

# RAINBOW CANYONS AMATEUR RADIO CLUB NEWSLETTER

CEDAR CITY, UTAH



Club Websites: [www.rcarc.info](http://www.rcarc.info) OR [www.rainbowcanyons.com](http://www.rainbowcanyons.com) Number 4 – Vol. 8 – August, 2022

## Club Meeting Information

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

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CQ, CQ, - Happy National  
Raspberry Cream Pie Day.  
8/1/2022



## Presidents Message

Greetings Everyone,

I hope everyone has been getting out on the radio! The weather has been changing with more rain (hopefully we do not get the flooding that we had last year). This is a good time to check through your equipment and see what you can do in the case of an emergency. Think about building a radio box or having backup batteries in case the power goes out.

I hope everyone is taking advantage of our local nets as well as opportunities to participate on HF contests so get out there, have fun, and play on your radio. Remember if you need help with setting up your radio, software or other equipment please ask your fellow HAMs for help. Part of the fun is helping others! Remember you can always pick up the mic and see who is listening! As always, I would like to thank everyone who makes our meetings great by asking questions.

Continued on Page 2

## RCARC Club Nets:

7:00 a.m. Breakfast Net - Monday – Saturday – 146.760.  
12:30 p.m. Daily – Utah Beehive Net On 7.272.  
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.  
7: pm. Thursday– Morse Code Net- This is a Zoom Meeting.  
8:30 p.m. Thursday's - WDN Digital Net. Using FLDIGI, FLMSG AND FLAMP – 3.581 +, 1500/MFSK32.  
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.  
7:30 pm. Sunday's – New Harmony Valley Net – Bumblebee Repeater. – 146.680 with a minus offset – PL 100.

## Local Repeaters:

### Iron Mountain

146.760 MHz – Tone 123.0 Hz  
146.980 MHz – Tone 100.0 Hz  
448.800 MHz – Tone 100.0 Hz  
449.500 MHz – Tone 100.0 Hz  
448.400 MHz – Tone 100.0/FM & DMR

### Intermountain Intertie:

146.940 MHz – Tone 100.0 Frisco.  
146.800 MHz – Tone 100.0 Blow Hard  
147.200 MHz + Tone 100.0 Tod's/Hatch  
146.820 MHz – Tone 100.0 Utah Hill

### Bumblebee/New Harmony:

146.680 MHz – Tone 100.0 Hz

### Rowberry:

449.925 MHz – Tone 100.0 VHF Remote

### Dutton:

147.160 MHz + Tone 100.0 Hz.

## Save The Date

**August 9, 2022**

### RCARC Club Meeting.

7:00 pm. Cedar City Park at 200 N and Main Street in large covered Pavilion. **Annual club BBQ. Main Street Park at 6 pm.**

**September 13, 2022**

### RCARC Club Meeting.

7:00 pm. Cedar City Senior Center, 489 E. 200 South. **Program to be determined.**

**October 11, 2022**

### RCARC Club Meeting.

7:00 pm. Cedar City Senior Center, 489 E. 200 South. **Program to be determined.**

**November 8, 2022**

### RCARC Club Meeting.

7:00 pm. Cedar City Senior Center, 489 E. 200 South. **Program to be determined.**

## President's Message

**Continued from page 1.**

I would also like to thank all of our net controls for the nets and everyone who participates!

We will have our Club BBQ and Potluck August 9<sup>th</sup> at 6:00 PM in the Cedar City Main Street Park at the large gazebo on the east side of the park! I will bring out some fox hunting gear for those who are interested. We will also set up a date to do a directional antenna building party.

Cheers!

Fred (KI7TPD)

## 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.

## RCARC Annual BBQ

**When:** Tuesday August 9, 2022.

**Where:** Main Street Park, N. Main Street @ 200 N. In the Large Pavilion at the Southeast corner of park by Lin's.

**Time:** 6:00 pm to 9:00 pm.



Happy Birthday and  
Anniversary to those  
celebrating in August



Wild Fires - Check out this URL for Utah Wild  
Fire Information <https://utahfireinfo.gov/>



## Breakfast & Friendship Net Awards July 2022

Breakfast Net		Friendship Net		
<b>First Place</b>	<b>Third Place</b>	<b>First Place</b>	WA7GVL - Paul	<b>Third Place</b>
KE6ZIM - Johnny	KC6WFI - Tony	K7HDX - Ron	KA7J - Lance	N7SND - Larry
N7SIY - Sylvia	KI7LUO - Melody	N7WWB - Darlene	<b>Second Place</b>	KJ7LTQ - Brant
KI7WEX - Bonnie	KI7SCX - John	W6DLW - Dennis	KG7VEJ - Jack	
KI7TPD - Fred		K7NKH - Lee	KJ7OGZ - Ann	
KG7PBX - Linda		K7WEP - Paul	KK7CEE - Bruce	
		K7ZI - Dick	N7TCW - Merlin	
<b>Second Place</b>		KI7TPD - Fred		
K7ZI - Dick		KI7WEX - Bonnie		
N7SND - Larry		N7SIY - Sylvia		

### Rainbow Canyons Amateur Radio Club Treasurer Report as of July 12, 2022

Bank balance (reconciled) July 1, 2022	\$2,254.13
Checks/expenses	
#116 Field day pizza & condiments	- 229.60
Rocky Mountain Power	<u>- 22.48</u>
Funds in bank as of 6/30/2022	\$2,002.05
Checks Outstanding	
Rocky Mountain Power due 7/15	- 18.75
Various Field day expenses propane, antenna trailer equip & supplies, food, etc.	- 297.58
Outstanding membership deposits	<u>+ 50.00</u>
KI7LVB, KI7LVC, Brough, Thomas	
Funds available after July 15, 2022	\$1,735.72

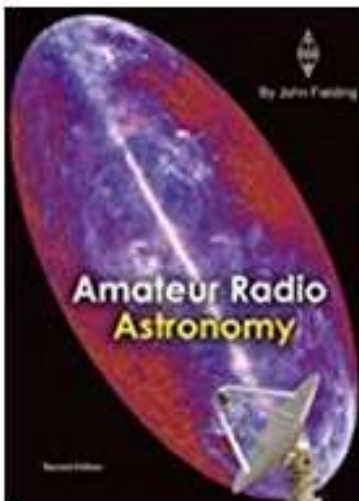
Submitted by  
Linda Shokrian KG7PBX  
2022 RCARC Treasurer  
435-867-5914

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**RCARC July Book Giveaway. Books are donated by Linda Shokrian (KG7PBX)**

**Shown below is the book that will be given away at the August 8, 2022 meeting.**



**RCARC Book Giveaway Winners.**

**The winners of the July 12, 2022 book giveaway (pictured below) is Darlene Shelley (N7WWB)**



**Congratulations Darlene**

## Contact Us.

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**Website**

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[www.rainbowcanyons.com](http://www.rainbowcanyons.com)

**Face Book Page:**

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

**To Join RCARC or Pay**

**Dues:**

Go to [www.rcarc.info](http://www.rcarc.info) select "Club Info" and then "Join " RCARC. Follow the instructions on the template.

Make check payable to RCARC. Please write call sign on check.

