RAINBOW CANYONS AMATEUR RADIO CLUB NEWSLETTER

CEDAR CITY, UTAH

Club Websites: www.rcarc.info **OR** www. rainbowcanyons.com **Number 2 – Vol. 4 – April 2020**

Club Meeting Information

The RCARC meets at 7:00 p.m. on the 2nd Tuesday of each month at the Cedar City Senior Center, 489 E. 200 South.

2020 Club Officer's

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Happy Easter Everyone

Presidents Message

Dear Fellow Amateur Radio Operators,

Thank you everyone who participated during our last meeting! We had a few members who had never soldered or worked on small projects and I hope they were able to get some experience and are motivated to try a project on their own. The spirit of helping others is what makes Amateur Radio such a fun activity!

It looks like we will probably not be able to meet for either the breakfast or for our normal meeting due to the COVID-19 pandemic. We will have an early net (7:00 pm) on the day of our meeting, April 14th on the 146.76 repeater for all members to join to replace our normal meeting!

It has been a trying month for us all with the COVID-19 pandemic and the social distancing that has resulted from the outbreak. I hope that everyone is able to stay safe and healthy! Remember we have the ability to communicate and we can help if you are in need! Keep busy on the radio!

Fred Govedich (KI7TPD)

RCARC Club Nets:
7:00 a.m. Breakfast Net - Monday – Saturday – 146.760.
12:30 p.m. Daily – Utah Beehive Net On 7.272.
7:00 p.m. Tuesday's Southwestern Utah Digital Net. Using FLDIGI, FLMSG AND FLAMP – 146.680, 1500/MT63-2KL
8:30 p.m. Tuesday's - ORCA Digital Net. Using FLDIGI, FLMSG AND FLAMP – 3.581 +, 1500/MFSK32.
8:00 p.m. Wednesday – Panguitch Net – 147.160.
8: p.m. Saturdays – SSTV – 449.925.
9:00 p.m. Daily – Friendship Net – 146.760.

11: a.m. Saturdays (Mtn. Time) QCWA – 160 Net, Utah Chapter, 12: p.m. Freq. 7.272.
7:00 p.m. Thursdays – RCARC CW Net on 146.980.

Local Repeaters:
146.980 MHz – Tone 100.0 Hz
146.940 MHz – Tone 100.0 Hz
146.760 MHz – Tone 123.0 Hz
147.160 MHz + Tone 100.0 Hz.
448.800 MHz – Tone 100.0 Hz
New Repeater in New Harmony
146.680 MHz – Tone 100.0 Hz
Remote Bases:
449.500 MHz – Tone 100.0 Hz
449.925 MHz – Tone 100.0 Hz
ILRP/Echolink
449.900 MHz – Tone 100.0 Hz

Save The Date

April 14, 2020

RCARC Club Meeting (Canceled)

Program: 2-meter single side band. Presented by: Kelly Anderson (KV7V)

May 12, 2020

RCARC Club Meeting

Program: CERT Curriculum "Stop the Bleed." Instructor TBD

June 9, 2020

RCARC Club Meeting

Program: Field Day, Fred (KI7TPD) & Committee.

June 27 & 28, 2020

Summer ARRL Field Day

July 14, 2020

RCARC Club Meeting

Program: Antenna's and Decibels, Fred (KI7TPD).

August, 2020

Annual Barbeque & swap Meet.

Date to be Determined

Important Information

The RCARC Club breakfast on Saturday April 4, 2020 is canceled.

The regular monthly RCARC general meeting scheduled for April 14, 2020 is canceled due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

However, we will have an early net at (7:00 pm.) on the day of our meeting, April 14th on the 146.760 repeater for all members to join to replace our normal meeting!

RCARC Club Breakfast

Come join us the first Saturday of every month at 9:00 a.m. for breakfast at the Pastry Pub located at 86 W. Center Street, Cedar City. Check out their website at: www.cedarcitypastrypub.com

Correction

Last month there was an article on Riki Kline (K7NJ) being elected as the new CWops Board Member for North America. Riki is a member of the Cedar City Rainbow Canyons Amateur Radio Club (RCARC).

I typed his call sign as KN7J. It should have read K7NJ.

Our most sincere apologies to Riki.

RCARC Newsletter Editor.

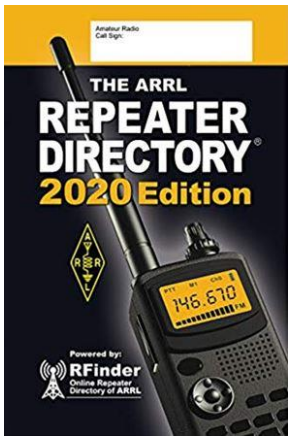
Happy Birthday and Anniversary to those celebrating in April

Breakfast & Friendship Net Awards

Breakfast Net	Friendship Net
First Place	**First Place**
KG7PBX - Linda	KI7LUM - Bruce
KI7WEX - Bonnie	KI7TPD - Fred
Second Place	KI7WEZ - Darlene
KI7SDA - Jerel	K7HDX - Ron
KI7TPD - Fred	KI7WEX - Bonnie
KI7LUI - Tom	W6DLW - Dennis
Third Place	KA7J - Lance
KF7WIY - Denice	**Second Place**
	KJ7LTQ - Brant
	N7TCE - Merlin
	Third Place
	K7ZI - Dick

RCARC April Meeting Book Give Away

The book shown below will be awarded to one of our RCARC members at our club meeting on April 14, 2020.



This book is being donated by Linda Shokrian (KG7PBX).

