



# THE OHM TOWN NEWS

*Voice of the Bridgerland Amateur Radio Club*

>>>>>>> <http://www.barconline.org> <<<<<<<

## April 2014

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# PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Last month's message was on information for you and your family to being prepared for an emergency. When there is an emergency, it is very important to take care of yourself, your family, and home first before heading out to support ARES/ RACES or other deployment with your amateur radio emergency Grab 'n' Go Kit.

Having a Grab 'n' Go Kit ready for deployment means having key supplies and equipment assembled, packed, and ready to take with you on short notice. There are many sources for what an emergency communicator should have in his or her "Grab 'n' Go Kit", or "Go Kit", and many opinions as to what should or should not be in such a kit. In truth, everyone's kit will be a little – or even a lot – different. Your own kit will evolve over time, and the contents will vary with the nature and duration of your assignment, the location and climactic conditions, and whether you will have your own vehicle available or be dependent on your legs and back.

You will see quite a variety of items for a Grab and Go Kit below, and you may take some good ideas from each of them. Your goal should be to end up with the resources (equipment, information and supplies) needed to do your job of communicating; personal gear to keep you safe and reasonably comfortable; and enough water, food and basic shelter to minimize the load you might place on the organization for which you are providing services. You may have heard that one should be completely self-sufficient for an extended period of time. That goal, however desirable, may be elusive for all but the experienced wilderness camper. So start with the basics, know your limitations and look for assignments that are within your range of capability. As you add experience and equipment, you may be able to expand that range to cover a wider variety of situations. Here are some basics to start.



## Radio Equipment

- Handheld radio(s) for band(s) likely to be used, with one or more back-up power sources
- Higher-power transceiver for mobile or fixed operation (add HF if needed and so licensed)
- Gain antennas (roll-up J-poles, portable beams, mobile whips, mast-mounted verticals) & dipoles
- Speaker-mic and/or headset / boom mic for noisy environments
- Coax cable, connectors and adapters, cord or rope, portable mast / tripod
- Radio manuals or programming instructions, fuses, spare batteries, 12vdc distribution box

## Information and Supplies

- Important frequencies / comm plans, names, locations and contact numbers; repeater directory
- Radio license copy, ARES & agency credentials, driver's license
- Pens, pencils, paper, marker(s), highlighters, clipboard, tape
- Radiogram and/or ICS-213 message forms
- Local maps, compass and (optional) GPS receiver; watch or clock
- Flashlights, headlamps, light sticks
- Reading glasses and spare prescription glasses, if needed
- Small hand tools (pliers, adjustable wrench, screwdrivers); electrical tape; boundary marking tape

## Nourishment

- Drinking water (about one gallon per day; consider long-shelf-life packets or boxes)
- Start with basic survival bars (1200+ calories/day) and add on (trail mix, cereal, fruit, canned meat)

*(Continued on page 6)*

# UPCOMING 2014 ACTIVITIES

- 9** April, 7:30 PM — ARRL Rocky Mountain Division Net IRLP Node: 9871
- 12** April, 10:00 AM — BARC Club Meeting
- 17** April, 8:00 PM - RACES VHF Net 147.18 Snowbird 147.20 IRLP 146.72 Mt. Logan
- 19** April, 8:00 AM - 5:00 PM — One Day Ham License Class and License Test  
See Page 4 & 5 or go to <http://barconline.org/one-day-technician-license/>
- 2-3** May — Rocky Mountain EmComm Conference — See [page 7](#) or click [here](#)
- 3** May — 7th Call Area QSO Party (7QP) — See [page 5](#)
- 10** May, 10:00 AM — BARC Club Meeting
- 14** May, 7:30 PM - ARRL Rocky Mountain Division Net IRLP Node: 9871
- 17** May, 8:00 AM — RACES HF Net 3920 KHz
- 19-20** May — Mountain Man Rendezvous ([more info](#)) (Dean & Tammy Stevens)
- 5** June, 7:00 PM — VE Test Session at the USU ASTE Bldg RM 108
- 7** June — Little Red Riding Hood ([more info](#)) (Russ Leikis)
- 14** June — Tour De Cure (Box Elder Co.) ([more info](#))
- 14** June, 7:30 PM - ARRL Rocky Mountain Division Net IRLP Node: 9871

