CCARC

CLALLAM COUNTY AMATEUR RADIO CLUB

QTC

JUNE 17

Spurious Emissions from AD7TV
There is always something new to learn

Field Day is upon us! It's time to have fun and maybe even learn something new.

This Wednesday's meeting will include a demonstration by Chuck Jones of how to use the logging program N1MM. This year paper logs will be verboten!! If you are not comfortable logging while you operate, a volunteer logger will be provided.

Speaking of learning something new; I had an experience during the multi-agency comm. Exercise this last Friday and Saturday.

I was speaking with a young 2nd Lieutenant from the National Guard. He told me he was having a problem getting his folded dipole to function.

I won't go into detail as to how the antenna was built but I was not familiar with this version. The key thing was that he was hoisting it up against a metal mast as an inverted V. He was using some very expensive government supplied test equipment to check it and it was not working. I told him I would research it that night.

The research showed that the antenna was a TTFD or T2FD which means **T**ilted **T**erminated **F**olded **D**ipole. It also showed that the preferred orientation was to support it from the ends and tilt it 20 to 40 degrees from the horizontal to provide an omni-directional pattern. Its pro's are that it is broad banded over the entire range from its half wavelength range to 30 MHz with a 2:1 SWR. It does have two issues: the 480 Ohm resister in the upper wire dissipates up to 30% of the transmitted power and it is not as sensitive as a single band dipole cut for a given frequency.

The antenna was invented by the US Navy for shipboard use in the 1940's. Except for the military, it fell from popularity for some years but with the advent of new, low power, digital modes and ALE (Automatic Link Establishment) it is becoming more popular.

The bottom line is that the next day I went back, gave the Lieutenant the results of the search. His crew re-hung the antenna, tilted between two portable masts, and it worked.

This could be the answer for the ham that needs an attic mounted multi-band antenna in a CC&R restricted neighborhood.

It was fun to fill in a knowledge gap and help another ham solve a communication problem.

Now for a final statement: Glen Muir, for personal reasons, has found it necessary to resign from the board. He will be missed. In the mean time, would you please think about someone with equal experience and ability that you would be willing to nominate to run for this office? We will hold off the voting till after field day.

We'll see Wednesday and look forward to an exciting field day later this month. Till then.

73, Dennis, AD7TV

Get Your License Here!

Coming Soon In July

Chuck N7BV ARRL VE-L

MAY Program

Chuck N7BV

N1MM+

Review

Articles needed for the QTC newsletter. This is your newsletter.

Tell us how you became interested in Ham Radio. What did you do over the summer (just like school) huh!

Did you put up a new antenna, buy a new radio? Tell us about it.

Did you try a new mode again tell us about it.

The more you submit the less blank space we will have!

Thanks, the staff!

CCARC QTC Newsletter

Just a little background on the QTC.

We use ccarcqtc@yahoo.com as a repository for information for the newsletter. So if you have something for the QTC, please send it to the yahoo address. Do not sent it to one of the editors as they will just have to turn around and resend it to the yahoo address.

Please make sure the article or information is complete. As we rotate editing the newsletter you cannot be sure which editor will be piecing the newsletter together.

Please remove as much formatting from within whatever program you are using if you know how, before sending it to ccarcqtc. We do not edit, except to change fonts to a standard non-serf font (Arial which is easer to read than Times Roman). We will run a spell checker.

When first conceived the editors were given free license, it still is that way. It was understood they would endeavor to include everything submitted, within reason. For instance, off color jokes etc. are not going to be printed. Thanks,

Have an idea for a club program? Pass them along to the members of the program committee.

Thanks.

2 METER NETS

CCARC :
Every Thursday 7:00 pm on the W7FEL Repeater.

ARES/RACES:
Every Tuesday except 1st Tuesday of the month at 7:00 pm on W7FEL Repeater.

W7FEL Repeater: 146.76 MHz, offset down 600 KHz. with a tone of 100 Hz.

W7RJW "Net" Working

Some local nets to listen in on/participate in. This is one good way to learn how we communicate on the airwaves as amateur (ham) radio operators. I spent a year just listening to a couple of these nets and how experienced operators talk to each other, before I even tried for my Technician license. It REALLY helped me a lot. I strongly recommend doing this on a regular basis. Enjoy!

Sunday:
LDS (Latter Day Saints) Emergency Net (you don't have to be a member to participate) 6pm on 146.760

Monday:
Elwha Emergency Net 5:30 pm 0n 146.760
WARA (West Coast Amateur Radio Association) Club Net (Victoria, BC Canada) at 7pm on 146.840

Tuesday:
ARES (Amateur Radio Emergency Services) Net 7pm on 146.760 (except for the first Tuesday of the month, when ARES meets at the Clallam County Courthouse)

Wednesday:
WARA (West Coast Amateur Radio Association) Emergency Net 7pm on 146.840 Simplex Net immediately following: on 146.580

Thursday:
CCARC (Clallam County Amateur Radio Club) Net 7pm 146.760

W7RJW Rebecca J. Winters
CCARES Net Control Coordinator

What's new on Ham Nation?

http://twit.tv/hn

Check out the new format.

