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U.S. Mail:

TARA

P.O. Box 134

Keene, CA 93531

A Word

Dan Mason, AB6DM, President

Hello, TARA friends!

What a crazy 2024 TARA has had! We worked super hard this year, and got a lot done. Pretty much our entire membership stepped up and participated in/worked one or more of our very many events. We even did events with other clubs. But our hard work has paid off in so many ways. We pretty much doubled our membership, refreshed the batteries in our main repeater system, tested dozens of new and upgraded hams, got our first served agency in the events of emergencies or disasters, and gained a great reputation in our community.

Year 2025 will be very busy as well. We will have an event planning meeting on December 14th at the Tehachapi Salvation Army, right after the P-Dubs breakfast. There are already a lot of events filling the calendar, and we will also come up with both a meeting presentation list and the next Dummy Load themes. This is your chance to request events and topics you're interested in. Surveys will be sent out so we can prioritize the items.

Come to P-Dubs in Tehachapi (not Stallion) at 0830 for our mid-month breakfast. Then come to the Salvation Army for our planning meeting.

Before all that, we will meet at Kelcy's Restaurant on Thursday, December 12th, at 6 PM in lieu of our normally scheduled general meeting. We will elect new officers to serve for the next two years. More details to come in another email.

I want to thank each and every one of you for being part of TARA, and for making amateur radio one of the greatest pastimes a smart person can do.

73,

Dan - AB6DM

EDITORS' Note:

The Dummy Load theme for January is Your Antenna Setup – What antennas are you using in your fixed and mobile stations. Antennas you have built. Antennas you are planning to build and deploy. How well do they perform? How did you test them? Are you having issues with your antenna setup?

Send them to kn6zgi@ac6ee.org by January 6, 2025.

Portable Roundup

Dick Brown, W6SLZ

We went to New Zealand a few years back. Was not able to get a license before we left the USA.

Got into New Zealand on a Saturday about 10 am. We got to the hotel just before noon. I looked up the Communications office in Christ Church and called. This is Saturday I remind you. The phone was answered, I explained who I was and what I was needing.

He asked if the Call ZL6SLZ would work? I was overjoyed! He asked where I was located and said he would bring me the license. I found out he was just a couple blocks away and I stated I would walk down and meet him and pick the license up.

We met and he told us many places to eat and things to see. Think the FCC would do this??

Traveled all around New Zealand staying in different locations. With my 5 watt QRP rig I worked have the world Middle East , Africa and the Pacific with Just a simple twin-lead wire antenna (And yes Ray, it was a true QRP Rig, MFJ 20 Meter SSB transceiver model 9420)

Also took the same rig to England. First night I put the antenna up in my room as the Windows were sealed shut. Nothing heard. Next night I hooked the center of the coax to the rig on and guess what? A station in Spain was calling CQ. The coax (about 20 ft length) was laying on the floor 14 stories up with no antenna attached. I answered his CQ. Guess what he answered me giving me a 5 X 5 out of Spain. We talked about 15 minutes.

Made many other contacts in Europe but the best was the station in Spain with no antenna attached other than a piece of coax.

Ray Gretlein, W6QPA

The last 12 months have been my best portable operating yet.

I've operated from 6 different locations, listed below. I've written a description of these events for articles in the previous editions of the "Dummy Load" or presentations at club meetings. Rather than print those again, I've added a Link to the "Dummy Load" edition or to a club presentation summarizing the operation.

Portland, Oregon – Last December Jan and I visited our son in the Portland area. I operated from his basement using my QRPLabs QCX-mini on 20 meters. I made a several contacts, the most interesting was KM6JKI, Yoon, in San Jose, CA. He was also operating QRP CW using a QRPLabs QMX-mini with a whip antenna mounted to the radio. That contact led to an article about his antenna in our [January 2024 "Dummy Load"](#) on page 6.

Kern River County Park, Bakersfield, CA – I had a lot of fun operating Winter Field Day. The summary of that event appears in the [February 2024 "Dummy Load"](#) on page 7.

Yellow Springs Ohio – ARRL HamVention and QRP Amateur Radio Club International Four-Days-In-May annual symposium are held in May each year. This was my first visit to either of these events. I was able to make several POTA contacts from the house our group rented in Yellow Springs, Ohio. This operation was reported in the [June 2024 "Dummy Load"](#) on page 9.

