

QSA-5

Founded 1933

The Marin Amateur Radio Society Monthly Newsletter Apr-May 2013 and a bit of June Page 1

From our Pres.

April was a tough month on membership, two of our members became silent keys. Chet Rice WA6PAC and Brian Kirchoff KI6HT. Both of our friends will be missed. Having this platform to ramble on about to you about whatever topic strikes my fancy, perhaps causes me to talk about my personal reactions to things more than I am accustomed to. The deaths of these two members led me to some new experiences and thoughts. Both hams remembered the Marin Amateur Radio Society before they passed. Chet asked people to remember him with a donation to our club and we have received several donations. You can check out information about Chet and the people who have chosen to remember him at: http://w6sg.net/blog/?page_id=1063 I

Brian made a direct donation to the club of his ham shack gear. We will probably be putting one of his radios into the club shack and the rest of his equipment will be sold at our silent auction. These two losses to our club have pointed out that our log of Silent Keys is out of date. We are looking at revamping the list. If you have information, images or anecdotes about silent keys please email it to me at **wa6uds@arri.net** so I can include it in our list.

I guess it had to get to this too. Half of the year is gone and we have only just gotten around to sending out the membership renewal notices. Part of the reason we are so late is good old inertia. The other part is revamping the way we track membership. We used to use stone tablets and Babylonian cuneiform but now we are using a database on our website. Please send in your renewals as soon as possible. If you did not get a reminder, and you have not yet paid your 2013 dues, let me know and I will make sure your information is correct in our database. Email me at **wa6uds@arri.net**

Why are the VHF repeaters not behaving like they used to. We are in the process of upgrading our repeaters. We are adding a simulcast system that will greatly increase our coverage area. At a minimum you will have to change your radio's settings Please take a look at our website at W6SG.NET for the latest information.

73 de WA6UDS
Curtis Ardourel

See page 7 for a new feature.

GPS

Those of us who use portable GPS units and leave them in the car, hidden (not very well) in the glove box/compartament or under a seat, do not be foolish enough to put your actual home address in the GPS. A stolen GPS with the home address programmed into it is an invitation to an 'exploratorium' in your home.

Input an address from which you need no directions to arrive at your home. How about your local police dept., neighborhood grocery store or gas station? A favorite restaurant.

If you use a little saliva on the suction cup to insure that your GPS doesn't fall off the windshield at an inopportune time, remember to remove the white ring/s left behind after the spit dries. Those rings show that a GPS unit may be out of sight somewhere in the vehicle. It's not so much the value of the GPS but the directions, maybe to your home, that thieves look for. Of course, a free GPS is better than having to buy one.

THE WAYBACK MACHINE

Issue #17 by William Continelli
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Repeaters..It seems they are everywhere, and they are. Several thousand amateur repeaters operate on our bands from 29.5 MHZ all the way thru the microwave range. In fact, there are more amateur repeaters in the U.S. & Canada than there are AM Broadcast Stations. How and when did this evolve? Let's take a look at the development of repeaters in the Amateur Community.

If you had to guess when the first repeater came on the air, what would you say? 1970?, 1965?, 1955? Try 1932!!! It was in the early 30'S that the first "Duplex Phone Relay Stations", (as they were then called), came into existence. W1AWW & W1HMO set up a manned relay station in a 90 foot wooden lookout tower near Springfield Mass. They used a superregenerative receiver tuned to 60 MC (the top of the old 5 meter band), and a modulated oscillator transmitter on 56 MC, (the bottom of the band). Stations in Connecticut, Massachusetts or Rhode Island could transmit on 60 MC, and have their signals manually rebroadcast on 56 MC. This relay station, of course, was in operation only when amateurs were on duty at the lookout tower. Fully automatic repeater operation was still over 30 years away.

In the 1950'S and early 60'S, there were a few AM repeaters on the air in California. But for the most part, VHF operations in the 1940'S thru the late 60'S were on AM phone in the simplex mode, with a handful of sideband stations thrown in. Using crystal controlled transmitters with about 10 watts, and single conversion superhets, the

typical VHF operator had a range of 10-15 miles, not counting any band openings.

There were a handful of FM stations of course, but the development of FM as a mainstream amateur mode of communication had been pushed aside by sideband. As early as 1940, QST had construction projects for a complete 112 MC FM station, but FM took a back seat in 1947 when sideband appeared. Now, however, thanks to an FCC edict, it was about to make a comeback.

In 1960, the FCC issued new requirements for the users of VHF commercial frequencies. Over the period from 1960 to 1970, commercial users gradually phased in narrow band (5 KC deviation) equipment to replace the wide band (15 KC) transceivers they had been using. Rather than revamp the older equipment to meet the new standards, they simply purchased new radios. The old units made their way to the surplus market, where they were quickly snapped up by amateurs. Converting this equipment to ham frequencies was relatively easy, and soon hundreds of stations were operating on 52.525 MC and 146.940. Why those frequencies? Well, 52.525 was the lowest 6 meter frequency on which wide band FM was allowed, and 146.94 was chosen to accommodate Technicians who weren't allowed above 147 MC. Thus, these became the first "calling Channels".

