACK MACHINE -- ISSUE #7
 by Bill Continelli, W2XOY
 reprinted with permission

Our Founding Fathers knew that the United States would have to enter into legal and binding agreements with foreign countries, thus in Article II, Section 2 of the Constitution, they gave the President the power to make treaties, with the approval of two-thirds of the Senate. Over the years, the Supreme Court has ruled that provisions of a treaty are constitutional and legally binding, even if the exact same provisions contained in a law not covered by a treaty would not pass the constitutional test.

Under the Radio Act of 1927, and the regulations issued by the Federal Radio Commission, amateurs were "in the catbird seat" (to use a popular phrase of the day). They had over 2700 kc of spectrum between 160 and 20 meters, plus another 15,000 kc at 5 meters. They had a Secretary of Commerce (Herbert Hoover) who was a strong proponent of amateur radio. Congress was supportive and sympathetic. Nothing could go wrong--or could it?

Yes it could. An International Radiotelegraph Conference was scheduled for Washington, D.C., on October 4, 1927. Here, participants from 74 nations would gather to hammer out an international treaty covering the entire known radio spectrum. Once this treaty was accepted by the Senate, it would become Law, and supersede anything contained in the 1927 Act. Although amateurs could count on the full support of the U.S. Delegation, we had only one vote, the same as any of the other 73 participants.

So how much support could we count on from the other countries? Sadly, not much. Democracy was still a foreign idea to most nations; many hovered in that gray area between Old World Monarchy and Fascism/Communism. Communications were a government monopoly. Individual private stations were feared; they could compete with the Government Stations, or they could be used in anti-government activities. This attitude was even present in the representatives from England and France. As for the other countries, many were blatantly anti-amateur radio. Germany, for example, stated that private stations could violate "the rights of the State."

Switzerland was on the record against amateur radio. Japan would tolerate amateurs, however they would have to use "phantom" (i.e., non-radiating) Column two.

antennas. In other words, you could have a transmitter, you just couldn't radiate a signal!!!! One proposal would only give amateurs frequencies below 13 meters (above 23 Mc).

Fortunately, the ARRL and the International Amateur Radio Union (founded in 1925) were well aware of this hostility and had made detailed preparations. The IARU and the ARRL both had made presentations to the various delegations prior to the start of the conference. Support of the amateur community was also received from private radio interests and radio manufacturers. The ARRL and the IARU would both have delegates attending the conference.

And so, after the opening session, which was addressed by President Calvin Coolidge and Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover (who was also president of the Conference), the delegates divided themselves into subcommittees and began to work.

England, the European country most favorable to amateur radio, made it's first proposal: amateurs would be allowed the 150 to 200 meter band (1500 to 2000 kc) with a maximum power input of 10 watts. The ARRL/IARU delegates, K.B. Warner, H.P. Maxim and C.H. Stewart, as well as W.D. Terrell, who was Chief of the Radio Division in the Department of Commerce, indicated that this was unacceptable. The British then came up with a compromise position: amateurs would have the 150 meter band, as well as bands at 2.75, 3.66, 5.50, 11.00, 22.00, and 44 Mc. Except for the 1500-2000 kc segment, each band would be 100 kc wide. The total amateur allocations under the British proposal were 1100 kc, of which 900 kc was in the known usable spectrum below 15 Mc. This was a 60% reduction for American hams in the frequencies below 15 Mc, and a whopping 93% reduction when you counted our 4 to 5 meter band!

Nevertheless, many delegates urged the US and ARRL/IARU representatives to accept this proposal. They pointed out that it was far more generous than many countries were willing to give on their own. With the use of C.W. and crystal control, it was argued, there would be enough room for all amateurs. Many were afraid that if the British compromise wasn't accepted, a more restrictive amateur band plan would take it's place.

Column three.

The ARRL/IARU delegates had one thing in their corner, however; the strong support of Secretary Hoover and the American Delegation. With that, they found the strength to (carefully) carry on. They were diplomatic, but they were persistent. Maxim, Stewart, and Warner proceeded step by step.

The 160 meter band was the first agreed on--1715 to 2000 kc. Next, it was decided that the remaining amateur bands would be at the 80-40-20 meter spots. How wide they would be was the next argument. On the 80 meter band, everyone was at a stalemate until it was suggested that the band could be 3500-4000 kc on a non-exclusive basis. This was accepted by all the delegates. Each country could decide for themselves how much of the 500 kc they would allocate to amateurs. Next on the agenda was 20 meters. The U.S. wanted 14,000 to 16,000 kc. There was no way any of the other delegates would agree. After much debate, the U.S. delegation realized that 400 kc was the maximum they were going to get, and acquiesced.