High Country Park above Tehachapi for **ARRL Field Day**. I joined the club for this annual event operating CW and digital. A recap of this event was presented at club meeting. View the slide deck at [here](#).

Klamath Falls, Oregon. We had a larger than usual camp site at the KOA in Klamath Falls. I, luckily, brought the smaller of the portable antennas I like to use, the [QRPGuys 40-30-20 meter vertical](#), which fit well within the site. A summary of this experience is in the [September 2024 "Dummy Load"](#) on page 5.

Butterfield Overland National Historic Trail, north of Bakersfield, CA. This was my second Parks-on-the-Air (POTA) operation as an activator. Despite a few hiccups, like no cellular coverage to allow me to self-spot my activation on the POTA website, the activation was a success. This experience is written up in the [October 2024 "Dummy Load"](#) on page 9.

Caleb Smith, AK6JI

This month's main topic is portable operations. While not my wheelhouse, it is my life. My current situation precludes me from having a "proper" Ham shack, so HTs and portable are the only operation within my grasp! In pursuit of having more power on 2M/70CM I decided to build a manpack.

For those who are unfamiliar with manpacks they are a radio system that is man packable. Heavily utilized in the military realm from around the 1950 and on, it is the radio, power supply, antenna, and other accoutrement required to have a



man carry all necessary equipment to communicate while on foot with a home station.

Not having access to the virtually unlimited budget of the military, and trying to dip my toes into the water, I went on a budget build. The build has a radio, pouch to carry, a battery, and of course an antenna.

The radio is a Retevis RT95, though as with many high-quality Chinese radios it also goes by the name Anytone AT-778UV, or Midland DBR2500. To protect the radio in the bag as well as provide the support to stand upright I designed, and 3D printed some rails that attach to the sides. I then rerouted the antenna from SO239 to SMA, and then for ease of deployment from SMA to BNC. The radio was also modified from the original power connector to Anderson PowerPoles for quality of life, making it



interoperable with a host of other accessories and most importantly my battery! The battery is a 6Ah LiPo battery from amazon, and the antenna is a down and dirty homebrew dipole cut from some wire I had in a split-post connector. While not glamorous, the whole kit and caboodle comes in at around \$200.



I am quite happy with how it has turned out so far. It will allow me to permanently install an antenna on my car, and at home while still allowing me to take the whole bag with me when the car, or home is unavailable. It fills the role of my base station, mobile, and manpack. In the future I plan to build more, as well as build a manpack that is HF oriented. I believe being able to deploy a more powerful radio than an HT without the need of other support is perhaps a niche situation, but a clear asset in disasters, as well as a good way to play POTA or SOTA.

On the Bench

This is a semi-regular column for members to share the off-the-air aspects of their ham radio activities. Using a sports metaphor, on-the-bench refers to a player not currently active in the game. So, applying that in a ham radio context, what is “On-the-(work)bench” in your shack?

No submissions for this month ... must be the busyness of the holiday season <grin>.

The Operating Room

This is a semi-regular column for club members to share the on-the-air aspects of their ham radio activities.

Dan Mason, AB6DM

Manzanar Expedition...or just a POTA Activation

On October 19th some of our TARA crew did a Parks-On-The-Air (POTA) activation of the Manzanar National Historic Site. It is located at 5001 Highway 395, Independence, CA 93526. It is a very interesting national historical site where Japanese Americans were placed during part of World War II, after the bombing of Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, by Japan. You can visit the site for free, and there are very many exhibits. They saved a handful of structure in which they placed many artifacts from the time the camp was in use.

The POTA activation was conducted by five TARA members, Dick W6SLZ, Dick's XYL CJ, John KK6WKX, Valerie KK6WLQ, and Dan AB6DM. The crew started the operation at 9 AM PST, and we operated until 3 PM PST, netting about 80 contacts.



The Manzanar entrance

The mobile radio station used was provided by Dick via his pickup truck. Dick equipped his truck with a ICOM IC-7000 mobile all-band radio (HF bands were used), and a set of Ham Stick HF antennas.