The meeting start time is 7:00 PM. You have to be there to win. See you there.

A little Ham Humor

An elderly ham driver was going down the interstate when suddenly his 2-meter rig crackled his call.

Answering...he heard a fellow ham's urgent warning," Hey Jim, just heard on the news that there's a car going down I-35 the wrong way, please be careful"!!

Jim replied, "Well I declare, it's not just one..... there's hundreds of them'!!!!!!!!!

Contact Us.

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Newsletter E-mail:
rcarcnewsletter@gmail.com

Website
www.rcarc.info
www.rainbowcanyons.com

Face Book Page:
https://www.facebook.com/groups/440325486875752/

Please send your correspondence to the above address or should you have any questions or concerns please e-mail us.

Thank you

What is ARRL Field Day?

ARRL Field Day is the single most popular on-the-air event held annually in the US and Canada. On the fourth weekend of June of each year, more than 35,000 radio amateurs gather with their clubs, groups or simply with friends to operate from remote locations.

Field Day is a picnic, a campout, practice for emergencies, an informal contest and, most of all, FUN!

It is a time where many aspects of Amateur Radio come together to highlight our many roles. While some will treat it as a contest, other groups use the opportunity to practice their emergency response capabilities. It is an excellent opportunity to demonstrate Amateur Radio to the organizations that Amateur Radio might serve in an emergency, as well as the general public. For many clubs, ARRL Field Day is one of the highlights of their annual calendar.

The contest part is simply to contact as many other stations as possible and to learn to operate our radio gear in abnormal situations and less than optimal conditions.

We use these same skills when we help with events such as marathons and bike-a-thons; fund-raisers such as walk-a-thons; celebrations such as parades; and exhibits at fairs, malls and museums — these are all large, preplanned, non-emergency activities.

But despite the development of very complex, modern communications systems — or maybe because they ARE so complex — ham radio has been called into action again and again to provide communications in crises when it really matters. Amateur Radio people (also called "hams") are well known for our communications support in real disaster and post-disaster situations.

What is the ARRL?

The American Radio Relay League is the national association for Amateur Radio in the USA, representing over 170,000 FCC-licensed Amateurs. The ARRL is the primary source of information about what is going on in ham radio. It provides books, news, support and information for individuals and clubs, special events, continuing education classes and other benefits for its members.

What is Amateur Radio

Often called "ham radio," the Amateur Radio Service has been around for a century. In that time, it's grown into a worldwide community of licensed operators using the airwaves with every conceivable means of communications technology. Its people range in age from youngsters to grandparents. Even rocket scientists and a rock star or two are in the ham ranks. Most, however, are just normal folks like you and me who enjoy learning and being able to transmit voice, data and pictures through the air to unusual places, both near and far, without depending on commercial systems.

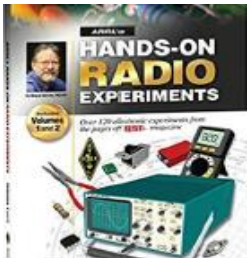
The Amateur Radio frequencies are the last remaining place in the usable radio spectrum where you as an individual can develop and experiment with wireless communications. Hams not only can make and modify their equipment, but can create whole new ways to do things.

For More Information visit: www.arrl.org

Updated 2/2020

RCARC Book Give Away

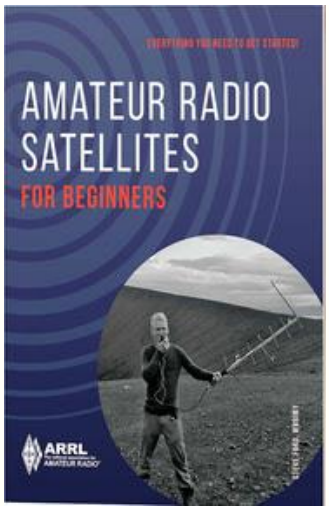
The winner of the March Book give-away is **Fred Sheffield (KG7GZP)** and was awarded the below pictured book The ARRL Hands-on RADIO Experiments. Volumes 1 & 2. See picture on bottom right of this page.



Outer Space is Your Next Radio Frontier.

You can make contacts through amateur radio satellites, and even with the International Space Station, using equipment you probably own right now! All it takes is the right information, which you'll find in ARRL's new book, *Amateur Radio Satellites for Beginners*.

Dozens of spacecrafts are in orbit just waiting for your signals, and more are being launched every year.



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Outer Space is Your Next Radio Frontier.

This book is your guide to a whole new world of operating enjoyment. Inside you will be able to locate satellites and determine when they will be available in orbit, gain tips for building your own "satellite station, find a simple step-by-step guide to making your first contacts, and discover satellite antenna projects you can build at home.

"Even with just a dual-band FM transceiver and a mobile antenna, you can make contacts through an amateur satellite!" said ARRL author and *QST* Editor Steve Ford, WB8IMY.

Building amateur radio satellites is difficult; communicating through amateur satellites is not. *Amateur Radio Satellites for Beginners* will introduce you to new experiences that you may have thought were out of your reach. Start reading and discover how easy it can be!

Amateur Radio Satellites for Beginners is available from the ARRL Store or your ARRL Dealer. ARRL Item no. 1304, ISBN: 978-1-62595-130-4, $22.95 retail, special ARRL Member Price $19.95. Call 860-594-0355 or, toll-free in the US, 888-277-5289. It will also be available as an e-book for the Amazon Kindle.

Linda (KG7PBX) and Fred (KG7GPZ) showing the book he just won.

