

# QSA-5

Founded 1933

The Marin Amateur Radio Society Monthly Newsletter

June 2009

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## President's Message.

June is busting out all over. We have a lot of activities going on with the club. I apologize for having missed last month's newsletter.

Our next general membership meeting is on June 5, and Jerry Foster, WA6BXV, will be presenting a talk on digital modes. In July, the meeting would normally fall on July 3, which is, for most people, their day off for Independence Day, and therefore the board has decided there will be no meeting held in July. You can still attend the July Board of Directors meeting if you wish. We're working on speakers for the August or September meetings. If you know of someone who would be a good speaker for one of our meetings, or have a subject you would like to see covered, please let us know.

We have two public service events in June, the Dipsea on Sunday, June 14 and the Double Dipsea on Saturday, June 27. We need some volunteers for the Double Dipsea. We also have two public service events coming up in August; the Marin Century/Mt. Tam Double Century on Saturday, August 1, and the Holstein 100 on Saturday, August 15. We have been requested to provide ride along amateurs for all of the SAG vehicles for the Double Century on August 1. So we need lots of operators. If you're interested in helping out with a public service event, please contact me (ka6bqf@arrl.net). For newcomers, we will be happy to place you with an experienced operator so you can learn the ropes.

Thank you to all of the amateurs who have helped out with the four public service events we completed in April and May.

If you were down to the clubhouse in the last month or so you'd have noticed that there was extensive work on Shell Road being performed by Marin County Public Works. They were replacing the storm drain along Shell Road. That storm drain turns left and then continues under our driveway all the way to the back of the property. Page four, column one.

## Website at W6SG.NET

Phone 415.389.6630

For ARRL SF Section news, go to [www.arrl.org/sections/?sect=SF](http://www.arrl.org/sections/?sect=SF)

**Jerry Foster WA6BXV will make a presentation at the Membership Meeting on Friday. His program will cover digital modes including the following: PACKET, PSK31, MT63, RTTY, RMS internet packet.**

## VOLUNTEERS NEEDED

**Sunday, June 14 The Dipsea Race**  
7:30 a.m. to 12:30 PM. 12 to 15 volunteers needed. 1500 runners, 7.2 miles, Mill Valley to Stinson Beach. One of the oldest foot races in California, first run in 1905, The Dipsea has been supported by amateur radio for over 40 years.

**Saturday, June 27 The Double Dipsea.**  
8:30 a.m. to 3:30 PM 6 to 10 volunteers needed. 350 runners, 13.8 miles, Stinson Beach to Mill Valley, and back. Shorter shifts available.

**Saturday, August 01 Marin Century / Mt. Tam Double Century** 4:30 a.m. to 11:30 PM. 25 to 35 volunteers needed. 2700 cyclists over 200 miles of Marin and Sonoma Counties. Morning, afternoon, and evening shifts available.

**Saturday, August 15 The Holstein 100.**  
7 a.m. to 7 PM 12 to 15 volunteers needed. 500 cyclists over 100 miles of Marin and Sonoma Counties. Morning and afternoon shifts available. This event benefits the West Marin Senior Center.

Randy Jenkins, KA6BQF  
ka6bqf@arrl.net  
**510-526-4089**  
President, VE Liaison & Public Service  
Co-Coordinator  
MARS  
[www.w6sg.net](http://www.w6sg.net)

