RAINBOW CANYONS AMATEUR RADIO CLUB NEWSLETTER

Club Website: www.rcarc.info Number 6 – Vol. 11 November 2024

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. Down Stairs.

2024 Club Officer's

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CQ, CQ, Happy Thanksgiving

Presidents Message

Dear Fellow Amateur Radio Operators,

Fall is definitely here with much cooler temperatures and snow. It was sad to see all of the damaged trees, but we are now seeing the colorful leaves! Next month looks to be a busy month with our club breakfast to be followed by a foxhunt, the Iron Mission Days at the Frontier Homestead State Park (Nov. 8-9) and our club meeting on Nov. 12. For the Iron Mission Days Special Event and POTA activation we will be using the club call sign WR7AAA.

Please volunteer to help if you can and thank you to those who volunteer for these events! This is a great opportunity to come out and meet with the public and at the same time make contacts around the country and even the world.

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.
8:00 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

November 12, 2024

RCARC Club Meeting.

7:00 pm. Cedar City Senior Center, 489 E. 200 South. Brett Pruitt (K7BD), ARRL Section Coordinator will be on hand to present MESH Networks.

December 10, 2024

RCARC Club Meeting.

6:00 pm. Cedar City Senior Center, 489 E. 200 South. Annual Christmas Party

January 14, 2024

RCARC Club Meeting.

7:00 pm. Cedar City Senior Center, 489 E. 200 South. More info to follow

February 11, 2024

RCARC Club Meeting.

7:00 pm. Cedar City Senior Center, 489 E. 200 South. More info to follow

President's Message
Continued from page 1.

This is a great activity for new and old HAMs alike. Participants will also receive a certificate for taking part in this event.

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! As always, I would like to thank everyone who makes our meetings great by asking questions. I would also like to thank all of our net controls for the nets and everyone who participates!

Cheers!

Fred (KI7TPD)

Notice

RCARC November Monthly Meeting Presentation.
Please come join us at Brett Pruitt, (K7BDP) ARRL Section Coordinator will be on hand to do a presentation on MESH Networks using Amateur Radio Emergency Data Network (AREDN) technology.

It's the future.

RCARC Monthly Breakfast

Please cone join us on the first Saturday of each month at 9:00 am. for our club breakfast. We meet at the Golden Corral Buffet & Grill (in the back room), 1379 S. Main Street, Cedar City. Their menu offers an unmatched variety of quality foods from breakfast to dinner.

See you there.

Happy Birthday and Anniversary to those celebrating in November

Happy Thanksgiving

Breakfast & Friendship Net Awards

October 2024

Breakfast Net		Friendship Net		
First Place	**Second Place**	**First Place**	Tommy – KK7UBC	**Third Place**
Kevin – K2MFK	Dick – K7ZI	Ron – K7HDX	Darlene – N7WWB	Larry – N7SND
Tony – KC6WFI	Caleb – KE8OYI	Lee – K7NKH	Kevin – W0KLH	
Johnny – KE7ZIM	Paul – WA7GVL	Lance – KA7J	Dennis – W6DLW	
Linda – KG7PBX	**Third Place**	Caleb – KE8OYI	Paul – WA7GVL	
Fred – KI7TPD	Dave – KK6FLO	Bruce – KI7LUM	**Second Place**	
Bonnie – KI7WEX	Tommy – KK7UBC	Fred – KI7TPD	Dick – K7ZI	
Larry – N7SND	Sylvia – N7SYI	Bonnie – KI7WEX	Sylvia – N7SIY	
Kevin – W0KLH		Brant – KJ7LTQ	Benjamin – W9YNK	
		Maddie – KK7FLL		

Rainbow Canyons Amateur Radio Club
Treasurer Report Oct 8, 2024

Bank balance Sept 1, 2024 (not-reconciled)	**$2,979.80**
Expenses Rocky mountain Power (98 repeater elec exp)	- 22.05
Bank Balance Sept 30, 2024 (Not-Reconciled)	**$2,957.75**
Oct Deposit membership: K7DLD	+ 15.00
Oct Expenses Rocky Mountain Power (due 10/15/2024)	- 21.26
Funds Available afer 10 /16/2024	**$2,951.49**

Submitted by
Linda Shokrian KG7PBX
2023 RCARC Treasurer
435-867-5914

RCARC Upcoming Events

November 2, 2024 at 9:00 am. RCARC monthly club breakfast. City. Golen Corral Restaurant, South Main Street, Cedar City.

November 2, 2024 at 10:00 am. RCARC Fox Hunt Event, Golen Corral Restaurant, South Main Street, Cedar City. Parking lot.

November 8th & 9th at 9:00 am. to 5 :00 pm. each day. Iron Mission Day's. Frontier Homestead State Park, Cedar City.

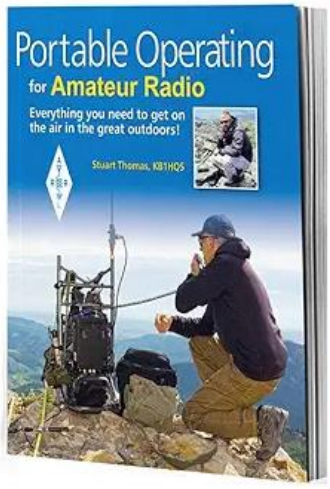
November 12, 2024 at 7:00 pm. RCARC Monthly Membership Meeting. Cedar City Senior Center at 489 E. 200 S.