It wasn't long before some surplus commercial equipment was revamped into repeaters. Unlike the 1932 setup, these were fully automatic devices, with no need for a control operator to be present. This, however, presented problems. Part 97 at that time contained no provision for repeater operation, and it was unclear as to whether it was

legal to operate a repeater without a control operator present. Many proposals were presented to the FCC to clarify the rules in regards to repeaters. FM and repeaters received considerable publicity in 1969 when Hurricane Camille caused widespread destruction in the Gulf Coast and Virginia. This was the first time mobile rigs, FM and repeaters were used extensively in an emergency. FM activity increased in late 1969 and early 1970 with the ARRL's announcement that it no longer considered Technicians to be just experimenters, but rather full fledged Communicators. Also adding to the popularity of FM was the introduction of the first commercial rigs for the amateur market, from manufacturers such as Galaxy, Clegg, and Drake. By 1970, it was clear that coordinated, legal growth of FM and repeaters was necessary.

In early 1970, the FCC proposed its first repeater rules. They were as follows: On 6 meters, repeater inputs would be from 52.5 TO 52.7, with the outputs at 53.0 to 53.2 MHZ.. For 2 meters, repeater inputs would be authorized from 146.3 to 146.6, and the corresponding outputs would be from 146.9 TO 147.2. On our 220 band, the input/output subbands were 223.1--223.3 and 224.1--224.3, while on 440 repeaters would be authorized on 447.7--448.9 for inputs and 449.1--449.3 for outputs. (By the way, it looks like the 1970 FCC proposal contained a typo in the 440 MHZ segments). "Whistle on" or other coded access would be required--carrier activated repeaters would NOT be allowed. No cross band, linked or chain repeaters or multiple outputs would be allowed

The maximum power permitted was 600 watts input (about 400 watts output). Next page col. 1.

And, finally, the FCC declined to allow fully automatic repeater operation, the proposed rules required the licensee of a repeater station to be in attendance at the transmitter or at an authorized fixed control point and to monitor all transmissions of the station.

The proposed repeater rules appeared unduly restrictive to many hams. Except for 2 meters, each band had only a 200 KHZ wide input/output window. On 2 meters the input/output subbands were 300 KHZ wide--but 2/3 of the repeater output subband was above 147 MHZ--where Technicians weren't allowed!! The FCC had still not acted on the ARRL's 1969 proposal to open all VHF frequencies to Technicians. When the FCC was questioned on the legality of a Technician using a repeater whose input was within the 145-147 subband, but whose output was above 147, they said the Technician operator **COULD NOT USE THE REPEATER**. The FCC went on to say "the licensee of such a repeater should sit there with the latest Callbook showing license class and keep his finger on the NO-NO button". (Yes, this is an actual quote). So much for liberal repeater rules.

Despite the FCC's rather restricted proposed rules, repeater operations flourished throughout 1970 & 1971. Over 200 repeaters were on the air by 1971, almost all of them in the 146--147 MHZ range so they could be used by Technicians. But, with the uncertain status of future FCC rules, the lack of national frequency standards, and the inability of Technicians to operate the full 2 meter band, a dark cloud hung over the FM world.

In our next installment, we will review the ARRL's national plan for 2 meter FM, as well as the revised FCC rules on repeater operation. I hope you will join me.

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Thursday, May 09, 2013

Board Members present: Curtis Ardourel, Dave Hodgson, Rita Brenden, August Koehler, Doug Slusher, John Boyd, Cal Anber, Marc Bruvry, and Randy Jenkins. Janielle Nathan was also present.

The meeting was called to order by Curtis Ardourel at 19:32 hours.

The agenda was approved as amended.

The minutes of the April 11, 2013 meeting were approved as published.

Randy reported on correspondence from the Double Dipsea. Dave reported that the taxes were filed, and that the insurance premium had been paid. There was a thank you e-mail from Ridge-to-Bridge.

Treasurer: Dave's report for February showed \$2,493.00 income and \$18,550.91 expenses; and total cash assets of \$36,596.65.

Committee reports:

Membership- We have some. Renewals via the website are about 6, so far

Recreation – The picnic date will be September 14.

Public Service – Ridge to Bridge and the Miwok 100K were successfully completed. The Dipsea is coming up. There was a question about a feature on the website.

Technical- The equipment is in at the San Pedro hub for the repeater upgrade. Doug and Dan are working on the Mt. Tam and Big Rock equipment. An audio problem was discovered with the new Kenwood equipment. We need to exchange some equipment, and there will be a cost.

Comm Truck- Cal needs to be added to the insured drivers list

Field Day – Still progressing.

VE Liaison – Randy reported that there would be a session on Saturday, May 11. Remaining dates for 2013 were July 13 and November 23.

RACES – There will be a statewide earthquake drill.

Building Management – The tenant was told to call Dave or Curtis. Need a light bulb in the shack.

Speakers – Doug has Rem Calvin for June.

Old Business:

July Meetings – There was a motion to cancel the July 5 General Membership and the July 11 Board of Directors meetings. AKU/VNT/Pass

Website Redesign – We will contact Craig Mirkin about his offer to help with the redesign, some time last year, to see if he is still interested. Randy reported that EBARC would like to copy some of our "VE page", no objections. We need to get control of our Facebook page. Renewals on line is live. Renewals will be sent out.

Ham Shack Procedures – Working on a "How to put it back where you found it" guide.

The Sunday Nets - were discussed.

Disposition of Assets – Developing a policy document was discussed.

Auction – Still in planning stage.

Removal of Personal Property – Still looking for a site.

Picnic – Date chosen.