## POBox 6423

San Rafael, CA 94903

## Board Meeting, May 14, 2009

The meeting was called to order by President Randy at 1930 hours. Other board members present were Horst Dannecker, Dave Hodgson, Norm Baetz, Rich Carbine, Marilyn Bagshaw, Phil Dunlap, Justin Smith, Doug Slusher and August Koehler. Both the minutes of the last meeting and the Treasurer's report were approved. Phil gave an update on new members and renewals. Marilyn N6VAW asked for help in organizing the Christmas party and Justin AF6NY volunteered be chairman. The party will be held at the clubhouse. More details will follow. Randy asked for more help in upcoming Public Service events such as the Dipsea (June 14) and Double Dipsea (June 27). Repeaters: Big Rock, mostly ok but does have intermittent problems. Looking for new equipment to replace older repeater gear. We are still waiting for more info on the status of Sugarloaf. (Tiburon) The VE class will be held on July 14. Repair work on the street in front of our building has been completed. The building Manager said work on our tenant's door will be taken care of. There was a discussion on this year's Field Day which again will be a joint event with Redwood Empire DX Association. Volunteers are needed. The meeting was adjourned at 2103 hours followed by an info Executive Session regarding confidential financial matters. The meeting was resumed at 2037 hours. The Alto CERT group has asked for permission to use the club's parking area in front to hold their drills but the club said there is an insurance question. The recent Relay event that ran by the Cheese Factory had major problems and would be reviewed before next year. The work on remodeling the kitchen should start soon. It has been decided to post information on our club under W6SG on QRZ.COM. The meeting was adjourned at 2108 hours. Submitted by Norm Baetz,  
Secretary.

**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

**Join the Elderfahrten Net on Mondays and Thursdays at 0800 on 3892kc.**

The clubhouse furnace fires up at 0800 Sundays so if you show up, you won't freeze your ass off. Take a chance. Come on down 0800 to 1100 + or -. Ben N6PIZ has the place opened up before 0800. The Sunday "babble/bible" class has been known to run a bit longer than 1100, especially if we get some good talkers like Doug KF6AKU and John KE6ORI. When those two get going it can be hard to get a word in.

More stuff of doubtful value.

**HYDRAULIC FLOOR JACK**  
 Used for lowering an automobile to the ground after you have installed your new brake shoes, trapping the jack handle firmly under the bumper.

**BAND SAW**  
 A large stationary power saw primarily used by most shops to cut good aluminum sheet into smaller pieces that more easily fit into the recycling can, after you cut on the inside of the line instead of the outside edge.

**TWO-TON ENGINE HOIST**  
 A tool for testing the maximum tensile strength of everything you forgot to disconnect.

General Meeting, May 1, 2009

The meeting was called to order by President Randy KA6BQF at 1930 hours. Other board members present were Rich Carbine, Marilyn Bagshaw, Dave Hodgson, Norm Baetz and August Kohler. After member introductions were made, last month's minutes were approved.

It has been decided to hold this year's Christmas party at the club house. Remodeling of the kitchen hopefully will be complete. Full details will be forthcoming.

There was a meeting between MARS and The Redwood Empire DX Assn. going over operations for this year's Field Day. Set up will be June 26 and operating will be on June 27 and 28. We will most likely be running class 2A.

The Treasurer's report was presented and approved.

Permission was given to the County of Marin to use the clubhouse for the May 14 special election.

Marilyn N6VAW gave a brief rundown of our July picnic at Sam Taylor Park. She can use some help; please contact her.

Randy KA6BQF presented a lineup of upcoming Public Service events. Again, Randy could use more help in manning the sites.

Dave gave a report on a couple of our repeater sites. The Tiburon input will temporarily be relocated to Randy's QTH. Big Rock input is working but Tam West needs help.

The com truck was washed but still needs generator repair. VE exams will be given July 11 and Nov. 14. The storm drain work going on in front of the clubhouse should be completed soon and the line under our property looks ok for a year or two. Maybe longer. We still need a chairman for the Christmas party. This year's Pacificom will be held in Reno but an alternate ham-fest may be held in Livermore on Oct 16 and 17. Nothing definite yet.

The meeting was adjourned at 1941 hours. Submitted by Norm Baetz, Secretary.