With 160, 80, and 20 out of the way (and the U.S. assured of at least adequate domestic and international allocations) the subcommittee turned to 40. The American delegation wanted 7000 to 8000 kc; the most any other country was willing to offer was 7000 to 7200. Germany, in fact, put a high power station on 7200 kc in order to thwart a larger amateur allocation on 40 meters. Back and forth the debate went, the other delegates finally offered 225 kc. Maxim and Stewart felt they had played their last hand and wanted to accept the proposal. Warner, however, still pushed for 400 kc. More debate followed. Finally, the other delegates agreed to 300 kc. Additional bands were set up at 10 and 5 meters.

When the dust had settled, the Conference had approved the following amateur bands: 1715-2000, 3500-4000, 7000-7300, 14,000- 14,400, 28,000-30,000 and 56,000-60,000 kilocycles. This was a 37.5% reduction in the frequencies amateurs had under the U.S. regulations, however, it was a vast increase for the amateurs of most other countries. Furthermore, the frequencies approved by the Conference established amateur radio under international law --something which had not existed before. Given the circumstances, this was a major victory for amateur radio.

Next page, column one.

The Wayback Machine, cont.

Initially, there was some opposition by a minority of U.S. hams to the ratification of the Treaty. The ARRL and the vast majority of amateurs, however, supported it, knowing that a small loss in frequencies was insignificant in comparison to the international recognition now given to amateur radio. The Senate agreed and, on March 21, 1928, ratified the Treaty.

As a postscript, Herbert Hoover, the Secretary of Commerce who had always supported amateur radio 100%, was elected President of the United States in November 1928. Although most remember his administration as coinciding with the onset of the Great Depression, it was also the time of the greatest growth in amateur radio history. From the 1929 total of 16,289 to the 1933 count of 41,555, amateur radio grew 255% in 4 years. Before his death at the age of ninety on October 20, 1964, Hoover would live to see his son, Herbert Hoover Jr., W6ZH, elected President of the ARRL, and see an amateur running for President of the United States (Senator Barry Goldwater, K7UGA/K3UIG). Whatever historians may think of his administration, hams will always remember him as a Friend to Amateur Radio.

Next time, "The Wayback Machine" will begin to explore the battle over the VHF spectrum in the mid 40's. Did you ever wonder what happened to TV channel 1? "The Wayback Machine" will have the answers.

All material Copyright © William Continelli.

An old, tired-looking dog wandered into the yard. I could tell from his collar and well-fed belly that he had a home. He followed me into the house, down the hall, and fell asleep in a corner. An hour later, he went to the door, and I let him out. The next day he was back, resumed his position in the hall, and slept for an hour. This continued for several weeks. Curious, I pinned a note to his collar: "Every afternoon your dog comes to my house for a nap."

The next day he arrived with a different note pinned to his collar: "He lives in a home with ten children -- he's trying to catch up on his sleep. Can I come with him tomorrow?"

From the 'net.

Some shots of MARC/MARS 75th Anniversary Eating Binge

The chef. See Eric KG6WOU for info.



Bill Hillendahl, KH6JGV
ARRL San Francisco Section Mgr.



A Little "Elmering" On Ham Safety

Copyright 2008

F. Gordon Hubbell, N1OU

To paraphrase a great old saying invented by cautious aviators: "There are old hams and there are bold hams, but there are no old, bold hams."

I'm really pleased to see all the new hams coming into the hobby and I'm also pleased to see good articles in *QST*, *CQ*, and here on eHam to help them get started in our great hobby and service! It is a good time to be an Elmer. There's so much you can do in Amateur Radio that nobody should ever be bored with it. However, when learning something new, there's nothing quite like listening to experience. That's what Elmers are for. So, this article is primarily for the "newbies" but it also takes a bit of a new angle on some of our constant perils than can be appreciated by veterans, too.

Ham Radio is not a dangerous hobby by a long shot, and I doubt if any ham ever came to the hobby just seeking thrills from risking his or her neck! But, there are some things that need constant attention in order to keep all one's digits intact and the old ticker ticking away. Here, with a different slant on the labels, are some cautions that are universal to being a ham.

