

Sierra Foothills Amateur Radio Club

Newsletter

users.newworld.net/wingman/sfar
September 2002
P.O. Box 1005, Newcastle, CA 95658



2002 Calendar of Events

(Operating Events in Italics)

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REPORTERS

Satellite Report

Greg Dolkas, KO6TH
30 Years Ago at the SFARC
Gary Cunningham, KQ6RT

REPEATERS

145.430 (-0.6 MHz/PL 162.2)
440.575 (+5.0 MHz/PL 94.8)
223.860 (-1.6 MHz/PL 100.0)

CLUB NET

All welcome to check in
Thursdays, 7:30PM, K6ARR/R
145.430

CLUB MEETINGS

Second Friday of the month,
7:30PM at the Auburn
Library, 350 Nevada St,
Auburn

CLUB BREAKFAST

Last Sat of the month at
Susie's Café, Cirby at
Riverside, Roseville - 8:00 AM

NET CONTROL OPS

Dave Jenkins, WB6RBE
Gary Cunningham, KQ6RT
Joe Sylvia, KF6OQY
Casey McPartland, K6WJM

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Sep 13

Regular Meeting

Sep 14-16

ARRL Sep VHF QSO Party

Sep 21-22

ARRL 10 GHz and up Contest

Sep 28

Club Breakfast

Oct 5-6

California QSO Party

Oct 11

WHITE ELEPHANT SALE

Oct 26

Club Breakfast

Nov 2-4

ARRL Sweepstakes (CW)

Nov 8

Regular Meeting (elections)

Nov 16-18

ARRL Sweepstakes (Phone)

Nov 30

Club Breakfast

Dec 6-8

ARRL 160M Contest

Dec 13

Christmas Dinner

IN THIS ISSUE

Officers' Reports

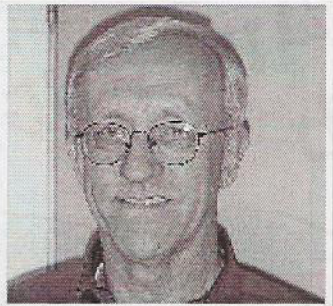
Meeting Program Schedule

"Who Are You"

W6RFF - New Sac Valley SM

**From the
President's
Shack**

**Richard
WA6RWS**



As we go into September 2002, I can't help but reflect on all that has happened this past year. It has been a tragic year for our country, but the American spirit is alive and well. It has given all of us a chance to count our blessing of all that we have in our great country.

With that, I want to say we will miss Bob Metke, W6SUP SK, who along with Gerri his wife have contributed so much to SFARC. It was good to hear Gerri on the net again.

We had a great time at the club picnic last weekend. I missed all those that did not show. It is possible you heard that I was cooking, so I don't blame you for not showing up!!

This morning I opened an e-mail from our secretary Steve, KF6OCE. Because of job commitments, Steve has resigned as secretary. It is with regret that I have accepted his resignation. Steve did a terrific job as secretary. He was also very active in providing communications for many of the functions we were requested to do. He will surely be missed. Is there anyone that would like to take notes for the rest of the year until we have our election?

I will help whoever can do it if necessary.

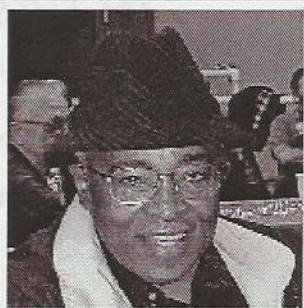
Remember to start cleaning out your shack, garage, basement, backyard and anywhere else you might have STUFF for the white elephant sale coming up on October 11th. Len Taylor has graciously accepted my invitation to be our auctioneer again. He always does a great job.

Hope to see you all at the September meeting on Friday the 13th!!

73,
Richard, WA6RWS

**Vice
President's
Corner**

**Eldred
KD6ZSL**



**September Meeting to Feature
Greg, KO6TH and "Ham Satellites"**

The regular September meeting will see Greg, KO6TH, with a presentation on Amateur Satellite Communications. Greg is a long-time satellite user, and is an expert on the subject. Since there are something over a dozen operational ham satellites, this is a good chance to find out how you can enjoy the space age right from your own shack

The remaining program schedule for 2002 is as follows:

October: Annual White Elephant Sale at the Stella Irving Room in Recreation Park in Auburn. Bring your treasures and your checkbook. Proceeds fund the annual Christmas Dinner.