Have a cup of coffee, relax and watch one.

FOR SALE or TRADE

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Another 'Mind Bender'

Now for this Month's 'Head Hurter' -- A personalized license plate:-
"***AMIYY4U***"

Have at it ! ! ! ! ! ! Good luck..

73

Glen

WA6RQW

The answer to last month's Mind Bender

Answer to last months 'Mind Bender'.

I believe the text went something like -- *"Starting with an eight letter word ----------"* -- well that was actually a clue -- the word is "***Starting"*** -- as it is an eight letter word -- now remove one letter and you have a seven letter word -- "***Staring***" -- remove one more and you have a six letter word -- "***String***" -- the five letter word is -- "***Sting***" -- then the four letter word -- "***Sing***" -- a three letter word -- "***Sin***" -- two letter word -- "***In***" -- and the one letter word is "***I***"
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Ground Symbols

There are three schematic symbols often referred to as "ground." These are shown in Figure 2.1. Only one (A) indicates an actual connection to the Earth. This is used for ground rods, buried bonding conductors, or other "grounding" that makes contact directly with the Earth. The symbol at (B) indicates a connection to a metallic chassis or enclosure. This can be an actual metal cabinet or a printed shield around a circuit. Finally, (C) shows a symbol that has many uses as a circuit common point. You may see this symbol with an A or D in the triangle, denoting that it is a common point for "analog" or "digital" circuitry. (D) shows how a coaxial connector, such as an SO-239, mounted on a metal enclosure would be drawn.

These different symbols are often used interchangeably but indicate very different connections. The block diagram shows how they could be used in a typical piece of equipment. Circuit common (the closed triangle symbol) may or may not be connected to the equipment's enclosure (three-pronged symbol). The enclosure, if it is metallic, should always be connected to the ac safety ground. The safety ground must always be connected to the Earth (three horizontal line symbol) with a ground rod or other type of electrode. It should be clear that the symbols should only be used for their intended purpose.

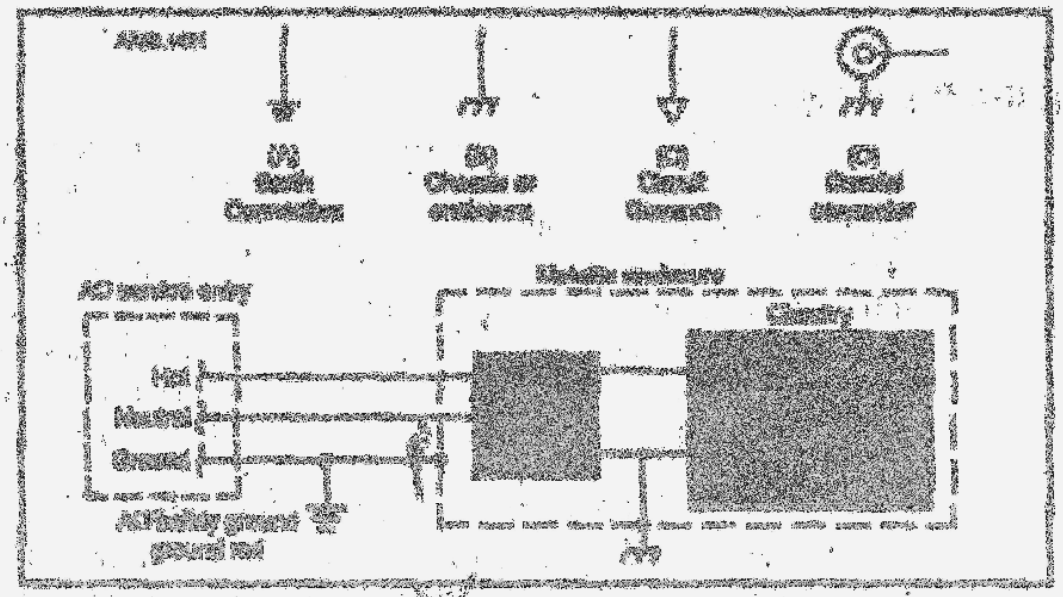


Figure 2.1 — The schematic symbols for an earth connection (A), a connection to a metallic enclosure (B), and a circuit common (C). Coaxial connectors mounted on an enclosure are shown as shown in (D). All three of the symbols have different meanings in the typical block diagram shown.

"This chart is taken from the new book "Grounding and Bonding by H. Ward Silver, N0AX. Figure 2.1"

Stew Perry Topband Challenge: 1500Z, Jun 17 to 1500Z, Jun 18

This is contest/challenge comes equipped with quite a history behind it. As Dennis has announced he bought a book "200 Meters and Down" which he is sharing with people. It is "The Story of Amateur Radio" beginnings.

The Stew Perry Challenge is in honor of W1BB (SK) the first amateur to get DXCC on 160m (Topband). He also was one of the hams that made Amateur Radio what it is today.