Presentation: Mesh networks. **Note VE Testing at 6:00 pm. prior to the meeting.**

In This Issue

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

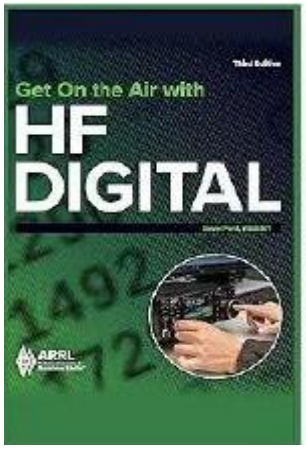
Shown below is the book that will be given away at the November 12, 2024 meeting.



The Book below was given away to

James Moore (KG7VEI)

At the October 8, 2024 meeting



Congratulations James

See Picture on page 10

Contact Us.

Mailing Address:
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Cedar City, Utah 84721

Club E-mail:
cedarcity.rcarc@gmail.com

Newsletter E-mail:
rcarcnewsletter@gmail.com

Website
www.rcarc.info

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

To Join RCARC or Pay Dues:

Go to 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 November Safety Tip(s)

Disaster Preparedness Tips

- Prepare to be self-sufficient for at least three days by putting together an emergency kit, including: non-perishable food, water, a flashlight, a portable, battery-operated radio or television, batteries, medicines, anti-bacterial hand wipes or gel, first aid kit, money, seasonal clothing, and sanitation supplies.
- Conduct practice drills so you and your family know the safe locations in your home for each type of emergency. Decide how and where your family will reunite if separated.
  Choose an out-of-state friend or relative that separated family members can call to report their whereabouts and conditions.
- Learn first aid and CPR from your local Red Cross chapter or other community organizations.
- Learn how to shut off gas, water and electricity in case the lines are damaged.
  Make sure insurance coverage is up-to-date and reflects present property values. Check on flood insurance.
- Compile an inventory of home contents. Take pictures and/or video. Store in a safe place.
- Check chimneys, roofs, walls and foundations for stability. Make sure your house is bolted to its foundation.
- Secure your water heater and major appliances, as well as tall, heavy furniture, hanging plants, picture frames and mirrors (especially those over beds).
- Make arrangements for pets.
- Organize your neighborhood to be self-sufficient after a disaster.

During a Disaster!

If you are evacuated:

- Follow directions of local officials. Carry your disaster supplies kit with you.
- Unplug appliances; turn off electricity, gas, and main water valve. (Safety note: do not attempt to re-light the gas pilot. Call the utility company.)
- If time permits, elevate or move furniture to upper floors.
- Tell someone outside of storm area where you are going.
- Lock home and leave.

If you stay at home:

- Listen constantly to a battery-powered radio or television.
- Stay inside away from windows, skylights and glass doors.
- If power is lost, turn off major appliances and keep refrigerators and freezers closed.

After a Disaster!

Unless there is an immediate life-threatening emergency, do not attempt to use the telephone. Be sure to:

- Stay calm. Check on neighbors, especially elderly or disabled.
- Turn on your portable radio or television for instructions and news reports. For you own safety, cooperate fully with public safety officials and instructions.
- Use a flashlight to cautiously check for gas and water leaks, broken electrical wiring or sewage lines. If there is damage, turn the utility off at the source. Immediately report gas leaks to your utility company. Check for downed power lines; warn others to stay away.

- Check your home for cracks and damage, including the roof, chimneys and foundation. **Continued on page 6**

Buzz's
November Safety Tip(s)

Continued from page 5

- Do not use your vehicle unless there is an emergency. Keep the streets clear for emergency vehicles. If you must drive, watch for downed power lines, flooded streets and highways and undermined roads.
- Take pictures of the damage, both house and contents, for insurance claims.
- When electricity is lost for several hours or days, frozen and refrigerated food may not be safe to eat. Do not re-freeze thaw food. Throw away all food that has been under flood waters, except canned food, but wash and sanitize the cans before opening. All food that cannot be saved should be double-bagged for normal trash disposal or buried at least 2-feet deep.
- Conserve water if your septic system is flooded.
- If your system lost pressure, boil water for 3 minutes before consuming.
- In warm weather, empty water out of birdbaths, tires, flower pots and other containers to limit mosquito larvae growth.

Things You Need:

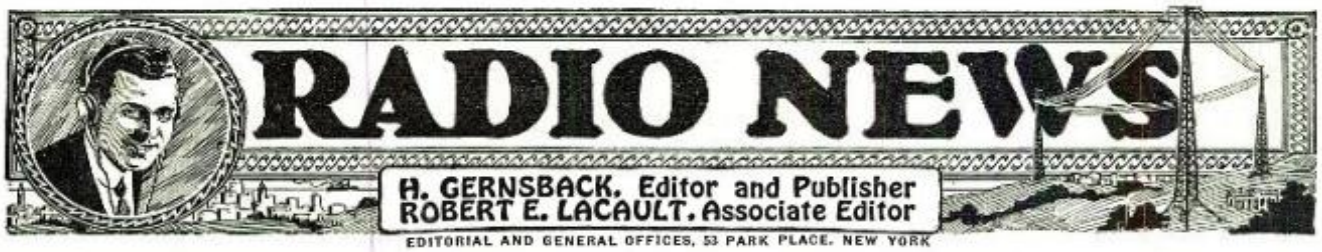
1. Water - You need clean safe water to drink. Store 1 gallon per day for each person in your home for drinking and cooking. Experts say it is best to plan for three days. You can buy bottled water from the grocery store or bottle it yourself. If you bottle it yourself, choose a clean washed container like a soda bottle. Add four drops bleach (sodium hypochlorite) per quart of water. Don't use the scented bleaches. You may also need water to flush the toilet if your home has a well with an electric pump. If you have any warning time before the power goes off, run your bathtub and your washing machine full of water for flushing the toilet. To flush the toilet when the power is off, just remove the tank lid and fill the tank with water. Now flush and the tank will empty as the water goes out of the bowel. Fill the tank back up for the next trip.
2. Food - You will need food that will not spoil or go bad if it is not kept cold. Have several days' worth of canned foods on hand that could be eaten without heating if need be. Keep some foods that will keep for several days without heat or cold. Have on hand foods like peanut butter, crackers, fruit, vegetables, bread, and cereal. Food in your refrigerator and freezer will keep for a while depending on many factors. Keep the door closed as much as possible. Remember that you can cook on an outdoor grill if the weather is safe but you must do it outdoors.
3. Shelter - Staying dry and warm is most important in the case of winter storms. If your home has a safe fireplace, you have a good source of warmth for your family. Keep a stack of dry firewood in preparation for storm-related power failure. Gas logs will also work without power. Keep warm by dressing in layers. Wrap up in blankets for sleeping or sitting still. If you get wet, get dry as soon as possible. Make sure that your feet and hands stay warm and dry and check the hands and feet of children and older folks.
4. Transportation - In case of emergency, you need to be able to get to help, or get a message to help so that they can get you. If it is safe to drive your car, help is available at your community fire department. A Deputy Sheriff will be stationed at fire departments when communications lines are down. If you have to walk to help, remember to take care of yourself so you don't become the victim instead of the rescuer. Dress in layers, take water and food, and take the safest route even if it may take longer.
5. Radio - Most radio stations will broadcast even if your home power is off. Keep a battery powered radio available with extra batteries to receive emergency information.
6. **Escape Routes**