November: Jettie Hill, W6RFF, newly appointed Section Manager for the Sacramento Valley Section will be the Key Note Speaker. Jettie will discuss current ARRL initiatives and issues facing ham radio today. (See the article on Jettie's re-appointment in this issue)

December: Annual Christmas Dinner and Party at the Stella Irving Room.

73,
Eldred, KD6ZSL

Secretary

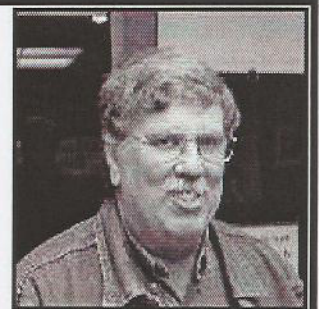
**Steve
KF6OCE**



(Ed. Note: Steve has submitted his resignation due to a change in his work schedule which precludes his participation in club activities. Hopefully, we will continue to hear him on the air and at club functions when he can make it)

**30 & 40
Years Ago
In SFARC**

**Gary
KQ6RT**



Forty Years Ago at SFARC

Auburn, Calif.
Sept 5, 1962

A special meeting was called to order by Pres. Dick Lund at the home of Clayton Goodpastor.

The purpose of this meeting was to decide what should be done about the booth by the club at the Auburn Fair.

After much discussion it was decided to shelve the booth for another year because of lack of organization.

We all had a good look at Clayton's fine ham equipment, Central Electronics SSB. Those present were: Dick Lund, Jim Carman, Lin Hunter, S. Otow and host.

Thanks to Mrs. Goodpastor for the delicious refreshment.

Respectfully submitted,
Sage Otow

Thirty Years Ago

No entries were made for the month of September 1972. Look for several entries for the month of October.

73,
Gary, KQ6RT

*Amateur
Satellites*

**Greg
KO6TH**



Hams look to the Red Planet

Yes, the Red Planet. As in Mars, the 4th Rock from the Sun. Really.

AMSAT-DL, the amateur satellite group in Germany, has given the go-ahead to begin planning an amateur satellite mission to Mars. Dr. Karl Meinzer, DJ4ZC, wrote a paper for the AMSAT-DL International Workshop late last year. In it he said that "During the construction of P3-D [now AO-40] it became clear that the P3-D structure is suitable to achieve a very high propulsion capability ... and that this is sufficient to carry out inter-planetary missions." That, and some tricky orbital mechanics, apparently can get you all the way to Mars.

There really are two problems with sending a spacecraft, amateur or otherwise, to Mars. First you have to get it there, and second, you have to communicate with it. With the distance to Mars measured in the hundreds of millions of miles, vs just hundreds of miles to satellites in low Earth orbits, we can't overlook the second problem. In fact, it's the problem Hams usually think of first.

Dr. Meinzer's solution to the problem of how to get a spacecraft all the way to Mars is ingenious. The basic

"frame" of the AO-40 satellite supports a fairly powerful rocket motor. Had it worked properly, it would have been capable of totally changing the shape and plane of AO-40's orbit. But just having a powerful rocket isn't sufficient. Timing is everything in interplanetary travel, and for Amateur budgets, we tend not to get our choice of launch vehicles or dates. So he devised a scheme that would allow the satellite to be launched anywhere within a 3 month window, and use the Moon and Earth's orbital dance to time the exact moment that the rocket should be fired. It's sort of like taking a few quick steps when you're going for a walk with someone, to get your strides to match up. The satellite's controllers would use the tug of the moon to modify the satellite's orbit, eventually matching up the low point of the orbit with the exact moment to fire the rocket.

Also in the category of "creative orbital mechanics" was the realization that a satellite travels very much faster at the bottom of its orbit than at the top. This extra speed is caused by the entire weight of the Earth pulling the satellite down from the orbit's high point, and is added to the rocket's thrust. Just think how fast you'd be travelling if you were dropped from 30,000 miles up.