Dick's truck with Ham Stick mounted on drivers' side forward in bed cap



Dick hard at work



IC-7000 head unit mounted in dashboard



IC-7000 and associated equipment under rear seat



Ham Stick system with 80/75M whip and 75M capacitor inserted

As it turns out, our Manzanar POTA activation fell on the same day as the Boy Scouts Jamboree-On-The-Air (JOTA). Dave, WA5GUL and Micah, KN6VUT were hosting a local Boy Scout troop at Dave's QTH. During our POTA, Dick talked to a few JOTA participants, including one 10-year-old scout without his ham license just yet. At the end of the contact when this boy said bye, he asked Dick to talk to his younger sister, which Dick happily did. As it turns out, the 7-year-old little sister is a General class licensed ham! Sorry her call sign was lost in the logs. But that's our story, and we're sticking to it.

Anyway, the Manzanar Internment camp is a very educational National Historic Site preserving a sad but important story that we all should learn about. It is quite interesting that while we were touring the site now, I noticed that half of the visitors were either Japanese Americans or Japanese nationals, and they were of all ages.

Tid-Bits

A collection of miscellaneous mostly amateur radio related items.

David Walter - WA5GUL

This originally appeared in Electronics Notes.

Superhet Radio History

The superhet radio history tells how this type of receiver was born, growing out of some early observations, being developed and then remaining unused for some years before becoming the main type of receiver.

Although the superhet radio is now one of the most widely used techniques in radio receiver technology, it has not always been so. It took a number of years for it to be invented, but even after its invention, there was a period when it was not at all widely used.

As the need for more gain and selectivity became apparent, so the need for the superhet radio was seen, and its use increased significantly, becoming the dominant type of radio receiver.

Now the superheterodyne radio receiver is used in many areas, providing effective service and performance.

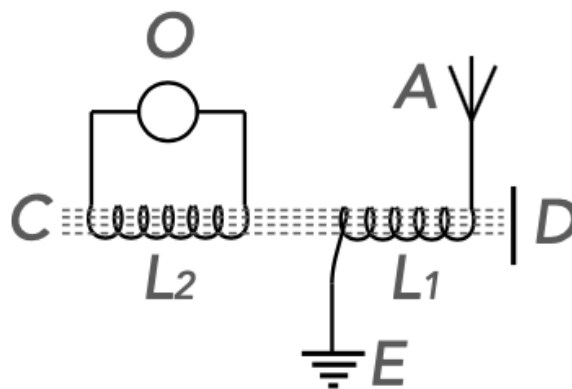


The very popular Bush DAC 90 valve superhet radio first introduced in 1946

Superhet history beginnings

Apart from the discovery of radio itself, possibly one of the first major milestones in the invention of the superheterodyne radio was the discovery of the action of beat notes with radio frequencies.

In 1901, Canadian engineer, R A Fessenden discovered that improvements in wireless signaling using Morse could be made by transmitting signals in such a way that their combined effect produced the required audio signal at the receiver. To achieve this, he transmitted two signals that differed in frequency by a small amount. In this way, a beat note was produced when the signals were received.



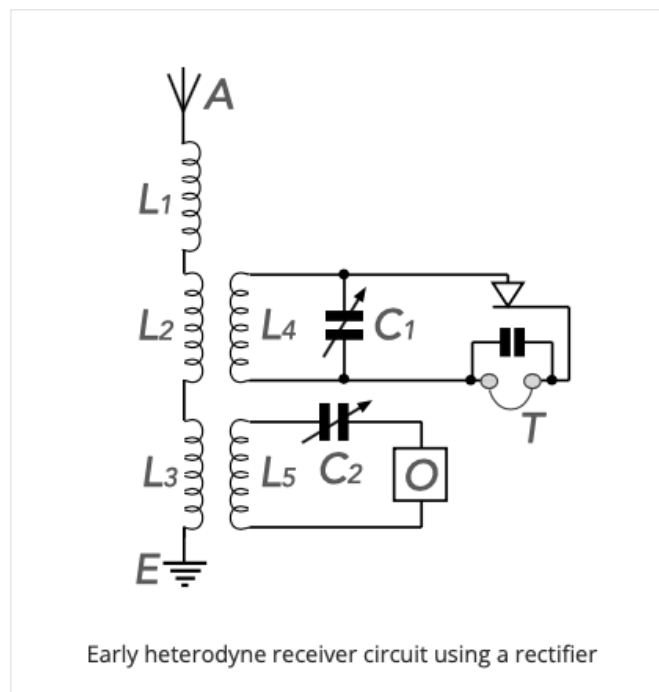
First recorded heterodyne receiver circuit was produced by R A Fessenden