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## Local Radio Nets:

The **Weekly BARC net** is for BARC members and anyone else that would like to check in, held **every Tuesday night at 9:00 p.m.** local time on the Mt Logan BARC Repeater and Linked Systems (146.720)

The **BARC Ladies Net** is every **2nd and 4th Tuesday at 8:00 p.m.** on the BARC Repeater and Linked Systems (146.720). All licensed lady amateur radio operators are welcome to check in.

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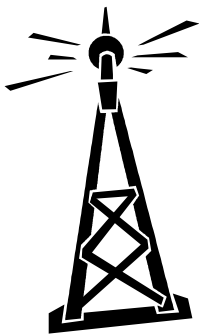
**BARC Club Meetings** are normally on the 2nd Saturday of the month at 10:00 A.M. on the 3rd floor of the Cache County Sheriffs Complex on 200 North and 1225 West, Logan, Utah.

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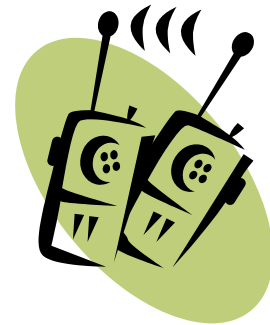
**ARES Meetings** are usually held on the Third Wednesday of each month at 7 P.M. at the Cache County Sheriffs Complex. Contact Tyler Griffiths for more information.

# The Bridgerland Amateur Radio Club

## ONE DAY HAM LICENSE CLASS



April 19, 2014  
8:00 am – 5:00 pm  
USU Engineering Building  
Room 302  
[www.barconline.org/one-day-technician-license](http://www.barconline.org/one-day-technician-license)



If you wanted to get an amateur radio license but never had the time, now is your opportunity! The FCC has changed the rules so that Morse code proficiency is not required. To obtain the entry-level Technician license, all one has to do is pass a multiple-choice exam. With a Technician Class License, one may participate in Amateur Radio and enjoy privileges for operation on the HF amateur bands, use of VHF & UHF repeaters, participation in local Amateur Radio Emergency Services (ARES), the annual American Radio Relay League (ARRL) Field Day, and many other activities.

The course will step through the information needed to pass the FCC Technician License exam. Preparation prior to participation in the course and the exam is strongly encouraged. More Information and study guides can be found at: <http://www.barconline.org/one-day-technician-licese/> or email [theo@tec-electric.com](mailto:theo@tec-electric.com) or [kd7tdp@arrl.org](mailto:kd7tdp@arrl.org)

Two forms of identification (at least one must have your photograph) will be required to take the exam. All license exams will be offered (Technician, General and Extra) at this testing session. If upgrading bring original and photocopy of current license.

<http://barconline.org/one-day-technician-license/>



# Some Important Links

## for the One Day Technician License Class

### **Bridgerland Amateur Radio Club**

<http://www.barconline.org/>

### **Study Guide**

[http://www.kb6nu.com/wp-content/uploads/2010/06/2010\\_Tech\\_Study\\_Guide.pdf](http://www.kb6nu.com/wp-content/uploads/2010/06/2010_Tech_Study_Guide.pdf)

### **Part 97 Rules**

<http://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?>

[SID=6d3e273c6a8ce2b05318ae87169fe1d2&node=47:5.0.1.1.6&rgn=div5](http://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=6d3e273c6a8ce2b05318ae87169fe1d2&node=47:5.0.1.1.6&rgn=div5)

### **ARRL Band Plan**

[http://www.arrl.org/files/file/Regulatory/Band%20Chart/Hambands\\_color.pdf](http://www.arrl.org/files/file/Regulatory/Band%20Chart/Hambands_color.pdf)

