RAINBOW CANYONS AMATEUR RADIO CLUB NEWSLETTER

CEDAR CITY, UTAH

Club Websites: www.rcarc.info OR www. rainbowcanyons.com Number 1 – Volume 6 – July, 2019

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.

2019 Club Officer's

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CQ, CQ, Happy 4th of July

Greetings fellow HAMs!

It has been a busy month with field day! Field Day was a great success with 464 total contacts on 160, 80, 40, 20, 15, 10 and 2 meters covering 52 states and provinces. Not sure what happened with the weather but we were definitely not too hot this field day. Thank you to everyone who participated by helping with set up and clean up, and by manning the radios and making contacts. A special thanks to George AL7BX for the presentation at the last meeting and for setting up the computers and network for field day. Thank you Ken KR7KR for the smoked meat and cheese and to everyone who provided food for our BBQ! We had several new hams and potential hams on the radios with several now looking at getting a license or looking at upgrading. Overall, I think everyone had a great time and I hope you can take the enthusiasm forward and play on the radio more! Our top operator this year is K7NJ Riki Kline with 170 contacts on CW! Great work Riki! I hope everyone has been getting out on the radio despite the weather! Even on bad days we still have our local nets as well as opportunities to participate on HF contests and 6 meters has been opening up so get out there, have fun, and play on your radio. **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.
7:30 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.

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

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

July 9, 2019

Direction Finding Fox Hunt

More information will be available at the July 9th RCARC Membership Meeting. Presentation will be on RDF.

Ken K7KM will give an intro talk on CW

August 8-10, 2019

ARRL Rocky Mountain 2019 Utah Division Convention

August 11,18 & 25, 2019

Learn CW & practice @ 7:00 pm. Cedar City Senior Center

Tuesday, August 13, 2019

RCARC Barbeque.

6:00 pm. at the Main Street Park in the Hexagon Pavillion.

August, 17, 2019

Fire Road 100k Race.

More information to follow.

September, 7, 2019

10th Annual Half Marathon Race.

More information to follow.

Presidents Message Continued from page 1.

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, providing food and drinks, and by agreeing to lead a presentation or discussion. I would also like to thank all of our net controls for the nets and everyone who participates!

August will be here quickly so start thinking about the RCARC club BBQ!!! We will start a food list at the next meeting. Next month (July) we will discuss radio direction finding and our new CW class!
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. Check out their website at: www.cedarcitypastrypub.com

RCARC Member in Hospital

Tony Bennett (KA7HGX) is at the VA Hospital in Ivins. The address is 160 N. 200 E., room 910.

His phone # is 702-752-8524

He is doing better but has no time frame to return home.

He would very much enjoy visitors and/or hearing from you all.

We wish him the best.

W5KUB Amateur Radio Roundtable
Live HAM Show every Tuesday Night @ W5KUB.com – 8 p.m. Central Time

W5KUB.COM webcasting began in 2001 and has come a long way since those days of experimentation, low bandwidth. crude webcams, and operating with zero funding. Tom Medlin got his ham license in 1964 and was issued the Novice call of WN5KUB. Within months, he also obtained his Technician license. During those days you could hold both the novice and tech at the same time. This allowed you to work the HF Novice bands on CW and work voice (AM) on 6 Meters. Later he received his General and Extra Class license. Tom also holds the former FCC First Class Radio Telephone license with Radar Endorsement. It is now called the General Radio Telephone license. Tom Is also a Senior Member of the IEEE. The early webcasting days were mostly for fun and an attempt to stream a long road trip or ham event so his friends could watch. Later he realized that there was a possibility to use this webcasting to help spread word about ham radio, to help others see many different aspects of the hobby. He realized that there are many hams that are very young and could never travel to Hamfest. There were also many others that could not enjoy this ham experience due to sickness, age, financial issues, long geographic distances. So that is where the real webcast service to ham radio was born. It was to let all these other people be a part of ham fests and special ham radio activities even if they could not attend.

Continued on page 3

W5KUB Amateur Radio Roundtable
Continued from page 2

The webcast of Hamfest and other events became very popular. Over the years the webcast has had viewers in over 150 countries, with tens of thousands watching a single event like Hamvention. W5KUB.COM awards about $10,000 in prizes to online viewers every year.

Our webcast has been called upon to do a number of special events. One such event was going out to Hollywood and spending a week on the ABC studio stage of "Last Man Standing" featuring Tim Allen who plays a ham radio operation on the show. Tim did in fact, just pass his Tech test but wanted to keep it a secret that he had his license. Tom and Kathy met with Tim one evening after the show practice and Tom was able to get permission from Tim to break the news on our special webcast that he had received his license.