In this circuit, two coils, L_1 and L_2 were wound round the common core, C. Coil L_1 was connected to the aerial and the earth while L_2 was connected to the local oscillator O which had a variable frequency. Incoming oscillations on L_1 would be superimposed upon the

oscillations supplied from the oscillator via L_2 and the resultant beat or difference frequency was brought within the audible range by adjustment of the oscillator and the resultant signal then actuated the detecting telephone earpiece D .

The idea was a head of its time and remained dormant for a few years. Then in 1910 some transmission tests were carried out between two American cruisers and the radio operator noticed that the received signal strength greatly increased when the ship's transmitter was in use. This occurred even though the difference in frequency between the transmitter and the received signal was above the audible range.

Further investigations took place and a far more sensitive heterodyne receiver was developed. In this new receiving set-up the static telephone was replaced by a rectifier and headphones.



In this receiver the inductor L_1 is the antenna loading coils and L_2 couples the antenna circuit to L_5 so that the signal can then be presented to the rectifier, D . The capacitor C_1 tunes the incoming signal as it resonates with L_5 .

The oscillator O is tuned using C_2 so that the right oscillator signal is generated to beat with the incoming signal. This signal is coupled via L_4 and then L_3 to the antenna circuit. It then combines with the incoming signal and in the diode D it produces a beat note.

The circuits L_2 / L_4 and L_3 / L_5 are not magnetically coupled - they are separate RF transformers.

The heterodyne receiver showed itself to be far more efficient than the other methods used at the time. In 1913 tests were carried out between Arlington Virginia and the Naval ship, Salem and a range of 6400 miles was achieved. During these tests the heterodyne method of reception not only proved to be more sensitive, but it was also far superior under bad atmospheric conditions.

Valves / tubes start to be used

The next stage in the superheterodyne receiver history came about as thermionic valves / vacuum tubes started to be used in more ways.

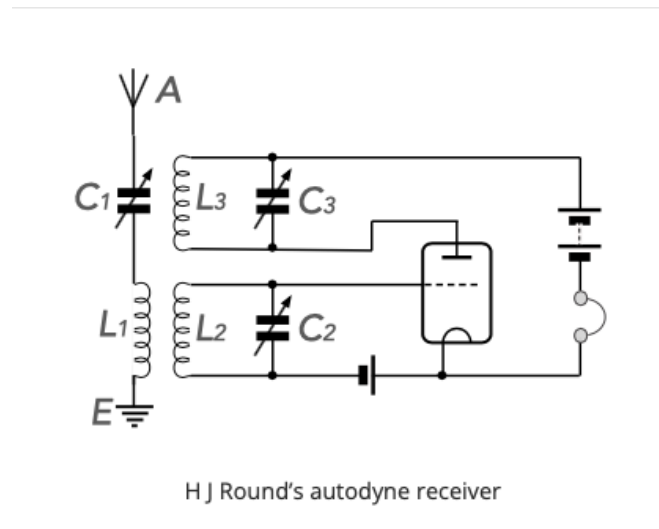
Up until around 1913, vacuum tubes / thermionic valves had only been used as rectifiers and after many years as an amplifier because their operation was little understood. To generate a steady radio frequency signal an arc generator such as a Poulsen arc generator or a high frequency alternator would be used. These were both large and very expensive. The thermionic valve / vacuum tube was less expensive (although still costly for many uses) and much smaller and therefore offered many advantages.

It was in 1913 that the thermionic valve was first used within an oscillator. The two people credited with this are G Arco and A Meissner who worked for Telefunken in Germany.

As often happens a number of people working in similar areas invent the same thing at around the same time. Working independently in the USA, Irvin Langmuir produced a valve oscillator shortly after Arco and Meissner filed their patent.

Towards the end of 1913, Captain H J Round developed what he termed the autodyne receiver, and this provided another steppingstone in the superhet history.