40M beam for Field Day – Done.

New Business:

Sunday Morning HF net. - There as suggestion to move the Sunday morning HF nets from 75M to 40M. Marc will e-mail the regular check-ins to gauge interest. Maybe 9:00 on 75M and 10:00 on 40M?

Donated Chairs- Randy will remove some of the old chairs. Some members have expressed an interest in some of the surplus new chairs. There was a motion to offer 6 of the new chairs in exchange for a donation of \$100.00. TIA/AKU/Pass.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 21:02 hours.

Respectfully submitted,

Randy Jenkins, KA6BQF

Secretary, Marin Amateur Radio Society

The official copy of these minutes shall reside in the Secretary's files as maintained at the Corporate Office.

General Membership Meeting Marin
Friday, May 03, 2013
7:30pm. Curtis called meeting to order.

5

I think 7 people were in attendance. No need for introductions.

Agenda adopted as presented.

April 5 general membership meeting minutes approved without objection.

Curtis reported on board actions.

Randy brought the club 50 superduperfancypants executive type chairs. Will need to add chairs to insurance policy covering bitten hands if you play with the arm rests with Mark's dog present.

Doug explained the new repeater system to the membership. Also stated that GPS units arrived from Commie Pinko Red China.

Club has a new member. Also we lost two members, now Silent Keys. Chet Rice WA6PAC and Brian Kirchoff KI6HT

Chet's obituary mentioned that any donations be made to MARS. Club received donations in the amount of \$50 and \$250. Curtis will write thank you letters. Members should check out Chet's obituary if they have time and add any comments if so inclined. It's in the IJ.

Doug and Phil went to the house of silent key Brian Kirchoff KI6HT to pick up items left to the club in his will. Brian Kirchoff seems to be a very unusual HAM. His house was very tidy and he was not a hoarder. A return trip is necessary to pick up more items. A few weak minded persons will be needed for manual labor.

Curtis made changes to Public Service Honor Roll.

Michael Fischer sent pictures to Curtis to be added to website gallery.

There were some public service "log in" questions.

Curtis submitted treasurer's report showing Minus Net Income for April in amount of \$16,057.91. \$5k for insurance and balance for repeater equipment

Membership. Doug still working on list.

Public service. Randy off in Vegas so no news. (Stinson Beach) ?

Technical comm. Doug ordered repeater equipment. GPS and lots of equipment has arrived.

Field Day. MARS went in halves with REDXA on a new 40 meter beam antenna. MARS half was \$700...I think.

Meeting adjourned. Don't remember when.

Chow time. We ate Lasagna after meeting.

Submitted by Cal, N6TIA, acting Secretary.

Randy Jenkins, KA6BQF ka6bqf@arrl.net

510 526.4089 (The real Secretary.)

On the Pampanito, pier 45 Fisherman's Wharf, SF

Here is the summary of the DDO for Saturday, May, 11, 2013.

Jerry was in sick bay with a nasty bug but hope he is feeling a bit better by now.

I arrived at the boat a little earlier than usual and activated NJ6VT around 16:40z.

I was able to check in to the WSN qrp net. before they went QNF. CW signals were very good at qrp levels and the short skip was in. I was heard by most net stations at 5 watts-- a good sign 40 meters was going to be good to us for the day. John, WI6O, from Moor Park, called the boat on his K-3 and it was a pleasure to copy his golden fist. He is a long time member of WSN qrp and sends flawless code. Jerry (also a golden fist) called in from his sick bed in spite of the bug but we all know you can't keep a top CW man down for long. His signal was 589 at 5 watts.

Later, I met John and Jerry on 7.225 SSB. This was the first time I had heard John's actual voice because all our qso's have been in CW only over the years.

I stayed on this frequency after signing with John and Jerry and got several weak signal calls, John was kind enough to relay some calls "in the mud" for me due to QSB setting in.

I found 40m was the lucky spot for the day and had all the contacts I wanted and got plenty of answers to my QRZs. Most all of the contacts were on 40m -- mostly from CA, OR, ID and NV not a big day for DX. I didn't bother with 20m or 17m because I didn't hear much going on up there and no answers to my CQ's. Over all, I thought 40m was quite good, best I've seen for a while, in spite of the QSB on some signals. I did notice the old "feed-back" gremlins were back on 20m and 17m and had to lower power to approx. 50 watts or less

In the morning, I arrived just when the ticket booth was opening up and several small groups of visitors went aboard.

The flow of people passing through was rather light in the morning but soon picked up later on. around 18:00z there seemed to be a steady stream of visitors passing by the shack. It was a beautiful day for both locals and tourists to be on the pier.

I had the pleasure of chatting with a guy from Sydney, AU., He told me his uncle was one of the POWs rescued by the Pampanito and he wanted to visit the sub that saved his uncle's life.

I find it such fun chatting with people from from the far flung corners of the world. You never know what your are going to get. I think the majority of the visitors are from another country and maybe only 10-20% locals.

I shut down around 21:30 and set the cold iron watch.

Bill Stewart, RO

KF6RMK

cc: Aaron Washington; Ship's Manager

Diane Cooper; Museum Curator

Guest RO's

Denice Stoops; KI6BBR

William McCollum; RO; USS Pampanito, SS-383, WW-II

Something Different.

Going to try something different in QSA-5.