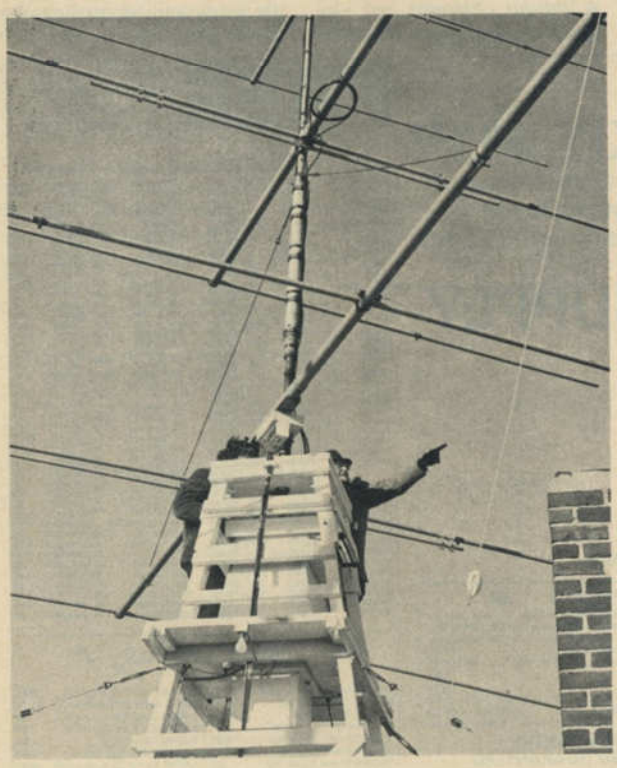
Here is the story of Stew Perry as published in "73 Magazine" (SK) it is a good read about the first ham to work 100 countries on 160m. http://www.kkn.net/stew/

Rich Force WB1ASL
Publications Editor

The W1BB Story

-- a visit with the king of 160

What started out as a simple journey to Winthrop, Massachusetts, for Stan WA1UMV and me, to take a picture for the cover of 73's new publication about the 160 meter band, *The Challenge of 160 Meters!*, quickly turned into one of the most interesting days I have spent since becoming involved with amateur radio.



W1BB and the author atop one of Stew's towers. The tower was built in the 1930s and is located atop the house on Pleasant Street, Winthrop MA. Stew is indicating the way to Europe.

What, you may ask, were we doing in Winthrop MA to take a picture for a book about 160 meters? Winthrop is the home of 160 meters' most distinguished and recognized enthusiast, Stewart Perry W1BB.

I spoke to Stew by phone a few days before, and he invited us down to take a picture of some of his prize QSL cards. The cards were those he had used to obtain the first DXCC certificate issued exclusively for 160 meter operation.

As we drove up in front of Stew's house, it was not hard to recognize it as the home of an avid ham. Besides the numerous antennas on the roof of the large Victorian two story home, there was a convertible parked in the driveway which carried a whip antenna with the largest loading coil I've ever seen. In fact, the cover for the coil was made from an inverted plastic trash pail. On the pail was written W1BB/160.

We were greeted at the door by Stew W1BB, a very distinguished looking gentleman, who escorted us to his ham shack on the second floor.

As we walked into the room, it was like taking a step back in time. There in front of us was the shack of yesteryear — the type of place you would visualize when reading about the early days of radio. Yet intermingled among the vintage equipment was a modern up-to-date amateur station.

Stew explained that this station was just one of three he operates. It, however, was the oldest, and most of the visible equipment was built around 1935. He had at that time built transmitters for every band from 160 through 2 meters and could, through a series of patch cords, QSY from one band to another in a matter of seconds.

He demonstrated his first transmitter for us. It was a spark unit, and the noise was deafening. In the corner was a giant knife switch. Stew explained that such a switch used to be required for lightning protection, and this particular switch was used to ground his 160 meter doublet (which was fed with 600 Ohm open wire line). Next to it was an allband tuner which employed three variable capacitors, plug-in coils and an rf ammeter in each feedline leg.

Stew's two other stations consisted of a smaller station

in his bedroom for those late night openings and a larger station at the site of the Winthrop water tower, where, in addition to operation for the Winthrop Emergency Radio Net, for which he is radio officer, Stew has permission to conduct some of his 160 meter tests. The tower braces Stew's 160 meter inverted vee beam 265 feet above the ocean's surface.