ARISS Celebrates Successful Launch Carrying Interoperable Radio System to ISS

Amateur Radio on the International Space Station (ARISS) is celebrating the successful launch and docking of the SpaceX-20 commercial resupply mission to the International Space Station (ISS). One payload on the flight is the ARISS Interoperable Radio System (IORS), which ARISS calls "the foundational element of the ARISS next-generation radio system" on the space station.

Amateur radio has been an integral component of ISS missions since 2000. The *Dragon* cargo capsule docked successfully with the space station on March 9. ARISS-US Delegate for ARRL Rosalie White, K1STO, said hundreds of ARRL members contributed to make the IORS project happen, and ARISS is celebrating the 4-year-long project.

"ARISS is truly grateful to ARRL and AMSAT for their co-sponsorship and support of ARISS since day one," White said. "ARISS greatly appreciates the hundreds of ham radio operators who have stood by ARISS, sending financial support and encouragement. A robust ham station is on its way to replace the broken radio on the ISS, and tens of thousands of hams will enjoy strong ARISS packet and ARISS SSTV signals as a result.

Continued on next column

In addition, thousands of students will discover and use ham radio to talk with a ham-astronaut. We hope to see the trend continue where more ARISS teachers and local clubs set up school ham clubs." The new system includes a higher-power radio, an enhanced voice repeater, updated digital packet radio (APRS), and slow-scan television (SSTV) capabilities for both the US and Russian space station segments.

White called the March 7 launch, "beautiful, flawless." ARRL President Rick Roderick, K5UR, told ARISS that he had his fingers crossed for a successful launch.

According to NASA Mission Control, it will take the three ISS crew members up to a month to unload and stow the 4,300 pounds of cargo on board the *Dragon* capsule, and the IORS is not a priority. The actual ham equipment will be installed in the ISS *Columbus* module. Another IORS unit is in line to be launched and installed in the Russian segment of the ISS later this year.

The IORS consists of a custom-modified JVCKenwood TM-D710GA transceiver, a multi-voltage power supply, and interconnecting cables. The ARISS hardware team will assemble four flight units -- and 10 IORS units in all -- to support onboard flight operations, training, operations planning, and hardware testing. Future upgrades and enhancements to the next-generation system are in various stages of design and development. These include a repaired Ham Video system -- currently planned for launch in mid-to-late 2020, an L-band (uplink) repeater, a microwave "Ham Communicator," and Lunar Gateway prototype experiment.

UTAH VALLEY HAMFEST
& DISASTER COMMUNICATION 2020

Friday May 8 and Saturday May 9
Utah Valley University Sorensen Center
Orem, Utah 9 am to 5 pm

utahvalleyhamfest.com

Keynote speakers

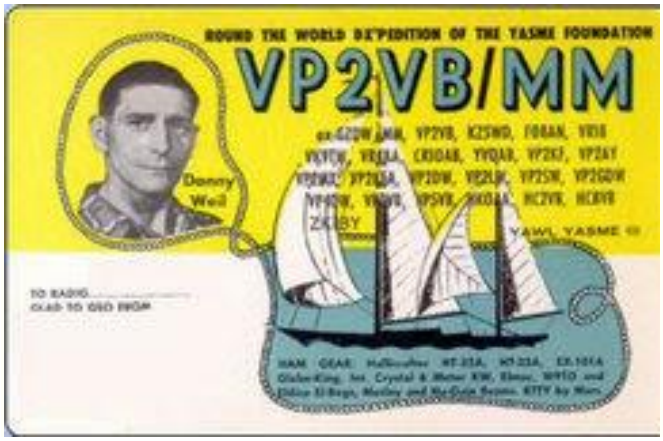
Dave Casler	Steve Ewald	Bob Craven
KEØOG	WV1X	N7GTE
Fri 9 am	Sat 9 am	Sat 1 pm

Presentations, activities, SES, swag, door prizes (grand prize is an Icom IC-7300)
$30 per person / $40 per family

Register on the website or by PayPal
info@utahvalleyhamfest.com

International Group Reactivating the Legendary Yasme VP2VB Call Sign

On Tuesday, March 10, an international group set sail to the British Virgin Islands and activated the VP2VB call sign of *Yasme* fame for 6 days, focusing on the low bands with two stations. VP2VB was the call sign of the legendary Danny Weil, VP2VB, skipper of the *Yasme* series of sailing vessels that carried the peripatetic adventurer as he traveled from one DX location to another in the 1950s and early 1960s.



His activities provided the impetus to create The Yasme Foundation. For the 2020 "Yasme Memorial Expedition," operators will include Adrian Ciuperca, KO8SCA; Martti Laine, OH2BH; Niko Halminen, OH2GEK, and Sandro Nitoi, VE7NY. QSL via OH2BH.

A Briton, Weil was a watch and clock maker by trade, and had a sense of adventure. His initial *Yasme* (often rendered as YASME) sailing voyage was to the British Virgin Islands. Yasme derives from the Japanese word "yasume," which means "to make tranquil." Another giant of ham radio history, the legendary DXer Dick Spencely, KV4AA, became aware of Weil's aspirations and suggested that he combine amateur radio with his ambitious travel itinerary. Spencely taught Weil Morse code and helped him secure the VP2VB call sign, which was to become famous around the globe.

Continued on page 12

What in the World is SSB?

Single Sideband is a very different source of live audio and it is not on any radio you probably own, or your smartphone!

SSB (Single Sideband) is an obscure but very important way to communicate via radio. It is used primarily for two-way voice communication by ham radio operators, aircraft and air traffic control (ATC), ships at sea, military and spy networks. Occasionally some shortwave broadcast stations use this format. A lot of interesting and sometimes exciting talk goes on every day on these bands. Here is what you need to know to get started listening to this special method of radio communication.