"It has been said that politics is the second oldest profession. I have learned that it bears a striking resemblance to the first."  
 - Ronald Reagan

**THE WAYBACK MACHINE ISSUE #15**  
**by Bill Continelli, W2XOY**  
**reprinted with permission.**

The Technician license is, by far, the most popular class of license now held in the amateur community. Most new hams start at the Technician level, to the extent that proposals have been made to eliminate the Novice license as unnecessary. The amateur community accepts the Technician, especially the Technician Plus, as an acceptable mainstream license, either as a stepping-stone to a higher class license, or as an end in itself. But it wasn't always like this. For the first 25 years of the Technician class license's existence, it was an official outcast, set apart by the FCC as separate and distinct from the other amateur classes. Why were Technicians considered second class? To answer this question, we must go back to 1951.

On July 1, 1951, the FCC replaced the class A, B, and C licenses with the Advanced, General and Conditional classes and created three new licenses--the Extra, Technician, and Novice. The FCC was specific about the purpose of the Technician class license, as shown in the following quote: "This class was established expressly for serious minded experimenters who need spectrum space in which to air test their equipment. It was not established as a communications service and should not be regarded as a stepping stone between the Novice and General operator classes. The Technician class of amateur license has as its purpose the provision for serious amateur experimenters to explore the higher frequencies and otherwise contribute to the art".

Thus, the Technician was an experimenter, not a communicator. For this reason, the FCC initially allowed Technicians privileges only on frequencies above 220 Mc. The FCC did not intend for the Technician to engage in casual conversations on the air. Other than allowing a Technician to simultaneously hold a Novice license (which at that time was valid for only one year and non-renewable), it was expected that the Technician operator would stick to experimentation, not communication.

Although many of the early Technicians were indeed pure experimenters, many others obtained the license as a means to communicate without having to pass the 13 WPM code test. These "Technician communicators" became restless with the limited frequencies available above 220 Mc., and

[The Wayback Machine, cont.](#)

wanted access to the more mainstream VHF bands at six and two meters. They were joined by a small number of "Technician experimenters" who also wished access to 50 and 144 Mc., for the purpose of studying Sporadic E skip, building equipment for these bands, or even using their license for radio control.

Thus, in early 1955, a proposal was submitted to the FCC to allow Technicians access to six and two meters. Knowing that the FCC regarded the license as an experimental one, these proposals avoided mentioning "communication"--rather phrases such as "greater experimentation" were used. The ARRL supported Technician access to six, but not two meters. In announcing their decision, the ARRL stated that six meters was far less occupied than two meters, and could use the influx of Technicians to study the band, and thus contribute to greater understanding of the unique characteristics of 50 Mc. The ARRL went on to say that permitting Technicians on two meters would appear to make the Technician license too attractive. Many amateurs also wrote the FCC on this--some said that Technicians should have full access to all frequencies above 50 Mc., while others opposed the move, citing the FCC's original intent for this license, and expressing fears that by allowing Technicians to use six and two meters, they would become mere communicators.

On April 12, 1955, the FCC amended Part 12 of the rules and regulations to give the Technician class operator six but not two meters.

The fears of those opposed to Technician communicators were amplified in 1958 when, at the peak of the sunspot cycle, thousands of Technicians used F layer skip on 50 Mc. to work vast amounts of DX--with some earning the W.A.S. award. Nevertheless, allowing Technicians on six meters had a beneficial effect--it helped populate a band that was underutilized, and it allowed a greater study of E and F layer skip. For this reason, early in 1959 another proposal was submitted to the FCC to allow Technicians full access to the 144 Mc. band. This time the ARRL agreed.

They stated that things had changed since 1955 and Technicians on two meters would benefit not only the advancement of the radio art, but would also allow all classes of amateur licenses to share at least one voice band in common, as Novices had access to the 145-147 Mc. segment of two meters.

Column two.