This circuit uses a single vacuum tube / thermionic valve to undertake a variety of functions: it generates the high frequency oscillations, it superimposes them onto the incoming received signals, and then rectifies the resultant signal. In this way it effectively becomes a single valve radio.



This heterodyne approach was not just confined to use as a final demodulator, it could also be used as a mixer. It amplified the signal and then acted as a mixer, converting the incoming signals to another frequency. When the final superheterodyne radio receiver was produced, this circuit was adapted for use as a self-oscillating mixer. By acting in this way it meant that one valve or tube could be used where two might otherwise have been needed. Especially in the early days of wireless before the 1930s when valves were much cheaper, this saved considerable cost.

Early WW1 developments towards the superhet

The next major steps in the history of the superhet radio came about as a result of the First World War. Wireless technology was starting to be used increasingly by both sides, and new methods of improving gain and selectivity were urgently needed.

On the allied side; H J Round, M Latour and later Edwin Armstrong and then on the German side, W Schottky undertook considerable research into research of receiver selectivity and amplification. Tuning at radio frequencies was relatively broad, and if several stages of tuning were used, this created problems with ensuring they all tracked at the same rate. In terms of amplification, it was found that the valves or tubes of the day only performed well at low frequencies. At higher frequencies they lacked gain and would easily burst into oscillation. Any frequency above about 500 kilocycles / second (kHz) created major problems.



R-Type Thermionic Valve / Tube from around 1916 - 1920

The major issue was the anode grid capacitance that was an inherent part of the valve / tube.

However, both Round and Latour were able to produce high frequency amplifiers that were relatively successful. Round even produced a low capacitance valve in 1916 where he used a top cap in the valve rather than the base for one of the connections.

He also used transformers made of high resistance wire to help suppress the oscillations, and Latour used fine iron cores in high frequency transformers that had the effect of increasing the resistance of the circuit, thereby helping to suppress the oscillations.

Despite the fact that Schottky applied for his patent before Armstrong, it is Armstrong who is credited with its invention. He developed the idea first and only applied for the patent after the war. In addition to this, Armstrong actually built and demonstrated the concept, making a working superhet radio.

Superhet gains acceptance

It took many years before the superhet was widely used. Superhet radio history records that in the early 1920s there were few stations transmitting and little interference was apparent and the superior performance of the superhet was not required. Also, there were a number of issues with the superheterodyne radio at this time:

- ***Directly heated valves / tubes required batteries:*** At this time the valves that were used were all directly heated - the heater and cathode were one and the same. This meant that several batteries were needed for each radio, and they were costly and space consuming. It was only when directly heated valves were used that a single mains transformer could be used with one winding for the heaters and another winding to supply a rectifier that would then supply the high tension, HT voltage for all the valves.
- ***Valves / tubes were costly :*** Initially valves were very costly and this meant that radios needed to focus on using the minimum number of valves, and as a result crystal sets tended to be used for most broadcast reception in the 1920s
- ***RF and oscillator tracking was an issue:*** Initially the RF stages and the oscillator had separate controls and once the oscillator was set onto the required station, the RF selector would need adjusting to bring the signal to its peak level. It was only as the superhet started to be more widely used that ganged capacitors were introduced to tune both the oscillator and the RF at the same time.



External view of an 11 valve Philco 111 superhet from 1931



Chassis of an 11 valve Philco 111 superhet from 1931

The need for the increased performance of the superhet was first felt in America where the number of broadcast and other stations started to rise. The older tuned radio frequency receivers were not up to the job, and superior selectivity and sensitivity of the superhet was needed. As a result, by the end of the 1920s most radios being bought were superhets in North America.

However, in Europe the number of broadcast stations did not start to rise as rapidly until later. Even so by the mid-1930s virtually all sets in Europe as well were using the superhet principle.