In February 2015 we started a weekly ham radio show on Tuesday nights called Amateur Radio Roundtable. The quality and format have greatly expanded over the year. This program brings in special guests from around the world through remote video connections. The show has call in telephone lines and a chat room where users can ask questions or give comments during the show.

CW Training This Month

At the July 9th RCARC Meeting Ken Munford (K7KM) will give an intro talk on CW. Then on July 11, 18 and 25 at the Cedar City, Senior Center, 489 E. and 200 S. Ken will be conducting CW Training and practice. The above date with the exceptrion of the 9th are on Thursdsay's. Classes start at 7:00 pm.

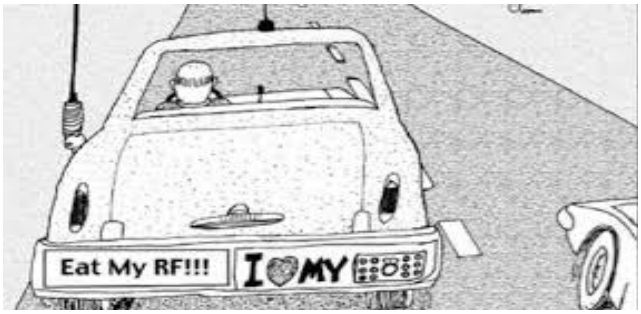
If you are interest just show up at the assigned time.

Simple RF Radiation Detector

Did you know you can get a simple RF radiation detector right at your greeting card store at your supermarket?

The electronics inside those "musical" Greeting cards is poorly shielded. They can be initiated with a small handy talkie. If you put your HT on some unused frequency, (Don't use 146.52, 446.000 or any repeater frequencies) and key the transmitter you will find the most sensitive to your frequency.

My 'dancing dog' card is most sensitive at 440 MHz and above. I even used it to check the door leakage on my microwave oven, (don't put it inside). When it detects RF, the card starts playing music and the LED's start flashing. Happy songs.



Physics in Action -- The Tale of the Cold Shack and the Hot Body

Somewhere near Paris, France there is a room holding the original standard meter. It's a long metal rod supported at multiple points and kept underneath a glass cover. The room is lit by fluorescent tubes but, in the middle of the room, are three lit 100W incandescent light bulb that are essential to the operation.

Why?

If someone wants to compare their meter to the standard they walk into the room with an assistant and immediately turn off two of the 100W light bulbs, they then make their measurements and, before leaving, turn the two light bulbs back on. Humans, being warm blooded, generate a certain amount of body heat, even when at rest, for men it's about a hundred and twenty watts and for women it's just under a hundred. Sure, the temperature in the room is tightly controlled, but two people walking in are a sudden source of two hundred watts of heat and by turning off the two light bulbs the status quo is restored. It's a simple system and it works well.

Some time ago I purchased a GPS locked 10 MHz frequency standard. It's one of these things which you plug in and forget about as it just sits there in the shack providing a 10.0000000 MHz timing signal for the spectrum analyzer, the signal generator and the frequency counter. The frequency counter also has a TXCO, not as good as an oven-controlled device but good enough for most measurements if I am out of the shack.

It's now Winter here in Germany and I have the radiator in the shack on 24/7 to generate an approximate 20C, and I do mean approximate here! With the TXCO controlled counter on for two days to ensure stability I see a measurement of 9.99999997 MHz when the GPS locked oscillator is connected. Sit down in my shack chair with no other equipment powered up and I can see the display slowly increase to 10.0000000 MHz over a thirty-minute period. This behavior is repeatable and I have seen this happen for the last four days, an error of a tiny fraction of a Hertz that is corrected by body heat as I warm the shack up just a little by sitting there.

Isn't physics fun!

Peter DL8OV

How to Make a Contact or Not

I frequently hear guys on FM Simplex come on the air and give their call sign once and say 'CQ'. Like "KB0GEV CQ" ... Now was that KE0, KB0, or KD0 ... GEV, GBZ? B, C, D, E, G, P, T, V and Z sound very much alike when there is unfamiliarity or old ears listening.

You have to make noise on an unpopulated radio frequency especially if you have a new call that no one knows. There is no radio dispatcher monitoring your frequency 24/7.

You can't just give your call once and expect to have anyone answer you.

If you are on a repeater a single call like that might be all you need to make a contact.

If you want to be ignored just say, "KB0GEV testing."

146.52 Simplex, as an example, isn't monitored by a police radio dispatcher. It may be just be one of several scanned frequencies that someone might hear in the back ground of their "Noise of Life."