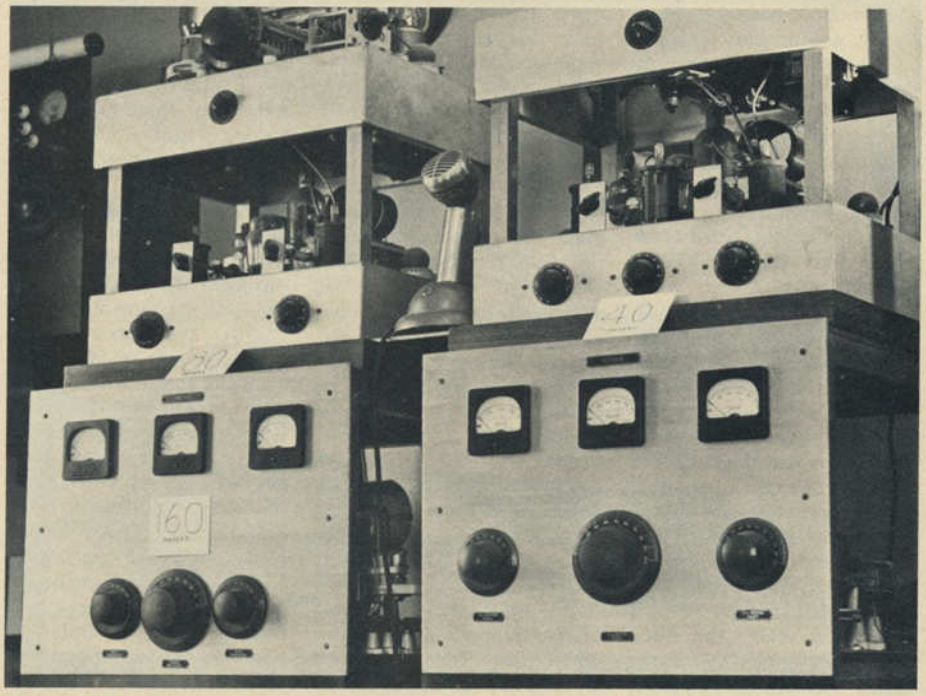
While Stan took pictures of the shack and QSLs, Stew and I went into the kitchen, where, over a cup of coffee, I found out how Stew Perry W1BB had, over a period of 65 years, come to be one of the best known and respected gentlemen of the "gentlemen's band."

The Perry family has lived in the same house on Pleasant Street since Stew's birth in 1904. When Stew was 8 years old, his interest in radio was kindled by a neighbor. As he tells it, one day he was playing in his backyard when his next-door neighbor Eddy O'Toole, who was always interested in scientific things, called him over to show off his new crystal radio. Stew listened and heard dots and dashes. Eddy explained they were coming from the Boston Navy Yard (NAD) and were talking about a large ship which had recently sunk. Well, the ship turned out to be the Titanic, and the incident was the start of Stew's interest in radio. Of course he wanted to make a radio, and Eddy told him how to do it. All he needed was a Quaker Oats box, some wire, a slider, and a galena crystal. So he went to Bin's Radio in Boston and purchased the materials, and it wasn't long before he was listening to NAD.

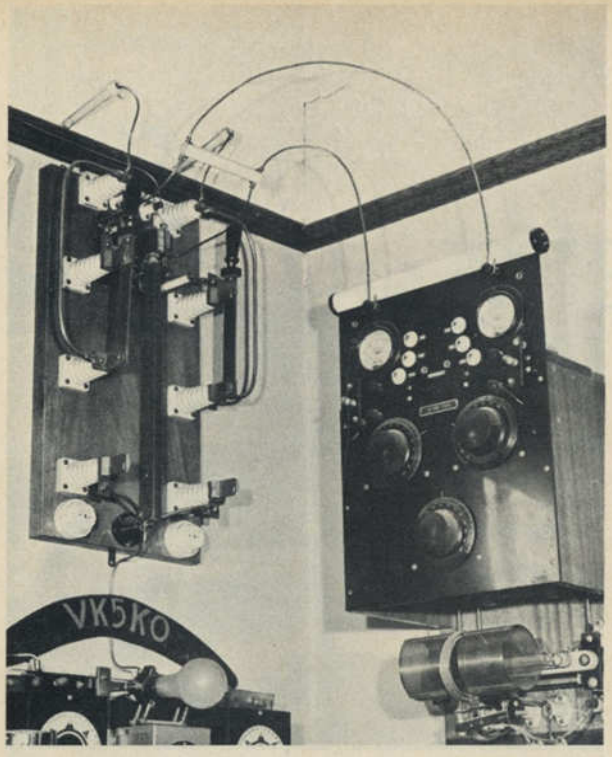
It was right after this that Stew managed to obtain an old Ford spark coil and get on the air himself. In those days, no one had a license, he explained, and he signed the call SS, which are his first two initials. Stew thinks they were operating somewhere around 500 meters, but no one really knew the exact frequency. The estimate was based on NAD, which used to call Stew once in awhile to ask that he QRT because he was interfering with them. They were operating near 500 meters. The first contact Stew had was with Eddy O'Toole, his next-door neighbor, which was followed by others with people in the neighborhood.

