

Lodi Amateur Radio Club

newsletter for

March 2021

Featured in this issue:

	<u>PAGE</u>		<u>PAGE</u>
Club meeting March 4th	1-2	Skylarc3 update	8
FCC license exam schedule	2	Swap Meet	9
All about antenna tuners	3	Mark your calendar	10
For the new ham	4	Line Feed (editor's notes)	11
What to do with a TV dish	5	How to pay your dues	12
Don't get burned by RF!	5	About the Lodi A.R.C.	13
Why I became a ham, chapter 4	6	The Last Word	13
Now hear this!	7		

CLUB MEETING ANNOUNCEMENT

*Mark your calendar
and join us on Zoom:*

Thursday, March 4th, 6:30 PM

Meeting program: *"Show and Tell."* Each member is asked to tell us about your favorite device, tool, gadget, accessory, app, etc. that you use on ham radio. You can demonstrate it on video if that's feasible. Make your choice in advance and be prepared to "show & tell."

To join the meeting via Zoom, see the instructions on page 2.

Welcome to our Wednesday night nets:

- **Simplex net:** 147.090 (simplex) 6:30 pm
- **Club net:** 147.090 (repeater, PL 114.8) 7:00 pm
- **10 meter net:** 28.400 (USB) 8:00 pm

ZOOM INSTRUCTIONS FOR OUR CLUB MEETING ON MARCH 4th:

Bob Officer is inviting you to a scheduled Zoom meeting.

Topic: Bob Officer's Zoom Meeting

Time: Thursday, Mar 4, 2021 6:00 PM Pacific Time

(Editor's note: meeting starts at 6:30 pm – sign in any time before)

Join Zoom Meeting:

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/7642652231?pwd=MkVyVjVEQm1TcjVBUtK3lyOWV2QT09>

Meeting ID: 764 265 2231

Passcode: LODIARC

One tap mobile

+16699009128,,7642652231#,,,,*4202205# US (San Jose)

+13462487799,,7642652231#,,,,*4202205# US (Houston)

Dial by your location

+1 669 900 9128 US (San Jose)

+1 346 248 7799 US (Houston)

+1 253 215 8782 US (Tacoma)

+1 312 626 6799 US (Chicago)

+1 646 558 8656 US (New York)

+1 301 715 8592 US (Washington D.C)

Meeting ID: 764 265 2231

Passcode: 4202205

Find your local number: <https://us02web.zoom.us/j/7642652231?pwd=MkVyVjVEQm1TcjVBUtK3lyOWV2QT09>

FCC LICENSE EXAM SCHEDULE FOR 2021

The Stockton-Delta club's volunteer examiner (VE) team is scheduled to conduct HamCram and FCC license test sessions in Stockton on the following dates:

April 10 — August 14 — October 9 — December 11

Candidates for a new or upgraded license must register in advance and bring their email ID and FRN. To find your FRN or get a new one, see page 5 in our December 2020 newsletter: [click here](#). For full details and to register, go to <http://www.w6sf.org/hamcram.html>. Until further notice, Covid-19 protocols and restrictions will be required—wear your mask. Additional information will be provided on the Stockton-Delta and Lodi club nets, Monday and Wednesday evenings.

ALL ABOUT ANTENNA TUNERS

Our February club meeting featured a fine program by our Technical director W6SXA on the subject of antenna tuners: what they are, what they do, and why you probably will need one at some point.

Mark started out with the news that an “antenna tuner” doesn’t really tune an antenna. (!!)

The fact is that no antenna tuner makes any sort of physical change to your antenna—to use a worn out phrase, it is what it is. The “antenna tuner” is actually an “antenna matcher”—it serves as a matching transformer between the 50-ohm output impedance of your transmitter and the impedance of your antenna system, which is probably not 50 ohms. By adjusting for the mismatch, your tuner provides for a maximum transfer of power into the antenna with a minimum of reflected power coming back, which equates to minimum SWR.