The editor inherited a book from his dad who gave it to his own dad at Christmas 1928 in Phoenix. Title is TOMBSTONE'S YESTERDAY by Lorenzo Walters. ACME Printing Co. Tucson, Arizona 1928. The editor will put excerpts from the book into QSA-5. It's not a novel but info on many characters who lived or passed thru Cochise County, Arizona in the 1880s. Many never left, usually because they were no longer among the living, most shot by each other or lawmen or hung by the law or 'Citizens Committees.' Several of the names should be recognizable: the Earps, Clantons, Doc Holiday, John Ringo, Billy the Kid, Pat Garrett, Goldwatter, Pearl Hart, Luke Short, Bat Masterson and Tom Horn, who was played by Steve McQueen in the movie "Tom Horn".

Family history in Arizona goes back to around 1880 or a little before when Dad's Uncle Burt Dunlap went out from Ohio and bought a ranch in the Aravaipa Canyon area about 60 miles NW of Willcox. Willcox is on the Southern Pacific RR. The Dunlap ranch had a beef contract with the Army to supply live cattle to Army posts like Ft. Apache and, I believe, to some of the White Mountain Apaches who were not making trouble like the Chiricahua. Some of the White Mountain Apaches were scouts for the Army. The ranch at one time had a Post Office which serviced surrounding ranches, and an Army telegraph station. Dad was raised in Willcox and was U of Arizona class of 1924. Willcox is about 59 miles from Tombstone.

Retyping all those pages would take a lot of time so they'll be scanned and then put in QSA-5. Some pages are a bit crooked but it's tricky to scan book pages. No Whining.

Complaints or positive comments to K6PHD@aol.com

THE SETTING

FROM the latter part of 1877 until about 1887 there were probably more real gun-men in Cochise County, Arizona, and its adjoining counties, than were ever gathered together in any one locality or territory of that size in the United States, either before or since.

The bad men were a law unto themselves, and settled their mutual differences without recourse to the courts of law. It was a case of the survival of the fittest. Coroner's juries oft times rendered a verdict of "suicide" in favor of the party of the second part on the grounds that he should have known better than to have attempted to get the drop on a man whom he knew was faster than he.

It has been repeatedly stated by old timers, that Tombstone was not a bad town; that there were not many killings perpetrated therein. It is not believed that such statements were made with any misleading intentions, but that in those days human life was held with such light regard that many killings actually took place that were forgotten quickly.

Nearly every killing chronicled within the covers of this book can be proven by articles appearing in the local papers covering those dates. The balance can be proven by the word of reputable witnesses. Not all of them occurred right in the town of Tombstone, but were perpetrated by men who claimed Tombstone as their post office and recreation grounds.

With the birth of Tombstone Mining Camp in October, 1877, there appeared from all parts of the United States, a conglomeration of men, good, bad and indifferent, with a predominance of the bad and indifferent. They were numerous and active, and scarce ever could a conviction be obtained against any of them, on account of the fact that juries were made up wholly or in part, of their own kind.

If an honest man should have found his way into the jury box, he was considered a maverick, afraid to express his own convictions, and, not wishing to antagonize the accused or his friends, would swing over to the majority and the pris-

oner would usually be acquitted on the grounds of "insufficient evidence."

Along about 1881 and '82, based on a conservative estimate, it is believed that there were not less than 200 known to be outlaws within the sparsely settled county of Cochise, and perhaps twice that number of men who declared themselves neutral, which did not benefit the law but did benefit the outlaw.

Stage holdups were of almost daily occurrence, and many short stage routes were abandoned on this account. Cattle rustling and horse stealing, interspersed with frequent murders, were the most popular forms of occupation indulged in by the lawless element.

Many of these outlaws posed as cattlemen, and owned or occupied small tracts of land at the various springs around in the foot-hills and back up in the mountains, and would steal horses and cattle from the bonafide ranchers with which to stock their own ranges, oft times crossing the international line into Mexico and bringing back large herds of cattle and horses which they would locate on their own ranges in Cochise County.

One of these men would usually homestead, or "squat", on a piece of land at some spring and gather around him any number of questionable characters who would pose as his cowboys. The gang would rustle cattle from any and all sources, and the cattle would be disposed of by the gang captain to some unscrupulous cattle buyer, and the funds divided.

These men never hesitated to kill any one who stood in their way when making loot collections. A congregation of so many questionable characters in any one location was explained by the fact that Cochise County was at that time infested by warlike Apaches under such leaders as Naña, Geronimo, Cochise and others, who were always ready to clean house at any time of the year.

Peace officers were unable to cope with the situation, as these outlaws usually traveled in gangs, and their code of game laws declared open season on peace officers the year around.

Occasionally one of their number would be arrested for disturbing the peace, and be fined, but seldom were any of them ever arrested and punished for their greater offenses, as it was almost impossible to get a jury to return a true verdict against the accused; and thus it was that they flourished and took toll of human lives to their hearts' content.