Further valve improvements impact superhet history

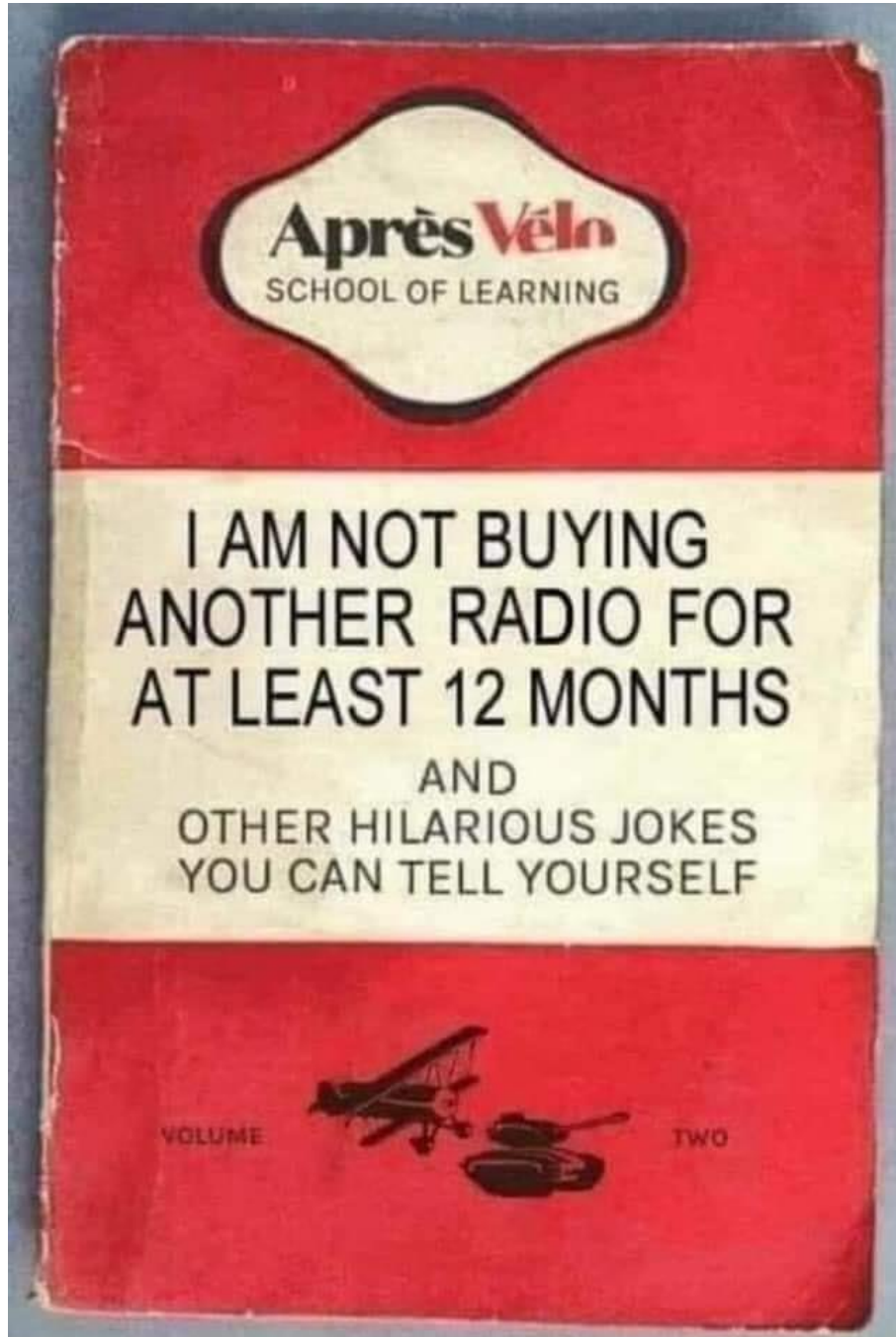
Valve technology improved again with the introduction of further electrodes into the envelope. In 1926 the tetrode valve was introduced. This valve had a second grid placed between the normal control grid and the anode. This had the effect of reducing the capacitance causing the feedback, and enabled valves to operate far more reliably than they had done before. Three years later the tetrode was improved by the introduction of the pentode. In this type of valve, yet another grid called the suppressor grid was introduced. This overcame a discontinuity in the curve of the tetrode, and enabled further improvements in their performance.

Further refinements

In 1939 hostilities arose and again it gave a new impetus to radio development. Although the superhet was well established by this time, the performance of radios in terms of selectivity, sensitivity and frequency coverage was improved as a result of the need to meet ever more exacting requirements for the war effort. During this time a number of classic communications receivers were designed. Some like the AR88 or HRO are still sought by enthusiasts today and although they are relatively large by today's standards, they can still give a good account of themselves under current crowded band conditions.