A Radio Receiver is Only as Good as the Antenna Attached to It

While the Skywave SSB receiver is very sensitive and works quite well on the attached whip antenna, more signals can be received and signal strengths boosted by attaching a longer wire such as the included CC SW Reel Antenna or an outdoor antenna. The one drawback with attaching a wire to the Skywave SSB is that noise from things such as computers, fluorescent lights, fish tanks, etc., may actually make listening more challenging because the noise can block signals or make it very hard to receive them.

You will have to experiment to find the best location for both the radio and any external antenna. Generally speaking, the higher and further away from noise generating electrical devices you can place the external antenna, the better. Obviously, you also want to keep any external antenna far away from power lines both for noise and safety reasons.

Continued next column

If you are in a brick or concrete and steel building, the best reception will almost always be near a window. That goes for receiving signals on AM, FM, Weather Band, and AIR band, too.

Additional Tips for SSB Listening

Single sideband can be either UPPER (USB) or LOWER (LSB). You need to know which sideband is used by a given service to be able to listen properly, so make sure your Skywave SSB is set to the correct sideband.

Daytime Listening: During the daytime most activity will normally be on the higher frequencies like 10-30MHz (30, 20, 17, 15, 12- and 10-meter ham bands). The exception is that you will often hear stations within 600 miles or so on 40 meters (7-7.300MHz) in the daytime, especially on weekends and holidays when more hams are on the air.

Nighttime Listening: At nighttime, the 80-meter (3.500-4.000MHz) and 40-meter (7000-7300 KHz) ham bands are normally full of activity in North America. 20 meters (14000-14350 KHz) may also be in use, depending on the radio conditions that day.

For Ham radio listening (Amateur Radio Operators), tune in the LSB on the 160, 80- and 40-meter ham shortwave frequency bands and USB on the 20, 17, 15, 12- and 10-meter bands. Please see the Ham Radio frequency chart on the last page.

For aviation listening use USB. See the link in the last page for high frequency aviation frequencies to try.

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What in the World is SSB?

The University of Alabama has a great website on what ham bands are currently active at http://dxdisplay.caps.ua.edu/.

Use the scanning feature of the Skywave SSB and scan the SSB Band and tune around to see what you can hear.

After tuning in a frequency, use the fine-tuning adjustment on your Skywave SSB to help fine tune the frequency you are trying to listen to and achieve the most natural sounding voice.

Keep log notes of frequency, time, call sign and USB/LSB format for future reference.

Signal levels can change (and often do) from day to day on SSB/shortwave. A station you can hear loudly one day, might be weak or unreadable the next day. So, don't be surprised or disappointed if you can't hear your favorite frequency on a given day. They may be loud and clear tomorrow.

Applying the tips and information we have shared here will help you get the most out of your Skywave SSB radio. Beyond these, you can get more help by checking Google™, Bing™ or other search engines on the Internet.

What You Need to Know About SSB...

Different types of signals sent over radio waves are called MODES. SSB is a mode. AM is a mode. FM is a mode. CW (Continuous Waveform aka Morse Code) is a mode. RTTY (radio teletype) is a mode. And there are also many, many digital modes used to send text, pictures, telemetry and more over radio such as PSK31 and JT-65. Continued on Next column

But wait, you say, "I thought 'AM' and 'FM' are bands." Indeed, these are the common names for the radio frequencies of 530-1700KHz (the "AM" band) and 88-108MHz (the "FM" band). As you have probably guessed already, these radio frequency bands got their names from the type or mode of broadcast signals that are transmitted.

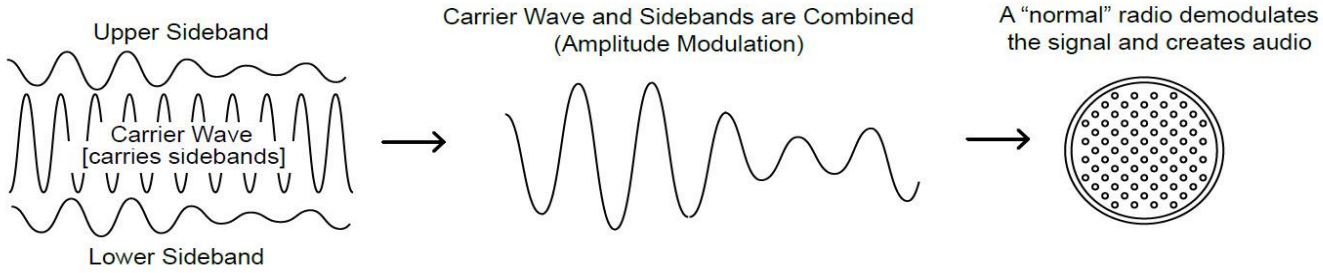
The "AM" band uses AM mode (or Amplitude Modulation) and the "FM" band uses FM mode (or Frequency Modulation). "Modulation" is the term we use to describe how we take information (speech, music, digital signals, etc.) and join them with a radio frequency (RF) signal to send it where it needs to go on a given frequency.

It is possible to use ANY mode (AM, FM, SSB, CW, RTTY, DIGITAL) on ANY band or frequency. In actual practice, different modes work better on different bands. "FM" broadcasting takes up a lot of space in the radio spectrum (it's quite wide so that music can sound good), so it is located where there is lots of room for these wide-band frequencies on the VHF (very high frequency) band.