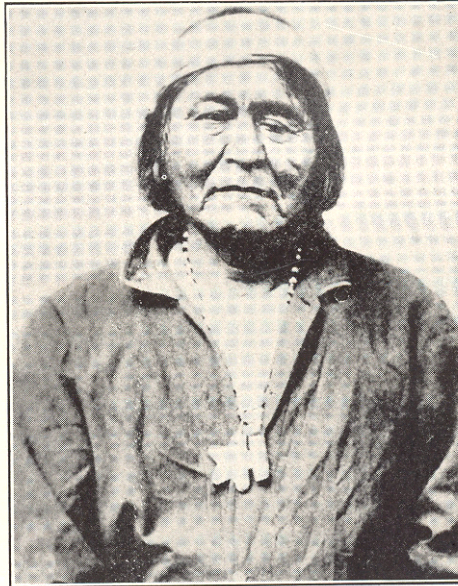
Matters, legal and otherwise, jogged along in a haphazard manner for several years. Officers were content to take only such action as was absolutely necessary, and scarce ever actually looked for trouble. John Slaughter, who appeared on the scene when Cochise County was about ten years of age, was the first sheriff who actually went out and hunted trouble. He invaded the outlaw range and served notice on known outlaws to get out of Cochise County or be killed. Many of them faded away. Many of them were killed while resisting arrest. Many were killed in fights among themselves as feuds existed between the various camps and different members of these camps often met and shot it out with disastrous results to both sides.

Cochise County was cut off Pima County in 1881, and Tombstone made the county seat. The activities of the outlaw element extended all over Cochise County and overflowed into Pima County on the west, with Tucson as county seat; into Grant County, New Mexico, on the east, with Silver City as county seat and with Lordsburg and Shakespeare as the two nearest towns in that direction.

Bisbee appeared on the scene shortly after Tombstone was organized. Douglas was not then on the map. Graham County, north of Cochise County, was cut off Pima and Apache Counties in 1881, with county seat at Solomonville. Gila County was also formed from portions of Pima and Pinal Counties in 1881, with Globe as county seat. It appeared that the outlaw element invading this territory, had its headquarters at Tombstone.

In Cochise County, the outlaw element was distributed around at various well known camps, the most important of which were: Rustler Mountain Camp, Double 'Dobe Camp, Rucker Cañon Camp, Davis Mountain Camp, Galeyville (afterwards rechristened Paradise), and many other

smaller camps located at advantageous points along the border where Mexican smugglers could be intercepted with the greatest facility as they came across the line into the United States with pack trains of gold bullion and Mexican silver dollars looted from reduction plants, banks, stores and individuals below the line, with now and then a diamond smuggler coming across the line to dispose of his wares on this side, to those who asked no questions and paid cash on



NAÑA

delivery. There can be no question but that the loot of the outlaw gangs amounted to millions of dollars each year.

Indignant citizens became wearied of outlaw rule, and Law and Order Leagues, or similar organizations, were formed in Cochise County, also in Grant County, New Mexico, and when an outlaw was caught red handed in the commission of any crime, he was accorded a hearing before the League and, if found guilty as charged, the result would always be an attack of acute suspended animation. Many petty offenders were ordered out of the country.

This drastic mode of procedure had more to do with the cleaning up of the undesirables than the fear of a permanent home in the State Penitentiary at Yuma. No reflections are intended to be cast upon the officers of the law, who were honest in their efforts to enforce the law, but there were so few of the really honest kind that they were unable to accomplish their purpose.

Just as soon as the people began to get busy and co-operate with the officers, the result was very gratifying. Cochise County was considerably handicapped by the fact that some of her peace officers deserted the straight and narrow paths of rectitude in favor of the wild bunch, and the man higher up never knew just which of his subordinates could be trusted to carry out his instructions.

It has been reported that upon one occasion a bunch of 19 outlaws were rounded up at the head of Texas Cañon and all hanged in one juniper tree. This report is denied by men who claim that such an occurrence could not have taken place without their knowledge, but a man who occupies a high government position has stated that when he first came to Cochise County as a boy in 1884, that this was the first sight of interest which met his eye; that the remains of the bodies were still hanging suspended in this juniper tree at that time—and his word is as good as any other man's word.

It is also claimed that a large overhanging limb of a giant cottonwood tree, standing on the bank of the San Pedro River at Charleston, had served as a gallows for 18 or 20 outlaws during the turbulent days of the early '80's, but this is denied by some and affirmed by others. Be this as it may, the tree in question has been undermined by the San Pedro River until it has toppled over, and it now lies in stately majesty as a memory of the past.

Ed Scheffelein has been called the Father of Tombstone, as he made the original discovery of ore there in October, 1877. This strike caused much excitement and people thronged into the new mining camp, to find that the original discovery was only a pocket, and it dwindled to a memory only. In February, 1878, a new strike was made and this strike was substantial, whereat Tombstone flourished.

For many weary months Schefflein had prospected the Burro Mountains in search of mineral wealth which he declared was there and that he was going to find it. In his daily travels he always drifted back into the foothills to



OLD COTTONWOOD AT CHARLESTON *Photo by L. Burr Hall*



RUINS AT OLD CHARLESTON *Photo by L. Burr Hall*

make his nightly camp among the immense boulders about two miles north of where the town of Tombstone now stands. Apache Indians were numerous and always on the warpath in those days, and as cattle ranches were few and far between, they were always kept well supplied with guns, ammunition and men, and the cowboys usually traveled in bunches, well

armed and ready to play a hand in any game which the warlike Apache might suggest.

An army officer once asked Scheffelein what he was always looking for, and he replied,—“I'm looking for stones.” The officer answered,—“The only stone you will ever find will be your tombstone.” A few months later when the strike was made and a new town sprung into existence, Scheffelein remembered this conversation and named the new town “Tombstone.” This name met the approval of the most fastidious of miners, cowboys and outlaws.