Mark then described the three fundamental types of antenna tuners:

- *Manual:* in the shack, at the radio’s output, manually adjusted for each frequency.
- *Automatic:* same as above, but processor-controlled for rapid adjustment.
- *Remote:* a matching network at the antenna itself, where the feedline connects.

The manual and automatic models are easy to connect, use, and maintain. The remote type presents added installation and maintenance challenges, but it provides the most effective match. A tuner in your shack is matching your radio to your feedline + your antenna, not just the antenna. That can be quite effective, but since your feedline is probably a reliable 50 ohms, the tuner can do a better job if it’s placed where it’s actually needed—right at the antenna itself.

To adjust a manual tuner, dial up the desired frequency in your radio, set the tuner’s capacitors to their midpoints, and adjust the inductor for maximum noise in the receiver. Then adjust the capacitors to peak the noise. Maximum noise means the antenna system is very close to being perfectly matched. You can then fine tune it with low power from your transmitter.

Key point: a matched antenna system also optimizes your received signal, in addition to what you’re transmitting.

Do you need an outboard antenna tuner? Maybe not if you have a modern HF transceiver with a built-in tuner and your antenna system doesn’t present a high SWR, typically 3:1 or less. If it’s more than that, then you’re better off disabling the built-in tuner and using an external one, which can handle a very large mismatch.

FOR THE NEW HAM

Welcome once again to *For the New Ham*, devoted to the new or recently licensed operator who might be mystified by some of the terminology or practices common among experienced hams. This month we'll focus on one element of ham jargon that can seem especially weird to the uninitiated, the use of "**Zed**" when saying the last letter of the alphabet, as in "**Q-R-Zed**." What the heck is that, and why doesn't everyone simply say "zee" like we all learned in the first grade?

Before we start, understand that this topic has nothing to do with phonetics, i.e. *Zulu* for Z. We're talking here about how the letter Z itself is pronounced, with "Q-R-Zed" being the best example. Okay, why not just say "Q-R-Zee?"

There are two reasons. Number one, you only learned to say "zee" in the first grade if you were attending school in the United States, because everyone else in the entire English speaking world, from Canada to New Zealand, pronounces it "zed." How Americans acquired a different pronunciation is a long story dating back to the 1600s. But in the 1930s when U.S. hams began making voice QSOs with DX stations having call signs like ZL1AA or the like, it was obvious that "zee" was causing confusion. It was necessary for them start pronouncing it like everyone else.

But there's another issue with "zee," which gets us to reason #2. On virtually any voice radio link, the American version of "**Z**" is indistinguishable from "**C**." Try saying this call sign three times fast, or even just once, and you get the idea: W6ZCZ. Saying "zed" instead of "zee" eliminates that problem entirely. For those two reasons, new hams prior to the 1960s were taught by their mentors to never say "zee" on the air; no exceptions ever, period. The practice was so thorough among U.S. hams that you just didn't hear "zee" at all. It simply did not exist on the amateur bands.

So what happened in the 1960s? Citizens Band! Prior to CB, the only way to get on the

air in a non-professional environment was by amateur radio, where newcomers were taught accepted practices by experienced hams. With CB, all you had to do was buy a radio and push the button—no rules, no customs, no established procedures, and no skilled mentors guiding the operator on what to do or not do. Consequently, when someone with a CB radio had a reason to pronounce the letter Z on the air, he naturally said "zee" because that's what he'd been doing his entire life. And when a great many CBers moved up to ham radio, they brought their CB habits with them, and that's still true today. (None of this is meant to denigrate CB; it serves a purpose. But if you have observed it over its entire life as I have, its effect on ham radio's evolution is obvious.)