**Thank You**





## Buzz's August Safety Tip(s)



### Monsoon Safety Tips

#### Before a Storm

- Always be aware of the day's forecast and keep up to date on changing conditions during the day. Monsoons can develop quickly and move rapidly.
- Secure outdoor objects that could blow away or cause damage.
- Have extra light and power handy. Keep batteries, flashlights and a battery-operated radio or TV on hand to keep you up to date during severe weather.
- Create an emergency preparedness plan and kit.

#### During a Storm

##### Lightning

- Lightning often strikes outside of heavy rain and may occur as far as 10 miles away from any rainfall. Remember that it does not have to be raining for you to be struck by lightning. If you hear thunder, you are close enough to a storm to be struck by lightning.
  - Stay off the phone. Even cordless phones can cause a shock when lightning strikes nearby. Use cell phones only if necessary.
  - Avoid contact with plumbing. Do not wash your hands, do not take a shower, do not wash dishes, and do not do laundry. Plumbing and bathroom fixtures can conduct electricity.
- Keep away from windows.
- If you are caught outdoors in a thunderstorm, and safe shelter is not available, find a low spot away from trees, fences, and poles.

Avoid high ground, water, trees and metal objects.

##### Wind

- Thunderstorm wind gusts in Arizona almost always exceed 40 mph. The strongest straight line wind gusts can exceed 100 mph, and can produce damage similar to a tornado!
- Secure outdoor objects that could blow away or cause damage. This includes garbage cans, umbrellas, patio furniture and any other unsecure items around your yard.
  - Stay away from windows
  - Stay away from trees. Many people are killed or injured in severe thunderstorms by falling trees, flying debris, or from downed power lines.
- Never touch a downed power line, even if it appears dead. Assume that it is live. Call for help instead.

##### Dust Storms

- Dust Storms move rapidly and can reduce visibility almost instantly. Dust storms will usually appear well ahead of thunderstorms, be aware of the current weather situation even if you don't see storms nearby.
- If you encounter a dust storm, pull off the road immediately. Turn off your headlights and taillights, put your vehicle in "PARK," and take your foot off the brake. Other motorists may tend to follow taillights in an attempt to get through the dust storm, and may strike your vehicle from behind.
- Stay where you are until the dust storm passes. • Do not go out in a dust storm if you can avoid it.

Continued next column

## Monsoon Safety Tips

Continued from page 5

### Flash Floods

- Control of a vehicle can be lost in as little as 6 inches of water. Most vehicles will begin to float in 2 feet of water. It is very difficult, especially at night, to discern the depth or force of flowing water. What may seem like a shallow stream may have unseen depth or may be flowing much faster under the surface.
- The way to prevent becoming trapped or swept away by flowing water is to not drive through it.
  - Find an alternate route whenever available, even if it takes extra time out of your day. If no alternative route is available, wait it out. Arizona's monsoons are usually fast moving and temporary.
  - In 1995, Arizona created the "Stupid Motorist Law" to encourage Arizona drivers to use common sense when it comes to driving through flooded areas. The Law specifically bans drivers from driving around barricades in place to prevent them from driving through a flooded area. Drivers trapped after driving around barricades may be responsible paying the cost incurred by police and fire emergency personnel.
  - Beware of distant thunderstorms, especially if they're over mountains. Flash flooding can occur many miles away from the thunderstorm as the runoff flows into the valleys and deserts.
  - Hikers and mountain bikers should try to get out earlier in the day to avoid the dangers of not only flash flooding, but also lightning. Wherever you are hiking during the monsoon, be aware of your escape routes, follow ranger instructions, and be prepared to move to higher ground quickly.



## RCARC ECOMM UNIT PARTICIPATED IN THE SOUTHWEST UTAH HEALTHCARE COALITION EXERCISE

The Southwest Utah Healthcare Coalition Exercise is a communications exercise for Emergency Support Function 8, Public Health & Medical Services, and the Southwest Utah Healthcare Coalition. The purpose of this drill is to practice and validate emergency communication capabilities among healthcare facilities, emergency management, and other key partners in the Southwest Region of Utah.

On Thursday July 14, 2022 E-Comm. members Brad Biedermann (WA7HHE) – HF Digital) and Dennis West (W6DLW – VHF) staffed the Radio Communication Room at Cedar City Hospital to assist in the exercise.

Dennis, was net control for the local EComm Net and passed on the total check-ins to the South West Utah Public Health Department (SWUPHD) in St. George, Utah via the intertie.

Brad, relayed the Hospital Incident Command System (HICS) 214's submitted by the check-ins to the SWUPHD via FLDigi using 40 meters.

Thank you to all that participated in the exercise.

See Pic below:

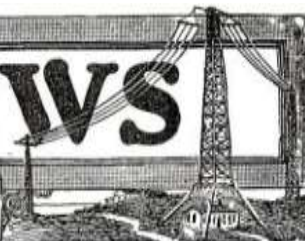


Brad (WA7HHE) working the digital traffic with SWUPHD in Saint George, Utah. Using the FLDigi Software.



# RADIO NEWS

H. GERNSBACK—Editor and Publisher  
ROBERT E. LACAULT—Associate Editor



Vol. 4

AUGUST, 1922

No. 2

## Ever Changing Radio

**W**E know of few things that change and progress as rapidly as radio. The art which is only 25 years old, has in this period of time changed much more rapidly and more radically than any other art or science. If we look at the development of the electric lighting, the electric telegraph, the electric telephone, we are struck with the fact that there have been a great many modifications, and changes are still going on; but there never have been any quite so violent and radical as those which we have witnessed in radio since the art was first developed.

Take, for instance, the telephone, which has not been greatly changed in the last 15 or 20 years, nor has there been much improvement made. The same is the case of electric lighting, which art has become so stabilized that there have been no radical changes during the past 15 or 20 years, if we except the invention of the tungsten lamp.

When, however, we look back upon radio of 25 years ago, and compare it with what we have today, it is almost impossible to make comparisons. At that time, we had the spark transmitters. First we had Marconi's spark coil; then we graduated to the transformers which still gave us a spark. After a while we added the rotary spark gap and still later our commercial companies put out the Goldsmith generator, which in turn, after a few years, was displaced by the Alexanderson generator which is still doing service at the present time. When from 100 to 500 K. W. is required to hurl signals across oceans, the Alexanderson generator is doing valuable work; its doom, however, has already been sounded.

Dr. Langmuir recently developed a power vacuum tube where a single tube can take care of 50 K. W., a tremendous energy. These tubes are being built right now, and as they are made of quartz, are not only vastly cheaper than the cumbersome alternator, but are ridiculously small when compared to the present-day generators.

We may safely predict that in another 15 or 20 years our present-day trans-Atlantic stations will have their machinery housed in small rooms, the maximum size of which will be about 25' by 25'. We all know that the trans-Atlantic stations of today have large power plants and require vast buildings to house all the machinery; this will soon be a thing of the past. There is no question that our next generation will see a trans-Atlantic station where the entire power equipment is no larger than an ordinary office desk. As a matter of fact, the new Langmuir power tube, which handles 50 K. W., is not much larger than a desk drawer. Of course, we still need machinery to develop the electric current, but the day is surely coming when, by means of a bank of tubes of this kind, and some other appliances, the power will be taken from the ordinary lighting circuit, thus doing away with generators.