After a while, licenses started to be issued for radio operation. And as Stew puts it, "Those with licenses would squeal on those without them." So he decided to get one. He went to the Customs House in downtown Boston and took the test. It consisted of a 5 word per minute code test, which you had to pass before taking the written exam. The written part was all essay-type questions and covered theory, rules, and regulations. One part of the exam was to draw a complete diagram of a station, including a receiver, transmitter, and antenna system. Another question was to explain how radio frequency waves were generated, starting at the power lines and ending with the antenna. Other questions dealt with

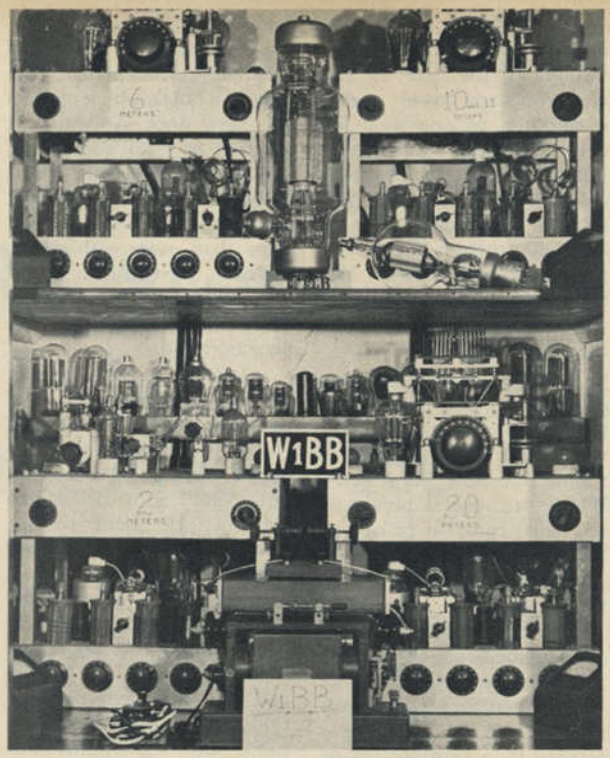
Whip antenna mounted on W1BB's auto. The loading coil is covered with a plastic trash can. Stew worked mobile on 160 meters for over 25 years, using both AM phone and CW.



Several of W1BB's transmitters built circa 1935. These transmitters could be switched from one to another in a matter of seconds.



The large knife switch in the corner of W1BB's station on Pleasant Street. The switch was used to ground his 160 meter antenna for lightning protection. Next to the switch is an allband antenna tuner.



Some of W1BB'S switchable transmitters built around 1935, as well as his spare tube collection. In the forefront on the bottom shelf is one of his original spark transmitters from 1912. A demonstration proved the noise from this unit to be deafening.

such things as Leyden jars and mud capacitors. Stew said it was an easy exam if you knew about radio. As luck would have it, he passed the exam on the same day war was declared — the beginning of World War I. He was issued his operator's license, but not a station license.

After the war, word came down that station licenses were to be issued. Stew thought that it would be nice to get 1AA (at that time W prefixes were not used), so he got up at 4 o'clock in the morning and went to the Customs House only to find that others had the same idea and were already in line. As it turned out, he was issued 1BB, which he has held ever since.

At that time hams were given the frequencies of 1750-2000 kHz, the forerunner of today's 160 meter band. According to Stew, they used to try to operate as close to the bottom of the band as they could but the spark transmitters were so wide that a signal on 160 meters could be heard from 100 meters to 250 meters. Hams tried to sharpen their signals by using a helix auto transformer, which consisted of a tank coil of about 15 turns and a variable link of about 7 or 8 turns, but it did not help very much. Signals were never sharp until the advent of the vacuum tube.

While it was illegal to operate during World War I, Stew studied and managed to obtain his commercial radio license. As a result of this license, in 1920 he went to sea as a commercial operator, operating in the 500 meter band. His life at sea was to last, on and off, for the next six years.

In 1932, the 160 meter trans-Atlantic tests began. These tests were sponsored by a group of British hams, including G2II and G2PL, and were conducted every Saturday morning at European sunrise. American hams would call for the first five minutes past the hour, and then listen while the European hams would call for the next five minutes. When a contact was made, the calling schedule would stop. At this time no one thought of counting countries — just getting a trans-Atlantic contact was excitement enough.

After the tests had been conducted for a few years, hams did start counting countries. In 1935, W1BB listed Belgium as country number 1, after receiving a QSL from ON4NU. Others also started counting, including W1LYV, W2IV and W2EQS.

By 1968, 33 years later, Stew had confirmed his 100th country with a card from CE3CZ in Chile. He now has 139 confirmed on 160 meters alone.

Stew says it's now easier to work DX on 160, due to the fact that more is known about the band. We have better antennas and better receivers, and propagation is better understood. For example, in the beginning no one considered opening during American sunsets. All DX was worked during European sunrise. But now it is known that the band also opens for a couple of hours after the western sunset. Antennas have also changed. Early hams used Zepps and horizontal doublets. Now we find that verticals, inverted vees and inverted L's work better as transmitting antennas. Also, it is now known what countries can be worked on 160 and schedules can be made.

As to the type of antenna Stew would suggest for 160 meter work, he says an inverted L type with a good ground system is the simplest. And he stresses a *good ground system*. The inverted

L, he explains, is nothing more than a top-loaded vertical. In stressing the point about the ground system, he uses the example of ZE7JX, who needed to work Australia. He started with a few ground radials and kept adding more and more. Before he achieved his goal, he had buried more than 16,000 feet of wire but had kept the antenna the same. Stew has a ground system which he installed in 1940. It consists of 7' X 4' zinc plates, connected together like the spokes of a wheel, with the antenna in the center.