First, Mother Nature Doesn't Know You're A Good Guy . . . and bolts of electricity from the sky occur at random, striking antennas as well as trees, poles, buildings, and the occasional pro golfer (just ask Lee Trevino).

There's an old adage that says, "If you're spending \$100 on your station, spend \$99 on the antenna and \$1 on the radio". It's all about getting the most "bang" for your buck. There should be a sub-adage, though, that says, "and spend a good chunk of your \$99 on lightning protection in case you get a bang you don't want.

There are lots of good articles on this site and in the ham magazine archives on lightning preparations, so read up before you put up. Basically, the best protection comes down to really adequate grounding, isolation, static protection and disconnection. Even though my station is well grounded and I have taken good precautions, I always disconnect my antennas at the shack end before storms or if I think there's a better than average chance of lightning. I also disconnect them if I'm going to be away so that if a storm comes up I won't have to sit and stew about what might be happening back at my shack. Word of warning, though: A direct strike can course through even the best protection and come in on your feedline. Make sure to have a neighbor or relative check on things if there's been a "big one" in the neighborhood and you're out of town or otherwise occupied.

Second, Gravity Never Takes A Day Off . . . and anything that is up in the air will be relentlessly attempting to come back down. The allies of gravity are wind, water, ice, and time.

While you are allocating that critical ninety-nine bucks, put some of it into the best hardware you can buy, reading and obeying the manuals of tower, mast/pole, and antenna manufacturers. Often, wire and aluminum in the air fall harmlessly, but the goal is to prevent downfalls of airborne equipment just in case there's something valuable (like your new pickup or worse, your head, underneath!).

Some good rules to follow (in addition to the requirements of manufacturers) are:

1. Anchor deeply and solidly - nothing in the air should move much unless it is connected to a rotator.
2. Unless you are absolutely certain you're within an engineer's specifications for "free standing" guy it!
3. Don't put up cheap stuff - scrimping on some components is great fun and part of the challenge of the hobby, but up in the air isn't the place to do it.
4. If you're going "up" always use safety gear and don't go it alone - have a spotter on the ground (wearing a hard hat if he's going to be underneath you).
5. If you've got "anything at all" in the air, check on it frequently. Look for bad things like rust, tilts, sags, leans, bends, breaks or bits and pieces that gravity already snagged and that have come to rest on your roof or on the lawn.
6. Even if you're just "pushing up a vertical" or "slinging a dipole" it's still a good idea to have somebody watching - see the next section!

Third, The Power Company Can Make "Lightning" For You . . . fortunately, it's pretty easy to see this potential peril - keep your eyes open!

Some hams will be lucky enough to have both underground power and no CC&R's (read that "antenna restrictions") and will be pretty safe from both. However, the sad news is that there's still plenty of good old AC power coming in overhead for most of us. This means that anything going "up" has the potential to touch it. And, if it does, you'll learn the real meaning of "potential" as voltage translates into amps and watts via your mishandled mast, antenna or wire. If you're lucky you'll get sparks and maybe burns. If you're unlucky you'll be on the next list of silent keys (deceased hams). Always assume you'll be unlucky.

Before you attempt anything that will move metal into the air, take a really good look around the whole area. Never, never count on a "near miss" to work out in your favor - "close" can get you zapped! (See K5END's excellent article "Deadly Misunderstandings About Power Lines") Bite the bullet and pay an electrician or the power company to make a temporary line move for you, or relocate your "raising" if you can.

Next page.

A final word: When stringing cable or line in the attic, through walls, or under the house, watch out for AC lines, too. Even though it's likely to be "only" 120-240 volts with a circuit breaker or fuse on it, it can still mess up your day.

Fourth, When You're On The Air, You Can Make Lightning, Too . . . This will be of the RF variety (radio frequency) and it has the power to do harm as well as good.

If you're newly licensed, there were questions on your exam about radio frequency energy and its effects at various power levels, frequencies, and distances. Take this stuff seriously, even if all you're going to do is hook your little HT or portable to a higher gain antenna. RF energy can burn, maim and even kill if the situation is right.

Lower power levels at most of the frequencies we hams use are generally safe, but it pays to check your situation. Any time you're stepping up power or antenna gain, re-calculate your radiation! Never point a "live" directional antenna directly at anyone, even at low power. Treat connected antennas like loaded guns - they are going to fire "energy".