So, we can get by with a rocket motor the size of AO-40's. Wow. Now that we know that we can fling this thing clear out of Earth's orbit, how do we talk to it? It's not as bad as you might think.

Hams have been communicating via "moon bounce" for many years. Moon bounce is where a signal from Earth is beamed ¼ million miles out into space, to bounce off a very rough, not very reflective, convex surface (the Moon), and received back here on Earth. Total distance is ½ million miles, with a big radio sponge stuck in the middle. This isn't something the average ham does on a daily basis, but there are a significant number of very capable EME (Earth-Moon-Earth) stations in operation to prove that it isn't all that unusual or insanely difficult.

With a mission to Mars, remember that you will now have an active participant (the satellite) to amplify the signal halfway through the trip, instead of a very large rock (the moon) to absorb it. Finally, modern low noise preamps are available well into the gigahertz bands, where the gain of even a moderate dish antenna becomes quite large. Add this all together with a little Digital Signal Processing on your home computer, and you have a very effective, long distance communications capability.

While the detailed plans have yet to be fully worked out, the AMSAT-DL team is moving forward. The mission objective is actually not communication. With a round-trip time measured in minutes, this will not be a satellite to hold a conversation through. Rather, the mission is scientific, and a variety of instruments are being discussed. As their work and plans come together, I'll be sure to keep you up to date.

73,
Greg KO6TH

VE Test Report

The VE team held its August Testing Session on Saturday August 3rd with three individuals presenting for testing with excellent results:

- 1 - First time and successful Tech created.
- 1 - First time never on radio took and passed Tech, General, and Code all in this sitting.
- 1 - "Grandfathered in" General (Tech Plus pre 1987)

The team wishes to extend its congratulations to each successful candidate. The upcoming schedule of test sessions is:

Sat, Sep 7, 2002 08:00 (Un-sponsored)

Sat, Oct 5, 2002 08:00 (Un-sponsored)

Sat, Nov 2, 2002 08:00 (Un-sponsored)

All sessions are coordinated by the ARRL-VEC, and the contact is Donna J. Hodge, 916.361.2476. They are conducted at Sutter Roseville Hospital, One Medical Plaza, Roseville, CA 96578 (I-80 to Eureka Rd, S. to N. Sunrise, then E to the end and the hospital)

Walk-in's are preferred at all sessions. A special invitation is extended to any member of the club who would like to become a volunteer examiner to come to one of the test sessions and see whether he/she would like to work with our team. The team members have an enjoyable time and would welcome all.

73,
Rob, WW6G

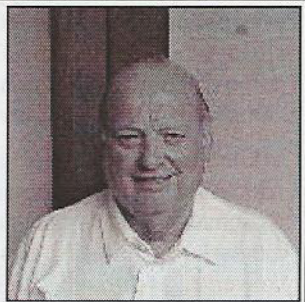
Swap Meets

Foothill Flea Market - 2nd Saturday of each month from March through October at Foothill College, Los Altos.

Livermore Swap Meet - 1st Sunday of each month at Las Positas College in Livermore, 7:00 AM to noon, all year. Talk in 147.045 from the west, 145.35 from the east. Contact Cliff Chiba, KF6EII, larkswap@usa.com

**Sac Valley
Section**

**Jetti Hill
W6RFF
SM**



(Gerald Boyd, K6BZ, has resigned as Sacramento Valley Section Manager due to personal commitments. At the request of the ARRL, our own Jetti Hill, W6RFF, was appointed to fill the office. With all of the new people joining our hobby and club, it is possible that some may not know of his background and previous service. This month's "Sac Valley Section News" will introduce [or re-introduce] Jetti. Hopefully, he will be supplying us with

additional SV Section, Pacific Division, and National news in future issues)

Sacramento Valley Section News

Jettie was first licensed as W6RFF in March, 1939, and has held that call ever since. He taught Morse Code at Heald Engineering College, and in early '41, became a high-speed (30 wpm manual/60 wpm reading sight tape) operator for the Army. In 1944, he joined the Navy as an Electronic Technician, spent some time in Guam, and was discharged in early '46.