Humorous

David Walter - WA5GUL



ARRL Contest Calendar

This page provides a summary of events sponsored by the ARRL, the national association for amateur radio. The most current information is on the website at:

<http://www.arrl.org/contest-calendar>.

Another source for contest and on-the-air activity is WA7BNM Contest Calendar at

<https://www.contestcalendar.com/weeklycont.php>

December 2024

- 2-4 [160 Meter](#)
- 14-15 [10 Meter](#)
- 22 [Rookie Roundup–CW](#)

January 2025

- 1 [Straight Key Night](#)
- 4 [Kids Day](#)
- 4-5 [RTTY Roundup](#)
- 18-20 [January VHF](#)

February 2025

- 10-14 [School Club Roundup](#)
 - 15-16 [International DX – CW](#)
-

TARA Calendar

This page is a summary of events sponsored by or involving our club.

All dates are subject to change. Please check the club Facebook and [website](#) for updates.

December 2024

- 1, 8, 15, 22, 29 — 1900 hrs, TARA Net (W6SLZ VHF rpt, 146.70 - / 123.0)
- 1, 8, 15, 22, 29 — 1930 hrs, BVS ERT Net (ARES) (W6SLZ VHF rpt, 146.70 - / 123.0)
- 4, 11, 18, 25 – 1300 hrs “Whopper Wednesday” at Burger King
- 4, 11, 18, 25 – 1900 hrs “Just Because” Net (W6SLZ VHF rpt, 146.70 - / 123.0)
- 5 – 1900 hrs, TARA Board Meeting, Via Zoom (invite via email)
- 7, 14, 21, 28 — 1800 hrs, 10 Meter Technician Net every Saturday on 28.350 MHz
- 12 – 1800 hrs, TARA Club Christmas Party (General Meeting) – Kelcy’s Restaurant.

- 14 — 0830 hrs, TARA Club Breakfast at P-Dubs, 20800 Santa Lucia St, Tehachapi, CA 93561. Reserve a spot with [Valerie Mason](#) by 1 December.
- 14 — 10:30 hrs, TARA 2025 Planning Meeting, 538 East Tehachapi Boulevard
- 28 — 0800 hrs, BVS Emergency Radio Team Breakfast at BVS Mulligan Room. Reserve a spot with [Valerie Mason](#) by 15 December.

January 2025

- 1, 8, 15, 22, 29 – 1900 hrs “Just Because” Net (W6SLZ VHF rpt, 146.70 - / 123.0)
- 1, 8, 15, 22, 29 – 1300 hrs “Whopper Wednesday” at Burger King
- 4, 11, 18, 25 — 1800 hrs, 10 Meter Technician Net every Saturday on 28.350 MHz
- 5, 12, 19, 26 — 1900 hrs, TARA Net (W6SLZ VHF rpt, 146.70 - / 123.0)
- 5, 12, 19, 26 — 1930 hrs, BVS ERT Net (ARES) (W6SLZ VHF rpt, 146.70 - / 123.0)
- 2 – 1900 hrs, TARA Board Meeting, Via Zoom (invite via email)
- 11 — 0830 hrs, TARA Club Breakfast at Kelcy’s Restaurant, 110 W Tehachapi Blvd, Tehachapi, CA. Reserve a spot with [Valerie Mason](#) by 4 January.
- 9 – 1900 hrs, TARA Club Meeting Tehachapi Police Department, 220 W C St, Tehachapi
- 25 — 0800 hrs, BVS Emergency Radio Team Breakfast at BVS Mulligan Room. Reserve a spot with [Valerie Mason](#) by 18 January.

Reference Information

Local Repeater Information				
BVS APRS Digipeater	144.390	No tone	AC6EE-3	APRS
BVS Repeater Backup Freq.	146.700 145.580	123.0 Hz Tone Simplex	W6SLZ	Open Machine
BVS Repeater	440.625	100.0 Hz Tone	W6SLZ	Open Machine (WIN System node)
Tehachapi Repeater (Cummings Mtn.)	442.925(+)	141.3 Hz tone	KI6HHU	On the KERN System
Tehachapi Repeater (Double Mtn.)	446.320(-)	151.4 Hz tone	KI6HHU	On the KERN System
Tehachapi Repeater	444.225(+)	100.0 Hz TONE	KG6KKV	Overlooks Bakersfield