Even if you've done your homework and your power and frequency and distance are safe for everyone around, there's some other stuff to be aware of:

1. The ends of a dipole or inverted-vee antenna are sometimes near ground level where they can be accidentally touched by people in the area or come in contact with combustible materials. When transmitting, balanced antenna ends (and sometimes other places on the antenna) can be very high voltage points.
2. Antenna feeds (like the line running to your ground-mounted vertical or to your remote antenna tuner) can connect with an open, unprotected clip or to devices that could be accidentally touched by people in the area.
3. Protect low-lying RF connections of all sorts with some sort of cover or at least a warning. If kids play in your yard, don't make connections their curious little fingers can get into.

Fifth, Ohm's Law Is Still Valid ($E=IR$ for the more advanced reader) . . . a "potential" (voltage) will make current flow through *YOU* when the situation permits (you can suddenly be a conductor, and I don't mean the kind that used to work on trains).

Back in the "boat anchor" days (tube-type radios) all of us hams had a really healthy respect for the transformers, rectifier circuits, B+ lines, and everything else "under the hood" of our gear. As a technician for Uncle Sam and, later, Motorola, I learned to work on these circuits with one hand (watches and rings removed) while the other was tucked behind my back. I always tried to know what was "hot" and treated everything as "hot" until proven it wasn't.

More modern equipment, particularly transceivers and receivers made in the last couple of decades, is usually lower-voltage and relatively safer than older gear. However, that doesn't mean it can't "bite". Even a so-called 12-volt (usually 13.8 or so in reality) "low voltage" hook-up can pack a lot of power if there's delivery capability (high current) involved.

I think it is still a great idea to work on electrical circuits and connections without watches and rings! Yes, if your wedding band spans a couple of lines on a 12 volt printed circuit board it is likely you won't feel anything and may not even see the sparks. However, if there's more current carrying ability (like across the output terminals of a power supply) or if you're working on AC (house current) input circuits (higher potential), that same ring can wind up "welded" to something while your finger is in it! It won't feel good, and your ability to get away from the pain may be limited.

Sixth, Newton's Laws Of Motion Haven't Been Repealed, Either (for every action, there is an equal and opposite reaction, yada, yada, yada, et cetera) . . . which means, when mobile, you and your radio stuff need to be strapped in. Fast stops, or worse, getting hit by another vehicle can dislodge "missiles" of many types.

I'm no physicist, but if I were I'm sure I could grab my slide rule (oops . . . I mean my pocket calculator) and inform you how much an unattached, five-pound radio will hurt you when it has been doing seventy on the freeway and suddenly, you are in its way and are no longer doing seventy but it is. Ouch!

Think about the stuff outside your car, too. Magnet-mount antennas are great, but if the antennas are big and heavy, the magnets need to be big and heavy, too. Mount antennas and brackets solidly, on the theory that they will detach themselves, ultimately, if you don't show them who is boss.

Funny story related to this one: I once knew a ham, years ago, who managed to get a 160 meter station into his Volkswagen bus. The huge antenna and loading coil, mounted on a big spring on the roof, would "oscillate" whenever he stopped. If he stopped suddenly, the weight of this thing would really rock the boat (causing the VW to look like it was doing the hula) and his "whip" antenna did exactly as its name implied! Luckily, it never hit anyone.

Wrapping It Up . . . all good advice comes to an end.

Next page >>>>>

Are there other perils and dangers? You bet! These are just the ones I thought about for this article. So, keep your thinking cap on whenever lightning, power lines, RF energy, gravity, momentum or voltage potentials are involved.

I don't want to discourage anyone from tinkering with their equipment, raising a skyhook, or enjoying the warm thrills of those great old boat anchors! Rather, I just want all my fellow hams, and especially the new ones, to play it cautious and be there to carve the next Thanksgiving turkey.

It is easy to enjoy being a ham, safely -- even when you're working with some of the things I've mentioned that are, let's face it, the higher risk activities in our hobby.

There's another old adage that goes, "God looks out for drunks and idiots" and from personal observation I think it is sometimes true. However, don't count on it. Make your own luck! 73, N10U

The NAVY taught us to tag OFF a circuit breaker when working on its wiring. Even better was to use a lock, if possible. Some clown may come in the house, wonder why some light or appliance doesn't work and reset the breaker you have shut off. Then the rest of the family may wonder why you haven't shown up for the cocktail hour or dinner. Let everyone know what you are doing and cover the CB with duct tape with NO in large letters written on it with a marking pen.