7. Draw a floor plan of your home. Use a blank sheet of paper for each floor. Mark two escape routes from each room. Make sure children understand the drawings. Post a copy of the drawings at eye level in each child's room.

Where to Meet

Establish a place to meet in the event of an emergency, such as a fire. Record the locations below:

Location	Where to Meet
Near the home	For example, the next-door neighbor's telephone pole
Outside the immediate area	For example, the neighborhood grocery store parking lot



Vol. 6 NOVEMBER, 1924 No. 5

For Better Radio

By HUGO GERNSBACK

WHEN we come to analyze radio reception as it is at present, we are confronted immediately by the word interference. A first-class set that tunes exceedingly sharp is a boon and at the same time very elusive. A first-rate set using, for instance, regeneration, tuned radio frequency or the Super-Heterodyne principle, will tune sharply with certain exceptions. The exceptions are due to locality. A set which tunes so sharply that it can eliminate any station and bring in another at will, may work exceedingly well in the country and yet give little satisfaction in the city, or perhaps *vice versa*, depending altogether upon locality. So, the inherent fault does not lie so much in the design of the set, but in the location, as already mentioned. And most important, it is the broadcast stations which cause most of the interference.

To give an example, suppose you have an excellent radio frequency or Super-Heterodyne set which brings in great distances. Suppose you are located in Chicago and you wish to listen in to, let us say, WBAO located at Decatur, Illinois. This station operates on 360 meters wave-length which is 833 kilocycles. But if you will consult your broadcast station list you find that in the country there are no less than 163 stations transmitting on this particular wave-length. Now, there is a strong chance that a dozen of these may be operating at the same time. It is true that some of them may be 1,000 miles away. But the very fact that your set brings in the far away station begins to operate to its detriment. The chances are that you will not be able to tune in WBAO. As a matter of fact you may pick up another station operating on 360 meters—833 kilocycles—or you may not be able to tune in to a 360 meter station at all, as several of the stations operating at this wave-length may be heterodyning each other. This, in simple language, means they are interfering among themselves. A good analogy of this would be a dozen pianos, standing in a big hall. If six out of the twelve pianists were all to strike simultaneously the key A flat, it would be impossible for you, no matter how well you were listening, to tell which one particular piano was sounding. They would all come to your ear with the same sound frequency. But suppose again you have eleven of the pianists striking the A flat and one among them strikes the high C; immediately you would be able to pick out that piano from which high C originated. Exactly so in radio.

The trouble in radio today, particularly in this country, is that broadcast stations operate either on the same wave-length or on wave-lengths separated insufficiently to make tuning easy. No matter how sharp the receiving instrument may tune, either now or in the future, it will be impossible for such a set to separate the stations operating on practically the same wave-length.

It is a fact that the shorter the wave-length becomes, the easier it is to separate the various stations. For instance WOAW operates at 526 meters, 570 kilocycles. In order to preclude the creation of interference immediately below and above this wave-length the next wave-length at which a station may operate must be separated from the former by several meters. Thus WCX, 517 meters, 580 kilocycles, is separated from the 526-meter station by 9 meters, while the next station immediately above, namely KYW, 536 meters, 560 kilocycles, had to be separated by a full ten meters.

On the other hand the lower we go down in the wave-length the easier it becomes to separate the stations. This is because of the fact that the lower the wave, the higher the frequency in kilocycles and when you tune sharply it is not the wave-length which interests us so much as the number of kilocycles by which the stations are separated. For instance, station WHAG operates on 222 meters or 1,350 kilocycles, while station KFOB operates on 224 meters or 1,339 kilocycles. Although the two stations are only separated by two meters there are eleven kilocycles between the two stations—enough to enable a good set to tune in either one of them without interference from the other. The further we decrease the wave-length the easier it becomes to sharply tune to the various stations.

For instance, if we could produce and use—and shortly we will—say a 4-meter wave-length, we would find this wave-length to have 75,000 kilocycles, while at 5 meters we should find 60,000 kilocycles. In other words, between the wave-lengths of four and five meters, we have a difference of 15,000 kilocycles. This translated into everyday language means that all the broadcast stations in the entire world, even if there were 5,000 of them, operating simultaneously could comfortably work without interference between the wave-lengths of five and ten meters—a startling fact, but true.