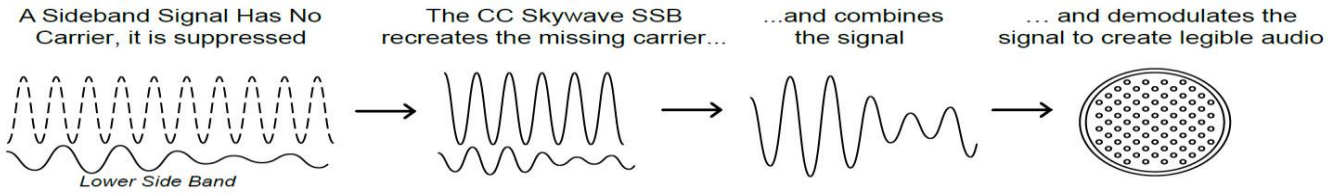
Continued on page 10

Yet More Brief Technical Facts About SSB

A Normal AM Signal (530 – 1710 KHz)



A Single Sideband Signal



1) Sidebands contain the voice or the music of an AM broadcast
2) Sideband uses only about 25% of the power of regular AM so it is very efficient.
3) Radio waves travel at the speed of light.

Without going too deep into the technical stuff, you may be interested to know that SSB actually came from the AM mode. It is about 1/4 of the AM signal (one of the TWO side-bands that make up an AM transmission), minus the "carrier" (the raw radio signal that "carries" the voice or other modulation). So, you get rid of one side-band along with the carrier and you have, single side-band!

It is also possible to receive many kinds of digital signals using the Skywave SSB. You can send the audio to your computer or other device for decoding with the appropriate software using a simple audio patch cable.

The JT-65HF digital mode is particularly useful and popular because it can receive very weak signals very well.

Continued next column

The original version of JT-65 was actually used by hams to make contacts by bouncing signals off the moon with minimal antennas and power.

If you've learned Morse Code, (160-year-old digital format), you can use the Skywave SSB to listen to CW signals, too. Just remember that due to the nature of receiving CW transmissions, the indicated frequency will be offset from the actual frequency 500-700Hz or so depending on how you tune the signal for a tone that is comfortable for your ear.

Believe it or not, shortwave radio is dramatically affected by the sun. I'm sure you have heard the term "sunspot."

There is a whole area of science called "Space Weather" that, in part, predicts how the sun's activity (or lack of it) might affect the earth.

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Rainbow Canyons Amateur Radio Club
March 2020 Meeting Pictures

Club members networking before the meeting

Ron (K7HDX) checking out the goodies

Fred (KI7TPD) welcoming attendees to the meeting

Kevin Truman (KA7SWA) being introduced to members

Dick (K7ZI) sharing one of the filters he made for FD

Fred (KI7TPD) discussing contingency plan ref. COVID19.

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What in the World is SSB?

And space weather affects the strength and quality of all radio signals on the shortwave bands. Why? Because all stations transmitting on shortwave (in any mode, SSB, AM, or whatever) use the ionosphere, a layer of charged particles above the atmosphere that is directly impacted by the sun, to bounce signals from place to place, nearby or around the world. Without the ionosphere, there would be no shortwave band capable of enabling long distance communications via radio. **End**

June 2020 Field Day Committee Meeting Pic's

June 27 & 28 Field Day Committee discussing the event.

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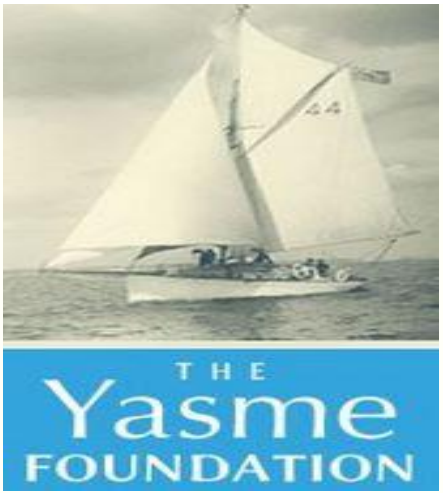
International Group Reactivating the Legendary Yasme VP2VB Call Sign

Spencely secured the initial ham radio gear for the *Yasme* and became a tireless fundraiser or The Yasme Foundation as well.



Ultimately, there were three *Yasmes*. From 1955 until 1962, Weil operated from several ports of call in the Caribbean and the Pacific. This latter-day VP2VB DXpedition will count toward Yasme awards and marks the first activation of VP2VB in more than 60 years.

This month's VP2VB DXpedition will trace Weil's original route in the British Virgin Islands under a special license authorization, to pay homage to those early years of DXing and to honor the spirit he embraced, which inspired a generation of DXers.

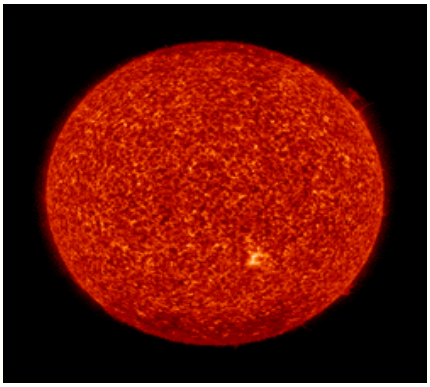
Weil retired from DXpeditioning and settled in Texas in 1963, resuming his profession of a watch and clock maker and becoming a US citizen. He was not to be heard on the air again -- although he kept an ear on the bands. Weil died in 2003 at age 85.