Guys who might respond to you have to get over to where their radio is located or popular pull out their Handy Talkie, and listen for you. If you never make a second call, they won't know who or what it was.

If no one knows your call sign (like if you are travelling through town in your car), you have to repeat your call several times and then use phonetics, (Kilo Bravo Zero Golf Echo Victor Mobile in Texas City). Then say "Listening on 52", so the scanning guys will know where to respond to you. Then tell them what you are doing and what you need; a radio check, directions, traffic reports or just a QSO/Contact/ SOTA, etc...

I hear this on HF SSB also, if you don't know the local operating protocol, Listen and see what other guys are doing. Get to know your microphone and how far away it should be from your mouth and how to talk across it without blasting it. Breath and wind noises will block your voice.

Happy Contacts

Paul W0RW

HOW TO COOK A HAM

(SCROLL DOWN FOR INSTRUCTIONS)

INGREDIENTS:
1 ea. HAM RADIO OPERATOR FULLY SEASONED,
WITH A TECH, GENERAL OR HIGHER LICENSE

1 ea. PARABOLIC REFLECTOR (100 FT DIAMETER)

1ea 1 MEGAWATT TRANSMITTER

1ea FCC (EXPERIMENTAL PERMIT)

1ea POUND BROWN SUGAR

PROCEDURE:
PLACE 1 ea. HAM INTO MAIN LOBE OF DISH AT THE FOCAL POINT AS IN PICTURE BELOW AND SECUR WELL.

BREAK, BREAK, BREAK!

Continued on next column

COVER HIM WELL WITH BROWN SUGAR...
(It is sometimes best to start with a coating of honey)

TUNE TRANSMITTER TO 100GHZ FM,

APPLY FULL POWER UNTIL EYES OF HAM
START GLOWING GREEN....

MOVE BACK...THERE WILL BE YELLING AND SCREAMING! (Protect your ears!)

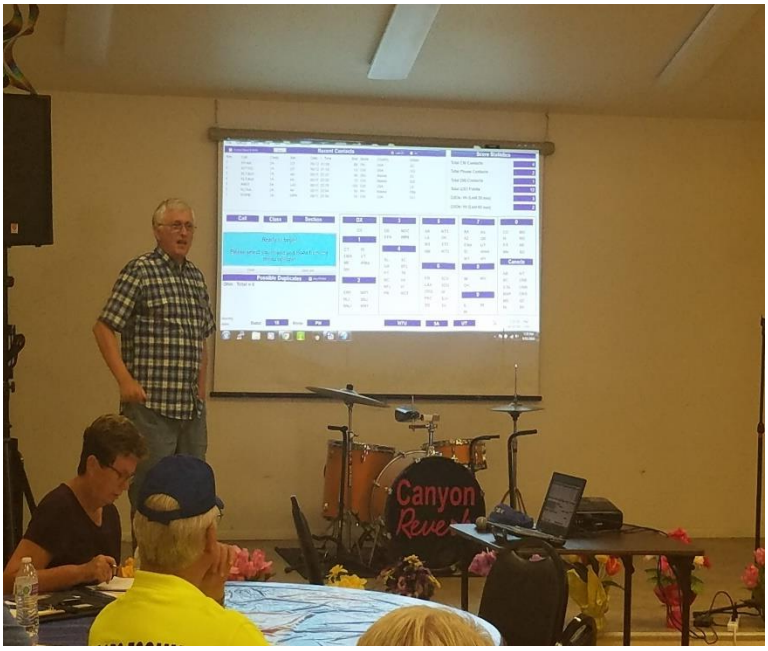
.... CONTINUE RADIATING UNTILL HE YELLS
I'M QRT!

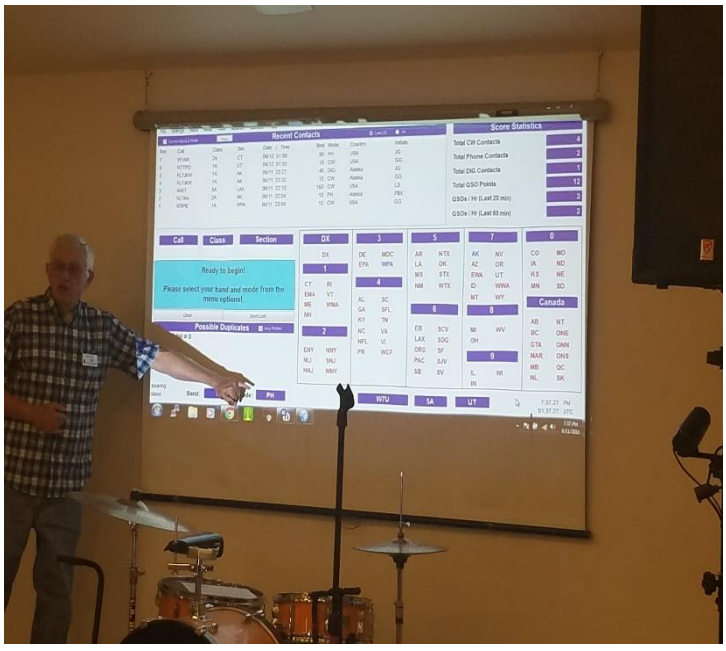
(Recipe courtesy of a Freebander who failed his Tech exam!