So what does that mean for the new ham today—should you never again say "zee" for the letter Z in a call sign or Q-signal? While that was definitely true in prior years, today it's less certain. "Zee" is so pervasive among modern U.S. hams that it's even common among some old-timers who were taught long ago to never say it. As for me, my ham radio mentors in the 1950s were a couple of very memorable and admired World War 2 veterans who made sure that a teenage Novice learned to do things *their* way, or else! Consequently "zed" has completely replaced "zee" in my radio vocabulary—it's a habit practiced without any thought at all, like stopping for a red light. Besides, the two reasons cited above are still as valid as they ever were. —KG7OR

WHAT TO DO WITH A TV DISH

Bob, K6DGQ in Galt has found something really useful to do with a retired satellite TV parabolic reflector ("dish"). If you're like most ex-DirecTv or Dish Network customers, your former television antenna wound up in a garage sale if not the dump, since neither company spends the money to recover them when an account is canceled. But a 2016 QST article by W6NBC suggested a very cool way to get some use out of an old dish: turn it into a rather good HOA-friendly vertically polarized 2-meter antenna!

How that's possible is more than we can fit on a newsletter page, so just go to the [QST article](#) and see for yourself—it's rather amazing.

Bob gave it a try, and it worked out very well. His antenna isn't fully finished yet, but the results so far have been great—Bob reports that the maximum SWR 144-148 MHz is only 1.46. Pretty darn good!

DON'T GET BURNED BY RF!

By the time you read this, you probably will have heard some discussion on our nets or during a meeting on the subject of RF safety for hams. That's part of an important knowledge set that every licensee, for your own safety plus those around your operations. Radiating RF can be very dangerous, even at modest levels and under conditions that you might not expect.

Here are some online references on the subject, and all of us need to have at least a general awareness of what's in them, and maybe more than that if you're occasionally in proximity to energized antennas. (Thanks to N6TCE & K6ZZD for finding these.)

http://hintlink.com/power_density.htm

<https://www.fcc.gov/engineering-technology/electromagnetic-compatibility-division/radio-frequency-safety/faq/rf-safety>

https://transition.fcc.gov/Bureaus/Engineering_Technology/Documents/bulletins/oet65/oet65b.pdf

<https://www.fcc.gov/general/radio-frequency-safety-0>

<http://www.arrl.org/files/file/Technology/RFsafetyCommittee/28RFSafety.pdf>

<http://www.arrl.org/files/file/Technology/tis/info/pdf/Table4567.pdf>

WHY I BECAME A HAM

Chapter 4: Bob Officer, N6TCE

Editor's note: in 1974 I was a division officer in the Naval Reserve. One day a clerk notified me about a new sailor transferring into my division, Radioman 3rd Class Officer. "Radioman 3rd Class *who?*" I asked. I couldn't imagine an enlisted man named *Officer*. Anyway, you guessed it—I was about to meet the future N6TCE. Here is Bob's story on how he got there.



In the 1950s we were living in Tracy while my mother was employed by the Atomic Energy Commission at its Livermore radio-logical monitoring site. She had a coworker named Carl who was a ham with a fascin-

ating background as an engineer and wartime radio operator in Europe. I spent hours with Carl, watching as he worked the world on CW. In the process I learned to copy the code a bit myself, but lost contact with him when we briefly moved out of the area.

Fast forward to 1965. We'd returned to Tracy, and one of my electives at Tracy High was electronics, mainly thanks to the influence of my former neighbor Carl. Apparently, the instructors thought I might have some potential and loaned me a Hallicrafters receiver and a Heathkit transmitter that needed repair. I spent the rest of one school term getting both up and running, after which we donated them to the school for their new ham club. But despite all that radio-related experience, I still hadn't become licensed myself—by that time there were other priorities, like the military draft. Not interested in being nabbed by the Army, I joined the Naval Reserve, which seemed like a better choice for electronics training. Shortly

thereafter I started my railroad career, motivated in part by the company's policy that awarded seniority credit for military service. But the highly demanding job of a locomotive engineer helped to further put off any interest in ham radio.

Fast forward again to 2011. I was nearing railroad retirement age, which got me to thinking about what I wanted to do when the time came. Through some social circles, I had become acquainted with David Coursey, who happened to be a ham, N5FDL. Recalling my early experiences with my neighbor Carl and the electronics training at Tracy High, I asked David about license testing, and before long I finally had my ticket with the call sign KJ6TCE. I liked the "TCE" suffix (*The Cool Engineer*), so I kept it upon changing to a less bulky call sign and working through the upgrades to Extra Class.

