

MAY 2001

THE MONTHLY NEWSLETTER of the SANTA CRUZ COUNTY AMATEUR RADIO CLUB

# SHORT SKIP



## AIR SHOW BACK ON FIELD DAY 2001 We Need Your Help

For some of you this is old news, and for some of you reading this you have never heard of Amateur Radio working the Watsonville Air Show at the end of this month. So let me see if I can express the current situation.

As some of you heard, we (Watsonville ARES) were told that our services would not be needed this year for the Watsonville Fly-In and Air Show on May 25-27. I put out the general email message and had it announced over the Santa Cruz County Radio Club nets that this was going to be the case.

I just received a phone call from one of the members of the show's executive committee and they "are eating crow!" They (the exec. committee) now fully understand all of the safety services that our organization provides, as has been the case in the past, and now desperately want us back at this years event.

Here is the problem to which I need the input of the amateur radio community in the Watsonville area. In order to be able to serve this event in a SAFE and EFFECTIVE manner, we only have two weeks to pull all of the logistics together to support our operation (food, water, materials, equipment, documents, etc.) as well as to have at least one "on field" SAFETY TRAINING session before the event.

By this time I would have had something on the order of thirty (30) hams signed up to work the event and would have covered all three days of the event. I now have to start from scratch if we are to do this. To make it happen I NEED TO HEAR FROM YOU! I must come up with an answer by the end of this week in order to give them a reasonable answer, that will also ansure us safe working conditions as well.

The dates and times of the event are these:  
Friday, 5/25/01, 1900-2230 or when show ends.  
Sat., 5/26/01, 0830-1830 after flight departures.  
Sunday, 5/27/01, 0830-1830 after flight departures.

Please, I need to hear from as many of you as I can

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by Tom Ginsburg, K6TG (k6tg@k6bj.org)  
Field Day, our premiere outdoor, overnight operating event of the year, is getting closer (June 23-24), and we are looking for your help to make this the best one ever. Here are just some of the areas in which we could use a hand:

**Setting Up and Breaking Down:** This year, we are looking for more volunteers to help with tower, mast and antenna installation on Friday, June 22 in the mid-afternoon to early evening time period. There will be pizza at the site for those volunteering. On Sunday, June 24, the breakdown begins immediately after Field Day ends at 11 AM, and if all goes well, the volunteers will be fed as well.

**CW Operators:** The time-honored art of sending CW becomes very valuable on Field Day. Not only do our usual operators need a break from pounding the brass, but we also get twice the number of points for every CW contact we make. So, if you are waiting for a chance to show off your fist, or just want to get your feet wet in CW contesting, this is your chance!

**Helium Balloons:** Yes, that,s right. We are looking for a slightly different way to get our low frequency dipoles (80 and 40 meters) up in the air. Anyone who has any experience with helium balloons and how best to set them up, secure them, etc., would be greatly appreciated if they could share their knowledge. Better yet, come up to the site and show us how it is done!

**BBQ Chefs:** The tradition will continue with a big BBQ on early Saturday evening. We need BBQ chefs and prep people to step forward to help out with what some would say is the best part of Field Day!

**Warbler Demonstration Station:** We hope to have one of these set up to demonstrate what this digital mode can do with a low-

power signal. I know there are several of you who have built the kits; who wants to come forward and set one up on Field Day?

**Equipment Loans:** As usual, we are always looking for equipment that can be loaned to us. Here are a few of things that I know we could use:

Old laptops for logging: monochrome, 486 models running DOS will do just fine; 220 MHz beam; All-mode VHF/UHF radio, 30 ft plus military mast; Spare coax with connectors (minimum 50 ft lengths)

**Publicity:** Tom, KQ6DV will be looking for any and all media contacts this year. It would be great if we could get one of the TV stations up there this year!

As I mentioned, these are just a few areas that we can use your help this Field Day. Please let me know how you can lend your expertise to make this Field Day the most fun ever!

### Field Day Raffle

We are going to add to the excitement of Field Day again this year by promoting a RAFFLE and the sale of the ARRL Tee Shirt (place your order with W6WO ASAP).

This year the raffle will feature valuable items whether your interest be HF, VHF or UHF.

**FIRST PRIZE** is the MFJ -864 cross needle SWR/Wattmeter. A neat feature of this device is the separate directional couplers for HF and VHF/UHF that let you connect two transceivers at the same time.