RCARC June 11, 2019 Membership Meeting, Pre-Field Day Presentation and Pic's

Top two pictures show Fred Govedich (KI7TPD) our president addressing the membership in regards to the upcoming Field Day Event, Winners of the Net Awards, and other business.

Bottom two pictures show George Gallis (AL7BX) presenting how the logistics, rules and formatting of filling out the logging sheet on Field Day should be done.





Amateur Radio Timeline History Part 1 of 2.

1894-1899--Marconi conducts his wireless experiments in Europe and sends a message across the English Channel. First article on building a wireless set appears.

1901-Marconi sends a wireless signal across the Atlantic.

1900-1908--Thousands of Americans experiment with wireless. Few at this time are interested in it as a hobby only.

1904-J.A. Fleming develops the 2 element (Diode) vacuum tube.

1906-Lee deforest develops the 3 element (Triode) vacuum tube. R.A. Fessenden uses the Alexanderson Alternator to make the first voice & music transmissions.

1908-A possible beginning of amateur radio. Prior to this time, interest in wireless had primarily been either as an experimenter or as an entrepreneur. By 1908, definite hobby interests exist among users.

1909-The first radio clubs are formed. Spark and the long waves (300-6000 meters) are king.

1912-The Titanic disaster points out the need for Wireless Regulation. The Radio Act of 1912 is passed, which limits "private stations" (i.e. amateurs) to 200 meters, a "useless" frequency. The number of "private stations" drops from an estimated 10,000 to 1200.

1913-Edwin Armstrong develops the regenerative receiver and also discovers that the "Audion" (Triode) can oscillate. CW is born. 1914-The ARRL is organized by H.P. Maxim to help relay messages, given the limited range on 200 meters at that time. (25 miles).

1914-1917--The number of amateurs increases from 1200 to over 6000. The ARRL has an effective traffic handling network set up. David Sarnoff, (future head of RCA) proposes a "Radio Music Box" receiver. deforest (and some amateurs) make experimental broadcasts. The ARRL starts a little magazine, called "QST".

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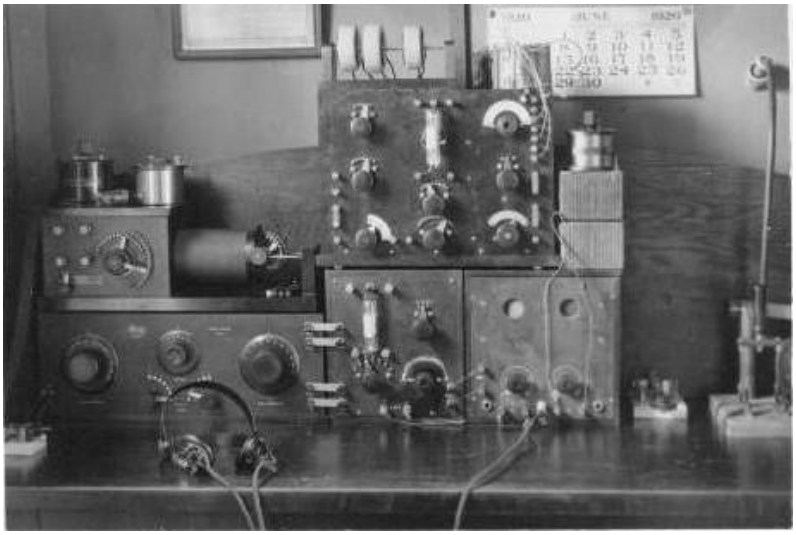
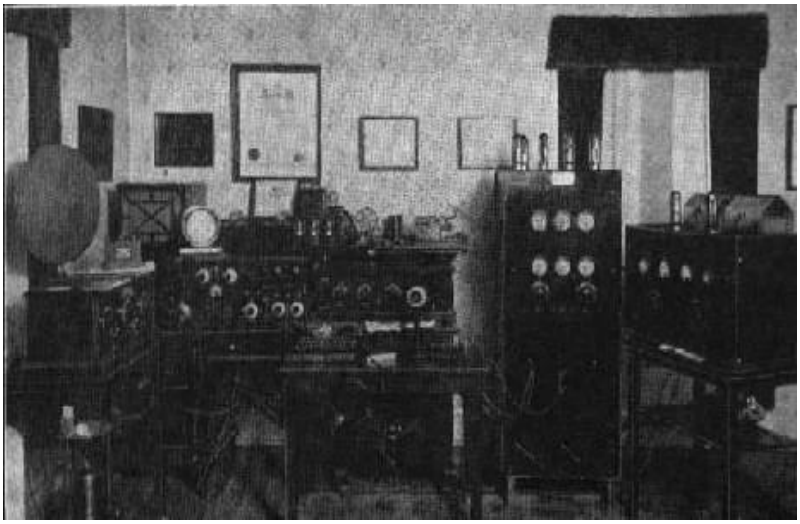
Vintage Pic's of the past