My wife Karen had also gotten her Technician license, so I went with her on the day of her General class test. The VE team needed a little help with the paperwork, so I pitched in and got hooked! I became a very active ARRL VE, but the Laurel VEC eventually captured my interest with their innovative 21st century processes. Today I'm pleased to lead a Laurel-affiliated team that's responsible for hundreds of new and upgraded licensees through our frequent test sessions. It's a pleasure to give back to this service that so many call a hobby.

NOW HEAR THIS!

News & announcements from your Board of Directors

From the club president, Barry K6ZZD:

I was on a ladder doing some badly needed winter pruning a couple of weeks ago and some old advice crossed my mind. A few years ago, a doctor gave my friend a not-too-subtle warning, "At your age, ladders are where you go to die." I am the same age now that my friend was then. Which leads me to my topic this month, safety in the ham radio community. Safety is a concern to all of us for a variety of reasons.

As we get older, when is it okay to climb that ladder, tree, roof, or whatever? When you do, what safety precautions should you take? My wife told me to stay off ladders. That didn't work, but I don't climb as high anymore. Two or three rungs is my limit. Three years ago, I jumped off a ladder that was starting to tip. I was four or five feet off the ground. Fortunately, I didn't injure myself. I landed on my feet, but the shock wave jolted my entire body. I just don't bounce anymore. My wife's second rule is "don't get on a ladder when I am not home." That one I can obey.

Newer hams have other things to consider. Knowledge comes with experience. Lack of experience can compromise your safety. For example, something we don't discuss much is RF safety. A new ham asked me a question about antennas: "When I set up an antenna in the field, how close is too close?" I think the answer is important, especially if you operate portable. When you are just getting started it is easy to "ready, fire, aim" when working with transceivers and antennas. You could put yourself at risk. Please check out the article elsewhere in this issue to find some links to RF safety documents.

I am not an alarmist by nature. I used to do risk analysis with my chemistry students. We looked at the statistics for given risks rather than rely on the stories that they liked to use as evidence. My message to them (and to you): Don't panic, but be informed. As for growing older, I enjoy drawing upon my life experiences, but I am still careful on ladders.

* * * * *

From the club secretary, Jim WB6BET:

One major issue I've observed that new hams have is determining the difference between *ideal* and *what's good enough*. Many times it starts by obsessing over your antenna system's SWR. Unfortunately it takes years of experience to get a feel for "what's good enough".

The YouTube videos by Peter, VK3YE demonstrate the difference between *ideal* and *practical*. Since we are heading into better weather, many of his videos are on minimalist portable operating. The local noise level in our towns is only getting worse, primarily due to switching mode power supplies in just about any electrical device in the home. Perhaps Peter will inspire you to consider portable operating at a noise free location as a new challenge, or even doing portable as your primary operating method. <https://www.youtube.com/user/vk3ye/videos> His website is <https://www.vk3ye.com/>

(Now Hear This continued on page 12)

SKYLARC3: THE REST OF THE STORY

by Dave Voit, WB6TOU

(The fascinating story of WB6TOU's picoballoon Skylarc3 from its launch on January 10th through the end of January appeared in the February newsletter. For a review, [click here](#).)

Our little balloon has finally disappeared from radio contact and is almost certainly on the ground somewhere east of Kabul, Afghanistan after more than two full orbits of the earth. We don't know what caused its failure. I knew that all of these flights come to an end sooner or later so it's no surprise, but I am sad to tell it farewell.

Skylark3 has been another step in understanding how to launch a balloon and how to learn from previous flights. Our first flight, dubbed *Skylarc*, lasted one lap around the world and came down just north of Vancouver, B.C.. We watched it fail on APRS, which was at least interesting. Our best guess is that we had too short of a line from the balloon to the payload, and it cut the balloon in the turbulence. We think we were just plain lucky to make it that far.

Skylark2, launched in November, had a beacon made by QRP Labs and transmitted on both APRS and WSPR. We assembled the solar power supply. It got as far as Japan and then was lost from view. The transmitter was intermittent. We don't know if we did a poor job of building the power supply or if the two RF tasks confused the microprocessor, resulting in problems and a short life.