Hawkin's Theory of Progress:

Progress does not consist of replacing a theory that is wrong with one that is right. It consists of replacing a theory that is wrong with one that is more subtly wrong.

Ralph's Observation:

It is a mistake to allow any mechanical object to realize that you are in a hurry.

Farnsdick's corollary:

After things have gone from bad to worse, the cycle will repeat itself.

Firestone's Law of Forecasting:

Chicken Little only has to be right once.

Manly's Maxim:

Logic is a systematic method of coming to the wrong conclusion with confidence.

Cannon's Comment:

If you tell the boss you were late for work because you had a flat tire, the next morning you will have a flat tire.

Murphy's Law:

If anything can go wrong, it will.

Murphy's Corollary:

Left to themselves, things tend to go from bad to worse.

Murphy's Corollary:

It is impossible to make anything foolproof because fools are so ingenious.

Murphy's Constant:

Matter will be damaged in direct proportion to its value.

Quantized Revision of Murphy's Law:

Everything goes wrong all at once.

O'Toole's Commentary:

Murphy was an optimist.

Scott's Second Law:

When an error has been detected and corrected, it will be found to have been correct in the first place.

Finagle's First Law:

If an experiment works, something has gone wrong.

QSA 5 October 2008

General Membership Meeting is held on the first Friday of each month at Alto District Clubhouse on Shell Road in Mill Valley, starting at 7:30 PM. Turn right at the first stop light west off hwy 101 at the Mill Valley/Tiburon exit. Angle right at next stop sign, then turn left at next street, Shell Road. We are in the two story building on the left directly under the power lines.

Business/Board Meeting meets at the Alto District Clubhouse in Mill Valley on the second Thursday at 7:30 PM. Members are encouraged to attend to try to keep the clowns honest.

Sunday morning informal meeting, grinningly called the bible/babble class, meets every Sunday morning at the Alto District Clubhouse in Mill Valley starting at roughly 0800 hours and runs to around 1100 hours +or-. Sometimes we even talk about radio. This weekly event is hosted by **Ben Sawtelle N6PJZ**, our Ham of The Year in 1996, whose absence would be the result of serious disease or dismemberment, only. So far, he hasn't forgotten how to get there.

Dues structure is: \$25. per year. \$30. for family memberships. No dues are charged for Life or Honorary members.

<p>Marin Amateur Radio Society</p> <p>President: Denice Stoops KI6BBR 672-0303</p> <p>Vice President: Randy Jenkins KA6BQF 510-526-4089</p> <p>Secretary: Elisabeth Thomas-Matej KG6IMV 381-0585</p> <p>Treasurer: Dave Hodgson KG6TCJ 332-1864</p> <p>Additional Board Members: Norm Baetz WA6CLK 898-4887 John Boyd KE6ORI Rich Carbine W6UDS 479-3136 Horst Dannecker KA6BHZ Phil Dunlap K6PHD 491-0318</p>	<p>Education Chair: Ben Sawtelle N6PJZ 382-1170 kermode7@hotmail.com</p> <p>Membership: Dave and Phil</p> <p>VE Liaison: Randy Jenkins KA6BQF 510-526-4089</p> <p>Bldg. Manager Rich Carbine W6UDS 479-3136</p> <p>Trustee for W6SG: Augie Koehler KØCQL</p> <p>Trustee for K6GWE: Doug Slusher KF6AKU</p> <p>Sunday Emergency Nets: HF Ben's been doing both. VHF</p>	<p>DX Representative of ARRL: Jerry Foster WA6BXV 892-3829</p> <p>WEBMASTER Glenn Meader N1ZKW 987-3948 N1ZKW@ARRL.NET</p> <p>Public Service Event Coordinator Randy Jenkins KA6BQF 510-526-4089</p> <p>ARRL San Francisco Section Mgr. Bill Hillendahl KH6GJV@ARRL.ORG</p> <p>Editor of QSA-5: Phil Dunlap K6PHD 491-0318 K6PHD@ARRL.NET</p>
--	---	--

Marin Amateur Radio Club, Inc.
P. O. Box 6423
San Rafael, CA 94903

Stamp

The Mailing
Address
Goes Here