Despite the ARRL's support of Technicians on two meters, there was opposition. Again, the argument as to the purpose of the license was brought up. Many amateurs wrote to the FCC stating that a Technician was an experimenter, not a communicator, and that the license should not be used for the routine exchange of communications. One ham complained that Technicians were rag chewing and not experimenting. A few amateurs not only wanted Technicians kept off of 144 Mc., but asked the FCC to incorporate their statement as to the purpose of the license into Part 12, presumably so that Technicians caught "communicating" rather than "experimenting" could be fined or have their licenses suspended. Others, including the ARRL, did bring in valid "experimental" reasons to allow Technicians on two meters. Once again, the FCC compromised. They restated their official position that a Technician was an experimenter, not a communicator. However, they acknowledged that VHF studies could be made on two meters, and that it was beneficial to have one common meeting ground for all classes of license. Thus, on August 21, 1959, Part 12 was amended to allow Technicians access to the 145-147 Mc. segment of two meters--the same sub-band that Novices had.

And so Technicians entered the 1960s as a distinctly second class license. They were not eligible for RACES station authorizations. They could not hold many ARRL appointments. And, despite the ARRL support of full Technician access to all frequencies above 50 Mc., the FCC's official position had not changed. Although no Technician was ever actually fined or suffered a license suspension for the "crime" of communicating, many hams felt that Technicians were merely "glorified CBers" who were violating the spirit, if not the letter of the law.

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**Museum Ships Weekend**  
Sponsored by  
**The Battleship New Jersey**  
**Amateur Radio Station**

**Coming up June 6-7**  
**Go to**

<http://nj2bb.org/museum/index.html>  
for the latest information and current number of participating ships (76 and counting)  
See column three for freqs.

Are these on YOUR calendar?

From Bill Hillendahl  
ARRL SF Section Mgr.

**September 26, 2009**, San Francisco Section Convention at St. Bernard's High School in Eureka. Hosted by the Humboldt clubs, the convention will include a banquet dinner as well as a swap and raffle **p r i z e s**. Check [www.humboldt-arc.org](http://www.humboldt-arc.org) for more and up-to-date information.

Have a great Spring! See you at the swaps.

73, Bill KH6GJV

<b>SSB</b>	<b>CW</b>
3,860 KHz	3,539 KHz
7,260 KHz	7,039 KHz
	10,109 KHz
14,260 KHz	14,039 KHz
18,160 KHz	18,079 KHz
21,360 KHz	21,039 KHz
24,960 KHz	24,899 KHz
28,360 KHz	28,039 KHz
50,160 KHz	50,109 KHz
<b>EVENT PSK 31 OPERATIONS</b>	
14.070 MHz	
10.142 MHz	
18.100 MHz	
21.070 MHz	
28.120 MHz	

Some ships will also be on 3880 KHz - 3885 KHz and 7290 KHz Amplitude Modulation with either their ships original equipment or modern equipment.

**And a couple more.**

**HAMMER**

Originally employed as a weapon of war, the hammer nowadays is used as a kind of divining rod to locate the most expensive parts adjacent the object we are trying to hit.

**UTILITY KNIFE**

Used to open and slice through the contents of cardboard cartons delivered to your front door; works particularly well on contents such as seats, vinyl records, liquids in plastic bottles, collector magazines, refund checks, and rubber or plastic parts. Especially useful for slicing

Pres. Msg. From Page One.

That underground storm drain turns out to be the responsibility of the property owner, us. From the inspection we were able to make at the time the county had the street open, the pipe under our driveway looks to be in fairly good shape but we will be setting aside funds to replace it at some point. We did replace the tail end of that culvert two years ago, where it runs into the adjacent property. From that point, it's an open ditch.

The club has also applied for a grant for funds to continue our renovations and repairs on the clubhouse. We will see where that process goes. In the meantime, we continue to solicit donations from the members and others for the building fund. We plan to have the kitchen finished sometime late this fall.

We are working on several projects for the repeaters. The repeater input for the 147.330 system which was located in Tiburon had to be relocated because the water tank on which the antenna is mounted is being replaced. It temporarily resides in the East Bay in Berkeley but should continue to provide coverage. We were able to get up to the Big Rock site and repair the input at that location. Also, we are planning an antenna replacement for the 146.700 repeater but we need someone who is certified and insured to climb the tower.