When Marconi first started out, the wave-length of his apparatus was not more than 20 to 30 meters. From that time on we have increased the wave-length of our transmitters more and more, until the wave-lengths of the various trans-Atlantic stations have run up to as high as 20,000 meters. Then recently, the broadcasting stations gradually reduced these high wave-lengths until at the present time 360 meters is used. Marconi is now not only going

back to his original short wave-length, but is even "going it one better" by reducing the wave-length of his new apparatus to one meter and less.

He found that by means of this very short wave-length it is possible to direct a beam of waves in any direction desired by means of a reflector; such short wave-lengths carry just as well as the longer ones. Indeed, he reports that with the one meter wave-length, audible speech has been transmitted for over 20 miles. Great and wonderful things in radio will be accomplished in wave-lengths below one meter.

What wonders there are in store for us when we begin to send out radio waves of a few centimeters or even less, no one can foretell. The low wave-length is as yet not explored and presents vast and astonishing possibilities.

When radio was young, we spoke of the ether as a medium for the propagation of the radio waves. We were sending messages through the ether which was thought the universal medium in which the waves were propagated, but lately our scientists have become wary of mentioning the ether. They find that the ether no longer is necessary for the propagation of electro-magnetic waves, but that one can imagine waves being hurled through an absolute void just as readily. Once we become entirely emancipated from the ether make shift theory, radio will no doubt progress even more than it has in the past.

Tesla has always maintained that radio waves do not travel above the earth, following the curvature of the earth, but rather go through the ground. He has steadfastly maintained that all radio waves pass through the earth and water and that if we must have an aerial, the latter acts as a condenser. Slowly our radio scientists are becoming convinced of the truth of this, and if proof were needed, we would only have to point to the Rogers underground aerial, now in use. The day is coming when no aerial will be used, and this day is not as far off as some believe.

The make shifts of using the lighting system as an aerial will be forgotten ten years hence. We will simply attach our receiving outfits to the ground or radiator and reception will be as good or better than that obtained today. Even now, use is made of condenser aerials consisting of a number of large plates and the ground. All these things, however, are make shifts and when the time comes for us to use nothing but the ground, there is no question that our radio circuits will be revolutionized considerably.

Regarding our apparatus, we need not mention how they keep changing; evidences of this are so apparent. The tendency seems to be for radio receiving apparatus to become smaller and smaller as time goes on. The day of the vest-pocket radio outfit is surely coming as the public insists on smaller and smaller apparatus. Just where all this change will stop, no one can foresee. It seems to be a hopeless task to standardize the radio business, and it may be generations before the art finds itself and becomes settled, as are other arts and industries.

It seems certain that the present conditions of changes and more changes will continue for at least ten years and perhaps longer.

H. GERNSBACK.

## HINT

### Microphone Connector Protection



There's been an explosion in outdoor amateur radio activity this past year, and with summer in full swing, the surge is likely to continue. Operating outdoors raises the issue of how you protect your station from damage due to inadvertent bumps, falls and so on – the type that often occur when you are transporting your equipment.

One transceiver component that is particularly vulnerable is the microphone connector. This is especially true of microphones that use telephone-style connectors. The little plastic tabs on these connectors can break off when you pack the microphone along with your other gear. When it breaks, the microphone is effectively rendered useless.

An inexpensive preventive fix is to buy a package of travel tooth brush protectors. A package of three or four usually sells for less than \$10.00. Just place the microphone inside the protector (**See picture above**) and it will be safe from damage.

Brent Wells (N4BDW)

## Alkaline Versus Heavy Duty Batteries

I use only so called “heavy duty” batteries (see figure 2) in most of my portable test equipment and ham gear because that equipment may sit on the shelf for weeks or months between uses. They may look like alkaline batteries, but they have a quite different chemistry.

Alkaline battery chemistry can produce corrosive liquids as the batteries age and discharge. That can damage the battery compartment and sometimes the circuitry of the gear (see figure 3).

Heavy-duty battery chemistry works the opposite way. Those chemicals seem to dry up as the battery age and discharge. Hence the likelihood of chemical leakage is significantly less than in the alkaline cells. In my years as a ham, I've seen lots of radio gear ruined from leaking alkaline batteries, but I've yet to see any leakage from heavy-duty batteries.

Although alkaline batteries may give longer run times, cheaper heavy-duty batteries are the safer solution to use in any equipment that sees infrequent use. I now use alkaline batteries only if they are to be installed in equipment that is very power hungry (a **digital camera or a handheld transceiver that will see short term use**), or equipment that sees frequent use and will be operated short term until the batteries are exhausted.

E. Kirk Ellis, KI4RK

Figure 2: Heavy-duty batteries may look like alkaline cells, but their internal chemistry is quite different.



Figure 3: When left installed for months or longer, alkaline batteries may leak and cause substantial damage.



# RCARC July 12, 2022 Meeting Pictures



Members arriving and signing in.



Ron (K7HDX) briefing members on the upcoming Airport Plane Crash exercise. In addition, all participants must wear a vest which Ron is showing.



Pledge of Allegiance



Darlene (N7WWB) Showing book that she just won. ARRL Operating Manual.



Linda (KG7PBX) giving the monthly treasurers report.



George (AL7BX) presenting tonight's program on Coaxial Connectors.

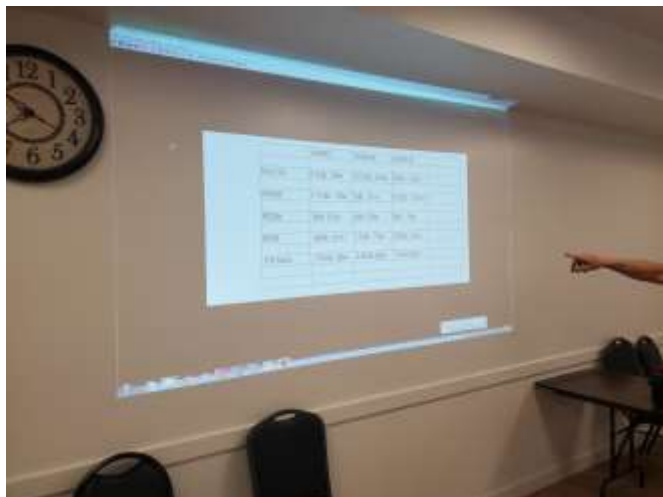
Continued on page 10

## RCARC July 12, 2022 Meeting Pictures

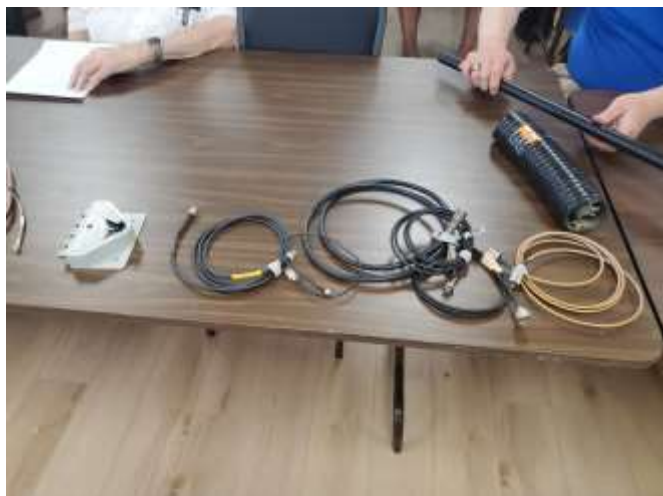
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George (AL7BX) showing the makeup and layers of Coax.