Skylark3 was equipped with a beacon made by W8ELK, who has lots of experience and makes a good quality beacon. It was WSPR-only, so the reports were downloaded from wisprnet.org and uploaded to aprs.fi. Since it was on 20

meters, the antenna kept the transmitter well away from the balloon. The altitude and telemetry information was encoded in a second WSPR transmission. It functioned very well.

Every flight involves learning a bit more about superpressure balloons, how to assemble things, and to understand what brings them down. If they are pushed up too high by an updraft, they will burst. If they collect ice, they become heavy and come down. If they stay up for a very long time, the uv light destroys the system. A cosmic ray can hit a chip and destroy it because the rays at that altitude are stronger than on the ground. There are also micrometeorites that can puncture the balloon. Of course, the balloon film itself can simply develop a hole. There are probably other issues that can bring a flight to an end.

I know there is interest both in the club and in the community. One 4th grade class followed Skylarc3 to the end and would like a Zoom presentation, which is in the works. That class used the flight to teach the kids about winds, geography, latitude & longitude, and probably even more.

I have two more balloons under development, one for Lincoln High School in Stockton and another for the Lodi A.R.C. If anyone would like to help with their software support, most beacons are user-programmed and some can be configured to have additional sensors. If that interests you, we would like to have you join our team: [email me](#) for info.

SWAP MEET

Welcome to our virtual swap meet. If you have any item of radio-related equipment that you'd like to buy, sell, trade, find, or even give away, [send the info](#) and we'll list it here. Include your name, call sign, email, and phone number. *Swap Meet* is open to all; you don't need to be a Lodi ARC member.



- Lodi A.R.C. baseball caps and T-shirts. Caps \$15.00, shirts \$10.00. Prices are subject to change and are limited to stock on hand, although the club will order more as needed. Specify shirt size, S - XXXL. Pay by PayPal, check, money order, or cash (exact change only for cash). See page 12 for PayPal instructions. For more info or to place an order, contact Ron, KG7OR, 209-712-6200, KG7OR@arri.net.



- Heathkit SB-220 KW linear with King 6-mtr conversion and new upgrade boards. [Click here](#) for info. "925 watts out all day" on 50 mHz. \$900 o.b.o. Bruce, AH0U, 925-623-4388, AH0U@arri.net
- Xiegu G90 QRP HF transceiver, with accessories. [Click here](#) for photos & description. Like new; purchased in November 2020. Looking for any reasonable offer. Mike, N6ZW, N6ZW@arri.net
- Icom IC-PS15 20 amp transformer power supply, \$100 or best offer. (Excellent for the above Xiegu radio, or any VHF/UHF transceiver). [Click here](#) for photo & reviews. Dave, WB6TOU, 209-368-5878, WB6TOU@arri.net.
- Kenwood TS-2000, all-mode transceiver, 160m – 70cm, with microphone, power cord, & manual. Dual receive, 100 watts on 160 meters thru 2 meters, 50 watts on 70cm., built-in antenna tuner. \$700 or make an offer. [Click here](#) for ARRL review. John, K6YK, 209-462-7391. K6YK@arri.net.
- R-390A/URR military tube-type receiver by Collins, 0.5-32 mHz. For info, [click here](#). Not working, but restorable. Contact me for details. Dennis, W6UHQ, 916-622-5814, W6UHQ@arri.net.
- Wanted: vintage regenerative receiver, Knight-Kit, Heathkit, or similar. Dennis, W6UHQ (above).
- "BHI Noise Away," [Model ANEM MkII](#). Outboard receiver noise eliminator. \$100 o.b.o. Jim, WB6BET, 209-625-5771, WB6BET@arri.net
- Wanted: Kenwood TS-480HX, 200-watts. Jim, WB6BET (above).
- **New free listing:** heavy duty garage shelving; neighbor moving, needs to unload it. Everyone with ham gear probably needs this. Call for info, Dave, N6LHL 209-477-8866, N6LHL2@gmail.com.
- **New free listing:** commercial-quality 2 meter J-pole antenna, plus a matching 70 cm J-pole. Free to a new ham who wants to get beyond a simple handheld radio, starting with a good VHF/UHF base station antenna. Mike, N6ZW, N6ZW@arri.net.