The authorities in Washington already have come to this conclusion and the Department of Commerce will shortly rearrange wave-lengths on a different scale. At the present time there are more than 500 broadcast stations operating on wave-lengths between 545 and 222 meters. Soon this will be changed to 545 to 200 meters. While this may help the present situation, the chances are that in the distant future all the broadcast stations will be operated on waves far below 100 meters. While there is, of course, no likelihood of this being brought about immediately, the trend of the times is in that direction.

When Wireless, as it was then called, was young, it was common practice to operate stations from 6,000 to 16,000 meters. If such wave-lengths had been adopted for broadcasting it would be almost impossible to separate the stations unless their wave-lengths were hundreds of meters apart. But we slowly are learning that the short wave-length is a step toward the ultimate in efficiency. For one thing—and this is quite important—the lower the wave-length, the less interference there will be between stations; but still more important, at wave-lengths below 20 meters static is a thing of the past. No more crashes in the phones or loud speaker! Almost uncanny quiet reigns in that low region of the wave band.

Nor is this all. At the present time, as every radio fan knows, it becomes almost impossible to pick up a distant station during daylight. Not so with the low wave-lengths. With them daylight does not seem to affect transmission at all, nor is fading noticeable. Recent experiments have been made with a 90-meter wave-length, and European stations came in quite well during the daytime with no fading. Station KDKA, Pittsburgh, which has been transmitting on an extra short wave of 68 meters comes in just as loudly during daylight as at night. The same is the case with Station WGY which is now broadcasting on a wave-length of about 15 meters and is covering tremendous distances. It is as yet more or less difficult to build receiving sets operating at such low waves, but all these things will be solved in short order.

The writer well remembers, when in his editorial in the February, 1912, issue of *Modern Electrics* he first advocated that amateurs be allowed to use a 200-meter wave-length. The amateurs themselves ridiculed the idea and the law-makers in Washington were only too glad to assign this low wave-length to the amateurs, because the authorities then thought it certain that it was impossible to receive and transmit at such a "ridiculously" low wave-length. Nevertheless the writer was completely vindicated in the years that followed and the amateurs, thrown upon their own resources, had to find means of operating at this wave-length. The tremendous distances they have covered and are covering every day using this wave-length is sufficient proof that it was not impossible. The writer feels certain that within the next ten years all broadcast stations will operate on wave-lengths below ten meters.

An Aging Volunteer Service - Is Amateur Radio Still Needed?

by: David Setliff - 10/09/2024

As the disaster unfolds in North Carolina, I am reminded of other significant events that have affected entire communities in one form or another. From hurricanes to wildfires, earthquakes, or any other major incident, one thing is getting less and less recognition these days, and that is the amateur radio service.

Yeah, I get it. There is a perception that it's just a bunch of elderly gentlemen sitting around smoking cigarettes, drinking coffee, listening to the ether, and pounding some morse code to some contact halfway around the world. Or maybe they are repeating CQ, CQ, CQ into a microphone and listening for a return call. They will spend a bunch of money on equipment, experiment with antennas and electronics, and even try to implement newer technology into what they do. Some might look at it and call all of this a hobby or even a waste of time, but it's not because all of this may be needed for more than just talking to Japan or Croatia for fun.

Make no mistake, though, that the perception of old guys huddled around the warm glow of radio tubes is probably closer to reality than you think. The reason for that is twofold. Those involved are aging quickly. The current average age of an amateur radio operator is 68 years old and getting older. There are, however, younger people who are exposed to the service; they are just not as interested. Please make no mistake: the service is losing members faster than we are gaining, and it's becoming a dying art form.

As for outreach to the youth or younger members, the Boy Scouts of America still have a radio badge they can obtain. Sometimes, exposure might occur on Field Day every June in your local community park. Or it might happen at a POTA (Parks on the Air) activation. Here's a bit of trivia for you. Guglielmo Marconi built the first radio set and sent the first transmission 1 km away at the age of 20. We need more of that.

Continued next column

The second reason it's an aging service is that in today's society, we have become too comfortable with the technology we use and assume it will always be available. We look at our cell phones and see 2 or 4 bars everywhere. But those connect to towers and not each other. Some of those towers are in very remote areas, require a stable climate-controlled environment, and always require reliable power. Interestingly, some sites also house the first responders' radio services. However, as the Lahaina Hawaii fire and the Helene flooding in North Carolina have shown, no technology is infallible. Including the internet connection you are reading this article on. Without power, nothing works.

But as I sit listening to Broadcastify along with over 700 others to N2GE 145.19MHz Mount Mitchell amateur radio repeater in North Carolina, I hear the coordination between operators posted at hospitals, fire stations, and police stations. All of it is in real-time. Some are staged at local airports, flying in helicopters to deliver radios and supplies or assisting in critical evacuations. It would not surprise me to discover that radio operators are embedded with search and rescue teams. Some of these communications include wellness check requests from people outside the affected area. This can free up valuable first responder resources even if their radio services work.

Who are these people? Well, they are experienced radio operators who volunteer their time and their own equipment to assist in emergencies such as this. In some cases, they belong to two volunteer emergency radio communications teams, ARES (Amateur Radio Emergency Service) and RACES (Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service).

Continued on page 12

The time has come.

This month we will nominate new club officers

Hello everyone, Buzz here with a reminder that the RCARC will be taking nominations for the coming year 2025 club officers at the November 12, 2024 meeting.

I'm encouraging each and every one of you to attend and be part of the election process.

Once the slate of nominations is in place members will have a chance to vote for their favorite nominee at the December 2024 Membership Meeting.