George (AL7BX) describing the power loss with various types of coaxes on different bands.



Various types of coaxes on display.

## Do You Keep a Log Book?

### Introduction

The reasons for logging your amateur activity fall into three categories: legal, operational and personal. Legally, a log of your transmissions would be invaluable in proving your innocence in an interference complaint. Operationally, having a log of past contacts is a resource when filling out that DX QSL card that may have taken months to arrive. Personally, a log is like a personal radio history reminding you of the people and places you've talked to, the nets you participated in and contests you worked.

### What's in a Log?

There are two essentials' types of information that every log needs. Information about your operation and information about the station you contact. For your operation record the date, frequency, mode and power output; for the contact station record their call sign, the time the contact started and ended, their signal report, name and location (QTH). When you enter the date and time, Universal Coordinated Time (UTC) or Zulu as it is commonly called, is highly recommended. Using UTC eliminates confusion over time zones or daylight-saving time, but you must remember to change the date at 0000Z, which could be anywhere from 4 PM to 7 PM local standard time for a North American station. This is an advantage of the computerized logging programs. They keep UTC date and time straight automatically. Of course, you are free to use local time as long as you indicate this clearly in the log. It is unwise to mix UTC and local times and dates together in the log; use one or the other.

Non-essential information that is worth recording is your signal report and that of the contact. You might also want to note comments about the contact's rig, antenna and quality of their CW, if pertinent. For an interesting contact, you can include notes about your conversation or a QSLing route (many DX and DX-pedition stations cannot be QSLed directly but must be QSLed through a QSL bureau or manager). It is also useful to note in the log when you send a QSL and if you receive it. A month after the contact, when you can't remember if you sent a card to that rare DX-pedition that won't happen again for 10 years, those notes alone will be worth the cost of the logbook or program.

If logging manually during a contest, it is impractical to record the start and end times for each station so these log areas can be used for contest-exchange information.

### Paper or PC

The **hardcopy paper logbook** is the traditional keeper of the contacts. The format of your log can be your own personal preference. By using a common composition book with bound pages, you can add information in the order that makes sense to you. Here is a **sample log sheet format** you can download or you can buy the **ARRL Logbook**.

Continued on page 15



## Serving at a Road Race

Jim Wann, K7MQV

**FUN, EXCITEMENT, AND ADVENTURE** await ham radio operators who volunteer to help with communications at events. Organized activities that take place out in the wilderness, far from the nearest cell phone coverage offer opportunities to use your radio skills in situations that offer authentic training. Here's the story of my experience at two 100-mile endurance run events held in Washington state, in the Cascade Range — the Cascade Crest 100 Mile Endurance Run and the Teanaway Country 100.



Above: Here's my location at the Iron Mountain checkpoint (milepost 28) for the Teanaway 100 race. Our comm central is under the white canopy at right; the aid station, with food and beverage, is under the dark canopies; friends and family (so-called "crew") are allowed to gather and wait for the runners along the other side of the road.

Left: A new ham friend, Scott Mitseff, KJ7AVQ, shows off the no-frills comm station at the Blowout Mountain checkpoint on the Cascade Crest 100 course.

Continued on page 12

**D**ozens of ham radio operators are required to pull off these events in a controlled and safe way. Hams keep track of who is where on the course, report problems, and help coordinate assistance efforts. My Cascade Crest experience turned out to be routine: nice weather, a few runners who dropped out, and everyone safe and accounted for at the end of the race. The Teanaway race started out routine but on Saturday night, with runners scattered over the course, a dangerous thunder and lightning storm came into the area, bringing very heavy rains. Unfortunately, by about 9 p.m. the risk to the runners reached the point where race organizers had to call the race. Suddenly the role of the ham radio operators became paramount, passing orders from race officials to all checkpoints to halt the race, keeping officials aware of which runners were stopping at which checkpoints, and tracking the runners still out on the course. It took another 4 hours to collect and account for all the runners. Thankfully, there were no casualties other than a lot of very disappointed people.

## What to Expect

Here are a few things to be aware of, if you're thinking about helping with radio communications at a race.

**The race participants are amazing.** These 100-mile races were up in the Cascades, and the runners gained (and lost) up to 30,000 feet of elevation on the course. So these athletes are truly remarkable. The races began early Saturday morning and the finish line closed Sunday evening. I was in awe of these skilled and highly motivated people.

**You'll meet dedicated volunteers.** There are volunteers stationed at checkpoints located about every 10 miles along the race course. The typical checkpoint includes an aid station and a ham radio comm station. The aid station folks get set up well before any runners arrive, so they're ready to offer food, beverages, and a place where runners can sit down and tend to blisters, etc. The aid station volunteers keep this action going all night long!

**It's an opportunity to meet other hams.** Ham operators are assigned a checkpoint, usually in teams of two per checkpoint. The assignment is to set up and check in to net control by a specific time and be available for a known duration. The principal responsibility of the checkpoint ham comm team is to log the bib number and arrival time of each runner as they arrive at the checkpoint. Most runners arrive one or two at a time. Occasionally, a runner might decide to drop out at your checkpoint. That information must be radioed to net control, as it is important to race officials. Being posted at a checkpoint is a fun job that's not difficult to do.

**You don't need a lot of experience.** Nearly any ham who routinely checks into a 2-meter net can perform the job. Net control experience is not required.

**You don't need fancy ham radio equipment.** The organizers of these two races positioned a portable 2-meter repeater on a mountaintop, making it pretty easy for the checkpoint hams to communicate with net control via that repeater. A 5 W handheld seemed adequate for most locations. For my two race assignments, I used a portable 5 W radio with a J-pole antenna up on a 16' extension painter's pole. Some stations used battery power; I used my Honda 900 W (quiet) generator and an Astron switching power supply for

dc power. It's a good idea to make a thorough checklist of what you want to bring. Obviously a radio, antenna, and power supply, and also things like a headlamp, coax adaptors, an extension cord, an outlet strip, clipboard(s), pens/pencils, snacks, water, etc.

**Communicate your abilities/constraints up front.**

The ham radio coordinator for these races didn't know me at all, so when I responded to the call for volunteers, I decided to communicate what I could and couldn't do right away: I mentioned where I live, any related experience, and the fact that I was unable to hike equipment into remote places. I mentioned what radio and antenna I could bring to the event, and what days and hours I was available. I think this direct approach is appreciated by the event organizers and helps them find an assignment that's the best fit for you.

**Be prepared.** Once the race organizer assigns specific hams to the various checkpoints, that list gets sent out via email. I contacted my assigned ham partner right away to introduce myself, see what their experience was and what gear they had (table, canopy, power, radios, etc.), and develop a plan for when/where we would meet for the event. This helped us avoid bringing too much duplicate gear, and we also were able to begin to get to know each other during that call, making our face-to-face meeting easy and natural.

I came away from these two races with a renewed sense of how important ham radio operators are in these and similar events. It was great fun and very satisfying to know we helped with a good cause, and I now have a handful of new ham radio friends from all over Washington state. I hope this encourages you to look for events in your area to give this experience a try.