Field Day Information and Pic's

Field Day is ham radio's open house. Every June, more than 40,000 hams throughout North America set up temporary transmitting stations in public places to demonstrate ham radio's science, skill and service to our communities and our nation. It combines public service, emergency preparedness, community outreach, and technical skills all in a single event. Field Day has been an annual event since 1933, and remains the most popular event in ham radio.

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.

Please see pics below taken at the RCARC Field Day held on July 22-23 at the Cedar City, Three Peaks Recreational Area.

June 22, 2019 Field Day Begins

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Amateur Radio Timeline History Part 1.

Continued from page 7

1917-The US enters WWI. All amateurs are ordered to dismantle their transmitters and receivers. With no radio operations, and 4000 hams in uniform, QST ceases publication.

1918-Major Armstrong develops the super heterodyne receiver while serving in France. C.W. is used by the military during the war.

1919-Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels tries to get the Navy a total monopoly on all wireless communications. The ARRL's "blue card" appeal saves the concept of private radio operations. Amateurs get back on the air in November, 1919.

1919-Woodrow Wilson becomes the first President to speak over radio when he broadcasts a speech to American Troops in Europe.

1919-1920--King Spark's last stand, with the success of CW in the war & the availability of tubes, Spark was doomed. Some amateurs experiment with broadcasting, including 8XK (KDKA).

1920-"Amateur Police Radio" becomes popular. Amateurs operated as an intersystem police communications service to relay broadcasts of crimes and stolen vehicles.

1921-The National Amateur Wireless Association becomes active. Its main success is the broadcast of the Dempsey Carpenter fight. Many amateurs helped in this broadcast, from acting as relay stations to setting up receivers and loudspeakers in public places.

1921-1922--The Transatlantic tests are a success. Amateurs discover that frequencies below 200 meters (above 1500 kc) work even better. Amateur Broadcasting ("Citizen Radio") is popular with up to 1200 amateurs, but is prohibited in 1922 with the first broadcast regulations issued.

1923-The amateur census is at 14,000. Shortwave development continues. The McMillian Arctic Expedition is the first to carry two-way radio; an amateur 200-meter station. Over the next 10 years, dozens of Arctic and Antarctic expeditions, including those of Commander Byrd, used amateur radio as their primary communications.

Continued next column

1924-Amateurs get new bands at 80, 40, 20, and 5 meters. Spark prohibited on the new bands. Broadcast band expanded. The ARRL adopted Esperanto as the international auxiliary language.

1925-The International Amateur Radio Union (IARU) formed. Amateurs finally are successful in working around the world on shortwave.

1926-Crystal control of transmitters developed. A Federal Court declared the Radio Act of 1912 to be unenforceable in regards to broadcasting & the shortwaves. The "Summer of Anarchy" commences in the broadcast world, but amateurs stay within their bands.

1927-The Radio Act of 1927 creates the Federal Radio Commission. The word "amateur" is used for the first time in a Federal Statute. The International Radiotelegraph Conference is held in Washington. 70 Nations send representatives. Amateurs, represented by the ARRL & the IARU, fight overwhelming odds, keep 160, 80, 40, 20 & 5 meters, gain 10 meters, but lose 37.5% of our overall frequencies. International callsign prefixes are assigned.