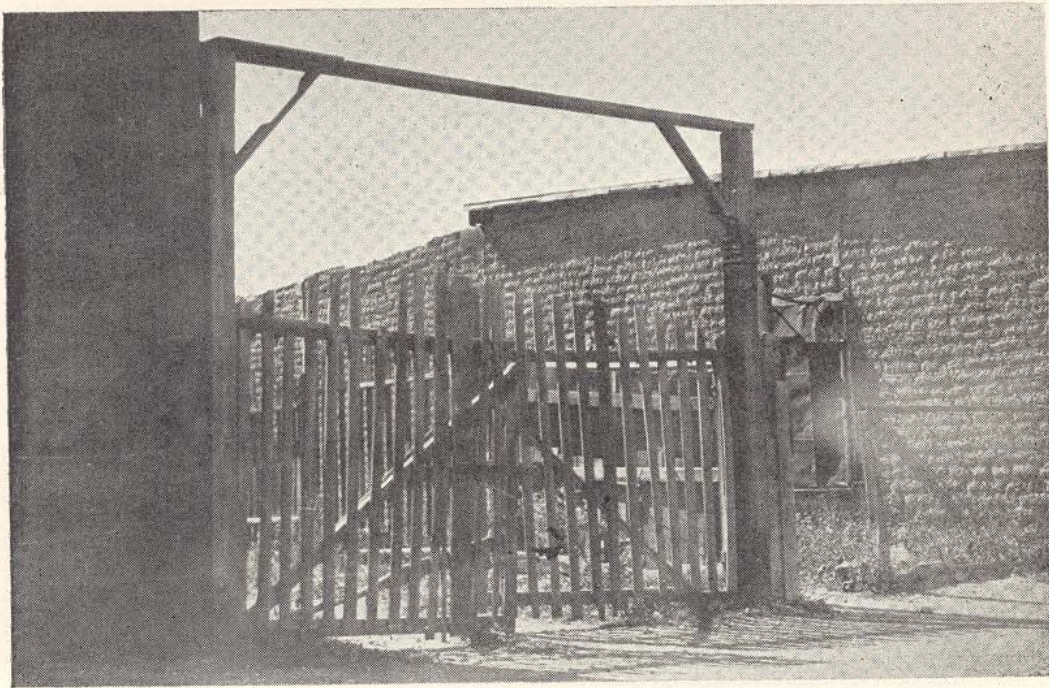
Tombstone, in the prime of her life, boasted of 8,500 souls, which included many who apparently laid no claim to the possession of souls. It is doubtful if a careful census today would show much more than one-tenth of that number. The slump in silver was responsible for the shrinkage of Tombstone's population.

Charleston, nine miles to the south, was the headquarters of the Clantons, with the McLowery Boys as their supporters, while the Earps and Doc Holliday had their headquarters in Tombstone, and between these two factions there existed a deadly feud, which resulted in the Earp-Clanton gun battle one day at the O. K. Corral, of which more will be mentioned in another place. The slump of silver and the earthquake of '87 put Charleston out of business, and one night the cowboys, miners and outlaws literally shot Charleston off the map, and everybody moved away, and the one time prosperous town of Charleston, with its population of perhaps four or five thousand inhabitants, is now a city of adobe ruins, over-grown and shadowed by mesquite trees, shaded by giant cottonwoods, grand in the intenseness of its own solitude.

Tombstone was made famous by Alfred Henry Lewis in his popular novel entitled “Wolfville”, wherein Tombstone is presumed to have been his Wolfville and Charleston his Red Dog. Inasmuch as Jim Wolf is the old timer who furnished him with much of his information, he called his new town Wolfville in his honor.

Jim Wolf is a typical old-time cowhand and exceedingly eccentric in his verbal expressions, and has lived in the vi-

cinity of Tombstone for perhaps fifty years. He is still living, and a short time ago, some one asked him what he had done with all of his land. Jim replied,—“Oh I sold off all of it, but I “conserved” ten acres for my own use.” “No Jim, you mean “reserved”, don't you?” “No, I don't mean reserved, I mean just what I said.” Jim then went on to say,—“I am going to build a “congregated” iron house on that ten acres and live in it.” “No Jim, you mean a “corrugated” iron house, don't you?” Jim very indignantly came



O. K. CORRAL GATE

Photo by L. Burr Hall

back with,—“Hell no, I mean just what I said; I am a man of my word; I have just as much right to make new words as Nora Webster.”

Tourists passing through Tombstone may still have the pleasure of viewing such historic points of interest as The Bird Cage Opera House, which is still standing, in excellent state of preservation when considering its age and the fact that it has not been used for many years; The Can Can Restaurant, with the original sign painted on it as in days of yore; The Crystal Saloon and Gambling House which is now known as the Crystal Opera House; The Schefflein Monument, which was erected at a later date; the O. K.

Corral, which was made famous in less than one minute, as the starting place of the Earp-Clanton feud fight.

Tombstone's Boot Hill holds the remains of scores of notorious outlaws who flourished in those days, their last resting places marked only by mounds of stones, erected above them at the time of their burial for the purpose of preventing coyotes and other wild animals from precipitating a premature resurrection. There is standing today, only one head board in Boot Hill, and it is very doubtful if there are any records in existence today to show where any particular body rests in this notorious abode of the dead.