*Jim Wann, K7MQV, was first licensed in 1960. His early curiosity about radio led him to BSEE (University of Washington) and MSEE (University of Pittsburgh) degrees and 10 patents as a research engineer, followed by several telecom corporate management positions. He can be reached at [k7mqv@arrl.net](mailto:k7mqv@arrl.net).*

# FCC Legacy CORES System to be Retired

07/07/2022

The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) will retire the [Legacy version](#) of its Commission Registration System (CORES) on July 15, 2022. CORES is the FCC's public-facing database that enables and tracks certain types of FCC and FCC applicant actions, including amateur radio applications and licenses. Its implementation has enabled routine amateur applications and licenses to be issued overnight instead of over weeks, as was the case with earlier methods. ARRL The National Association for Amateur Radio® advises the amateur radio community to transition to the [updated version of CORES](#) as soon as possible.

In essence, CORES is designed to identify those who hold certain types of FCC licenses and FCC authorizations, including amateur licenses, and organize them in an easily accessible manner under a common FCC Registration Number (FRN) regardless of whether one holds a single such authority or thousands. The new CORES, in addition to assigning individual FRNs, allows holders of multiple FRNs to aggregate them under a single account where the licenses and authorization, fees and payments, and related actions can be administered from within the same account.

In effect, new CORES can be conceptualized as an electronic interactive file folder. The [updated version of CORES](#) has been available since 2016, and now its use will be mandatory for all amateur licensees when submitting amateur-related applications.

Starting on July 15, 2022, the Legacy CORES website will re-direct users to the [Commission's updated CORES](#) site. Although some functionalities in the old system will continue to work for a short time, the [FCC has urged all users](#) to transition to the updated CORES system to take advantage of its enhanced security and functionality.

## *Register with the FCC*

Licensees that do not already have an FCC CORES Username Account must create one with a unique username (a valid email address) and password. After creating the account, when logged in, users should associate their existing FRN or FRNs with this account. Instructions for doing so are on the [FCC Registration Help](#) page. One's FRN is printed on all current amateur applications and licenses, and will not change.

**Continued next column**

FRNs can also be found by looking up one's call sign in the Commission's ULS (<https://wireless2.fcc.gov/ULsApp/ULsSearch/searchLicense.jsp>) or by using the FCC's [advanced search](#) page.

The FCC has posted [Tutorial Videos](#) to assist with the transition. ARRL VEC Manager Maria Somma, AB1FM, recommends viewing the videos "Getting Started With the New CORES," which explains how to register for a CORES Username Account, and "Associating an FRN to a Username," which instructs Legacy CORES users on how to link one or more existing FRNs to a username. [FCC CORES Registration Instructions](#) can also be found on the ARRL website.

Additional information is available on the [FCC](#) website or by calling the FCC Licensing Support Center at (877) 480-3201, Option 4, and on the FCC's [e-support](#) page.

## RCARC Survey

Would you be interested in having a Fox Hunt sometime in September or October of this year?

### **What is Fox Hunting or Low Power Transmitter Hunting?**

Transmitter Hunting or Fox Hunting is a **popular way to combine outdoor activity with the amateur radio hobby**. The "Fox" hides a hidden transmitter, and the hunters use direction finding equipment and techniques to locate it.

The RCARC Board would like to hear from you. Please let them know if you would be interested in such an event and which month is best for you.

Reply to: [cedarcity.rcarc@gmail.com](mailto:cedarcity.rcarc@gmail.com)

## Save the Date

### **RCARC Club BBQ**

**August 9, 2022 at Main Street Park.**

**200 N. at Main Street. Large Pavilion.**

### **Cedar City Half Marathon**

**September 10, 2022. Cedar Canyon.**

### **City Fire Road Race.**

**This Race has been Canceled**

## Ham Radio Operator gets \$22,000.00 Fine for Hogging Radio Frequency.

**WASHINGTON**—A Michigan ham radio operator is being fined \$22,000 for frequency hogging. Specifically, Michael Guernsey of Parchment, Mich., is being cited for “intentionally causing interference to other amateur radio operators and failing to provide station identification,” according to a notice from the Federal Communications Commission.

According to the FCC, several complaints from other hams have been filed against Guernsey for monopolizing 14.313 MHz, going back as far as 2003. This last March, field agents from the commission’s Detroit office tracked the interference to the address on record for Guernsey’s station, KZ80. They monitored his transmissions, which a prerecorded song and animal sounds.

“The agents heard Mr. Guernsey intentionally interfering with other amateur licensees by transmitting a prerecorded song and various animal noises. These transmissions were a deliberate act to monopolize the frequency and prevent other amateur radio operators from conducting legitimate communications,” the notice stated.

The interference was said to be aimed at two other hams with whom Guernsey “has had a longstanding and well-documented dispute,” it said.

During the 40 minutes field agents monitored KZ80, Guernsey also failed to transmit his call sign, which is required at 10-minute intervals.

The base fine for interference is \$7,000, while ID failure is \$1,000. However, the commission increased Guernsey’s fine to \$22,000 based on his “deliberate disregard” of several warnings from the FCC’s Enforcement Bureau.

“Mr. Guernsey has been repeatedly warned in writing by the Enforcement Bureau about causing interference to other amateur radio operators. This history of noncompliance, combined with Mr. Guernsey’s deliberate disregard for commission authority, warrants a significantly increased penalty,” the [notice](#) stated.



### A Tip to Improve Your Radio Professionalism

While monitoring the airwaves I have noted a universal problem while operating in voice mode. By drawing your attention to this by no means is this intended to condemn nor offend anyone, as we all have participated in this error at one time or another. That is, **clipping the first syllable or word** of a sentence when “keying” the radio.

It is more pronounced during stressful situations such as; net control duties, emergency drills, contests, noisy environments, “traffic handling” backing up, etc. It does lead to confusion, requests for “repeats” which slows down the process and gives the overall appearance of poor operating procedure.

To improve our “professionalism” on the air, a simple maneuver is suggested.

Hold the mic away from your mouth (a foot or so) **key the mic at that distance**, *then, bring the mic to your mouth* and begin speaking. Conscious practice will lead to unconscious habit after a short while.

Older radios can take close to a second to switch from receive to transmit mode. This simple maneuver will give the radio time to switch and “clipping” will be automatically be eliminated.

You’re welcome.

Dick, K7ZI

**Continued next column**

## Registration Open for NASA's 2022 International Space Apps Challenge

Billed as the world's largest annual "hack-a-thon," the theme for this year's NASA International Space Apps Challenge is "Make Space," celebrating the motto of "there's always space for one more." Space Apps strives to eliminate barriers of access to space and science opportunities.

The challenge will focus on Earth and space science, technology, and exploration. Participant registration for in-person and virtual events is now open through October 2, 2022.

Space Apps provides an opportunity for everyone across the globe to use their passion for creativity, innovation, and unique perspectives, to tackle challenges created by NASA experts. The challenges range in skill level, expertise, subject matter, and objective, and they span a spectrum of disciplines and interests, including artificial intelligence, software development, art, and storytelling.

ARRL and amateur radio share several overlapping interests with NASA's objectives, including amateur satellite communications, Amateur Radio on the International Space Station (ARISS), and STEM (science, technology, engineering, and mathematics) programs that interest young people in both space and radio communications. ARRL encourages radio amateurs to consider participating in NASA's Space Apps Challenge.