**SECOND PRIZE** is the MFJ-7604 Ham Tool, a handy 14 in 1 item with belt carrying case.

We are inviting members to donate additional prizes so please come forward with offers.

Tickets will be on sale at the next club meeting for \$1 each and 6 for \$5. Please support this effort so the Club will at least break even.

Thanks Tom K6TG

**CLUB MEETING FRIDAY MAY 18, 7:30P.M.**



Published 12 times per year.  
Free to members.

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**Prez Sez**

**So many hobbies so little time....**

At this writing I do not even know where my Small Wonders DSW20 QRP rig is - probably tucked away in a box in the garage. On the floor to my right is a new and unused Kantronics KP3+ TNC. My "workbench" is piled high with accumulated junk. I have three kits down in the garage waiting for me to find the time and space to solder them together into working equipment. Radio's taken a back seat lately to my other hobbies. Late Spring snows brought on a flurry of ski trips, followed by a return to hot weather and solid Spring swells rumbling into the Monterey Bay. Surf's Up, and I'm not talking Radio waves! I've been asked to strum my guitar at church services on Sundays, so there's another thing to divert my attention from radio. Still, I find time every week to dabble in our hobby, be it ever so shortly. It's times like these I'm glad I have 10 meters, 2 meters, and 440 MHz in my truck. If it wasn't for that some weeks would go by without me touching a radio! I know that I'm not alone. I love hearing about all the various "other" hobbies we all have. Hams are quite a diverse group: how many times do I have to say it? - "You gotta love us!"

I have been successfully introducing Amateur Radio into the classroom through my substitute teaching. (See accompanying article; "Back to School".) It is gratifying to see the high level of interest the kid's have in learning about our hobby. I always tell them where to get a copy of "Now Your Talking" in case they want to follow through and become Hams themselves. I ended a weeklong assignment at Redwood Elementary School with a demonstration of Ham Radio and the kid's loved it. Thanks to all my "skills" out there who took the time to talk to the kids on the WR6AOK repeater: some from our club and more from the SILVARC. (The San Lorenzo Valley Amateur Radio Club graciously allowed me to use their repeater for this event.)

To my amazement FIELD DAY is just around the corner. Start digging out your tents, antennas, wires, batteries, etc. from the back corners of your garages and sheds and GET READY! This year I'm sure will be yet another FUN event. It looks like the San Lorenzo Valley Club will again be joining us at our "Old Faithful" site up on Empire Grade. Let's be sure to welcome them and show our appreciation for their assistance in participating. I'm sure Tom, K6TG, will be keeping us posted on the necessary preparations for this event, so standby for more information via the Monday Night Nets and E-mail.

Also I am very excited over our new Club Station. We have yet to work out the particulars as to granting access to it, and there is more work to be done, but in a nutshell we now have a dry shack hooked up to an antenna system just waiting for us to plug in our rigs and play. We will be forming a "Club Station" committee to work out the details. Stay tuned.

—73, KQ6DV

## Airshow Continued

in a very short time to be able to put some sort of plan together, otherwise I will have to tell them by next week that we still will not be able to do it for the show.

If you have any questions at all, please call me on my cell phone (831-239-8360) and ask me, or write me at my email address (bobwiser@aol.com). I need to hear from all of you by the end of this week!

73 and thanks for any help you can give me on this.

Bob Wiser, K6RMW

## Beginner's Corner

by Marc, W6ZZZ@arrl.net

Field Day is "all of ham radio" in one weekend and anyone who attends their first Field Day rarely misses one again!

### Field Day for Beginners

If you are a beginner (like me) the Field Day activities allow you to learn more about Ham radio in 24 hours than you can imagine.

### When is Field Day?

Field Day 2001 runs for 24 hours and starts at 11:00 AM Pacific time on Saturday, June 23. Field Day ends at 11:00 AM on Sunday, June 24.

### Where is Field Day?

Field Day will take place at the Ben Lomond CDF Camp on Empire Grade Road about 13 miles beyond Santa Cruz, at an elevation of over 2000 feet.