- **New free listing:** 1988-vintage DOS-based notebook computer, NEC Ultralite model 286V, with power supply and manual. It works. N6ZW (above).
- **New free listing:** HP Deskjet printer, model 845C, in working condition. [Click here](#) for info. Also a Supermicro Super-370SED motherboard with a Pentium III processor and more. N6ZW (above).
- **Free:** Fluke multimeter model 8021B. N6ZW (above).
- **Free** – many high-quality antennas and accessories received from the Silent Key estate of Guy Corynen, WD6G in LaFayette. Contact WB6BET or KG7OR (above) for info on any of the following:
 - 2-meter [M² model 2M12](#) 12-element yagi, very large, 14.9 dbi gain, 19.5 ft. boom.
 - VHF mobile whips.
 - Coaxial adaptors: SO-239, N, BNC, various configurations.
 - Lightning protectors.
 - 25-watt dummy load with PL-259.
 - Various Icom and Kenwood transceiver microphones
 - And more, too much to list. What do you need?

Note: the above large assortment of free ham gear, all high quality and some of very high value, was acquired, transported, and stored on behalf of the club through the volunteer efforts of a small number of its members. A free-will donation to the club in exchange for anything you receive is optional but will be sincerely appreciated. *Tnx in advance!*

MARK YOUR CALENDAR

March

- 4 Club meeting, 6:30 pm
 - 16 Board meeting 6:30 pm
 - 20 Loomis Swap Meet (tentative)
- [Click here](#) for a full schedule of on-the-air contests in March.

April

- 1 Club meeting, 6:30 pm
- 10 Ham license tests, Stockton
- 20 Board meeting, 6:30 pm

May

- 2 Delta Century bike ride (tentative)
- 6 Club meeting, 6:30 pm
- 15 LARC Mobile Roundup 8-10am
- 15 2 meter sprint contest 12-1pm
- 18 Board meeting, 6:30 pm

June

- 3 Club meeting, 6:30 pm
- 5 Minden Swap Meet (tentative)
- 5-6 Museum Ships weekend
- 12-13 ARRL VHF contest
- 15 Board meeting, 6:30 pm
- 26-27 Field Day

Every Wednesday, 6:30 pm: simplex net, 147.09. 7:00 pm: club net, WB6ASU repeater

LINE FEED

(Editor's notes)

Here's more news for our newer operators: the format of the Monday night *Tech Net* has been revised and improved to make participation easier, and to better direct the net's focus toward helping new Technicians with ham radio's fundamentals. If you got your ticket within the past couple of years or so, the Tech Net is for you; give it a try: 7:00 pm Monday on the W6SF repeater, 147.165 mHz, PL 107.2.

Here's still more neat stuff for Technicians: a really great website loaded with resources: <https://newhams.info>. It's a gold mine for new hams and probably a lot of not-so-new hams. Check it out by scrolling the "Categories" links on the right side of the home page. You may want to set a bookmark for that one.

FB to K6YK and N6NFB who made cash contributions to the club after receiving some of our "free" offerings in the Swap Meet section. *Free* is in quotes there because none of those things were literally free to the club. A donation isn't required; we're more interested in getting idle ham gear in the hands of someone who can use it. But any donation is sincerely appreciated.

You'll find yet another new feature in our newsletter this month, on the previous page: a *Mark Your Calendar* column listing events over the upcoming four months that will be of interest all club members and probably others in our area. If you know of something that should be listed that's not there, let me know. (Tnx to WB6BET who stays on top of these things for us.)

Our *Swap Meet* column in this newsletter is doing very well; better than I ever expected, to be honest. If you have something you'd like to peddle, trade, or find, do send me the details.