1929-1936--Despite the Depression, Amateur Radio enjoys its greatest growth--from 16,829 to 46,850. Low cost components make it possible to build a quality station for $50. VHF phone operation becomes popular with the super regenerative receiver (developed by Armstrong) and the modulated oscillator. Phone operation begins to appear on some HF bands. But C.W. & crystal control are still number 1.

1932-The Madrid Conference. No changes to Amateur Radio. 1933-1934--The Communications Act of 1934 creates the Federal Communications Commission. Amateur Licenses are reorganized into Class A, Class B, and Class C. Major Edwin Armstrong develops wideband FM.

1936-H.P. Maxim, founder of the ARRL & it's first President, dies.

1938-The Cairo Conference. Amateurs lose the exclusive use of 40 meters, now shared with Broadcasters. The FCC gives us 2 new "UHF" bands, 2 1/2 meters (112 Mc) and 1 1/4 meters (224 Mc).

1939-1940--We are joined in the "UHF" range by two new users--the first FM Broadcast Band (42-50 Mc) featuring stations such as W1XPW, W2XMN, and W2XOY; and the first Television Broadcast Band, above 60 Mc, with stations such as W2XBS. Cont'd page 10

Amateur Radio Timeline History Part 1.

Continued from page 9

1940-1941--With the war raging in Europe, our ability to have international QSO's is severely limited. When the US enters the War, all amateur activity is suspended.

1942-1945--Except for WERS (the War Emergency Radio Service) on 2 1/2 meters, no amateur operations take place. New "UHF" tubes and circuits are developed as a result of the war.

1945-A major battle develops over postwar frequency allocations. The ARRL (amateurs), Major Armstrong (FM Broadcasting), and Brigadier General David Sarnoff (RCA/NBC Television), all fight over the low end of the VHF spectrum between 44-108 Mc. At one point, the FCC submits 3 Alternatives--#1 gives us a 7-meter band (44-48 Mc), #2 our 5-meter band (56-60 Mc), and #3 a 6-meter band (50-54 Mc). Alternative #3 wins and our 6-meter band are located between TV Ch 1 (44-50 Mc) and Ch 2 (54-60 Mc). FM is moved (over Armstrong's objections) from 42-50 to 88-108 Mc. The FCC moves our 2 1/2-meter band to 144-148 Mc (over the ARRL's objections) because they want it to be next to government & military allocations.

1945 - November 15, 1945, amateurs are allowed back on the air--but just on 10 & 2 meters only.

1945-CQ magazine is first published.

1946-The military leaves our HF bands in stages, hams gradually get their frequencies back, all except for 160 meters, which will be used for the LORAN Radio navigation system. The FCC creates the Tenth Call District (using the numeral -0-), and realigns the District boundaries. War surplus equipment finds its way into the ham market.

1947-The Atlantic City Conference--Amateurs lose the top 300 kc of 10 meters (29.7--30), and will lose 14.35--14.4 Mc on 20 meters. But they will gain a new band at 15 meters (21.0--21.45 Mc) in the future. To compensate hams for their loss, the FCC allows them to use the 11-meter band (26.96--27.23 Mc) on a shared basis with Industrial, Scientific & Medical devices. TVI is starting to become a problem--the ARRL determines that Ch 2 is very vulnerable to TVI & recommends it be eliminated, but the FCC removes Ch 1 instead. The Transistor is developed by Bell Labs.

1948-Single Sideband is fully described in the amateur publications. The FCC creates Class A & Class B CB radio between 460--470 Mc.

1951-The FCC completely reorganizes the amateur license system. The Class A, B, & C Licenses are replaced by the Advanced, General, & Conditional Class respectively. Three new license classes are created--the Amateur Extra, Novice & Technician. The Technician Class is created for experimentation, not communication, and has privileges only above 220 Mc. Novices are given limited HF CW sub bands, 75 watts, crystal control only. They may also use phone on 145--147 Mc. It is a 1-year, non-renewable license.

1952-The FCC allows phone operation on 40 meters, which had been CW only. The 15-meter band is opened. The Advanced Class is withdrawn from new applicants, although present holders can continue to renew, and the "exclusive" 75- & 20-meter phone bands are opened to Generals & Conditionals. Everyone, Conditional & above, has the same privileges.

1953-The FCC starts issuing "K" calls to amateurs in the 48 States due to the increased ham population.

1954-Depressed and broke from his patent fights with RCA over FM, Major Edwin Armstrong commits suicide. His wife continues the fight, winning the last battle in 1967, when the Supreme Court rules that Armstrong did indeed invent FM.

1955-Technicians are given 6-meter privileges to help populate the band & encourage experimentation. The ARRL & most hams oppose 2 meters for Technicians. Wayne Greene becomes editor of CQ magazine.