Space Apps is managed by NASA's Earth Science Division in the agency's Science Mission Directorate at NASA Headquarters in Washington. It is organized in collaboration with Booz Allen Hamilton, Mind grub, Second Muse, and NASA's Open Innovation Applied Sciences Program.

For more information about Space Apps and to register for an in-person or online event on October 1 - 2, 2022, visit, [NASA International Space Apps Challenge](#).

--Thanks to AMSAT, JoAnne Maenpaa, K9JKM, and NASA for information in this story.

## Log Book Continued from page 10

A number of **computer logging programs** are also available. Computer logs are configurable and can automatically keep track of a wide range of information. Many include tools to control modern software controllable rigs.

Rotor control is also available with some and many will automatically generate a great circle map from your location to any other point on the globe.

Time and date functions for UTC, local and daylight savings are standard but you can also find computer loggers that will display a gray line diagram for helping to plot propagation. There are also a number of logging programs available that are designed specifically to help you during contests. Some are general contesting programs that record generic points and multipliers while keeping track of the basic information. Others are designed with specific contests in mind and aim to help you maximize your score. There are even some that are general contest loggers that have plug-ins available for those contests you are interested in. Contesters almost always use computers to log. Finally, many computer logs support an export function that makes sending your log in to **Logbook of The World** (LoTW) fast and easy.

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## RCARC EComm Group to Participate in the August 16, 2022 Cedar City, Airport Certification.

The RCARC ECOMM Group will participate with Fire, Police and EMS in the upcoming three-year Airport Certification. To pass Certification First Responders will have to respond to a simulated two aircraft collision at the Airport. Casualties are made up to look realistic, our Club ECOMM Group will keep the Hospital EOC apprised of incoming Triage numbers. Three Rotor wing, one Fixed wing will transport casualties to area hospitals there will be 30 casualties in all.

The club is fortunate to have club members who embrace the public service aspects of the Amateur Radio Hobby with several sharing their expertise from previous careers in Emergency Management. Turn your scanners on the evening of August 16<sup>th</sup> and see if you can tune in on the excitement.





## DO YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TOOLS?

Reprint from the August 2019 RCARC Newsletter

Like any pursuit, to do the job right, you need to have the proper tools. Amateur radio is no exception. To do certain things, you'll need tools that you may not currently have. Without them, you'll seriously handcuff yourself when it comes to enjoying amateur radio.

You may already have a set of hand tools. Most homeowners, for example, have a hammer, a set of screwdrivers, a set of wrenches, and some pliers to make common home repairs. All of these tools will be useful for amateur radio work, but you'll also need some tools specifically designed for working with electronics, including:

- **Needle-nose pliers.** Needle nose pliers are possibly the most used tool on the electronics workbench. They allow you to do things that your big, fat fingers just can't.
- **Diagonal, or flush, cutters.** You use diagonal cutters to cut wire and trim soldered leads.
- **Wire strippers.** A good pair of wire strippers is essential when making cables or when you have to solder wires to circuit boards.
- **Terminal crimper.** You use the crimper to properly attach terminals to wires. Make sure to also purchase a selection of crimp-on terminals.
- **Precision (jeweler's) screwdrivers.** Many of the screws you'll find in electronics equipment are just too small to use normal-sized screwdrivers. A set of jeweler's screwdrivers will have a couple of Phillips-head screwdrivers as well as several conventional screwdrivers.
- **Hobbyist knife.** This is the type of knife that modelers' use. It's just as handy in electronics work as it is in building models.
- **Digital multimeter.** With a digital multimeter (DMM), you can make voltage, current, and resistance measurements. It's the most basic piece of test equipment you can own, and every ham should have one.
- **Soldering iron or soldering station.** Even if you're not going to be doing a lot of building, you need a soldering iron to make simple repairs and build simple cables. Being able to solder is an essential skill for a radio amateur.
- **De-soldering tool.** If you do any soldering, there will undoubtedly be times that you have to de-solder a connection. Buy a spring-loaded "solder sucker" and not a hand-operated desoldering bulb. The spring-loaded units work a lot better.

### Other tools that you'll find useful if you intend to do a lot of building include:

- **Anti-static mat and/or wrist strap.** Many electronic components can be damaged by an electrostatic discharge. That's why you want to use an anti-static mat and/or wrist strap. These drain off static electricity so that you don't zap your electronics. Amazon, not surprisingly has a wide selection. You can also get them at Radio Shack.
- **Tweezers.** You need tweezers if you're working with very small components, such as surface-mount devices.
- **Table vise.** You need a table vise to hold a circuit board while your building or repairing it, or to hold a connector that you're soldering wires onto.
- **Lighted magnifier or magnifying visor.** If you're north of 40 years old, then you need good lighting and probably some magnification. Some of the parts used today are very small, making the markings hard to read and making them difficult to handle. A magnifying light or magnifying visor makes working on circuits a lot easier.

If you're really starting from scratch, you might want to consider buying a complete tool kit. Sears (yes, Sears!) sells many different electronics tool kits. Some of the tool kits include a digital multimeter and soldering iron. The nice thing about buying a tool kit is that some kits include a carrying case. Other sources for toolkits include [Jameco](#), [Sparkfun](#), and the [Electronic Tool Box](#).

My own tool set has evolved over the years. I still have some needle-nosed pliers and some diagonal cutters that I acquired over 30 years ago when an electronics manufacturing company that I worked for took them out of service. I got a set of tweezers at some Hamfest. The table vise I use is an el cheapo from Harbor Freight. You could do the same, acquiring the tools as you find them, but the problem with that is that they may not be on hand when you need them.

However, you get your tools, make sure that you do get them or have access to them. If you can't make a cable or perform a simple repair because you don't have the tool to do it, it will be frustrating at the very least, and it could be expensive if you have to pay for a new cable or pay someone to make a repair for you.

Good luck and have fun as you build your kit.



# Ham Radio Operators are Losers! (Here's Why...)

In this article, I will explore all the reasons why both male and [female Ham radio operators](#) are nothing more than a community of losers who help people for fun and practice a valuable and exciting hobby.

## Top Reasons Why Hams Are Losers

Ham radio operators are kind, selfless, and passionate. This community spends its time minding its own business and doing its own thing.

But in a society where everyone and their grandma is entitled to put their nose in other people's business. And in an era where people bash other people just because they like a certain kind of pizza, anyone who keeps to themselves and rises only to help the general public is most definitely a loser.

## Why Hams Are Losers – Reason 1: They Provide Community Service

Some people praise Ham radio operators because of their services during national crises where they support [emergency communications](#).

But who needs Hams and their dusty old radios when you've got mobile phones and internet?

Continued next column

Even when our communication infrastructure may only be one hurricane away from collapsing, we don't need Hams and their "dusty" old devices to ensure connectivity when everything else is down in the dumps.

We enjoy a nice long communication blackout, don't we? Of course.

But they help us anyway.

As we enjoy this blackout and make some memories, these Hams just swoop in, offering support.

At a time where everyone is only concerned about their own and their family's lives, this crazy bunch goes out of their way to ensure everyone in their community gets the help they need. And they do that with their own resources.

And if that doesn't make them a bunch of dum-dums, what will?