### When you visit the SCCARC Field Day site you can:

- Operate HF phone and CW even if you're a Technician (Hams that have HF privileges act as control operators at their stations allowing those without HF privileges to operate on the HF bands)
- Try out digital and computer modes like PSK-31, MFSK-16 and RTTY
- See operations on most all the ham radio frequency bands (from way down at 160m up to 10 GHz)

### What is Field Day?

That's a good question, and if you asked ten hams, you would probably get ten different answers. Some would say that Field Day is a contest, others would say that it is an emergency preparedness exercise, still others would say that it is a party and yet others would say that it is a public relations exercise. The best description anyone can find is that Field Day is all of ham radio in one weekend!

During Field Day, ham radio clubs, groups and individuals take to the field in simulated emergency conditions (living in tents and running on generators and batteries). They are given 24 hours to set up as many stations as they are able. In the next 24 hours they are try to make as many contacts as they can with those stations. All aspects of ham radio are used in this pursuit. More than a million contacts will be made on HF and VHF, CW, SSB and digital modes in 24 hours. Bonus points are awarded for making an extra effort such as making contacts via satellites or sending and receiving message traffic.

Field Day isn't just about radio though. Clubs use this biggest of all yearly events for many other activities. With much of the club's membership assembled in one place it's a natural time for BBQs and other gatherings. Also with all of ham radio on display this weekend it's a choice time to show off what we do best. The media and government officials are invited to attend and view what ham radio can do.

**MYSTERY SPOT:** a small cylindrical component is marked with 6 brown rings. What is it ?



By Art Lee WF6P

## CHATTER

Was at my daughter's house in Sacramento again last week, talking to Terry Parks, N6NUN MM2. He was aboard his Hatteras 53 in Ventura Harbor. The band was pretty clear and he gave me a 5-9 signal report. I reminded him that I had a temporary 5 amp power supply so was operating my Kenwood 430S at about 10 watts out. I added that I had no ground wire and my coax was fed in through an open second floor window and a few raindrops were coming in. My 40-meter dipole was only up 25 feet and tied to an Oak tree at one end and a redwood fence at the other. He came back with, "And you are an Extra class amateur! I would expect you to have the very best station to work from." My only defense was that if I had to transmit from a wet noodle, I would. Still, it was embarrassing to hear such a criticism over the air for all my buddies to hear. HI! HI!

At the other end of the spectrum, a radio pal has not been on HF for a couple of years. We used to have great QSOs in the early 90's. He now operates a 2 meter hand held only. When I asked him why he wasn't on the air on HF, he told me that his auto tuner on his Kenwood 930S didn't function. I told him to hit the bypass switch, check his SWR for a good place on the band and work there. Or, he could buy a cheap tuner from MFJ or a ham swap meet. He didn't want to do that. Now this is a good one: "Besides," he said, "I used to have a bad neighbor who complained about TVI in his Radio Shack telephones so I didn't transmit." I pondered that a moment, then said, "I thought that neighbor moved?" "Yes," my pal replied, "but a nice, new neighbor moved in who would not complain about TVI cuz they are too nice. I don't transmit for that reason." The neighbors are not at home during the day and work in a city 50 miles away. Hmmmm .....

For those of you who own a "modern" vehicle with rubber bumpers and wonder where you can mount a bumper-mount antenna, see my piece "You Can Take It With You!" appearing on page 20 of the April issue of Monitoring Times Magazine. It covers a very clean antenna installation in a trailer hitch designed by Don Moore, WA6BJJ.

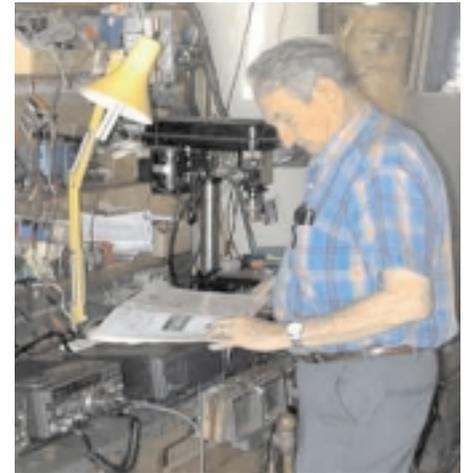
# Member Profile Dan Anderson AA6GD



A member well known to us all is "Trader" Dan AA6GD who agreed to be this month's celebrity. A visit with Dan is nothing short of an education in the history and art of communications. First licensed in 1941, WWII called a halt to all ham radio but also put Dan into service as Lead Radio Operator on B24s. Their mission was to deal with enemy submarines and balloons launched on either coast of the US. Dan proudly displays the mint BC375 and 348 equipment used in these aircraft. An important part of the job was to wind in the trailing wire antenna in before landing!