In later days there were two new cemeteries established, and many bodies were transferred to these. Of course there were many good citizens laid to rest in Boot Hill, as, at that time, there was only the one cemetery, and the good and bad were laid to rest side by side. Old Boot Hill is located on a long ridge to the northward of town, and is fast becoming a dumping ground for city refuse.

Just a few words, in passing, regarding the Scheffelein Monument, which is located two miles to the north of town. Ed Scheffelein had always said that he wanted to be laid to rest among the huge boulders where he had camped during the strenuous Indian days while prospecting in that vicinity. Scheffelein made two or three fortunes from his Tombstone holdings, but spent it all on worthless mines. He also made a strike in Alaska. He died shortly after his return from Alaska and his body was buried in his old home town in Oregon.

Tombstone friends remembered that Scheffelein had most emphatically declared that he wished to be laid to rest among his old Tombstone boulder friends, with his pick, shovel and canteen to keep him company. About 1914, his Tombstone friends succeeded in getting his body transferred to its present resting place which was his old camping ground of years gone by.

An imposing monument of boulders was erected over his remains and on one side, set in the face of one of the large boulders, is a metal plate bearing the following inscription:

TOMBSTONE'S YESTERDAY

ED SCHEFFELEIN

Died May 12, 1897
Aged 49 Years 8 Mos.

A Dutiful Son
A Faithful Husband
A Kind Brother



SCHEFFELIN MONUMENT

Photo by L. Burr Hall

St. Peter was guarding the Pearly Gates, waiting for new souls coming to heaven. He saw Jesus walking by and caught his attention. "Jesus, could you mind the gate while I run a short 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 manned the gates for St. Peter. The first person to approach the gates was a wrinkled old man. Jesus summoned him to sit down and sat across from him. Jesus peered at the old man and asked, "What did you do for a living?"

The old man replied, "I was a carpenter."

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 and whispered, "Pinocchio?"

Subj: The best Penetrating Oil

"**Machinist's Workshop**" recently published information on various penetrating oils. The magazine reports they tested these products for "break out torque" on rusted nuts and bolts.

A subjective test was made of popular penetrating oils, with the unit of merit being the torque required to remove the nut from a "scientifically rusted" bolt.

Average torque load to loosen nut:

No Oil used516 foot pounds

WD-40238 foot pounds

PB Blaster214 foot pounds

Liquid Wrench127 foot pounds

Kano Kroil106 foot pounds

ATF/Acetone mix..... 53 foot pounds

The ATF/Acetone mix is a "home brew" mix of 50/50 automatic transmission fluid and acetone. Note this "home brew" released bolts better than any commercial product in this one particular test.

Our local machinist group mixed up a batch, and we all now use it with equally good results. Note also that Liquid Wrench is almost as good as Kroil for 20% of the price.

ATF/Acetone mix is best, but you can also use ATF and lacquer thinner in a 50/50 mix.

ATF = Any type of Automatic Transmission Fluid.

Not recommended for use in the house w/o adequate ventilation. Acetone has a low flash point, around 0 degrees F. Gasoline is lower, -45 to -50F which is a good thing and aids in getting your car started on those ski trips to the Tahoe area.

Hi All, This is just to advise of an important fact about the fire and smoke detectors that I never see or hear mentioned by the media in any of the many reminders about their importance. We are told to change the batteries, push the "test" button to be assured that the detector is working. The only thing the test button does is to assure that the alarm function is working and that the battery is okay. IT DOES NOT TELL YOU THAT THE ALARMS SENSOR WILL DETECT SMOKE. TO BE CERTAIN THAT THE ALARM WILL FUNCTION, YOU MUST HOLD A LIT CIGARETTE OR SMALL PIECE OF BURNING PAPER TOWEL, OR WHATEVER UNDERNEATH THE DETECTOR TO SEE IF THE ALARM SOUNDS. THIS TESTS THE SENSOR ITSELF WHICH IS THE GUTS OF THE DETECTOR.

Pink

3915 kc sucks again.

Good Morning Phil. My noise level was a nice, quiet S-3 at 0900 this morn. (Sunday 5 May) I could just barely hear a few words from W6SG. Heard my call but couldn't tell if it was acknowledged or not. Didn't hear anyone else check in.

Immediately moved to 7.228 and heard W6LHR, Lincoln, WA6USL, Woodland Hills and W6TJO, Encino, All S-9 and having a fine ragchew. I noted that 7.260 was a nice, clear frequency.

If you have the opportunity to bring up the subject of a possible move to 40 meters for a test run of the Sunday net, this may provide a little incentive to at least, give it a try if someone in the clubhouse can tune a transceiver.

Pink

Here's a Cotati story. On the SCCA's (Sports Car Club of America) last w/e of their lease on the track, the Square Wheel Touring Society of Marin group, or what was left of it, sublet it and let another club use it for one of those days. The following day we set up our start/finish near the airplane tie down concrete blocks close to the frontage road. No outhouse near. I volunteered to try to find one and tow it over. I had a long tow chain in the trunk of my second hand ten yr old '59 Mercedes 220S straight six. Found a crapper and connected to the front steps, which came right off. Put the chain around the vent stack and tried again. It worked. Got it up to 55 mph on its skids. Made the better than 90 degree right turn leading to our start/finish and the crapper sailed out to my left but didn't contact my car. Decided to go around a second time. About that time the roof started to rise and the sides were flapping. I never saw the pictures that the members were taking. Made it to the next corner and took the right turn onto the north/south straight when the whole thing fell apart and dumped its load of blue gray crap on the asphalt. It flowed out like thin mush. The chain came loose so it didn't get contaminated. Much laughter. After that I think we drove to one of the other crappers. Or whizzed behind one of the vehicles.