As for receiving in a quiet area, a resonant antenna such as a sloping dipole or a vertical is suggested by Stew. However, in a noisy area the beverage antenna is best. A beverage antenna is a long long wire terminated with a resistance for directivity. It is run close to the ground and does remarkably well. Experiments have also been conducted while running the beverage antenna underground and underwater. Stew has used an underwater beverage with a length of 150', 6-7' below the surface. He says the results were spotty. KV4FZ has achieved great success with an underwater beverage 300' in length, 4-6" below the surface.

Stew sees a bright future for 160 meters, marked by increased activity. As long as the newcomers abide by the unwritten rules and observe the "DX window" (an area historically reserved for foreign stations from 1825-1830 kHz), the band should offer many hours of enjoyment to hams.

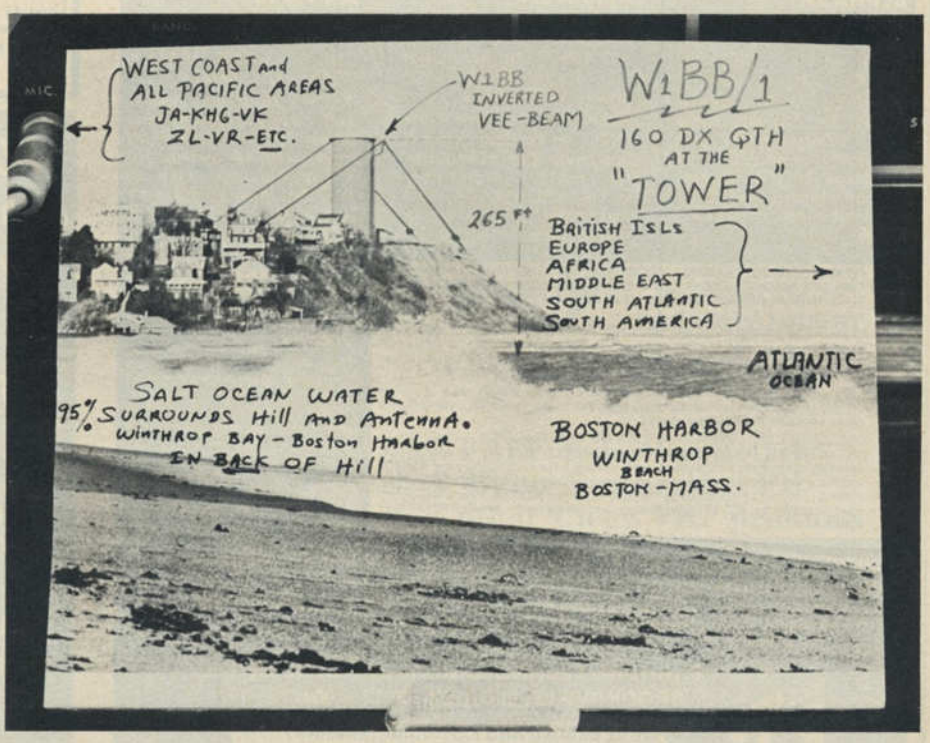
Aside from his accomplishments on 160 meters, Stew also works other bands and has the capability of going on any band from 160 to 2 meters. He seems to work 20 meters the most, often checks into 80 meter nets, and gets on 40 occasionally.

Stew's reaction to the recent FCC proposals to be offered to WARC is that they look very well thought out.

Stewart Perry W1BB, whose station has been in use since 1912. Stew holds the first DXCC issued for exclusive 160 meter operation.

He was surprised to see that they proposed the 160 meter band go back to its original starting point of 1750 kHz. He had hoped that the band would be left as it stands (but with the elimination of Loran).

To express how a shift in



W1BB's secondary station location, showing the position of his inverted vee beam strung from a water tower 265 feet above the Atlantic Ocean.

frequency makes a dramatic change in the propagation of signals on the 160 meter band, Stew relates the story of HB9CM. It seems that HB9CM was working a state-side station on 1827 kHz and received a signal report of RST 449. He decided, for experiment's sake, to go up to 1995 kHz to see if his signal strength would change. He came up to an RST 579. And that, Stew says, is sometimes the difference between the top and bottom of the band when the MUF is just right. "And," he adds, "we used to all try to stay as close to the bottom of the band as possible. In those days, it was thought the lower frequencies were the best for DX."

As to the proposed 1875 meter band which the FCC will include in its recommendations to WARC, Stew does not see it being anything like 160 meters. He thinks the band, if it is ever approved, will be more akin to two meters in its range and application.