Local Repeater Information				
Tehachapi Repeater	447.120(-)	67.0 Hz Tone	KR6DK	Linked to KR6DK Bilingual Repeater Network
DMR Repeater	442.675	Offset: +5.000 ColorCode: 1	K6RET	Brandmeister, Bakersfield, CA The location is in the Tehachapi Mountains near Cummings Mountain
DMR Repeater	442.225	Offset: +5.000 ColorCode: 1	K6GTA	Brandmeister, Located about halfway up Bear Mountain at about 3,200' coverage to west side of the mountain in Bear Valley Springs
Tehachapi Simplex	145.58	No Tone		Local Simplex
Tehachapi Simplex	146.54	No Tone		Local Simplex

In addition to the repeaters listed above the following repeaters, part of the Kern System, can be reached from locations throughout the Tehachapi area and much of the San Joaquin Valley. They are linked together, and more information may be found at <http://www.KernSystem.org>

KERN System Linked Repeater				
Frazier Mountain (8,000')	447.860	141.3 Hz Tone	KK6AC	Jerry Garis
Cummings Mountain (7,800')	442.95	141.3 Hz Tone	KI6HHU	Lee Bouchard
Double Mountain (8,000')	446.320	151.4 Hz Tone	KI6HHU	Lee Bouchard

ARRG Linked Repeaters				
Cummings Mountain (7,800')	444.425	100 Hz Tone		

ATTENTION:

For those interested in monitoring dispatch for the Bear Valley Springs Police Department

- KCSO Eastern Dispatch — 460.225
- KCSO East TAC — 460.125

All dispatch for BVSPD will be handled by the Kern County Sheriff’s Department

Club & Other Websites	
TARA website	http://www.ac6ee.org
TARA Facebook	https://www.facebook.com/TARATEHACHAPIAMATEURRADIO/
Tehachapi-hams (email list)	https://groups.io/g/tehachapi-hams/
Antelope Valley Amateur Radio Club (AVARC)	http://www.k6ox.club/index.html
Kern County-Central Valley Amateur Radio Club (KCCVARC)	http://www.w6lie.org
ARRL	http://www.arrl.org
West Kern County Amateur Radio Emergency Services (WKCARES)	http://westernkerncountyares.org/index.html

Officers & Committee Chairs			
Officer/Committee Chair	Name	Call	Email
President	Dan Mason	AB6DM	ab6dm@arrl.net
1st Vice President	Dan Mason (Interim)	AB6DM	ab6dm@arrl.net
2nd Vice President	Ray Gretlein	W6QPA	w6gpa@ac6ee.org

Officers & Committee Chairs			
Officer/Committee Chair	Name	Call	Email
Secretary/Treasurer	John Dyer	KM6DXY	km6dxy@ac6ee.org
Technical Director	Dick Brown	W6SLZ	db24130@sbcglobal.net
Web Page & FaceBook Committee Chair	John Dyer	KM6DXY	km6dxy@ac6ee.org
Hospitality Committee Chair	Valerie Mason	KK6WLQ	val3mason@yahoo.com
Public Affairs Committee Chair	Micah Martin	KN6VUT	kn6vut@ac6ee.org
Newsletter Co-editor	Stephen Lee	KN6ZGI	Kn6zgi@ac6ee.org

Meeting and Club Membership Information

The Tehachapi Amateur Radio Association meets every second Thursday of the month at 7:00 PM (except for July - no meeting). Our meeting site is the Tehachapi Police Department Conference Room, 220 W C St, Tehachapi.

- Member Annual Dues: \$25.00/year
- Individual Memberships: <https://square.link/u/Q38FHI5A>
- Additional Family Member: \$12.50/per person
- Family Memberships: <https://square.link/u/Q38FHI5A>

The QR codes below can also be used to link to your favorite transaction application.



Square / SquareUp



PayPal



venmo

Membership Application

Download a copy of our Membership Application [here](#). Please share this with any friends, family or neighbors that are either hams or may be interested in amateur radio. Applications are accepted at all club meetings or you may mail your application along with the applicable dues to the club Post Office Box:

Tehachapi Amateur Radio Association (TARA)
P.O. Box 134
Keene, CA 93531