In 1951, while working for United Airlines, he was recalled to the Navy during the Korean War where he was an Aviation Electronic Technician in an F4F fighter squadron aboard an aircraft carrier. Following the war, he held positions with a number of electronic firms and research organizations, and was involved in some fairly famous names in hamdom ... Henry Radio, Air Dux Inductors, Heathkit, and others.

During WWII, Jettie was a member of the War Emergency Radio Service, hams who helped during black-outs and emergencies. *(Ed. Note: 2 meters and repeaters hadn't been invented yet ... the ham band was at 2 1/2 meters and it was all simplex AM).*

Throughout this time, Jettie continued to handle traffic. He has been a member of the Northern California Net for nearly 50 years and NCS on Thursdays at 1900 for over 30 years. He served as SM (then called SCM - "Section Communications Manager") for the Santa Clara Valley Section for two terms, and Vice Director of the Pacific Division for a term. He retired in 1984 and moved to Roseville, where he continued to serve as the Technical and Affiliated Club Coordinators for the Sacramento Valley Section.

After Bob Watson retired, Jettie served as SM for the Sacramento Valley Section for 11 years, and was appointed as Asst. Director for the Pacific Division.

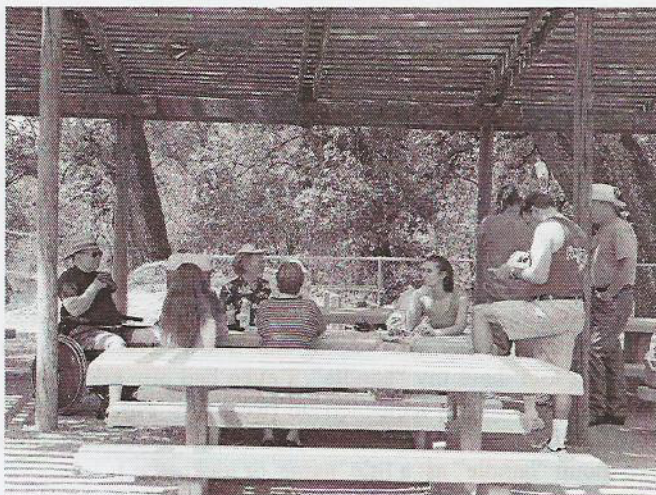
Although Jettie still handles a little traffic, his primary interest (other than serving in the ARRL Field Organizations) is DX. Apparently pretty successful at this (his DXCC total currently stands at "Everything except three of them!"), he is also active in contesting. Do not believe him when he tells you on the air in a contest that he's going to bed and you think you can too and still beat him.

Jettie runs a Kenwood TS-970 and a Heath SB220 linear. He has a TA33 tri-bander with traps for 40m, an inverted V for 80. He holds a BS degree in Electronic Engineering, has been an Extra Class licensee since 1973, and a VE since 1993. He is a member of MSDXCC, the River City Contesters, and a Life Member of the SFARC. Somewhere around 1988, probably when he served us as President, we began using his call for the SFARC Field Day operations. We've been using it ever since.

Welcome back Jettie, and congratulations on your appointment!

SFARC Picnic

The annual SFARC Picnic was held on August 17 at Ashford Park in Auburn. Like many this time of year, your editor was out of town, however we have a couple of pictures of the event thanks to Rob, WW6G. Word is that the food was great, despite our President's attempt to downplay his cooking talents.



National Ham News

(From the ARRL Bulletins and ARRL Letter)

NCVEC Endorses Videoconferencing Trial

The National Conference of Volunteer Examiner Coordinators has endorsed experimental use of videoconferencing technology to conduct Amateur Radio testing in remote areas of Alaska. Meeting July 26 in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, the NCVEC voted 6-3 with two abstentions to back a one-year trial run to be conducted by the Anchorage Volunteer Examiner Coordinator.