Last month Leon Fletcher, AA6ZG, his wife Vivian and I all went to Berkeley for an organ concert at the Community Center. Some of you may have heard Tom Hazleton, who is great on those BIG theater organs. He lives in Monterey and used to often play at the Music Box in Santa Cruz. In the lobby at intermission, Leon and I were wondering where Gary-Baker, N6ARV, is hanging out these days. We looked up as Vivian approached, "I have a surprise for you!" In tow, she had Gary! Gary is an organ aficionado also and has been with us there before. As Gary, Leon and I talked, a man walked up and asked if we were Navy guys. (My baseball cap read "USS Ranger, CV-61" so it was a dead giveaway!) We answered in the affirmative and learned that he too, had been in the Navy in WWII. Submarines. When Leon gave him his calling card, the man looked at it and saw that Leon was an Extra class amateur. "Me too!" the man exclaimed. He was Ken Zadwick, NE6Y, the Executive Director of the Mare Island Historical Park. Self-introductions were in order so Gary and I gave our call signs. We all held the same class of call sign. It's a small world. He invited us to visit the Shipyard museum. My father's battleship, USS California, BB-44, was built there in 1919 so I might just stop in.

Back in civilian life Dan joined the railway as a telegrapher. This form of communication dates back to the 19th century and was accomplished by keying DC from batteries connected to a single galvanized wire using the ground as the return conductor. These wires provided reliable long distance communications for example from St Louis to Pensacola. The receiving device was called a Sounder and it made click and clack noises corresponding to the dots and dashes. If any of you are finding it hard to copy Morse code today you should try the devices in Dan's collection some time.



For 20 years Dan worked for UCSC as a Construction Inspector prior to retirement. Retirement is not the best adjective to apply to Dan who delights in trading good quality, and often new, Ham Radio equipment. Having an extensive work bench means that any equipment he trades is in good order. Current examples of such items include a Yaesu FT980 and Kenwood TS930 and TS 450 transceivers. His own station includes a Kenwood TS940S and a TL922A linear. One of the many QSL cards caught my eye was from W6RO on board HMS Queen Mary. Dan was a guest operator there during a visit to Long Beach

Dan enjoys rag chewing on 40 and 80 meters as well as CW for DX on the HF bands. Continuous membership in ARRL is important to Dan who also is a current VE.

Dan and XYL Marilyn strongly support their local church where Dan is an ordained Deacon which I know means he is a man of integrity.

It is a great pleasure to know Dan and if you need a new rig a good bet is to TRY DAN FIRST.

# Back to School

When I recently accepted a four day assignment substitute teaching High School Math A and Algebra I thought this was an auspicious occasion to introduce the students to Amateur Radio. This being a "scheduled absence" I was able to connect with the teacher beforehand to go over the lesson plans. I told him that although English was my primary subject I did have a bit of a math bent as a result of my involvement with Ham Radio. I asked him what he thought about my doing a demonstration of Amateur Radio as a practical example of the relevance of mathematics in the real world. He liked the idea and gave me the go ahead to try it.



The stage was set, so I went about thinking how I could incorporate some of the mathematical principles used in radio into the classes' curriculum. I decided that Ohm's Law and the formulas for determining wavelength and the length of a resonant antenna for a specific frequency dovetailed nicely into the subject matter they were studying. I would have each class for two days, so I planned to devote one day to theory and one to practical application.

By way of introduction I gave the students a synopsis of what had motivated me to get into Ham Radio and how I quickly learned that a working knowledge of mathematics was an essential component of the hobby. Then I told them that I had gotten permission from their teacher to set up an Amateur Radio station in their classroom and allow them the opportunity to experience making contacts themselves on the air. The only caveat was that they would need to learn some mathematics and operating procedures in order to successfully set up and operate the station. This wasn't a tough sell: operating a radio station was much more appealing to them than plodding through their math lessons! But when I started writing formulas on the board, they began to have second thoughts.

"Mr. Johnson, we can't do that!" they exclaimed.

"Oh yes you can," I assured them. "This is easy - you're way beyond this already - all this is  $a=bc$ , except that here it's  $P=IE$  and  $I=ER$ :"

now the letters represent actual measurements expressed mathematically."