Just a reminder that RCARC has a Facebook page. Please make use of it. It was created for our club members to share information.

https://www.facebook.com/groups/440325486875752/

The K7RA Solar Update

Tad Cook, K7RA, Seattle, reports: I felt cheated this week when a much-anticipated sunspot appeared only briefly, and after 2 days was gone. Sunspot region AR2758 only appeared on March 8 - 9, with daily sunspot numbers of 13 and 12, respectively. Some new activity is visible over the solar horizon -- a very active and bright spot, but this time in the sun's northern hemisphere.



Average daily sunspot numbers for the week rose from zero to 3.6, while average daily solar flux barely increased, from 70 to 70.2. Average daily planetary A index declined from 6.7 to 4.4, and average middle latitude A index decreased from 4.6 to 3.6.

Predicted solar flux over the next 45 days is 71 on March 12 - 14; 70 on March 15 - 18; 72 on March 19 - 22; 70 on March 23 - April 4; 72 on April 5 - 18, and 70 on April 19 - 25.

Predicted planetary A index is 5 on March 12 - 18; 12 and 8 on March 19 - 20; 5 on March 21 - 26; 12 and 8 on March 27 - 28; 5 on March 29 - April 5; 10 and 8 on April 6 - 7; 5 on April 8 - 13; 8, 12, and 8 on April 14 - 16; 5 on April 17 - 22, and 12, 8, and 5 on April 23 - 25.

Sunspot numbers for March 5 - 11 were 0, 0, 0, 13, 12, 0, and 0, with a mean of 3.6. The 10.7-centimeter flux was 69.5, 70, 69.9, 70.2, 70.8, 70.8, and 70.5, with a mean of 70.2. Estimated planetary A indices were 4, 5, 5, 5, 5, 4, and 3, with a mean of 4.4. Middle latitude A index was 3, 4, 5, 3, 5, 3, and 2, with a mean of 3.6.

Continued on next column.

A comprehensive K7RA Solar Update is posted Fridays on the ARRL website. For more information concerning radio propagation, visit the ARRL Technical Information Service, read "What the Numbers Mean...," and check out K9LA's Propagation Page.

A propagation bulletin archive is available. Monthly charts offer propagation projections between the US and a dozen DX locations.

Share your reports and observations.

Henry Radio Los Angeles Founder Ted Henry, W6UOU, is 100!

Henry Radio Los Angeles founder Ted Henry, W6UOU, turned 100 years old on January 25. The fascinating Henry family history in amateur radio marketing and manufacturing dates back to the late 1920s.

The original Henry Radio shop, started by Ted's brother Bob Henry, W0ARA (SK), opened in 1927 in Butler, Missouri. It stayed in business until Bob died in 1985. Ted and another brother, Walt, later W6ZN, worked with Bob Henry during the early years and became fascinated with ham radio. After Ted moved to Los Angeles in 1941, he opened a small radio shop, which he operated while attending college at UCLA with the intention of going into teaching. His shop survived the suspension of amateur radio during World War II by purchasing gear from hams and reselling it to MARS stations around the world, and by manufacturing crystals (in Butler and Los Angeles) for Hallicrafters' war production.

The LA store grew quickly after the war, expanding to a new location where it operated for nearly 35 years, becoming a gathering spot for hams visiting from around the world.

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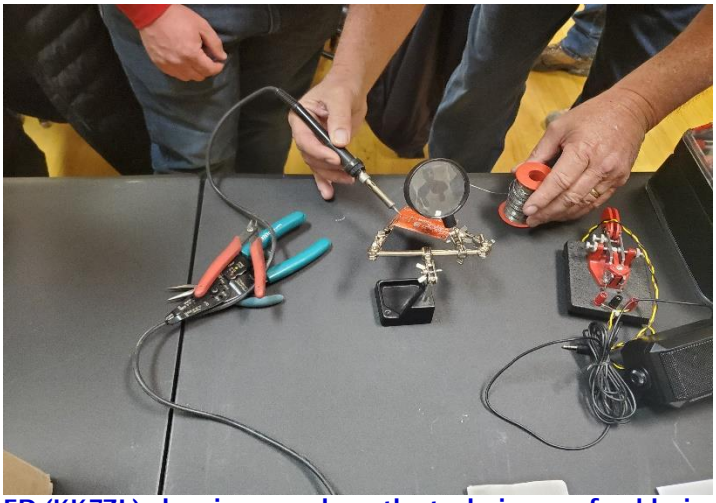
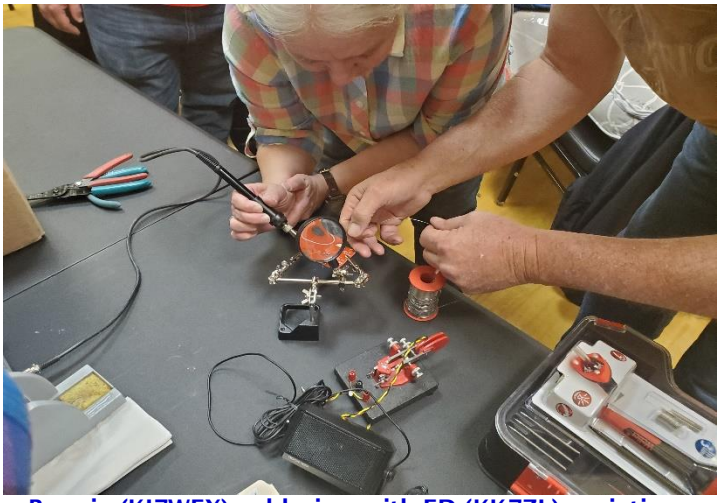
Rainbow Canyons Amateur Radio Club
March 2020 Meeting Pictures