The recreation committee has scheduled a picnic for September 26 at Samuel P. Taylor State Park. Please stay tuned for further developments on this issue as our picnic site may be affected by the State of California's plan to close several state parks. The recreation committee has also decided to hold this year's Christmas party at the clubhouse, rather than going out to a restaurant. Justin AF6NY and Marilyn N6VAW can use some volunteers to help with that event.

In July, we are planning to hold a class for new amateurs, on "**Now that I have my license, what can do I do with it?**" We also have a Volunteer Examination session scheduled for July 11. If you're ready to upgrade your license, here is your opportunity. (VE's, please mark your calendar.)

73,  
Randy Jenkins, KA6BQF  
ka6bqf@arrl.net  
MARS President, VE Liaison & Public Service Co-Coordinator.

Hijacking US Navy Satellites.

May 17, 2009: Brazil and the U.S. have been arresting people who have been illegally using obsolete, but still functioning, U.S. Navy FLTSATCOM communications satellites. The FLTSATCOM (Fleet Satellite Communications System) were eight communications satellites launched between 1978-89. Two of the launches failed, and FLTSATCOM was replaced by the UFO in the 1990s. Although the FLTSATCOM birds were built to last for seven years, two of them are still operational twenty years later.

As the navy stopped using FLTSATCOM in the late 1990s (shifting over to the more efficient UFO satellites), ham radio users in Brazil discovered that the FLTSATCOM satellites had no security on them. If you knew the frequency and had a satellite dish, you could send a signal to the FLTSATCOM satellite, that would then automatically be rebroadcast by the satellite over a wide area below. While the navy sent encrypted messages (which sound like static, for anyone picking it up below on ham radio gear), the Brazilians found that they could simply use FLTSATCOM to communicate over a wide area (the interior of the country) that lacked telephones. FLTSATCOM birds had multiple transponders, making several simultaneous conversations possible. There was no security because, back in the 1970s, the remote possibility of homemade satellite dishes using FLTSATCOM, did not seem to warrant the additional hassle of adding passwords to transmit from the satellites.

Hijacking FLTSATCOM transponders did not happen in the U.S., or most other countries, because illegal users could easily be found by the police, arrested and punished. One Brazilian migrant in the United States used a FLTSATCOM satellite, was caught, and fined \$20,000. But in Brazil, for years, the government ignored the illegal FLTSATCOM users, and the U.S. Navy didn't notice it because they were rarely using the FLTSATCOM birds, as the newer (and more powerful) UFO satellites were preferred. But eventually, the U.S. Navy did find out. Since the two FLTSATCOM satellites still operational are still U.S. government property, and their communications capabilities, no matter how limited, were considered available for emergencies, the U.S. asked Brazil to enforce laws about illegal use. Column three.

The publicity from this will probably cause ham radio (and electronics) enthusiasts in many countries to risk a visit from the Space Police, and try communicating via one of the FLTSATCOM birds.

We have avoided humor having to do with religion but the short story below was too good not to share. If you think that you may be offended, just skip it. No whining later.

St. Peter stood at the Pearly Gates, waiting for new arrivals. He saw Jesus walking by and caught his attention. "Jesus, could you mind the gates while I go do an errand?"

"Sure," replied Jesus. "What do I have to do?"

"Just find out about the people who arrive. Ask about their background, their family and their lives. Then decide if they deserve entry into Heaven."

"Sounds easy enough. OK." So Jesus waited at the gates while St. Peter went off on his errand.

The first person to approach the gates was a wrinkled old man. Jesus summoned him to the examination table and sat across from him. He peered at the old man and asked, "What was it you did for a living?"

The old man replied, 'I worked with wood.'

Jesus remembered his own earthly existence and leaned forward. "Did you have any family?" he asked.

"Yes, I had a son, but I lost him."

Jesus leaned forward some more. "You lost your son? Can you tell me about him?"

"Well, he had holes in his hands and feet."