Give Thanks

RCARC October Breakfast Pictures

Terry West, Susan and Dick (K7ZI in conversation

Tammy (KI7LVB) and Tim (KI7LVC) having breakfast.

John (KI7SCX) and his wife Pat enjoying the morning

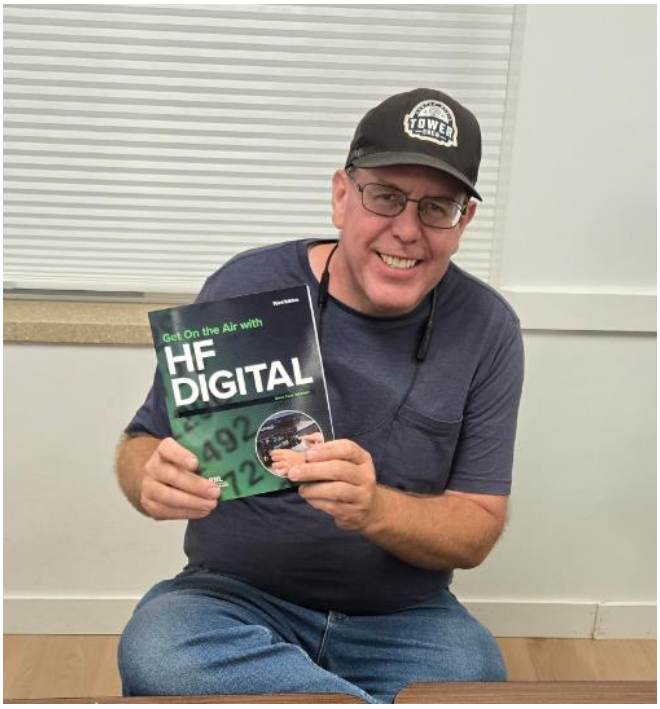
RCARC General Membership Meeting Pictures

Members waiting for the meeting to start.

Members reciting the Pledge of Allegiance.

Fred (KI7TPD) conducting club business

George giving the group an update on our local repeaters.



James (KJ7VEZI) Book Drawing Winner. HF Digital.

Presentation – Ham radio Tips for Beginners

Continued on page 11

RCARC General Membership Meeting Pictures

Continued from page 10

Some of the visual aids that were used in the presentation

George AL7BX) and Fred (KI7TPD) addressing a question from the group.

Fred (KI7PD) and George (Al7BX) sharing information on antennas that can enhance an HT Transmit Signal.

Continued next column

Brant (KJ7LTQ) showing his portable radio unit.

George (AL7BX) Showing a small portable 2-meter antenna.

Paul (WA7GVL) listening to the presentation.

An Aging Volunteer Service - Is Amateur Radio Still Needed?

Continued from page 8

What's the difference? ARES provides local, remote, or relay EMCOMMS (Emergency Communications) and coordination. Conversely, RACES works with local civil defense officials and government agencies such as FEMA or DHS. Between the 2, ARES has more flexibility.

You might ask yourself why amateur radio works when everything else doesn't. The reason for that is that amateur radio operators, by their very nature, are tinkerers and experimenters. They figure out how to maintain power and stretch that resource out for as long as possible. This might include different battery technologies, implementing solar panels, or more efficient antennas. Having a more efficient antenna uses less power to transmit. More power is not necessarily better in this instance, and it could be bad to use the wrong antenna. Needless to say, we find a way to make it work in our hands, vehicles, and homes because adaptability to any situation is key. From HF (High Frequencies) to UHF (Ultra High Frequencies), operating for short and long distances, this is our specialty.

So, in an emergency, that neighbor with the view-crushing antenna the HOA has been fighting to remove just might save your bacon. You might knock on their door, buy them a coffee, and talk to them about what it is they do. Also, consider contacting your local clubs, even if it's to get a basic understanding of the different radio services available to the average person, whether that is FRS (Family Radio Service), GMRS (General Mobile Radio Service), or amateur radio. Knowing more about them and their capability will always be helpful in an emergency.

I want to point out two things if you have made it this far. Even if you don't have an amateur radio license, you don't need one to listen. You also don't need one if it is a last resort of communication for you and your family in an emergency. You can use any radio on any service to ask for help. In addition, no matter what radio you get, you should be able to listen to NOAA radio for local weather information.

So, if you were to pick up a radio at Walmart or order one on Amazon right now, would you know which channel is the commonly used emergency channel or frequency? Do you know the NOAA frequencies for your immediate area? Do you know what the radio's limitations are? Please don't believe the packaging that says it can talk 20 or 30 miles; they can't. That would only be in perfect conditions with a direct line of site. To summarize, learn about the service you are interested in and how it can work for you in an emergency.

Please don't wait for the next disaster to be left in the dark without communication or information. Don't think you can rely on your neighbor in an emergency because they may have evacuated, been injured, or suffered worse.

Nowadays, with information at our fingertips, many resources are available to learn about what radio services can do for you or even your family. With books, websites, and even YouTube channels dedicated to teaching people about amateur radio and GMRS services, it's all there for you, and in most cases, it's free.

Finally, to those providing communications to the affected areas right now in North Carolina, I've been listening. You guys are doing outstanding work with Net Control, resource coordination, information gathering, and disseminating that information to those who need it. I applaud you for being a shining example of what amateur radio is truly about --giving back to the community. I can only hope that if I am ever in that situation, our local radio operators can be as calm and organized as you.

For now, I will be signing off with this.
73 de Whiskey Zero Whiskey Foxtrot Mike
and I will be clear of this frequency.