Jim Wiley, KL7CC, of the Anchorage VEC told his VEC colleagues that it's very expensive to provide Amateur Radio test sessions to the thousands of Alaska residents who live in remote areas. The vote followed discussion on whether having a VE team remotely monitor a test session while an unlicensed individual proctored the exams on site would comply with FCC Part 97 rules. Section 97.509(c) calls for three VEs to be "present and observing" the examinees.

Bill Cross, W3TN, of the FCC's Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, pointed out that the VEC and the VEs are responsible for the proper conduct of the exams. He said that no rule changes appeared necessary because VECs already have authority to determine the manner in which their VE teams conduct examination sessions.

Cross emphasized no VECs would be required to coordinate exam sessions using a testing method they were not comfortable with. "The conference was willing to allow the Anchorage VEC to conduct a trial in Alaska of the program it has developed after it describes the program in further detail," he said.

Wiley said he believes ham radio tests can be administered using videoconferencing technology without compromising exam integrity while maintaining "the same level of confidence in the testing process" that now exists. He agreed to provide progress reports to the NCVEC on the videoconferencing trial.

FCC Bites Back

Florida CB enthusiast William "Rabbit Ears" Flippo will spend a total of 15 months in federal prison--including two months already served--and pay a \$25,000 fine for jamming Amateur Radio communications and transmitting without a license. He'll also spend a year on supervised probation following his release, during which he cannot own radio gear or firearms. Flippo was convicted in federal court earlier this year on eight misdemeanor counts. The sentence is believed to be a record for convictions of this type.

Federal District Court Judge Daniel T.K. Hurley imposed the sentence August 29 on Flippo, of Jupiter. He had been found guilty June 19 of four counts of operating without a license and four counts of deliberate and malicious interference. Flippo has remained in custody since the guilty verdict and underwent a psychiatric evaluation prior to sentencing. The judge also said he wants a full financial



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disclosure from Flippo, who may face other legal actions unrelated to his radio operation convictions.

At the sentencing, Flippo reportedly wept, said he'd turned over a new leaf and claimed he was sole support for his wife and two daughters. None of his family members was in the courtroom for the sentencing, however.

The judge was not persuaded, telling Flippo, 60, that he was old enough to have considered the consequences of his actions. Hurley also alleged numerous incidents of perjury during the course of Flippo's testimony during his June trial, which ran six-and-one-half days. The jury took about a half hour to determine that he was guilty on all counts.

According to trial testimony, Flippo primarily had targeted members of the Jupiter-Tequesta Repeater Group for jamming and regularly interfered with amateur operations, especially on 10 and 2 meters, over an approximately three-year period. Following up on the amateurs' complaints, personnel from the FCC's Tampa District Office visited the Jupiter area at least twice in 1999 and reported tracking the offending signals to Flippo's residence.

Hurley ordered Flippo immediately back into custody to start serving his sentence. Flippo reportedly was led into and out of the courtroom in shackles and leg irons.

2002 ARRL/TAPR Digital Communications Conference

The 21st ARRL and TAPR Digital Communications Conference will be held in Denver, Colorado, September 13-15. "Our goal is to make everyone aware of the DCC and make it the best amateur technical conference," said TAPR's Steve Bible, N7HPR. The annual gathering provides an international forum for radio amateurs involved in digital communication, networking, and related technologies to meet, publish their work, and present new ideas and techniques for discussion. At this year's DCC there will be topics and demonstrations on Linux, Software Defined Radio, digital voice, IEEE 802.11 "Wi-Fi" protocol, and precision timing, just to name a few. Software Defined Radio will be the focus of the Sunday Seminar by Matt Ettus, N2MJI. The Saturday night banquet speaker is Bruce Perens, K6BP--a well-known Linux advocate and radio amateur. The DCC is for digitally oriented amateurs of all experience levels. Information about the conference and registration details also are on the TAPR site <http://www.tapr.org/tapr/dcc/>. Copies of the Digital Communications Conference Proceedings will be available from ARRL for \$20 via the ARRL Web catalog <http://www.arrl.org/catalog/>.

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Who Are You?