I then proceeded to explain to them what the letters stood for, and defined watts, amps, volts, and ohms for them. Using an example drawn from The ARRL Handbook I showed them how they could calculate the power dissipated in a resistor in a simple circuit for which they only knew values for the power and resistance. By substituting  $E/R$  for  $I$  in the first formula we were able to determine the wattage. ( $P=E/R \times E$ , or  $P=E^2/R$ .)

I stopped here in the Math A classes, but in the Algebra classes I went on to explain Hertz, the speed of light, wavelength, and resonance. I taught them about SWR and why our antenna wouldn't work if our calculations were incorrect. I told them I would be bringing expensive radio equipment in for our demonstration and I certainly didn't want to break it due to a miscalculation! Determining the length of our antenna was where the rubber would meet the road. As we would be operating on the 10 meter band we calculated the resonant length of an antenna at 28 MHz to be 17.55 feet. Now we were done with theory, and by the glazed expressions on some of their faces I could tell this was none too soon! The payoff, I assured them, would be when we would actually get on the air.

We were now prepared to put theory into practice, but there was one minor detail I had yet to cover: obtaining permission from the principal. I had only one opportunity for an appointment with her, and it was on the morning of the day of our first scheduled demonstration. This



was really coming down to the wire! I went ahead and loaded up my truck with the necessary equipment, hoping (and praying!) that the approval would come.

The first question she asked when we met was "What does this have to do with Algebra?" Fortunately I had anticipated this. "Just about everything," I enthused. "I'd love for you to come take a look at the two blackboards I've filled up with formulas. I've taught these kids Ohm's law and how to calculate the resonant length of an antenna for a specific frequency. The radio station will demonstrate to them a practical application of the math they have been learning."

"OK, that sounds reasonable," she said, "but I'll have to run this by the Administration Board in our meeting this morning. Come back at lunch time and I'll let you know what we've decided."

You can imagine my feelings as I shuffled off to teach my morning classes, unsure of the outcome. Fortunately I did not have to wait until lunch for the answer. A student delivered a message to me from the principal during first period. To my delight I read "The radio station is a go!"

When my afternoon Algebra class arrived I went over some of the basic protocol for talking on the air. I also handed out copies of the International Phonetic Alphabet and asked them to learn how to spell their names phonetically. We would be using a homebrewed rotatable dipole for our antenna which I had laid out on the floor of the classroom.

"OK, now first we've got to measure this and set it at the right length," I told them. "Remember we determined it should be 17.55 feet long. Let's see what we've got here." I solicited a volunteer to hold one end of the tape measure and we went to work. "Uh oh, it's not even 17 feet long! Did I mess up or what?" Their faces fell. "Nope, actually not! We didn't include the skin effect or the velocity factor in our calculations. A tubular antenna has a shorter electrical length than a wire antenna. And there are a lot of other factors affecting the resonant length of an antenna, such as how high it is above the ground, the chemical composition of the ground, and whatever objects, such as trees, there might be surrounding it, all of which have an effect in determining an antenna's resonant frequency. There are calculations to take this into account, but that's Algebra II and I didn't want to bog you down! To save time I've already set the antenna at the length it was the last time I used it, so I know it'll work.

I took a few volunteers outside with me and in short order the antenna was hanging from a tree limb and connected to the radio by coax we ran through a window. Now, finally, the fun would begin. I fired up the rig and reminded the students once again of the essential protocol: it was illegal to use foul language on the air and making wisecracks would not endear them to whomever we contacted. Then I picked a frequency and called CQ.

Immediately my shill, Dan Anderson, AA6GD, came back. (To insure we made a sympathetic contact and to insure success in case the band was dead I had prearranged with Dan to monitor the frequency.) Dan did a splendid job of talking with the students, and just as I hoped he asked each of them to spell their names phonetically when they introduced themselves.

Dan and I also demonstrated CW, and I sent him a "secret" word the students chose which he reported back to us in voice to prove we

## Beginner's Corner Continued

### • VHF/UHF and Other Frequencies

If you can't attend the Field Day activities you can still participate and help out by making some contacts from home or from your car. With all the hams in the local area we should be able to generate hundreds or thousands of contacts on VHF/UHF if folks would just "get on the air".

Here are the frequencies that are most likely to be active.