Go Ham Radio

Continued next column

Iron Mission Days

RCARC and Frontier Homestead State Park & Museum will join forces to celebrate *"Iron Mission Days"* on November 8 & 9, 2024.
COMMEMORATING the **173nd anniversary of the first Iron Works in the Rocky Mountains.**

A number of RCARC operators will staff Event Station (WR7AAA) set up at the South end of the main building and worked both 20 & 40-meter voice and FT8 on several bands over the two-day period.

In addition, Parks on The Air (POTA) will be activated and the park number will be provided for those contacts that wished to have it. Contacts will also be provided with the RCARC website information to access directions on how to receive a contact certificate.

A special thanks to Dick Parker (K7ZI) who made two-day event possible and Russ Chaffee (N7BO) for making sure the certificate contact requests are fulfilled.

Development of Communication from Telegraph to TV. 1940

Check out the below URL for the video

https://www.facebook.com/watch/?extid=MSG-UNK-UNK-UNK-IOS_GK0T-GK1C&mibextid=8r5Ozu&v=1098441805261712

RCARC Fox Hunt November 2

On Saturday November 2, 2024, come out and join us for our yearly Fox Hunt event. This year's event will take place around 10:00 am. just after the club's monthly breakfast at the Golen Corral (1379 S. Main Street) in Cedar City.
Meet our club. president, Fred (KI7TPD) who will address those participating with the ground rules etc.
Low power transmitters will be placed nearby for participants to locate. In addition, a transmitter will be placed somewhere in the city to be found. The person that finds the transmitter will be presented with the trophy shown in the next column at our annual Christmas Party in December.

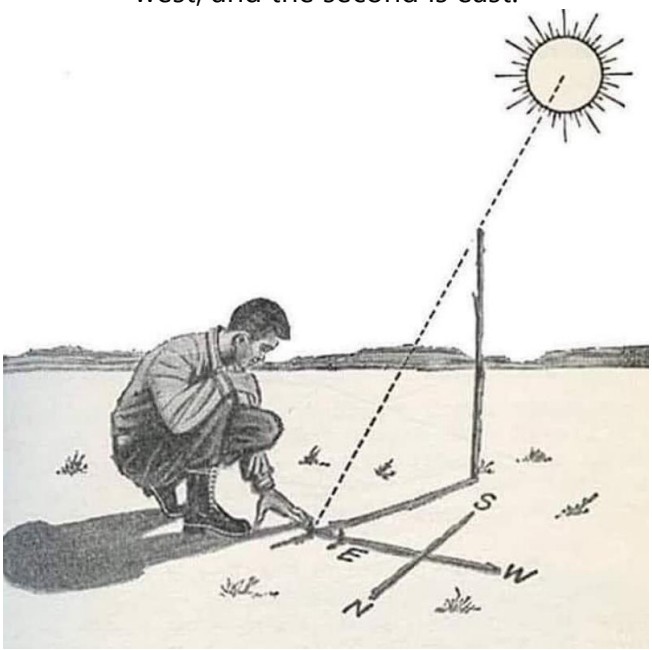
Continued next column

Shown below is Fred (KI7TPD) presenting the trophy to Maddie (KK7FLL) the 2022 Fox Hunt winner.

How to Make a Compass

1. Place a 90 cm stick on the ground and put a small rock where the tip of the shadow falls.
2. Wait ten to fifteen minutes and place a second rock at the point where the tip of the shadow has also moved.
3. Draw a line between the two points. This is an east-west line.
4. Place the tip of your left foot on the first rock and the tip of your right foot on the second rock; now you will be facing north.

Anywhere on Earth, the first shadow mark is west, and the second is east.



RCARC October Breakfast Pictures

Continued from page 9

Members in conversation and enjoying the fellowship.

Forefront, Sylvia (N7SIY) talking with Dan (N6NQX)

Left Maddie (KK7FLL) and Brant (KJ7LTQ) talking with George (AL7BX) across the aisle.

Hams Continue to Serve During Active Hurricane Season

As Hurricane Milton moved across Florida, amateur radio operators volunteering through the Amateur Radio Emergency Service® (ARES®) were stationed in the State Emergency Operations Center, in county EOCs, and at designated shelters in local communities. The volunteers utilized the Amateur Radio Service to provide a communications link that works when all else fails.

Florida has a robust ham radio communications network called SARNET, that serves as the official link between EOCs during a storm.

SARNET has been placed in a restricted net condition to ensure traffic could flow as needed. In times of crisis, the net is limited for agency/EOC and emergency traffic only. The State of Florida provides the network a microwave backbone between individually-owned repeaters.

ARRL's Director of Emergency Management, Josh Johnston, KE5MHV, says the radio amateurs in Florida are well prepared. "Florida hams have a lot of experience in emergency communications. They are well-trained and have the necessary infrastructure and support from the state to serve," he said.

Across the country, ham radio operators participated in several nets to assist the National Hurricane Center with gathering surface information about the storm. The Hurricane Watch Net and VoIP Hurricane Net were both active. At the NHC, volunteer operators monitored each of these ham radio communications methods from a special station at the center, WX4NHC.

Stan Broadway, N8BHL, Assistant Manager of the Hurricane Watch Net, reports the net has concluded operation for Hurricane Milton.

Continued on page 15.

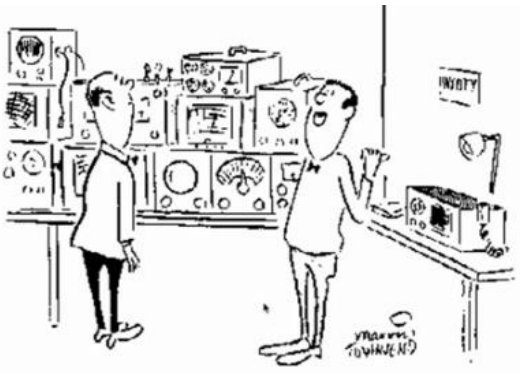
Hams Continue to Serve During Active Hurricane Season

Continued from page 14

"The net launched a 6-hour preparatory session October 8, 2024, to log stations anticipating the storm. We then began the morning of October 9, 2024, to collect storm data as Milton approached the Gulf Coast of Florida," said Broadway. "Overall, the net was in operation for 33 hours, operating on 7.268 MHz and 14.325 MHz as propagation allowed. Net sessions were very busy with reports which were forwarded to the National Hurricane Center. As always, we offer our thanks to nets and operators who stood aside to allow us a clear frequency. Our prayers are with those who suffered damage and loss from the storm."