Speaking of peddling, here's hoping that the Stockton Bike Club can pull off its annual *Delta Century* ride this year, tentatively on Sunday, May 2nd. The Stockton & Lodi club members provided major support for that one in prior years; one of the better examples amateur radio serving the public in a big way. As a bonus, it gives our new licensees a really good opportunity to contribute and get involved.

In case you're wondering about the new format for the newsletter that I've rolled out this month, the former online version with multiple photos and graphics surrounding all the text looks nice but getting it produced and posted on the club's website was simply too much of an ongoing burden for this old guy. Building the Internet version of each issue required *many* hours of construction and composition every week throughout the month. This new version is much less labor-intensive, and sending it to you directly bypasses any Internet problems that some members might have—wouldn't it be great if all of us had reliable, high-speed online access, but that's not the case for everyone. I hope you agree that the new format is satisfactory; it's really better on this end.

Footnote to my meeting a young sailor named *Officer* back in 1974 (page 6): shortly thereafter I transferred out to another Naval Reserve unit. I didn't encounter that unique name again for over 40 years, when I decided to get back into ham radio and showed up at a Lodi A.R.C meeting one day in 2017. There I heard that unusual last name again, vaguely recalled from my Navy days long ago. Could it be? Yep. It's a small world.

Until next time, 73 DE KG7OR.

(Now Hear This, continued from page 7)

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From the Net Operations Committee, Bob N6TCE:

Wednesday night 7:00 pm NCS assignments for March through June:

<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>
03 K6AAN	07 K6AAN	05 K6AAN	02 N6TCE
10 WB6BET*	14 WB6BET*	12 WB6BET*	09 K6AAN
17 K6ZZD	21 K6ZZD	19 K6ZZD	16 WB6BET*
24 N6TCE	28 N6TCE	26 N6TCE	23 K6ZZD
31 K6AAN			30 N6TCE

*Shared with KI6YYT

How to pay your 2021 dues

Your dues or other club expenses can easily be paid via PayPal. The PayPal procedure follows below, and please be sure that you don't skip step **#7** in the instructions. That's required to properly identify who the payment is from and what it's for. (It's not always obvious.)

Otherwise, payments can be delivered to the treasurer in person or sent via U.S. mail. Make a check or money order payable to "Lodi ARC." Regular dues: **\$20**. Family membership: **\$25**.

Your renewal payment for 2021 must be received by March 31st to maintain continuous membership. All payments are acknowledged by an email receipt. Address for U.S. mail or direct delivery:

**Lodi Amateur Radio Club
2839 Bristol Lane
Lodi, CA 95242-9661**

If delivering in person, please call 209-712-6200 in advance. If paying cash, be sure to bring the exact amount; the treasurer does not have change.

PAYPAL PROCEDURE:

1. Sign into your PayPal account and click the blue "Send" button.
2. In the "Send money" field, enter:
r7russ@gmail.com
3. On the next screen, enter the dollar amount.
4. If your PayPal account is set up to draw funds from your linked checking account or an existing PayPal balance, go to step #7.
5. If your payment will draw funds from a linked credit or debit card, notice the field labeled "Sending to a friend." Click "Change" to the right.
6. Click "Paying for an item or service."
7. **Important:** In the "Add a note" field, enter (a) your call sign, and (b) a brief explanation of what you're paying for.
8. Click "Continue."
9. Follow the prompts to complete your payment.



ABOUT THE LODI AMATEUR RADIO CLUB

Web: <https://lodiarc.org>

Email: LodiHams@gmail.com



Our Board of Directors and key supporters for 2021:

President: **Barry Marson, K6ZZD**

Vice President: **Mike Dugger, K6AAN**

Secretary: **Jim Seiferling, WB6BET**

N6SJV Call Sign Trustee: **Mike Zane, N6ZW**

147.09 Repeater: **Fred Coe, WB6ASU**

Immediate Past President: **Emilia Seiferling, KI6YYT**

Treasurer and Newsletter Editor: **Ron Russell, KG7OR**

Technical Committee: **Mark Cloud, W6SXA**

Media Committee: **Ron Simpson, N6GKJ**

Net Operations Committee: **Bob Officer, N6TCE**

THE LAST WORD