- VHF FM simplex - 146.55 and 146.49 MHz, no PL
  - UHF FM simplex - 446.0 and 446.5, no PL
- Here are some other frequencies and modes to try.
- Other FM simplex - 52.525, 223.5 and 1294.5, no PL
  - SSB - 50.125, 144.2, 222.1, 432.1 and 1296.1

### How to Contest

While Field Day isn't strictly a contest, that is how the entrants are rated. A contest is a great way to evaluate a stations performance. It is also a great way to simulate message handling which will be a big part of any response to an emergency.

were actually communicating. After warming up with Dan we went off into the "ether", looking for contacts. The band was fairly good and we made a number of successful contacts across the United States.

As I expected, Mr. Murphy dutifully showed up to throw a monkey wrench into every session. I explained to the students that this was par for the course, and in each case we overcame the obstacles encountered. In one class the antenna broke in half and had to be lashed together with parachute cord. In another my shill's signal was too weak to copy. Not to mention the usual difficulties associated with stringing up an antenna in the trees. (Complicated by a freezing downpour during our second session.) But overall the operation was a success.

I was surprised that all the classes expressed an interest in CW, which I "low balled" in my presentation. I simply set up my paddles, and left it up to them to inquire what that was all about. It turned out they were eager to witness communication in Morse Code, and some of the students even learned to send their names in code.

My hope is that the students came away from this demonstration with a greater appreciation for the utility of mathematics, and possibly an enthusiasm for Amateur Radio. Just in case I gave them a homework assignment: to visit a Radio Shack store and leaf through the book "Now You're Talking!"

—73, KQ6DV

So what is a contest? Put most simply, in a contest the objective is to make as many contacts in as many places as possible in a prescribed amount of time. For Field Day, the objective is to make as many contacts as possible in the 24 hours you are allotted. To make those contacts valid, you have to exchange a certain amount of information. The "exchange" for Field Day is your entry class (number of transmitters) and your ARRL section.

So how do you go about making these contacts? Just as you would for any other QSO in amateur radio, there are only two ways to initiate a conversation. You either have to answer someone who is calling CQ or call CQ yourself and wait for someone to answer you. Which method is better? It is generally accepted that staying in one place, calling CQ and letting the other stations come to you is quicker and less tiring. However, this only works if you have a signal that is loud enough to attract other stations. If you aren't making any contacts or aren't making them fast enough, you are forced to switch to the search and pounce method.

Which ever method you employ, a Field Day contact sounds like this:

- CQ Field Day CQ Field Day this is K6BJ, Kilo Six Bravo Juliet calling CQ Field Day and listening
- Whiskey One Alfa Whiskey
- W1AW thank you, we are 16 Alfa, Santa Clara Valley, over
- Thank you, we are 6 Delta, Connecticut, over
- Thank you, this is Kilo Six Bravo Juliet, QRZ?

All that is left is to record the contact on your log sheet and get ready for the next contact.

Obviously because of the variability of radio propagation and other factors, many contacts aren't this neat and clean. This is especially true when multiple people are calling you or when you are getting interference from another station, but learning to deal with these conditions are part of the lure and purpose of Field Day!

—73, Marc

Special thanks to Marc K6ZZZ and the West Valley ARC for letting us use and modify this "Beginner's Corner." -Ron K6EXT

## Selecting the Best Resistor

**Carbon-Film** resistors are one of the earliest forms and remain the most popular general-purpose type in use today.

**Metal-Oxide Film** resistors are ideal where space is critical. They are stable and reliable and have low noise characteristics. Treatment of their outer surface makes them resistant to flame, solvents, heat and humidity

**Precision Metal-Film** resistors, as their name implies, are temperature-stable, low-noise types for more demanding digital and analog instruments.

**Wire-wound** resistors are made by winding a resistive wire on a ceramic core and placed and sealed in a ceramic shell. They are more durable than other types and have high heat dissipation ratings. Because of their wire construction their inductance makes them unsuitable for many AC applications.

Resistors use typically use 4 bands and up to 6 colored bands to indicate their resistance value and properties. Note that in the most common case of 4 bands the third band becomes the multiplier and the fourth band becomes the tolerance..