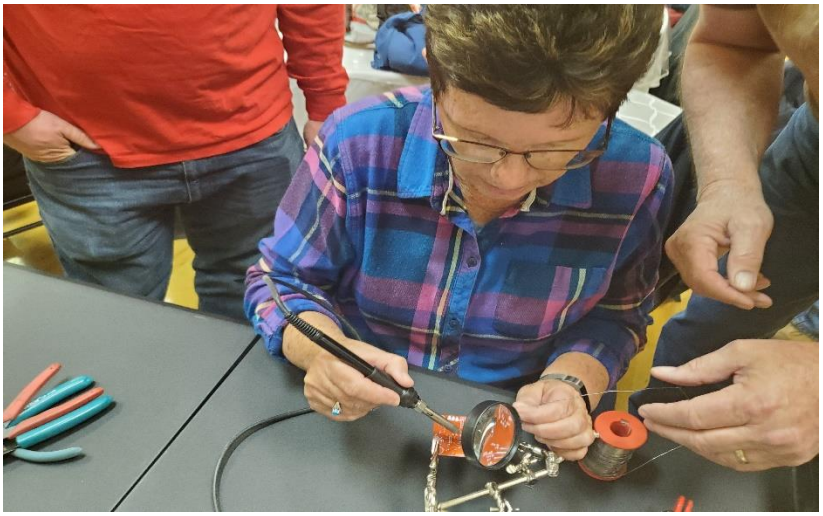


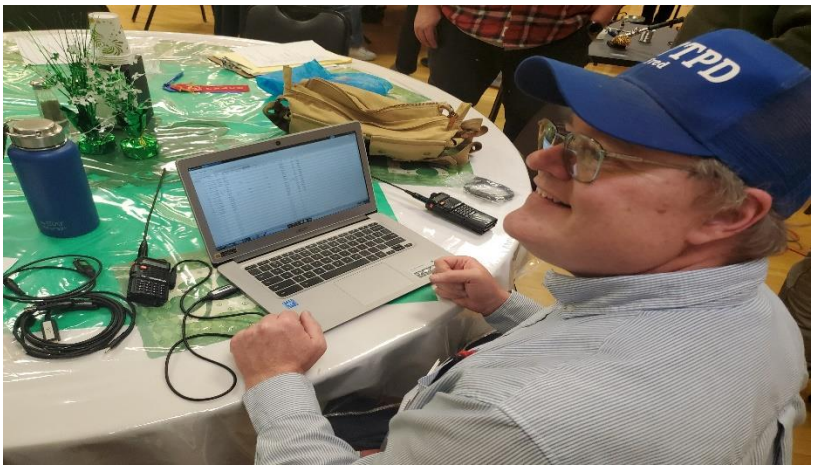
ED (KK7ZL) showing members the techniques of soldering.



Bonnie (KI7WEX) soldering with ED (KK7ZL) assisting.

Above Linda (KG7PBX) solders on her project.
In back ground is George (AL7BX) talking about the Big one that got away. 😊 😊





Above Terry West is soldering with ED (KK7ZL) mentoring.
Below Fred (KI7TPD) assists members with programming radios.

RCARC Technician Class Pictures

On Thursday March 5, 2020 the Rainbow Canyons Amateur Radio Club with the direction of Linda Shokrian (KG7PBX) hosted an entry level Ham Radio Technician Class. The class will run every Thursday in March and on April 2 the student will be tested. See pictures below:

Above and below Don Blanchard (WA7GTU) shares Technician Class content with the class attendees. **Class was canceled on 3/16/2020 as the Senior Center will be closed until 4/2/2020. COVID19 Virus. Class will be rescheduled.**

Safety Information

April is Distracted Driving Awareness Month

On a typical day, more than 700 people are injured in distracted driving crashes. Talking on a cell phone – even hands-free – or texting or programming an in-vehicle infotainment system diverts your attention away from driving. Keep yourself and others around you safe and #justdrive.

Tips to Avoid Distracted Driving

Use your cell phone for emergency situations only. ...

If you are drowsy, pull off the road. ...

You should limit the number of passengers, as well as the level of activity inside the car. ...

Avoid eating while driving. ...

Do your multi-tasking outside the car.

Distracted driving is any activity that diverts attention from **driving**, including talking or texting on your phone, eating and drinking, talking to people in your vehicle, fiddling with the stereo, entertainment or navigation system—anything that takes your attention away from the task of safe **driving**.

Maggie's Law

Drowsy Driving. **Maggie's Law** states that a sleep-deprived driver qualifies as a reckless driver who can be convicted of vehicular homicide. ... **Maggie's Law** defines fatigue as being without sleep for more than 24 consecutive hours and makes driving while fatigued a criminal offense.

Please educate yourself and your family, friends, and peers about the danger it poses. Traffic crashes are the leading cause of death for American teens, and when it comes to distracted driving, young people are among the most likely to text and talk behind the wheel.

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Henry Radio Los Angeles Founder Ted Henry, W6UOU, is 100!

Walt Henry opened a Henry Radio branch in Anaheim, California, in the 1960s, which closed in 1990, after his health declined.

Ted Henry, W6UOU, operating from American Samoa in 1957.

In 1962, Ted Henry began manufacturing tube-type power amplifiers for the ham radio market, starting with the original Henry 2K. Many of the popular line of HF amplifiers remain in use today. The plant expanded into the industrial RF equipment sector. In the 1970s, the company developed its own line of solid-state amplifiers, which it still manufactures for various services.

Henry Radio also became the first Kenwood dealer in the US, marketed the Tempo line of ham gear, and is the oldest dealer for Bird RF test equipment. The current store on South Bundy Drive in Los Angeles opened in 1981.