1956-1960--A gradual technical revolution on 2 fronts: Transistors find their way into the ham shack, first in power supplies, then audio sections, then receivers and finally QRP transmitters. But most equipment was still 100% tubes. Also, SSB is catching up on AM in terms of popularity. By the 1960's, SSB pulls ahead of AM.

1957-Sputnik, the first artificial satellite, is launched by the USSR. Amateurs copy its beacon on 20 & 40 Mc.

1958-Explorer is launched by the US. Amateurs copy its signal on 108 Mc. The ham population is 160,000--3 times the 1946 total. The FCC has to issue "WA" calls in the 2nd & 6th call areas, as the "W" & "K" 1x3 prefixes have run out. Slow Scan TV is first described in QST. In September, amateurs lose their shared use of 11 meters, as Class D CB is born. **To be continued as Part 2 in the August 2019 RCARC Newsletter. Stay tuned.**

Additional Field Day Pic's

Continued from Page 8

Continued on Page 13

Friendship & Breakfast Net Awards

Friendship Net / Breakfast Net

June 2019

1st Place
Ron K7HDX
Bruce – KI7LUM
Darlene – KI7WEZ
Dennis – W6DLW

2nd Place
Lance – KA7J
Sylvia – KB7UMU
Fred – KI7TPD
Bonnie – KI7WEX

3rd Place
Merlin – N7TCE

1st Place
Denice – KF7WIY
Linda – KG7PBX
Fred – KI7TPD

2nd Place
Sylvia – KB7UMU

3rd Place
Jerel – KI7SDA

Read all about.
RCARC Net awards announced.

J-Pole Antenna Sale

At last month's RCARC Membership Meeting Dick Parker (K7ZI) presented to the membership an offer by Arrow Antenna. If 10 or more individuals order the J-Pole antenna they can be purchased for $38.50 with no shipping costs. If interested please contact Fred Govedich (KI7TPD) or Dick Parker (K7ZI) for ordering information.

Heads up

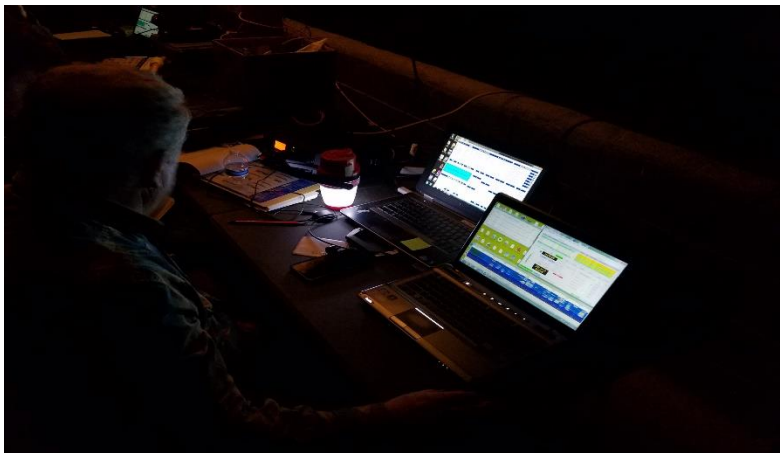
Buzz here wishing you all a Happy 4th of July. I just wanted to give you a heads up on a survey that will be in the August 2018 RCARC Newsletter.

The RCARC Board will be asking your input as to what type of Grand Prize you want to be raffled at our Christmas Party this year. IE. A radio (Dual band) if so what model? Or an Antenna analyzer and other prizes.

If you have an idea of a prize to be added to the survey let Buzz know at rcarcnewsletter@gmail.com

Additional Field Day Pic's

Continued from Page 13



The pictures shown were a compilation of setting up the Tower, starting Field Day, moving through dinner and in to the nighttime. Finishing with breakfast additional contacts and taking down the tower. The end of a great Field Day weekend

RCARC Monthly Meeting
June 11, 2019

1. Fred Govedich KI7TPD gave a welcome, and made announcements.
    If you ordered a hat, there are a couple up here on the front table.
    The Field Day pins have not arrived yet, they have been shipped.
    Name badges are still available for those interested.
    "Fishing" shirts are available. They have a loop in front and a 4" flap of mesh on back. The cost is $45.
2. Fred Govedich KI7TPD led in the Pledge and asked if anyone had "fun" on the radio.
    It was a busy month in radio terms.