In the crippling modern economy, these people buy expensive devices, install [Ham radio antennas](#), and build efficient infrastructure, all from their own pockets! They could've easily spent this money on fancy restaurants, international trips, and cool mobile phones. But NO. They chose to spend it on something as lame as a Ham radio so they could ensure that everyone gets the help they need in disasters.

I mean, Who. Does. That???

But if that isn't enough to make them certified losers, the next reality most definitely will.

Continued on page 18

## Ham Radio Operators are Losers! (Here's Why...)

Continued from page 17

### Why Hams Are Losers – Reason 2: They Offer Their Services for Free!

In a world where people are charging hundreds of dollars just to give a suggestion that you could have easily gotten off Google, Hams offer their life-saving services for free.

That's right.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has [signed an MoU](#) with the Amateur Radio Relay League to have Ham radio volunteers provide emergency electronic communications during disasters.

ARRL's Amateur radio emergency services (ARES) have 80,000 licensed Hams who have registered their availability for such situations.

These people have offered their services without expecting a single penny from the taxpayers' money in return.

Here are a bunch of instances of these crazy hams offering their services in some of the most terrible disasters in the history of the US.

- [The 9/11 tragedy](#). Mobile towers went down as New York saw the worst day in its history. Amateur radio operators mobilized immediately, and worked 24 hours a day, assisting communications and participating in emergency, search, and rescue efforts.

Continued next column

- [Hurricane Michael, 2018](#). This category-5 hurricane wreaked havoc on the Florida panhandle. The communication was down. And even then, these "losers" came through and worked round the clock for two weeks straight just to help the local community.
- The [1994 Northridge earthquake](#). Ham radio operators demonstrated their value in this devastating earthquake as well. Many male and [female Ham Operators](#) volunteered and communicated hundreds of life-saving messages, often using their own resources.

In a situation where Hams must have had their own issues, they chose to help the community instead. What kind of air-head behavior is that?

If you and I were in this situation, would we have been selfless enough to compromise our own wellbeing and safety for public welfare? I don't think so.

Oh and, have you heard of SATERN, the Salvation Army Team Emergency Radio Network?

These freaks volunteer there too. And working with the Salvation Army, Ham radio operators have supported local and national disaster relief authorities' numerous times, one of the most recent ones being their support to the American Red Cross during the very active 2017 Atlantic Hurricane season.

Continued on page 20

## ARRL and TAPR Digital Communications Conference Returns in September 2022

07/11/2022

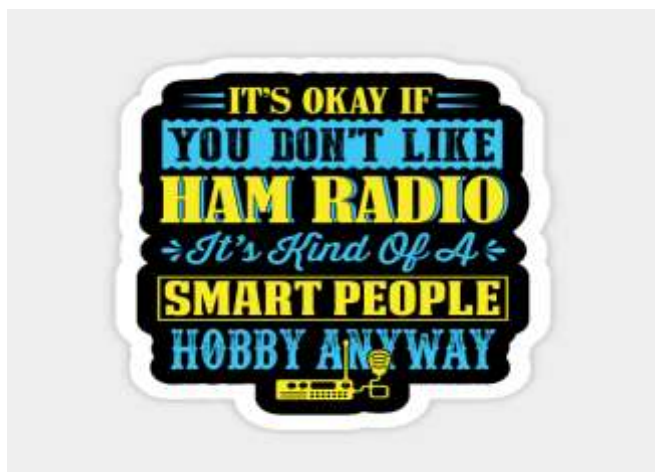
The 41st ARRL and TAPR Digital Communications Conference (DCC) will be held September 16 - 18, 2022, in Charlotte, North Carolina. Last year's conference was held virtually due to COVID-19 concerns, but this year's 3-day event will be held at the Hilton Charlotte Airport Hotel.

The DCC is for everyone, beginners and experts alike, with an interest in all forms of digital communication.

The official call for technical papers has been issued and general topic areas include, but are not limited to: software-defined radio (SDR); digital voice; digital satellite communications; digital signal processing (DSP); HF digital modes; adapting IEEE802.11 systems for amateur radio; global positioning system (GPS); automatic position reporting system (APRS); Linux in amateur radio; AX.25 updates; internet operability with amateur radio networks; TCP/IP networking over amateur radio; MESH and peer-to-peer wireless networking, and emergency and homeland defense digital communications in amateur radio.

Authors can submit their papers for this year's conference by email to ARRL Production Coordinator [Maty Weinberg, KB1EIB](mailto:Maty.Weinberg@arrl.org). The deadline is September 1, 2022. The conference papers will be published exactly as submitted. The authors will retain all rights and do not need to be present at the conference, and all papers will be distributed to DCC attendees. Printed copies will be available for sale at [Lulu](https://www.lulu.com).

More information about [TAPR -- Tomorrow's Ham Radio Technology Today](https://www.arrl.org/tapr) can be found that their website. **END**



## QST Now Offering a Column for Radio Clubs

07/22/2022

ARRL invites you to be part of "Club Station," the newest column in *QST*. This column is a space for radio clubs to share the different ways in which they're successful to help other clubs grow. They do this by offering advice, and practical solutions to common experiences and problems.

In each issue, a different club will share how they undertook a specific activity or project, how and why it was successful, and any challenges they may have had to overcome throughout the process. Some examples include, but aren't limited to, successful community club projects, innovative ways to attract new members, getting youth involved with ham radio, and developing active hams.

"Clubs are the backbone of the amateur radio community," said ARRL Field Services Manager Mike Walters, W8ZY. "If your club is doing something that will inspire other clubs, we want to hear from you!"

"In order to help you tell your story, ARRL has published author guidelines that are geared toward 'Club Station,' and they include a club profile form," said *QST* Editor Leanna Figlewski, KC1RMP. Both of these documents can be found at [www.arrl.org/qst-club-station-guidelines-and-profile-form](http://www.arrl.org/qst-club-station-guidelines-and-profile-form). "You don't have to have writing experience to be published in *QST*. If your submission is accepted, our editorial staff will work with you to get your story ready for publication."

All clubs are welcome to participate. The first iteration of "Club Station" appeared in the August 2022 issue of *QST* and includes more information about what members can expect to see from the column.

If you have any questions, contact us at [clubs@arrl.org](mailto:clubs@arrl.org). We look forward to hearing from you about your radio club!

*QST* is an ARRL membership benefit. Join ARRL or renew your membership at [www.arrl.org/join](http://www.arrl.org/join).



## 144/430 MHz bands to be used for PMR during 2024 Olympics

France's National Frequency Agency ANFR has announced the amateur radio 144 and 430 MHz bands will be used for PMR voice comms, 1240 MHz for PMSE and 2.3 GHz for video links during the 2024 Olympic and Paralympic Games

A translation of the ANFR announcement says:

The France is preparing to host the Olympic and Paralympic Games (OLYMPIC Games) in Paris in 2024.

The National Frequency Agency is in charge of drawing up the frequency plan and allocating frequencies for the Games.

To this end, it worked with all the assignees to assess the amount of spectrum needed for the organization and global dissemination of the Games. In this context, bands not primarily devoted to PMR, PMSE audio and video uses and to score and time management have been identified, as in previous editions of the summer JOP, in order to meet the consequent need for spectral resources.