Band 1 1st digit	Band 2 2 <sup>nd</sup> digit	Band 3 3 <sup>rd</sup> digit or multiplier	Band 4 Multiplier 0.01 Silver 0.1 Gold	Band 5 Tolerance +/- 20% None +/- 10% Silver	Band 6 Temp.Coeff
0 Black	0 Black	0 Black	1	+/- 5% Gold	
1 Brown	1 Brown	1 Brown	10	+/- 1%	100 ppm
2 Red	2 Red	2 Red	100	+/- 2%	50 ppm
3 Orange	3 Orange	3 Orange	1k		15 ppm
4 Yellow	4 Yellow	4 Yellow	10k		25 ppm
5 Green	5 Green	5 Green	100k	+/- 0.5%	
6 Blue	6 Blue	6 Blue	1M	+/- 0.25%	
7 Violet	7 Violet	7 Violet	10M	+/- 0.1%	
8 gray	8 gray	8 gray			
9 White	9 White	9 White			

Note our mystery spot item this month is most likely to be a 1,110 Ohm resistor with +/- 1 % tolerance and a temperature coefficient of 100 parts per million

## SCCARC Officers - 2001

<b>President</b>	Tom Johnson	KQ6DV	464-3120
<b>Vice President</b>	Richard Trebbien	KG6AXD	426-0169
<b>Secretary</b>	Cap Pennell	KE6AFE	429-1290
<b>Treasurer</b>	Elaine Pennell	KE6FRA	429-1290
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	Allen Fugelseth	WB6RWU	475-8846
	Mike Doern	KF6UXB	477-1161
	Ron Skelton	W6WO	477-1021
	Royce Krilanovich	AC6Z	475-4798
<b>K6BJ Trustee</b>			

## MONTEREY BAY ACTIVITY

K6BJ / K16EH (Linked) • SCCARC Net Monday 7:30 PM 146.79- /147.945- 146.79- /147.945-

K6BJ / UHF • SCCARC Net Monday 8:30 PM 440.925 (PL 123)  
 • SCARES Net Monday 8:30 PM 146.835-(PL 94.8)  
 • Watsonville ARES Net Thursday 8:30 PM 147.945-

K6LY (Monterey) • Monterey ARES Net Wednesday 7:30 PM  
 146.97- (PL 94.8) • NPSARC Net Wednesday 8:00 PM  
 444.700+ (PL 123) • Monterey Bay Traffic Net Nightly 9:00 PM  
 (Linked) • Monterey Bay Swap Net Wednesday 8:15 PM  
 • Newline (Ham News) Broadcast Wednesday 8:30 PM  
 N6IYA (Felton) • SLVRC Net Thursday 7:30 PM  
 146.745- (PL 94.8) • SLV ARES Net Monday 7:30 PM  
 • Newline (Ham News) Broadcast Sunday 9:00 PM

6 Meter Local Net 52.8 MHz (PL-114.8) Sunday 8:00 PM  
 SCCARC 10 Meter Net 28.308 MHz USB Monday 7:00 PM  
 Mont. Bay Chapter 191 QCWA :Tuesday, 7:30PM, AA6T repeater, 146.700-(NO PL).

## SCCARC Calendar of Events

SCCARC Board Meeting 6:30	Friday	May 18
SCCARC Meeting	Friday	May 18
SHORT SKIP deadline	Monday	June 4
Santa Cruz ARES	Tuesday	June 12
SCCARC Meeting	Friday	June 15
Field Day		June 22-24

## MONTHLY MEETINGS

The SCCARC Meets at 7:30 PM, on the THIRD FRIDAY of the each month (except December). Meeting are at Dominican Hospital, 1515 Soquel Drive, Santa Cruz.

Visit the SCCARC Website at -

[www.k6bj.org](http://www.k6bj.org)

CLUB E-MAIL: [yourcall@k6bj.org](mailto:yourcall@k6bj.org)

## NET CONTROL SCHEDULE

(Subject to Change)

5/14 Phil KE6UWH  
 5/21 Ron W6WO  
 5/28 Dave W6TUW  
 6/4 Tom K6TG  
 6/11 Jeff KF6BKG  
 6/18 Allen WB6RWU



SANTA CRUZ COUNTY AMATEUR RADIO CLUB  
 P.O. BOX 238  
 SANTA CRUZ, CA 95061-0238

## Next Meeting May 18

### CLUB SPEAKER:

The presentation for the May meeting will be by Stephen Leinau of Earth Links, Inc. The topic will be "Wireless Communications for Indigenous Peoples of Nicaragua". This presentation should indeed be a most special event!  
 —KG6AXD

## First Class