### **Practice Test**

<http://aa9pw.com/radio/>

### **Utah VHF/UHF Band Plan**

<http://utahvhfs.org/bandplan1.html>

### **Utah Repeater List**

<http://utahvhfs.org/rptr.html>

### **FRN Number**

<https://apps.fcc.gov/coresWeb/publicHome.do>

**To attend the class** [Click Here to Sign Up](#)

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## 7QP - 7th Call Area QSO party

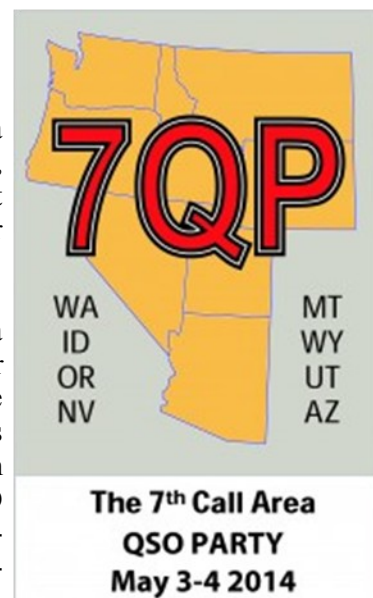
**Date:** May 3, 2014

**Time:** 7 AM to Midnight

**Location:** Ham Shack in Engineering Lab Building room EL224 on USU campus

Our club will be participating in the 7th Call Area QSO Party (7QP) contest. This is a state QSO party involving the 7th call area states (WA, OR, ID, MT, NV, UT, WY, AZ). If you would like to try your skill at working stations, or logging contacts, or just watching to see what a contest is, drop by and we'll get you involved with whatever you would like to do.

The 7QP contest is where 7th call area stations work everyone, others work 7th area stations only. Stations that are in the 7th call area give a signal report and a 5-letter state/county code. There are 259 counties in the 7th call area and each county may be active with at least a fixed, portable, and/or a mobile station. Non 7th area stations give a signal report with their state/province/"DX" two-letter code. More information on 7QP is at [www.7QP.org](http://www.7QP.org). Also, the Indiana QSO Party and New England QSO Party are happening the same weekend, and those stations will be giving their appropriate exchange. It is fun to see what counties, states, and DX stations that can be contacted.



(Continued from page 2)

- Mess kit, matches, camp stove, can opener (if you bring food that needs heating or cooking)

#### Personal Protective Equipment

- Gloves – leather (for heavy work), latex or nitrile (for bio-safety) and thermal (for cold weather)
- Dust masks (N-95 rating) or, in certain cases, a respirator
- Safety glasses or goggles; earplugs
- Sunscreen, sunglasses, insect repellent, chapstick
- Sturdy, comfortable shoes or boots
- Long-sleeved shirt, long pants, shade hat, thermal hat and jacket (in cold weather); poncho
- Whistle, signaling mirror, pocket knife, distress flare or light, reflective high-visibility vest
- Hygiene
- Overnight kit (toothbrush & paste, soap and towel, packet of tissues)
- Toilet tissue and zip-lock bags; garbage bags
- Packaged moist towelettes or wipes
- Prescription and over-the counter medications, if needed
- Change of clothing

#### First-Aid

- Antiseptic wipes, swabs or pads; antibacterial ointment
- Sterile gauze pads, gauze roll and medical adhesive tape, assortment of Band-Aids
- Elastic compression bandage; large triangular bandages
- Aspirin and non-aspirin pain relievers
- Sterile eye wash
- First-Aid reference manual or card

#### Outdoor

- Tent, sleeping bag or blanket, pad or cot, tarp, space blanket
- Folding shovel or trowel, small saw
- Lantern, candle or hanging light
- Folding chair and small table

#### Other

- Cash and coins (for buying fuel, food & supplies and for using pay phones / vending machines)
- Cellular phone (hey . . . it might work enroute)
- Compact binoculars or monocular
- Scanner (for public-service), crank-up broadcast receiver, FRS / GMRS radios, CB

#### Vehicle

- Spare fluids, belts and hoses
- Tools to replace above parts
- Sturdy jack and base plate; properly inflated spare tire; jumper cables
- Roadside flares or flashers
- Extra fuel, if it can be transported safely (outside the passenger compartment) in proper container

Remember to MARK YOUR GEAR with your name / callsign!