By Casey McPartland, K6WJM

The advent of online and CD ROM-based call sign databases has become a quick and easy to check on the validity of a call, and consequently the location, class of license etc. of the licensed operator. While this is a great tool, like most tools it can also be used as a weapon.

Those of us who have lived with a nickname for most of our lives have always been able to use that nickname, or "handle", on-the-air and be satisfied in the knowledge that when someone speaks to us that they will call us by a name that we recognize. So, anyone who knows me knows that K6WJM and Casey are the same person *and* that I don't generally answer to my given name (which is William, thanks for asking!)

However, on numerous recent occasions I have had operators start quizzing me about my name, where I'm located, etc., or start calling me Will or Bill even though I just told them my "handle". I even had one ask me my ZIP code! This has happened on two-meter FM, SSB and CW on HF, even on 20 meter PSK! (Note: Webster defines the noun "handle" as: a title, name, or nickname.)

I believe it's really nice to be able to "pull someone up" on the computer and see where they live, what class of license they have, if there's a picture of them (ala QRZ.com), or if that call sign really exists. Those are all valid uses for the media, and there's a little bit of "self-policing" in there. However, automatically assuming, or at least giving the impression of that assumption, that one is a "bootlegger" is frankly offensive. It goes a bit too far, and takes some of the "warm and fuzzies" of good fellowship out of our hobby.

I've always found that bootleggers usually give themselves away somehow. Something they say or do makes them "shine through". I remember several years ago, during a particularly active solar cycle, a great number of hams worked a rare and exotic DX station in the South Pacific. This was such a "rare one" that everyone just jumped on it! Nobody seemed to notice that regardless of how strange and exciting the band conditions were, that DX station never was on a beam heading consistent with the country in question!

I know this to be true because, in the true DX-chaser spirit of "work 'em now, worry later", I worked him. The guy never any indication that he was anything but legit, except he wasn't where he was supposed to be! All the databases in the world probably wouldn't have helped, unless you knew that the call he was using was a recent "SK". Even so, I believe that we must as hams have a little bit of trust in each other. Sooner or later we'll all be "snookered" by a bootlegger, but 95% of the time such is not the case. Pretty good odds!

All the databases and CD ROM's in the world won't help find someone's on-the-air handle or nickname unless someone has taken the extra effort to note their information on QRZ.com, or some other medium. These are certainly great tools, but let's not turn them into "offensive" weapons!

50 Ohm Coax??

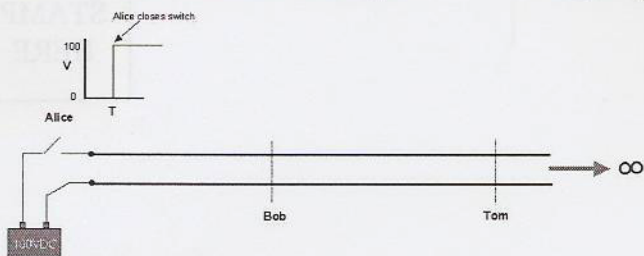
(Adapted from a lecture by Dr. Brian O'Donnell, Cal Poly State Univ, 1961 – used by permission)

Nearly every new ham learns very early on that one usually connects the transceiver to the antenna using some flavor of RG-8 coaxial cable. They also know that all these flavors of coaxial cable have “an impedance of 50Ω , and that “impedance” is quite akin to “resistance,” the property of materials to turn electrical energy into heat (see *Appliances, Toaster*) Why use a cable with 50Ω of “resistance” rather than one with the lowest possible resistance to “let as much power flow as possible.” Besides, “my ohmmeter says the resistance of my RG-8 cable is just about zero. What’s with the 50Ω ?”

The engineering answer involves enough mathematics to put you to sleep. But there is a more intuitive explanation that answers just about all the questions.

Imagine a 100V battery, and, for the sake of this thought-experiment, assume it never goes dead. Connect a 50Ω resistor across its terminals and measure the current flowing through it ... Ohm’s law tells us it will be the voltage (100) divided by the resistance (50) or 2 amps. The resistor will be converting 200 watts ($100V \times 2A$) of electrical power to 200 watts of heat. So far, so good.