Rob Macedo, KD1CY, Director of Operations for the VoIP Hurricane Net, said the net secured on Thursday, October 10 at 1100 AM EDT. Informal system monitoring will occur through Thursday evening. Also, a reminder that due to the lengthy and overnight activation of the VOIP Hurricane Net for major Hurricane Milton, the VoIP Hurricane Prep Net for Saturday, October 12 is canceled. "We wish to thank the reporting stations and our net controls for their support during this activation that spanned 22 hours," he said. End

Ham Cartoons



"My transceiver is over here. That's just my testing equipment."

Continued next column

WOULD YOU MIND RUNNING UPSTAIRS AND SEE IF I'M BOTHERING YOUR MOTHER'S TV?

"Oh, that's just my first QSL card—5/9 in Gettysburg."

"The power company would like to have you QSL them $200!"

How to build a stand for your radio

FT 891 as a base radio

RCARC EComm Members Meet

On October 10, 2024 Dennis (W6DLW) brought the meeting to order at 5:30 PM.

Members recited the Pledge of Allegiance and then broke for a catered Tacos, Beans, Rice and Chips Dinner from Las Flores Family Restaurant.

When the meeting resumed member Paul Erickson (WA7GVL) was introduced and provided a very enlightening presentation on the Iron County Sheriff's Office Chaplain program. Currently Paul is the sole Chaplain for the Department. Paul provided an overview of the basic functions that a chaplain's duties include, but are not limited to, providing counsel and comfort to employees and their families, invocations, helping with community concerns, providing critical incident assistance, and much more.

Under Old Business:

Volunteer Background check status – George Colson read the names of the EComm Member's that Iron County has registered as EComm Volunteers. In addition, he passed out Volunteer application packets for those that need to have the paperwork completed.

Background checks are needed by the county.

Submitted EComm Trailer Equipment Purchases -

A prioritized list of items needed for both the Antenna Trailer and EComm Communications Trailer was handed out. Volunteers were encouraged to donate some of the items. RCARC Will cover some of them as well.

Installation of Antenna Tower -

A schematic drawing by Brian Lamaroux (KG7OOW) was handed out showing the tower as it would look attached to the new Iron County Public Safety Complex when completed in about two years. The drawing was submitted to George Colson.

Continued next column

Winlink –

Gate Ways – James Moore (KG7VEI)

1. Red Hills will be operational next week (OCT 14, 2024)
   a. Once it is up information will be sent out.
   b. 145.070 possible frequency

2. Graph Point: Other site between St. George and Cedar City

Training – Ron Shelley (K7HDX)

Ron discussed the following list:

1. **Get Rig Setup**, equipment and software up and running (one on one)
2. **Keeping current and using system to send messages** –
   a. Sending traffic
   b. Monthly Net – Ron Shelley (K7HDX).
   c. A new challenge each month (email). Have a week to respond.
   d. Send email, weather report, did you feel form to USGS, photos.
   e. Damage assessment, check in, etc.
   f. Did you feel it earthquake drill.
   g. Two live nets a year passing traffic.
      1. Voice
      2. 145.030 frequency
      3. 145.050 mobile frequency
      4. Peer to peer Winlink message's

Incentive Program – Dennis West (W6DLW)

1. This was tabled until the February 2025 Meeting.

Area Wide Frequency listing – Dennis West (W6DLW)

1. Dennis and George Gallis are compiling documentation of frequencies, remote control tones etc. for our local area.

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Jamboree On the Air Brings Scouts Around the World Together

The big weekend for Scouts around the world is here. Jamboree On - The - Air (JOTA) and Jamboree On - The - Internet (JOTI) is the world's largest Scouting event. The three-day event runs from October 18 - 20, 2024 using amateur radio and the internet to connect Scouts worldwide for a full weekend of on-air and online activities that promote friendship and global citizenship. In 2023, JOTA/JOTI had a record 600,000 registered participants, a 40% increase compared to 2022, and included 7000+ Scout groups and tens of thousands of individual participants from 149 countries. When Scouts contact each other by amateur radio, the stations are operated by licensed amateur radio operators. Many Scouts and their leaders hold licenses and have their own stations, but the majority participate in JOTA through stations operated by local radio clubs and individual radio amateurs. Some operators use television or computer-linked communication. This technology offers Scouts the exciting opportunity to make friends in other countries without leaving home.

Since 1958, when the first Jamboree-on-the-Air was held, millions of Scouts have met each other through this event. Many contacts made during JOTA have resulted in pen pals and links between Scout troops that have lasted many years.

Continued next column

Webelos Scouts attending the Great Lakes Council's Ottawa District Unity Camporee in 2011 talk with fellow Scouts across the country on the 20-meter band. The operator is Dave Edenfield, W8RIT. [Frank Maynard, NF8M, photo]

Participating using JOTI, Scouts of any age can take part, from Cub Scouts to Boy Scouts and Venturers. Scouts may participate at home with the help of an adult, or they can participate in a Scout group at a council event. JOTI is an economical way to participate in an international jamboree and participation fulfills requirements for Tiger and Arrow of Light adventures, the Citizenship in the World merit badge, and the International Spirit Award.