The best kit for you may not fit a "canned" list, but should be based upon your operating mode, experience and local conditions. It is better to have the bare essentials always handy than to leave a bulky pack someplace where you can't get to it. A larger kit bag is more practical if you are almost always in or near your home or car.

73,  
Cordell  
KE7IK



# The ARRL Rocky Mountain Division - March 4, 2014

I would like to extend an invitation to all our Utah Amateur Radio Operators, to attend this special event. We are trying to get this to become one of the premier events in Utah. So please reserve the dates and register early, we are trying to ensure we get the best prices and excellent vendors to support us.

We will also have Brian Milesosky, N5ZGT, the Rocky Mountain Division Director, attending this event and it will be a great opportunity for all our local hams to meet our division director and learn about what is going on this year the Centennial of ARRL. This will be the only Centennial Event in Utah so please join us for a great time. See details below and more info will be available on the web site soon.

Thank you, I hope to see you there.

Mel Parkes, NM7P  
Utah Section Manager.

Come Join us at the **Rocky Mtn EmComm Convention!**

**Date:** May 2nd and 3rd 2014  
**Location:** Roy High School: 2150 West 4800 South, Roy, Utah

If you have an interest in Amateur Radio Emergency Communications, then join us for the premiere emergency communications conference in the West!

Dinner with ARRL – Friday Evening – 6:00 - 9:00 PM  
Conference/Workshops – Saturday – 8:00 AM - 4:30 PM  
Door Prizes – 4:00 PM

- Keynote Speaker Friday Night Dinner - TBA – ARRL regional/national leadership
- ATV (Amateur TV) in Emergency Applications
- Support to Law Enforcement and SWAT Operations
- Applying GPS to your deployment
- VE Test Session
- Regional Emergency Medical Planning and ARES
- Communications – Are you really saying what you're saying?
- Rocket Recovery in Southern Utah
- What has Packet Radio got to do with anything?
- Ham Radio 101 for Beginners

For a full agenda and early bird \$5.00 registration – go to our page at [www.rmemcomm.org](http://www.rmemcomm.org)  
You can email us at: ([rmemcomm@gmail.com](mailto:rmemcomm@gmail.com))  
Register on line to get the early bird discount.

Rocky Mtn EmComm Organizing Committee: Weber County ARES, Ogden  
Amateur Radio Club, Davis ARES, Cache ARES, Box Elder ARES

Fantastic Agenda and Breakout Sessions

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ARRL Utah Section  
Section Manager: Melvin T Parkes, NM7P  
[nm7p@arrl.org](mailto:nm7p@arrl.org)

# The ARRL Letter for March 20, 2014

## Feature: A Century of Amateur Radio and the ARRL

One very important, but lesser-known, advance in weaponry developed during World War II was the proximity fuze. Its cover name during the war years was the "[variable time fuze](#)" or VT fuze. Many of the engineers who developed the fuze were hams whom I knew during the post-war years, when I worked at the Applied Physics Laboratory of Johns Hopkins University. The following comments are from my conversations with two APL hams who played significant roles in the development of the VT fuze -- Lorry Fraser, W3LMZ, and Ralph Robinson, W5FDF.