ARCEP, assignee of the band 144 – 146 MHz has thus authorized, during the JOP which will take place from 26 July to 11 August and then from 28 August to 8 September 2024, that it can be used by the official broadcaster of the Games and its service providers, among other stakeholders. The band will thus accommodate the PMR voice service (walkie-talkie) in simplex pipes of 6.25 and 12.5 kHz, up to 1 W. This use of the strip by the Paris JOP has been authorized on the sites of competitions and non-competitions, about forty sites located mainly in metropolitan France, on the Territory of the Paris region (Paris, Elancourt, Versailles, Saint-Quentin-en-Yvelines, Saint Denis, Le Bourget, La Courneuve, Clichy Sous-Bois, Villepinte, Vaires-sur-Marne), but also in the provinces of Lille, Lyon, Saint-Etienne, Marseille, Nice, Bordeaux, Châteauroux and Nantes. Events will also take place in French Polynesia at the Teahupoo site.

**Continued next column**

In addition, on these sites, the frequencies of the band 430 – 440 MHz will also be used to accommodate the PMR voice (walkie-talkie) service in simplex pipe of 6.25 and 12.5 kHz, up to 1 W.

The band 1240 – 1260 MHz, open to amateur service on a secondary basis, will accommodate PMSE Audio equipment with a power of less than or equal to 50 mW and a pipeline of less than or equal to 200 kHz.

Finally, in the bands between 2300 – 2483.5 MHz, part of which is also open to amateur service on a secondary basis, mobile video links up to 10 W for a maximum channel of 20 MHz will be deployed.

The frequencies will be made available to the Organizing Committee of the Paris 2024 Olympic Games during the period from one month before the Opening Ceremony of the Olympic Games to one week after the Closing Ceremony of the Paralympic Games, from 26 June to 15 September 2024.

In order for them to be usable in good conditions, it seems essential to us that in the vicinity of the sites, their use by radio amateurs is moderated during this period.

We rely on all members of the amateur radio community to do this.

ANFR Announcement  
<https://www.anfr.fr/licences-et-autorisations/radioamateurs/actualites/actualite/actualites/utilisation-du-spectre-des-frequences-dans-le-cadre-des-jeux-olympiques-et-paralympiques-de-paris-2024/>



## Ham Radio Operators are Losers! (Here's Why...)

Continued from page 18

If you are still unable to grasp why Ham radio operators are losers, even after knowing that they work for free, no problem. The next reason will bang the nail right in.

### Why Hams Are Losers – Reason 3: They Practice a Harmless Hobby

Hobbies aren't meant to be harmless. They are meant to disrupt everyone's peace.

Those loud neighbors practicing heavy drums at 1 in the morning? Ah, fun. The troublesome teens whizzing past your house with their unusually loud cars? Now that's a hobby!

But Ham radio operators sit in a corner in their house, quietly tinkering with their electronics, making connections, and enjoying fun conversations on the air, that no one but other Hams can hear.

That's a hobby only good-for-nothing losers can practice, right?

They are not even disturbing anyone with their tuning and transmitting. If anything, they are preparing to help us in times of trouble, even as they enjoy some downtime with their radios.

What a bunch of loser-stuff!

Is the harmless nature of their hobby still not enough to push you into criticizing and bad-mouthing this bunch of selfless and helpful individuals?

Okay. No problem. I'm not out of my reasons just yet.

Continued next column

## Why Hams Are Losers – Reason 4: They Help and Encourage the Youth to Take the Hobby Forward

Ham radio is dying, and it's better that way, right? I mean, it's okay if we are unable to call for help when a hurricane knocks our communications down. But at least we will get rid of this extremely helpful bunch of losers.

But no. They won't let that happen.

Hams tend to be a helpful bunch. They accept anyone who shows even the slightest of interest in Ham radios with open arms, guiding them about the hobby and helping them learn the ropes of the field.

They. Just. Won't. Let. The. Hobby. Die, so we can enjoy our communication blackout more peacefully.

To make matters worse, they are encouraging our youth to take up this hobby.

Now this is downright terrible!

Why get them interested in something that leverages their creativity and compels them to become makers, engineers, and tech-savvy individuals?

Our youth is better off wasting their time on activities that are scientifically proven to have disastrous effects on their health.

If you are still reading this, that means you need more reasons to be absolutely certain of the futility of the Ham radio hobby and the lameness of people who practice it.

Continued on Page 22

## Monroe Peak Repeater Antenna Problem Fixed

In mid-July RCARC Club Members George Gallis (AL7BX), Bruno DeBacker (KG7VVN), John Rice (NR7T) and others made their way to the Monroe Peak Repeater in the Richfield, Utah area to investigate and repair an antenna problem. Bruno (KG7VVN) and John (NR7T) climbed the tower and determined that a coaxial connector needed replacing. Repairs were made.

The Monroe Peak Repeater is part of the **Intermountain Intertie** which is the largest linked amateur radio [repeater](#) system in the state of [Utah](#). Managed by the [Utah VHF Society](#), the Intermountain Intertie primarily covers areas west of the [Wasatch Front](#), from [Saint George](#) to [Tremonton](#). The Intermountain Intertie also covers areas in the northwest of Utah up to [Boise, Idaho](#) and toward the northeast into [Evanston, Wyoming](#) and [Rock Springs, Wyoming](#). The Intertie further reaches into parts of [Montana](#), and [Arizona](#).

The Monroe Peak covers the I-70 and US-89 corridors around Richfield to Santiquin in the North and in the South to Panguitch area along US-89 and to the East into the Capitol Reef National Park area. See Pic's below:



John Rice (NR7T) on right and Bruno (KG7VVN) on left making repairs. Photo by George (AL7BX)

**Continued next column**

## Additional Monroe Peak Repeater Pic's



Photos taken by George Gallis (AL7BX)

## Ham Radio Operators are Losers! (Here's Why...)

Continued from page 22

### Why Hams Are Losers – Reason 5: They Work with the National Weather Services

No, the Hams haven't left the weather guys alone either.

The ARRL has signed an MoU with the National Weather Service. Through this agreement, they have offered the services of their member Hams, their equipment, and other relevant facilities to support national, state-level, and local early weather warnings and emergency communications.

And yes, they are offering their services, time, and equipment for free, just so we can get life-saving weather warnings on time.

Why would they dedicate their valuable time and resources to save other people's lives when they could easily use these resources for their personal gains.

I know why.

Because they are losers.

### To Sum It Up

Ham radio operators are losers for being selfless enough to help people, even in these selfish times. They are "air-heads" for enjoying their hobby.

Continued next column

There are numerous instances of national emergencies, natural and manmade disasters where Hams have come through with their services. And they have done it all, expecting nothing in return.

These people have invested their own resources into helping society. And they are working to ensure that the Ham radio hobby continues to live by helping and encouraging anyone who wishes to enter the world of Amateur radio.

Does all of that make someone a loser? I don't think so. But I'll leave it here for you to decide. **End**



**Hams Assisting Others**



While these pictures have nothing to do with Ham Radio, I'd like to share them with you anyway.

See bottom of next column for picture location.



A few weeks ago, Terry (wife) and I ventured out to Kolob Canyon. Kolob Canyon is part of Zion National Park and is located at the extreme northwest part of the park. Access is off the I-15 Freeway in New Harmony. It was a beautiful day. Please enjoy the pics.

Photos taken by Dennis West (W6DLW)