After concluding my discussion with Stew, we all departed to the site of his station at the Winthrop water tower. Standing on top of the cliff next to his two element inverted vee beam antenna 265 feet above the Atlantic Ocean, Stew stretched out his arm and said, "That way's Europe." He moved his arm and said, "That's North Africa." He moved it a little more: "And that's South Africa." It was a site to make any DXer's heart green with envy. Here was a man who did what many had thought was impossible. He managed to be the first to work 100 countries on 160 meters, after 33 years of operation. For Stew, though, I'm sure it was not hard, because he enjoyed every minute of it. It is only right that a person who feels so much good for something should excel at it. He is a real gentleman from among those on the "gentlemen's band," 160 meters.■

From Bill W7WEC

Break, Break

Have you ever wondered where the term “Break” came from? It is one of the oldest communication terms in use (along with Packet and checksum), with roots in the early 1840’s landline telegraph system.

Those early systems were constructed “party line style” with wires connecting one station to another through a sounder. Having all stations “in series” meant that they all heard the traffic on the line. The wire also ran through the telegraph key, and closing the key allowed the current to flow through the wire. If a station wasn’t transmitting, it was expected to close the key – that’s what the shorting bar is for on the telegraph key.

So, what if a station needed to jump into the ongoing traffic with an important message, like the bank was being robbed? The operator would remove or open the shorting bar to break the current path, and all stations would hear the line suddenly go dead. The sending operator would wait long enough that every other operator was paying attention, then send the message. This is “breaking in” on voice circuits, the operator would wait for a pause, then say “break!”

Now you know “who’s the breaker?”

From Ward Silver, N0AX, in “Nuts and Volts” magazine May, 2017.

Ham Radio vs Marijuana Growers

See: https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/volokh-conspiracy/wp/2017/06/07/10th-circuit-neighbors-may-file-federal-rico-lawsuit-against-state-licensed-marijuana-growing-operation/?utm_term=.7936abae075d

Kind of interesting!

73, Chuck N7BV

CCARC Strays

~ ~

FM Ralph Fontaine <ah6rf@yahoo.com>

If anyone flies or is a ham, you might like to follow this flight.
Here is the link and info.

http://projectameliaearhart.org/

~ ~

Want to know more about Baluns?

I ran across some YouTube videos which I thought were pretty good regarding Baluns. The guy is German, I think, and has an accent but presents some good info on Baluns.

His company is TRX Bench, videos #100, #101, #103.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kMlKfHHR8FY

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JhAPJISUjB8

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=P7wW4TtXmc8

73 Charlie WA4DFT

~ ~

From: "GEO Badger via TowerTalk" <towertalk@contesting.com>

New publication here by OSHA & the FCC.
http://transition.fcc.gov/Daily_Releases/Daily_Business/2017/db0601/DOC-345150A1.pdf

~ ~

I just got the "Bayou Jumper" kit! What's that, you say? Well, it is a radio kit produced by the 4 States QRP group, to raise a little money. It's name is a play on the old "Ocean Hopper" kit sold many many years ago by Knight Radio (sk), a division of Allied Radio (sk).

It is for 40 meters, cw only (and even has its own built in key!) Receiver is a regenerative, transmitter is crystal controlled, about 5 watts out, and it runs off of 12 v. So you're not liable to electrocute yourself, as you could with the Ocean Hopper.

When I get it put together I'll bring it to a club meeting sometime.

72, John W6SU

~ ~

Emergency Operations and Communications Center
Newsletter Issue 4, June 2017
Clallam County, Washington
http://websrv7.clallam.net/forms/uploads/sheriff20170602102940.pdf
73, Chuck N7BV

~ ~

Clallam County Field Day Guidelines

Field Day is part educational event, part operating event, part public relations event – and ALL about FUN! From the ARRL website.

Smoking

No smoking inside any radio tent and especially the food area. Please smoke downwind of the food area, a table will be set aside and if we have an extra canopy one will be provided.

Parking

Please park in the designated parking area south of the field along the road. This is for safety reasons.

Radio operators

Bring your own headphones or ear buds as no one wants to share earwax. You will need a 1/4" plug or adapter. CW operators need to bring your own key or bug! If you want to use your own microphone or headset, they need to be Icom compatible. We have no adapters for you.

If you bring your own HF radio to field day, you MUST coordinate with the Radio Officer to make sure we do not disqualify our 3A status with the ARRL. This is important!

Food

Free flowing coffee all weekend. There will be snacks between meals available. Please remember snacks are primarily for the operators and if you bring family to hang around while you are on the radio, please bring snacks (cookies, donuts, sodas, etc) to share.

Saturday night dinner is a social event and families are definitely included. I encourage everyone to come early and get on the air and get family to try out the GOTA tent.

This is a County Park, alcohol is not allowed.

GOTA

This is for anyone that has not operated HF in the past 12 months (or ever) and non licensed family and friends to try out operating first hand. This is HIGHLY encouraged! If I had my way, I would feed no one that did not talk on a radio... so please humor me and Get On The Air!

GOTA is potentially a huge PR machine. Please invite friends, relatives and neighbors.

Camping

Camping is allowed and encouraged at Field Day. There are fewer operators at night and you can most likely spend hours with no interruptions on the air! Check in with Sheldon on where to

set up on arrival.

There are a few RV hookups for water and power, no sewage. They are 30 amp RV plugs, you will have to bring adapters for anything else.