Jesus leaned forward even more and whispered, "Father?"

The old man leaned forward, too, and whispered, "Pinocchio?"

**And more.**

**DAMN-IT TOOL**

Any handy tool that you grab and throw across the garage while yelling 'DAMN-IT' at the top of your lungs. It is also, most often, the next tool that you will need.

Pampanito A.R.C. NJ6VT  
DDO Report for Saturday, May 9, 2009.

Hi All !

Our Dedicated Day of Operation (DDO) for Saturday, May 9, 2009 took place aboard the USS Pampanito as scheduled. Your CO was the operator this time around. Our station, NJ6VT, was on the air by about 1115 PDST. I started on 40 meter CW and worked several stations in Oregon, Washington, California and Arizona. Band conditions were not the best, but occasionally the band would open up and the East coast could be heard. I tried 80 meter CW, but no luck - only a few, weak, short-wave station carriers could be heard there.

There was some activity on 17 meters and I was able to work AA1ZT, Jack, near Boston, MA. Another notable contact on 17 meters (SSB) was with W1VDE, Roger, in South Central Oregon. Roger had several sets of rhombic antennas and when he switched to the rhombic covering the south, he had quite a signal! The rhombic is one of the best wire antennas for long distance transmitting and receiving and has been used by commercial short-wave stations world wide for many years.

Visitor traffic aboard the boat was very light and only occasional small groups of visitors passed by the radio shack. I suppose that the Mother's Day holiday weekend was at least partly responsible for the light traffic aboard the boat. The very pleasant weather was certainly not a factor! I secured NJ6VT around 1530 PDST. I noted that one of our compact fluorescent bulbs had burned out, so I replaced it with a new one when I was on the boat Sunday morning. Also, our "NJ6VT" name plate is still missing. Where it is I do not know.

73,

Den Regan, K6ZJU

CO Pampanito A.R.C. NJ6VT

USS Pampanito, SS-383

San Francisco

cc: Aaron Washington, Ship's Manager

Diane Cooper, Museum Curator

Denice Stoops, KI6BBR, Radio Operator,

KXCH, J. O'Brien

William McCollum, Radio Operator, USS

Pampanito, WW-II

A keyer like you've not seen before.  
Worth a look.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1JOCURISeWw>

### Sunspot Cycle Beginning to Rise.

By RANDOLPH E. SCHMID, AP Science Writer  
Randolph E. Schmid,  
Ap Science Writer Sat May 9, 4:55 pm ET  
WASHINGTON

When the sun sneezes it's Earth that gets sick.

It's time for the sun to move into a busier period for sunspots, and while forecasters expect a relatively mild outbreak by historical standards, one major solar storm can cause havoc with satellites and electrical systems here.

Like hurricanes, a weak cycle refers to the number of storms, but it only takes one powerful storm to create chaos, said scientist Doug Biesecker of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's space weather prediction center.

A report by the National Academy of Sciences found that if a storm as severe as one in 1859 occurred today, it could cause \$1 trillion to \$2 trillion in damage the first year and take four to 10 years to recover.

The 1859 storm shorted out telegraph wires, causing fires in North America and Europe, sent readings of Earth's magnetic field soaring, and produced northern lights so bright that people read newspapers by their light.

Today there's a lot more than telegraph lines at stake. Vulnerable electrical grids circle the globe, satellites now vital for all forms of communications can be severely disrupted along with the global positioning system. Indeed, the panel warned that a strong blast of solar wind can threaten national security, transportation, financial services and other essential functions.

The solar prediction center works closely with industry and government agencies to make sure they are prepared with changes in activity and prepared to respond when damage occurs, Biesecker said in a briefing.

While the most extreme events seem unlikely this time, there will probably be smaller scale disruptions to electrical service, airline flights, GPS signals and television, radio and cell phones.

On the plus side, the solar storms promote the colorful auroras, known as the northern and southern lights, high in the sky over polar areas.

An international panel headed by Biesecker said Friday it expects the upcoming solar cycle to be the weakest since 1928.