-Dick Parker K7ZI made a J-pole from instructions downloaded from the net. Total cost for him was $50. Then he found a kit available for $38.50. If 10 people were to order the kit, we could save on Shipping and Handling.
-Fred Govedich KI7TPD, Bonnie Bain KI7WEX, and Ed Padgett KK7ZL went to the Ham Fest in Prescott Arizona. They attended a number of classes and the swap meet. They also met with vendors willing to sponsor our "end-of-the-year Participation give-away." Fred said he bought too much radio gear, like a radio bag and a couple of kits but also got a ventennae (like the one Linda Shokrian KG7PBX has shown us before).
-Linda Shokrian KG7PBX reminded us about the upcoming ARRL Rocky Mountain NW Convention on August 9&10 in Weber (near Ogden). When you sign up you qualify for some "give-away." Linda won a Yeasu F 10 80 radio.
-Linda Shokrain KG7PBX has been working on her CW and asked about those interested in taking a CW class.
-We will begin setting up for Field Day at 8 or 9 am. The trailer is at Wayne Holcomb's. We will get it to the site. If you help set-up there will be pizza at noon. Come and play. We will take down after noon on Sunday.

3. Minutes by Tammy Nesmith KI7LVB were approved.
4. Treasurer Larry Bell N7SND reported $ 2606.09 in our account.
5. Don Blanchard WA7GTU reported that John Lloyd, frequency coordinator for Utah gave him an update on Idaho Jump off (west of Rexburg). He said it went down during the winter. They have made some repairs and it is up and going. Bruce: we can drive into Tusher as of today. Dennis Johnson, the person in charge of TV upkeep, took a picture of our antennae at the same site. The Link antennae that is supposed to be pointed to Farnsworth is actually pointed straight down (to China). It's just hanging from the coax. It actually works reasonably well 80% of the time. We are planning a trip to fix or replace the antennae.
6. Participation Ribbons were awarded. (See Newsletter)
7. Upcoming Events:
    -Is there an interest in a Trivia Net?
    -July 6 Ham Club Breakfast at the Pastry Pub.
    -July 9 Presentation will be on Direction Finding. Possible Fox Hunt to follow. Ed Padgett and Fred Govedich have new direction-finding equipment, 4 SDR radios and a Raspberry Pie.

-August: Fire Road Race (No new info yet. Will report more in the July 9 meeting.)
-August 13: Ham Club BBQ at 6:00 pm at the Main Street Hexagon Pavilion. Food sign-ups will be during our July meeting.
-September: Half Marathon will begin an hour later. They will close the canyon at 7:30 and the race will begin at 8:30 am. There will not be a 5K run, just the ½ Marathon.

-July drinks will be provided by Darlene Shelley and treats by Johnny Ellison.
-There will be a General Test given about 4 pm during Field Day.

Presentation was by George Gallis AL7BX teaching the Log in Protocol for Field Day. Our info to give is “W7U - 5A Utah.” The 5 means we have no more than 5 stations at one time and the A means our radios are run on Auxiliary power. He will have an outdoor wireless router to tie all the computers together so there will be 1 common log book. There will be no password needed because it doesn't connect with the internet. We can't have 2 people working the same band and mode at the same time. No duplicates will be allowed.

Attendance: Bonnie Bain KI7WEX, Larry Bell N7SND, Brad Biedermann WA7HHE, Bruce Bishop KI7LUM, Sherry Bishop, Don Blanchard WA7GTU, Don Carter KB7OWE, Sylvia Clements KB7UMU, Johnny Ellison KE6ZIM, George Gallis AL7BX, Fred Govedich KI7TPD, Wayne Holcomb KI7QZA, Brody Johnson K7VXV, Jerel Johnson KI7SDA, Riki Kline K7NJ, Merlin Mackay N7TCE, Bruce McDonald KI7DRB, Volney Morin KI7WEW, Tammy Nesmith KI7LVB, Tim Nesmith KI7LVC, Dick Parker K7ZI, Vernile Prince K7DVP, Kevin Raines KG7HZZ, Ken Richter KR7KR, Denice Sheffield KF7WIY, Fred Sheffield KF7GPZ, Darlene Shelley KI7WEZ, Ronald Shelley K7HDX, Linda Shokrian KG7PBX, Bill Stenger K6QOG, Dennis West W6DLW, and Terry West.

Field Day 2019 Report Statistics

The 2019 Field Day Statistical report was too large to add to the Newsletter directly. Therefore, please copy and paste the below URL in to your browser. It is a link that will take you to the report.

If you have any problems please e-mail rcarcnewsletter@gmail.com and I’ll e-mail you a copy.

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1_ooBu32n7_B0TwwVvtgK6wySifgUg6Ad/view?usp=sharing