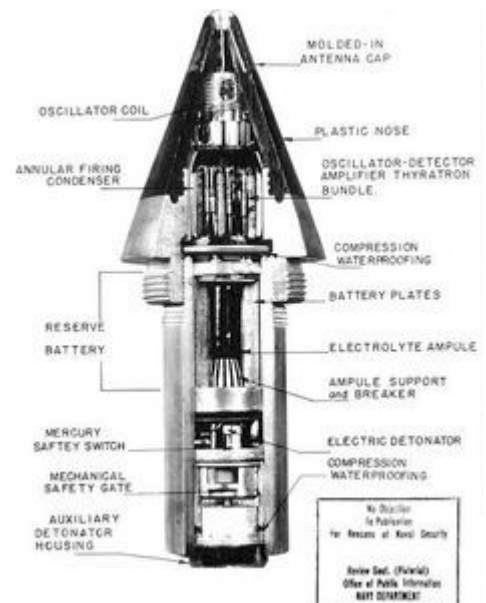
When WW II began, anti-aircraft artillery fire was a game of chance. Rounds seldom made direct hits on aircraft. Modern aircraft of that day had a great advantage over the defense provided by AAA. The Navy needed a fuze that would detonate when it was close enough to attacking aircraft to cause major damage. Enter the VT fuze.

The concept of the VT was simple: Build a range-only radar small enough to fit inside the fuze of a 5 inch naval gun, and make it rugged enough to be fired from that gun. But it had to be done with components available in the early 1940s.

APL found that ruggedized hearing aid vacuum tubes could be fired from a 5 inch Navy gun and survive. They designed a radar employing those tubes, which would detect the Doppler shift of the signal reflected from a target, determine when the shell was nearest the target, and trigger the explosive charge. Powering the VT fuze was a wet-cell battery without its electrolyte. When the round was fired, G forces would break an ampule of electrolyte, flooding the battery, and bringing it and the electronics to life.

After many months of development, tests, and trials, the VT fuze was ready for deployment. Robinson received a direct Navy commission, so he could deliver and put into action the first batch of fuzes. The Crosley Corporation was then chosen to manufacture VT fuzes on a production-line basis. VT fuzes had tipped the balance of power from attacking enemy aircraft to the Navy gunners, just in time.

Next week: What happened to Amateur Radio and the ARRL when the US entered World War II? -- *Al Brogdon, W1AB*



## The ARRL Letter for March 28, 2014 A cutaway view of a Variable Time Fuze.

### Public Service: Amateur Radio Volunteers Staff Shelters, EOC in Washington Landslide Response



Amateur Radio volunteers are on hand at the Snohomish County, Washington, Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and supporting communication with American Red Cross shelters set up in the wake of the disastrous and tragic landslide on March 22 near Oso. Snohomish County Auxiliary Communications Service ([Snohomish ACS](#) -- formerly RACES) Radio Officer Scott Honaker, N7SS, reported this week that his organization has been active "but at a fairly low level."

"Because of the danger, only fire and search and rescue (SAR) are on scene, and only during the day," he reported March 24. Honaker said that even SAR teams were pulled back from the debris field earlier that day, after some movement of the remaining hillside had been detected. The



response remains in rescue mode. Sheriff's helicopters have been crisscrossing the area, searching for any signs of life. Authorities have been telling area residents to stay away.

Honaker said ACS volunteers have been coordinating their activities on the Granite Falls 146.92 MHz repeater and on cell phones. "Emergency Services Coordinating Agency (ESCA) RACES is active staffing the Red Cross shelters, and they are using our UHF ham repeater near Arlington (444.200 MHz)," he added. "We have been hearing good communications between the shelters." The ARC has established shelters for displaced residents in Arlington and in Darrington.

The slide swept a massive avalanche of trees, wet soil, rocks, and debris across the rural Northwest Washington community. It leveled about two dozen houses and blocked a mile-wide stretch of State Route 530. The governor's office quickly declared a state of emergency in Snohomish County. The landslide also blocked the North Fork of the Stillaguamish River near Oso, raising the threat of localized flooding.



The Snohomish County landslide. [Snohomish County Sheriff's Department photo]

Authorities said on March 26 that 25 people lost their lives in the disaster, but they lowered to 90 the number of people who remain unaccounted for.

Honaker said the slide damaged some communication infrastructure, and fire and law enforcement personnel have been using cell phones to keep in touch, with SAR and air operations utilizing VHF radios.