Column two.

The prediction calls for the solar cycle to peak in May 2013 with 90 sunspots per day, averaged over a month.

If the prediction proves correct it will be the weakest cycle since a peak of 78 daily sunspots in 1928.

Measurement of sunspot cycles began in the 1750s.

The panel described solar storms as eruptions of energy and matter that escape from the sun. At least some of this heads toward the Earth.

Solar cycles of more and fewer sunspots last several years and the cycle currently building up will be number 24 since counting began.

It's only the third time researchers have tried to make such a forecast. In 1989 a panel predicted Cycle 22, which peaked that year. And in 1996 scientists predicted Cycle 23.

Both earlier groups did better at predicting timing than intensity, according to Biesecker.

The last solar minimum occurred in December, the researchers said.

W. Dean Pesnell of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration said the forecasts are based on such indicators as the strength of the sun's magnetic field at the poles and the reaction of the Earth's magnetic field to the sun. Both are weak right now, he said, with only a few sunspots visible since 2007.

A preliminary forecast issued in 2007 was split over the outlook for the upcoming cycle, Biesecker said the researchers have now reached consensus.

### And more.

#### PHILLIPS SCREWDRIVER

Normally used to stab the vacuum seals under lids or for opening old-style paper-and-tin oil cans and splashing oil on your shirt; but can also be used, as the name implies, to strip out Phillips screw heads.

#### STRAIGHT SCREWDRIVER

A tool for opening paint cans. Sometimes used to convert common slotted screws into non-removable screws and butchering your palms.

QSA 5 June 2009

**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 from 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, dismemberment or flooding, only. So far, he hasn't forgotten how to get to the clubhouse.

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

<p><b>Marin Amateur Radio Society</b>  <b>President:</b>                  Randy Jenkins KA6BQF                  510-526-4089</p> <p><b>Vice President:</b>                  Horst Dannecker KH6BHZ</p> <p><b>Secretary:</b>                  Norm Baetz WA6CLK 898-4887</p> <p><b>Treasurer:</b>                  Dave Hodgson KG6TCJ 332-1864</p> <p><b>Additional Board Members:</b>                  Marilyn Bagshaw N6VAW 479-3136                  John Boyd KE6ORI                  Rich Carbine W6UDS 479-3136                  Phil Dunlap K6PHD 491-0318                  Justin Smith AF6NY</p>	<p><b>Education Chair:</b>                  Ben Sawtelle N6PJZ 382-1170                  kermode7@hotmail.com</p> <p><b>Membership:</b> Dave and Phil</p> <p><b>VE Liaison:</b>                  Randy Jenkins KA6BQF                  510-526-4089</p> <p><b>Bldg. Manager</b>                  Rich Carbine W6UDS 479-3136</p> <p><b>Trustee for W6SG:</b>                  Augie Koehler KØCQL</p> <p><b>Trustee for K6GWE:</b>                  Doug Slusher KF6AKU</p> <p><b>Sunday Emergency Nets:</b>  <b>HF</b> Ben's been doing both.  <b>VHF</b></p>	<p><b>DX Representative of ARRL:</b>                  Jerry Foster WA6BXV 892-3829</p> <p><b>WEBMASTER</b>                  Glenn Meader N1ZKW 987-3948                  N1ZKW@ARRL.NET</p> <p><b>Public Service Event Coordinator</b>                  Randy Jenkins KA6BQF                  510-526-4089</p> <p><b>ARRL San Francisco Section Mgr.</b>                  Bill Hillendahl KH6GJV@ARRL.ORG</p> <p><b>Editor of QSA-5 and Procurer of                  The Bellywash</b>                  Phil Dunlap K6PHD 491-0318                  K6PHD@ARRL.NET</p>
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**Marin Amateur Radio Club, Inc.**  
**P. O. Box 6423**  
**San Rafael, CA 94903**

Stamp



The Mailing  
 Address  
 Goes Here