Ted Henry retired from the business in 2005. -- *Thanks to Marty Woll, N6VI; Henry Radio*

RCARC Pastry Pub Pic's

RCARC Club members enjoying good food and conversation at our March breakfast.

US THIRD-PARTY MESSAGES RULES NOW ARE ENFORCED BY CMS

If you are a US-licensed station that routinely connects to a foreign gateway, or a non-US-licensed station that connects with a US gateway, you may be affected by new CMS behavior. The Winlink CMS now will enforce US Third-Party Message rules.

Because Winlink is being severely criticized for allowing US client and gateway operators to violate US amateur radio third-party traffic rules, we are today starting to test automatic enforcement of these rules. Part 97.3(47), 97.115 and 97.117 apply.

If you attempt to send or receive a third-party message between a US-licensed station and another station the US does not have a third-party communication agreement with, you may receive a service message saying the message will violate the applicable rules and that the message is refused (if you're sending) or being held at the CMS (if you are receiving). Alternative means to successfully send or receive the message will be explained. The US has treaties with most countries in the North and South America, but not most European, Asian and Pacific countries.

If you are a US-licensee, you should have no trouble sending and receiving to/from internet addresses if you connect with another US-licensed gateway, or one licensed in Central or South America â€" as long as the US has a third-party agreement with the licensing country.

If you are a non-US licensee, you should have no trouble sending and receiving to/from internet addresses if you connect to non-US licensed gateways.

We wish this was not necessary, but we have relied on US client and gateway operators to know the rules and obey them and most have ignored them, unfortunately for all of us. In order to clean up the violations we are taking these measures to keep US Winlink operators legal. All licensees have an obligation to study, know, and obey the Amateur Radio Rules.

Continued next column

New monitoring and enforcement measures are coming into play with the establishment of a new Volunteer Monitor Program, now being set up by the ARRL at the request of the US FCC. We're doing this to make it easier for US operators to avoid losing their licenses!

We will be tweaking the behavior of this new mechanism to make it as friendly and informative as it can be. Please bear with us as we make changes.

Thanks, and 73,
Lor W3QA
Winlink Development Team

There is no cure for Amateur Radio Funnies Addiction.

Dennis (W6DLW) HF Flag Pole Antenna Project Pictures

The guys attaching the base plate. Getting the pole ready for raising.

Raising the pole in place and securing it.

Continued on page 20

A Quick-Disconnect Balanced Line Antenna Connector

Protect your station from bad weather and lightning strikes with this simple solution.

Charlie Liberto, W4MEC

Step 1

Buy a two-wire ac plug and socket.

Step 2

Drill two holes in the plastic covers to allow the wires access to reach the terminals.

Step 3

Slide the cover on the individual leads of the line.

Step 4

Wrap the window line solid copper wire clockwise around the screws, tighten the screws, and reassemble the connectors. If your window line wire is stranded, it would be best to tin the wires first. You may also want to use some anti-oxidant compound on the connections.

Step 5

Finally, slide the covers back on and reattach them to the plug/socket bodies. Put the socket on the station end and the plug on the antenna end of the feed line. I also have a large alligator clip/jumper wire connected to my station ground rod, which I clip across the antenna connector blades to eliminate static buildup when the antenna is not in use. You might also consider purchasing a second ac socket, shorting both terminals together, and connecting these shorted terminals to your station ground. When the antenna is not in use, unplug the antenna from the station feed socket and plug it into the ground socket.

Now I have a quick disconnect for my window line to further protect my station (see the lead photo). And as reassurance, a recent ice storm caused a large branch to fall across the feed line and all it did was pull the line apart at the plug. There was no damage to my house attachment point or to the antenna.

All photos by the author.

Charlie Liberto, W4MEC, was first licensed in 1968 as WN4MEC/WB4MEC, though his electronic career started at age 9 when he shocked himself with a homemade Jacob's Ladder. His ham radio interest led to 38 years in aviation-related electronics. Now retired, Charlie enjoys restoring vintage and military AM/CW/SSB and RTTY equipment, as well as restoring the radio gear for the B-17F "Lucky Thirteen" aircraft being rebuilt in Asheville, North Carolina (**www.hangarthirteen.org**). You can contact Charlie at **w4mec@arrl.net**.

Due to the CORONAVIRUS situation the RCARC June 1 & 2 scheduled Point of Dispensing (POD) Exercise has been canceled.

Should you have any questions please contact Linda Shokrian our club representative to the Southwestern Utah Public Health Department (SWUPHD).

Continued on next column

Dennis (W6DLW) HF Flag Pole Antenna Project Pictures Continued

The pole is up. The Flags are flying. After the 1st of April another work party will install the radials, coax, tuner and other electronics. To right are George (AL7BX), Brad (WA7HHE), Bruno (KG7VVN), Ken (KR7KR) the work crew.

Hams just doing their part

If my body was a car

If my body were a car, this is the time I would be thinking about trading it in for a newer model.

I've got bumps and dents and scratches in my finish and my paint job is getting a little dull, but that's not the worst of it.

My headlights are out of focus and it's especially hard to see things up close.

My traction is not as graceful as it once was. I slip and slide and skid and bump into things even in the best of weather.

My whitewalls are stained with varicose veins. It takes me hours to reach my maximum speed. My fuel rate burns inefficiently.

But here's the worst of it –

Almost every time I sneeze, cough or sputter.... either my radiator leaks or my exhaust backfires!

Everyone please stay safe during this time of challenge for us all.