Tents are also allowed and there are coin operated showers on site.

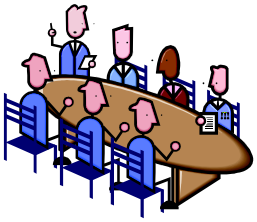
Weather

This IS the Northwest. The average year we get wind, rain and sunshine during the Field Day weekend. Please dress for the worst and you will be comfortable. 60 degrees may sound nice at first, but after sitting for a while it tends to feel cold. Some years the weather included all of the above. Last year was exceptionally nice!

Language

Please watch what you say. If you can't/won't say it over the air, please don't say it around the camp site. Remember, this is a family event and the public is watching us!

CCARC Standing Committees



VE Education and Training: Chuck Jones N7BV
Field Day Co-Chairs: Al Fisk KD7TFK, Sheldon Koehler N7XEI, Linda Montelius KG7WMS, Ray Montelius KG7WNB
Health and Welfare: Nita Lyman KE7DRT
Membership Chair: Sheldon Koehler N7XEI
Net Coordinator: Mike Rice KF7VZZ
Program Co-Chairs: Bruce O'Rourke WA7CCC , Bill Peterson K7WWP, Tom Pysher K7YSH
Public Relations: Bill McPherson W6JEQ, Bruce Reiter KD7WBM
Publications (Newsletter): Chuck Jones N7BV, Herm Halbach KG7WMZ
Technical Committee Coordinator: Doug Welcker, WB4KGY, Bob Sampson K6MBY, Bill Peterson K7WWP, Merrill Terpstra KA7FAM
Web Site Administrators: Sheldon Koehler N7XEI, Mike Rice KF7VZZ Bill Peterson K7WWP

CCARC Special Committees

Hamfest Table: Mark Ellington K7MAE, Doug Welcker WB4KGY, Andrew Rowland KF7QYL
Trailer: Mark Ellington K7MAE, Charlie Brown WA4DFT, Andrew Rowland KF7QYL, Bruce O'Rourke WA7CCC, Glen Muir WA6RQW
Fireworks: Nita Lyman KE7DRT, Ray Montelius KG7WNB, Bruce O'Rourke WA7CCC

Treasurers Report May 2017

Due to a hard drive crash, Quickbooks has not yet been re-installed and backup restored. Below is the bank account balances for June 1st:

Bank Account Balances 6/1/2017

Checking	4963.27
Savings	3029.01
CD	1036.57
Total	9028.85

Last months totals were off due to a typo.

Sheldon Koehler N7XEI

From the Editor:

A thank you to all who contributed to this newsletter.

Glen WA6RQW
Charlie WA4DFT
John W6SU
Bill, W7WEC

Sorry If I missed someone.

Tks. 73, Chuck N7BV

NEXT YL Luncheon

12 July 2017
1130AM

Gordys Pasta and Pizza

1123 E. First St.

Port Angeles

***Find us on the web* at www.olyham.net Check it out. Lots of information about ham radio in Clallam County!**

2017 - CCARC Ladies Luncheon Schedule

Reservations are made for 11:30 - 2nd Friday of each month

July - Gordys Pasta and Pizza - 1123 E. First St. - Port Angeles
August – Mariners - 609 W. Washington - Sequim
September - Cafe Garden - 1506 East 1st St - Port Angeles
October – Paradise – 703 No. Sequim Ave – Sequim
November - Chestnut Cottage - 929 E. Front - Port Angeles
December - Cedars at Dungeness - 1965 Woodcock Rd. - Sequim

Description	Time/Date	Location	Contact
Clallam County ARES/RACES meeting	7 pm, 1st Tue of every month	Clallam County Courthouse EOC, 223 E. 4th St., PA	Bill Carter 360-681-4375
Clallam County Amateur Radio Club general meeting	7 pm, 2d Wed of every month	Port Angeles Fire Station 5th and Laurel, PA	Chuck Jones N7BV 360-452-4672
Clallam County Amateur Radio Club social breakfast	8 am, 1st Sat of every month	Bi-Monthly Joshua's Restaurant, PA & Mariner Restaurant, Sequim	Chuck Jones N7BV 360-452-4672
Clallam Country Amateur Radio Club YL social lunch	11:45 am 2d Fri of every month	Rotates - announced on Thursday night Net (See QTC Newsletter)	

CC-ARC Welcomes New Members

CLUB OFFICERS For 2017

President: Dennis Tilton AD7TV 360-452-1217 ad7tv@wavecable.com
Vice President: Mark Ellington KI7DWE 801-821-1888 gossamer765@gmail.com
Secretary: Mike Rice KF7VZZ (360) 912-2395 kf7vzz@gmail.com
Treasurer: Sheldon Koehler, N7XEI (360) 457-3029 sheldonk@gmail.com
Board Member (Chairman): Herm Halbach III, KG7WMZ (360) 504-2226 hermhalbach@centurylink.net
Board Member: Paula Johnson K7PAX, 360-461-2425, hamette@hushmail.com
Board Member: TBD