More information about JOTA/JOTI – including rules, regulations, callsigns, and worldwide frequencies – can be found at Jamboree on the Air (JOTA) (arrl.org). Additional information is available in the JOTA-JOTI Ham Radio Handbook.

RCARC EComm Members Meet

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New Business

1. Mesh Network
    a. Dennis explained to the group that MESH Networks are the up-and-coming way to send data using ARDEN (Amateur Radio Emergency Data Network) technology which is nodes connected to each other for data transfer.
    b. This is a new and faster way to communicate during emergencies.
    c. At the November RCARC Membership Meeting Brett Pruit (K7BDP), ARRL Section Coordinator will provide a presentation on the Mesh Network.

Other Business

Over the last few months, the RCARC EComm Unit has entered into Memorandum's of Understandings with two of our served agencies. They are Iron County Office of Emergency Management (OEM) and Southwest Utah Public Health Department (SWUPHD).

Next Meeting

Save the date: December 5, 2024 at 5:30 pm.

This will be our annual Christmas party

Cedar City Heritage Center, upstairs.

Paul (WA7GVL) doing a presentation in regards to the Iron County Sheriff's Office Chaplain program.

Continued next column

George Colson (Iron County Emergency Manager) updating the group on the current status of registered EComm Members with County HR.

Dinner ready to be served. Thanks to Terry West for her organizing and setting up the dinner from Las Flores Family Restaurant.

While I know it's Not Ham Radio I thought You Might Enjoy the Puzzle, Editor

ON THE RADIO

WORD SEARCH PUZZLE

ADS
CALL
CONTENT
COUNTDOWN
ENGINEER
FUNNY
GAMES
GIVEAWAY
GUEST
INFORMATION
INTERVIEW
JOKES
LIVE
LOCAL
MICROPHONE
MUSIC
NEWS
ON AIR
PLAY
PROMOTION
READ
RECORDS
REQUESTS
ROCK
SPORTS
STATION
TALK
TAPED
TRAFFIC
WEATHER

K Y A W A E V I G T S E U G
L M C P V R I C N W I R L L
A U O Y T E V O E R N Q G C
T S U A S H I N K E F T W R
A I N L D T C S C C O R E E
V C T P O A R U O O R E I E
V C D M L E E O R R M Q V N
T R O L T W Y R P D A U R I
A R W L S N N Q L S T E E G
P P N E N O D I D E I S T N
E V M U I B V A A S O T N E
D A F T S E K O J D N S I S
G L A C O L S C I F F A R T
F T N E T N O C R I A N O I
S E N O H P O R C I M M E E

The words appear UP, DOWN, BACKWARDS, and DIAGONALLY.
Find and circle each word.

2024 Pacificon Inspires Next Generation of Radio Amateurs

The Mount Diablo Amateur Radio Club held its successful convention, Pacificon 2024, in San Ramon, California, October 18 - 20. The convention drew radio amateurs from throughout the populous Bay Area of California and beyond, and annually hosts the ARRL Pacific Division Convention.

The organizing committee works all year on pulling together an impressive program. This year included an exceptional lineup of forums, seminars, hands-on activities, and exhibits. But the standout this year was the tremendous effort to include and engage young hams and prospective hams.

Pacificon coincided with the largest scouting event in the world, Jamboree-on-the-Air-Jamboree-on-the-Internet (JOTA-JOTI). As radio amateurs and radio clubs around the world got scouts on the air to promote friendship and global citizenship, Pacificon partnered with the Boy Scouts of America Golden Gate Area Council to get dozens of scouts to attend the convention. The scouts were led by their troop leaders in small groups to meet with ARRL Education and Learning Manager Steve Goodgame, K5ATA, and his wife Cyndi Goodgame, K5CYN, for a short introduction to radio and wireless technology, ham radio, and ARRL. The scouts also got on the air using the most recognized call sign in the world, W1AW. Special Event Station W1AW/6 was sponsored by the Palo Alto Amateur Radio Association (PAARA).

Many young hams also attended, including those accompanying parents and grandparents. Among them was ARRL East Bay Section Youth Coordinator Alexia Snethen, KM6LGG, a 17-year-old from Alameda County, and San Joaquin Valley Youth Coordinator Shane Lewis, K5SML.

Both Youth Coordinators are General class licensees and are involved in a variety of activities throughout their sections to attract and engage more young hams. For instance, Snethen runs a youth net on a local repeater, and helps students in her section connect with each other, even online, to discuss ham radio.

In the News

Amateur Radio Newsline Reports

AUSTRIA'S SHORTWAVE GIANT FACES SHUTDOWN

Our top story this week takes us to Austria where a giant among the world's shortwave stations is poised to go off the air at the end of the year. Graham Kemp VK4BB has those details.

After weeks of speculation, Austria's ORS Shortwave radio station confirmed that its shutdown date will be December 31st. The news came to the German national ham radio society's weekly Radio D A R C program on October 14th as was reported in their October 20th program.

The station recently lost its major broadcast client, Adventist World Radio, which will end its transmissions this month. That leaves only a handful of customers for the ORS station, including Radio D A R C, for whom it carried a special worldwide broadcast of the World Radio spot Team Championship in 2018.

The shortwave site was formerly the Radio Austria International broadcast station and is well-known for having had Europe's largest directional antenna system for shortwave broadcasts.

Various news reports, including those from Radio D A R C in Germany and the British DX Club, had said that the Moosbrunn site was likely to be shut down by the 31st of December.

ORS is among the few remaining shortwave broadcasters in Europe and has provided programming for listeners in the Near East, the Middle East and Africa.

Happy Fall Y’all