Rumors are circulating in CA that radical Muslims are planning to go on a rampage in **Los Angeles**, killing anyone who is a **legal U.S. citizen**.

Police fear the death toll could be as high as 23.

Having now been retired for a while, I sometimes have to create opportunities to keep my deductive reasoning skills sharp. Mowed the lawn today, and after doing so I sat down and had a couple nice cold beers. The day was gorgeous, and the brew facilitated some deep thinking on various topics.

Finally, I thought about the age old question: Is giving birth more painful than getting kicked in the nuts? Women maintain that giving birth is way more painful than a guy getting kicked in the nuts.

Well, after another beer, and some heavy deductive thinking, I have come up with the answer to that question. Getting kicked in the nuts is more painful than having a baby; and here is the reasoning behind my conclusion.

A year or so after giving birth, a woman will often say, "It might be nice to have another child." On the other hand, you never hear a guy say, "You know, I think I would like another kick in the nuts."

**The Gooney Bird (Douglas DC-3)
by Oscar Brand
from his ELEKTRA album
"Up in the Air"**

45 rpm pressed especially for Douglas Aircraft Inc. by Elektra Records.

In '51 they tried to ground the noble DC-3,
And so some lawyers brought the case before the CAB,
The Board examined all the facts behind their great oak portal,
And then pronounced these simple words, "The Gooney Bird's immortal."

(chorus)

**THEY PATCH HER UP WITH MASKING TAPE,
WITH PAPER CLIPS AND STRINGS,
AND STILL SHE FLIES, SHE NEVER DIES.
METHUSELAH WITH WINGS.**

The Army toasts their SkyTrain now in lousy scotch and soda,
The Tommies raise their tankards high to cheer their old Dakota,
Some claim the C-47's best, or the gallant R4D,
Forget that claim, they're all the same, the noble DC-3.

(chorus)

Douglas built the ship to last, but nobody expected,
The crazy heap would fly and fly no matter how they wrecked it.
While nations fall and men retire and jets get obsolete,
The Gooney Bird flies on and on, at 11,000 feet.

(chorus)

No matter what they do to her, The Gooney Bird still flies,
One crippled plane was fitted out with one wing half the size,
She hunched her shoulders, then took off, I know this makes us laugh
One wing askew, and yet she flew ... The DC-2 and a half.

(chorus)

She had her faults, but after all, who's perfect in this sphere?
Her heating system was a gem, and we loved her for her gear.
Of course, her windows leaked a bit when the rain came pouring down,
She'd keep you warm, but in a storm it's possible you'd drown.

(chorus)

Well now she flies the feeder routes and carries mail and freight,
She's just an airborne office or a flying twelve ton crate,
**THEY PATCH HER UP WITH MASKING TAPE,
WITH PAPER CLIPS AND STRINGS,
AND STILL SHE FLIES, SHE NEVER DIES.
METHUSELAH WITH WINGS.**

General Membership Meeting is held on the first Friday of each month at Alto District Clubhouse at 27 Shell Road in Mill Valley, starting at 7:30 PM. Come a little early for pizza or whatever. From hwy 101, head west toward Mill Valley on E. Blithedale. Turn right at the first stop light a block off the highway. Angle right at next stop sign, then turn left at next corner, Shell Road. We are in a two story building, second from the corner 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 and 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.

The Sunday Emergency nets. Come on down and watch Matt K6OHD do the nets. You could try it yourself, while Matt stands by, and get rid of any mike fright you might have. If at any time you feel a panic attack coming on, Matt will get you thru it.

<p>Marin Amateur Radio Society President: Curtis Ardourel WA6UDS 510-595-3494 Vice President: John Boyd KE6ORI 924-04419 Secretary: Randy Jenkins KA6BQF Treasurer: Dave Hodgson KG6TCJ 332-1864 Additional Board Members: (for a total of around eleven) Cal Anber N6TIA 209-275-5252 Rita Brenden KG6WPN 707-557-5521 Marc Bruvry KF6VNT 492-9292 Phil Dunlap K6PHD 491-0318</p>	<p>Education Chair: Randy VE Liaison: Randy Jenkins KA6BQF 510-526-4089 Building Co-Managers Dave or Curtis. Trustee for W6SG: Augie Koehler KØCQL Trustee for K6GWE: Doug Slusher KF6AKU Sunday Emergency Nets: Mark Bruvry or other volunteers.</p>	<p>DX Representative of ARRL: Jerry Foster WA6BXV 892-3829 WEBMASTER Glenn Meader N1ZKW 987-3948 N1ZKW@ARRL.NET Public Service Event Coordinator Randy Jenkins KA6BQF 510-526-4089 ARRL San Francisco Section Mgr. Bill Hillendahl KH6GJV@ARRL.ORG Editor of QSA-5 and Procurer of The Bellywash Phil Dunlap K6PHD 491-0318 K6PHD@ARRL.NET Membership: Phil Dunlap K6PHD</p>
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Marin Amateur Radio Club, Inc.
P. O. Box 6423
San Rafael, CA 94903

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

Stamp

The Mailing
 Address
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