Now, remove the resistor and consider a transmission line made up of two wires, an inch or so apart, and extending off to infinity. Assume these are superconducting wires and have no resistance. The battery is connected through a switch which is open. Alice, Bob, and Tom, synchronize their watches exactly, and Bob goes some distance down the wires with a voltmeter and ammeter. Tom goes twice as far with the same equipment. At an agreed-upon moment, Alice closes the switch ... what happens?



Well, she places 100V across the two wires, and current begins to flow. Let’s say that the current is 2 amps.

Bob and Tom see no change on their instruments. The current begins to flow on the line and the “voltage step” begins to propagate down the line at something close to the velocity of light.

Sometime later, Bob will see the “voltage step” arrive, and 2A begin flowing. Later still, Tom will see the same thing, and from that point on, none of the three will see any change at all ... forever. The battery continues to send 2 A at 100V ... forever, and naively thinks it’s got a 50Ω resistor across its terminals. Because Ohm’s law tells us that the sending end of the line appears like a 50Ω resistor, we say that the line has a “surge” or “characteristic” impedance of 50Ω .

An infinite length of any transmission line is a bit pricey, so we next ask, “can we do this experiment with a shorter length?” Well, if the line stops at Tom’s point, and he places a 50Ω resistor across the line, and they repeat the experiment, Bob will see the voltage step go by, and then Tom will. This will feed 2A into the resistor which, according to Ohm’s Law will create a voltage drop of 100V. This equals the voltage on the line, so the resistor begins converting the 200 watts of electrical energy into 200 watts of heat, just like it did when it was connected directly across the battery. We say that Tom “terminated the line in it’s characteristic impedance.” Bob and Alice see no change.

What happens if Tom used a 25Ω resistor instead? The 2A will arrive at the resistor, and has to go somewhere so it flows through it. 2A through 25Ω will yield 50V, which is only half of what’s really there when the voltage step arrived. To balance things out, a negative step of 50V appears and begins to propagate back towards Alice (“reflected power”). Tom sees immediately that the voltage dropped to 50V, which at 2A means 100 watts is being dissipated in the resistor. Bob still sees 200 watts going by, so to speak, but some time later, the negative step reaches him from Tom, and he sees the voltage drop to 50V also. Later still, Alice should detect the change, however the battery won’t accept that and keeps the voltage at 100V, resulting in another 50V step heading back out toward Bob and Tom, and you already know what happens when it arrives at Tom’s end. Note: This circulating 100W is never dissipated in the resistor!

In our case, the resistor (whatever it’s value) is our antenna, and we want all the power possible to be dissipated (i.e. radiated) in it, never to return. This is why we want the resistance (impedance) of the antenna feed point to equal the characteristic impedance of the line. In a coaxial line, one of the wires in our example is in the center of a larger tube, but otherwise, it’s the same picture, just harder to draw.

What caused the current to be 2A when Alice put 100V across the line in the first place? Well, the transmission line forms a capacitor between the wires, and each wire exhibits inductance since the magnetic field from the current at one point cuts across the same wire further down the line. If you divide the line into little segments, you have a bunch of these networks of capacitors and inductors strung out. Each one restricts the rate at which the voltage (and current) can change, and thus restricts how much net current can flow. The capacitance and inductance of each segment is a function only of the size and spacing of the conductors. Thus, each configuration of conductors will have some characteristic impedance ... for RG-8 (and RG-58), it is 50Ω . Only with a 50Ω resistor (or antenna) at the end, did all of the power produced at Alice’s point ended up in the resistor at Tom’s end.

So, if the antenna feed point has a 50Ω impedance (few do, but many are close), we want a 50Ω cable with the lowest possible DC resistance down it’s length and the highest possible resistance across it’s insulation. Some are better than others, and their losses all depend on frequency ... higher frequency = higher losses.

SIERRA FOOTHILLS AMATEUR RADIO CLUB
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Payment: _____ Check Number: _____ Cash: _____

SIERRA FOOTHILLS AMATEUR RADIO CLUB
P.O. Box 1005
Newcastle, CA 95658