"Snohomish ACS is staffing the EOC around the clock in Everett, and we have one member who lives in Darrington supporting the county command vehicle there," he said. "With the loss of phone lines to Darrington, there are no functional landlines or Internet access." He said the Darrington police and fire departments were using their command vehicle as an EOC, because it has working telephones as well as Internet service and computer-aided dispatch capability.

"The Incident Management Team in Arlington is using the other command vehicle to provide communication support for the staff in the City Council chambers," he said.

ARRL Western Washington Section Manager Monte Simpson, K2MLS, said this week that crews were working to restore the fiber optic cable in the area of the mudslide. "When that's completed, communications will be back on line," he said.



Searchers have been covering the area with helicopters, looking for survivors. [Snohomish County Sheriff's Department photo]

Honaker said he appreciates the many offers of support from hams within and outside the area -- more help than is needed at present. "It is good to see the community rally during these types of events," he said.

Recent heavy rainfall is being blamed for the slide. "This is not a good situation," ARRL Northwestern Division Director Jim Pace, K7CEX, told ARRL Headquarters earlier this week. "Our ground out here is so saturated, it is a miracle that we haven't had more landslides." He anticipated that ARES/RACES activity could increase as the operation moves into the recovery phase.

## ***Special Event: HI-SEAS Mission Team Set for Mars "Landing" on March 28***



Ron Williams, N9UIK, and his fellow "astronauts" are set to "land on Mars" on March 28. Williams is part of Mission 2 (of four) in the Hawaii Space Exploration Analog and Simulation -- [HI-SEAS](#) -- project. The team is taking ham radio along to their simulated Martian outpost, a self-contained domed shelter, where they'll be cut off from civilization until mid-summer. They will begin their ham radio special event from their quarters on "the Red Planet" -- actually in Hawaii -- starting on April 12 at 1900 UTC.

"We will continue to do this weekly for the duration of the mission or until interest wanes," Williams said. Their plan calls for simulating the communication delay that would occur over the distance from Mars to Earth, as required by the project's NASA sponsors. This will mean integrating a 20 minute signal delay into all communications, whether via Amateur Radio or the Internet.

"To the best of our knowledge, this will be unique to any Amateur Radio special event ever conducted," Williams told ARRL in February. "Learning how to deal with signal delay is something that NASA is very interested in. The team was able to obtain the special event call sign K6B for the project for nearly the entire length of the mission, instead of the typical 15 days.

Every Saturday morning at 1900 UTC (0900 Hawaii Time), K6B will call out on an [EchoLink](#) repeater and on 10 meters, to offer information regarding the project and to invite calls. "We will stop transmitting and will turn off our receiver," he said. "During the following 20 minute 'signal delay,' an outside coordinator will line up individual hams wishing to make contact with us. At the end of 20 minutes we will turn our radio back on and begin receiving transmissions." These will be called in order by students at Hawaii Preparatory Academy, KH6HPA.

After logging the call signs, the "Martian" team will wait another 20 minutes before transmitting acknowledgements. A special QSL card will be available. Williams said operational details will be announced as they become available.

The HI-SEAS participants will simulate living and working within a Martian outpost -- a solar-powered dome at a remote site some 8000 feet up on the slopes of Mauna Loa. The experiment is being conducted by the University of Hawaii and Cornell University.

At 60, Williams, a clinical neuropsychologist from Indiana, is the oldest member of the team and one of two hams on this crew increment. The other is Ross Lockwood, VA6RLW, of Alberta.

Date: \_\_\_\_\_, 2014 Time: : :  
Freq: \_\_\_\_\_ MHz



This certifies that \_\_\_\_\_ made contact with the crew of HI-SEAS mission 2 simulated Mars outpost with a 40 minute delay.

Stations working K6B will receive a commemorative QSL card.

## ***Feature: A Century of Amateur Radio and the ARRL***

In 1940 and 1941, the US Army continued its road to full mobilization, holding large-scale "maneuvers" in various parts of the country. The Army needed more frequencies on HF, and plans were made to turn over the entire 80 meter band to the Army. In return, US hams were allowed to use voice on 40 meters for the first time.

Then, on December 8, 1941, President Franklin D. Roosevelt delivered his famous "date which will live in infamy" speech, asking Congress to declare war against Japan. Soon, the US was fully involved in World War II. Amateurs were immediately ordered off the air, with a special exception for W1AW to alert the few hams who were unaware of the FCC order. On January 10, 1942, all stations, including W1AW, were put off the air for the war's duration. ARRL continued to lobby for permission for hams to

operate for civil defense purposes, however.

In June 1942, the FCC established the War Emergency Radio Service (WERS). It allowed radio amateurs to supply communication for their communities. An interesting sidelight is that the Government Printing Office was so overwhelmed at the time that the WERS order and information were promulgated via the ARRL and QST.

ARRL again offered its and its members' support to the war effort, but this time, Amateur Radio had become a well-known and respected entity within government circles, and the government quickly took advantage of the offers. Because radio manufacturers weren't able to keep up with the military's demands for new equipment, the ARRL put together lists of equipment that hams were willing to sell to the government. Many hams volunteered for military duty, and more than a few times a newly sworn-in military operator would find himself sitting down in front of the equipment he had recently sold to the government!

By March 15, 1942, about 15,000 hams were known to be in the military. Many other hams were working in critical defense jobs. Once again, hams answered the call!

The ARRL and QST were soon working hard to issue publications used by the military, by training schools, and by radio clubs throughout our country to train more radio operators and repairmen. In addition, the ARRL started making plans to ensure the reappearance of Amateur Radio after the war ended.

*Next week:* We'll continue with the story of US hams in World War II.

**OSCAR-11 Celebrates 30 Years in Orbit:** [OSCAR-11](#) has been in orbit for 30 years, and at least one beacon continues to transmit, albeit with a signal that grows ever weaker. Also known as UOSAT-2, OSCAR-11 was designed and built by a team at the University of Surrey in England. It was launched from Vandenberg Air Force Base in California on March 1, 1984. OSCAR-11 was the first amateur satellite to carry a digital communication package into Earth orbit. The satellite had beacons in three Amateur Radio bands -- 145 MHz, 435 MHz, and 2.4 GHz. Only the 145.826 MHz FM AFSK 1200 bps ASCII telemetry beacon remains in operation.



WERS licenses were given to communities and not individuals, but participants had to hold an Amateur Radio license. Civil Defense radio volunteers transformed the auto radio in this auxiliary police car into a short-wave War Emergency Radio Service set, permitting auxiliary police communications officers to maintain two-way contact with their control center. [Farm Security Administration/Office of War Information photo]



## **The ARRL Letter for April 3, 2014**

### ***Milestones: Voice of Russia Goes Dark After All***

The Voice of Russia -- the former "Radio Moscow" -- ended its shortwave broadcasts on Tuesday, April 1 -- No fooling! After contradictory announcements and reports last December, it appears the international broadcaster has indeed pulled the plug on its HF transmissions. SWL Tom Witherspoon, K4SWL, contacted VOR. As he [reported](#) on his [blog](#), Voice of Russia's Elena Osipova told him, "This is to thank you for your message and confirm the information about the upcoming cancellation of the Voice of Russia's short- and medium wave transmissions as of April 1, 2014."





Richard Weil, KW0U, in St Paul, Minnesota, was able to hear the final shortwave broadcast. "Just barely picked up the last-day broadcast of VOR on 13.805 at 1300 UTC," he commented on Witherspoon's site. He used a dipole in his attic. "No mention on air of a final broadcast, which some services have given before closing down," he added. "Too bad to lose it, but time does move on."

Effective December 9, as a result of a decree signed by Russian President Vladimir Putin, the Voice of Russia radio company officially ceased to exist and merged with several other state-run news agencies as part of *Rossia Segodnya*, a Russia-based international news service. From the 1950s through the 1980s, the station, then as Radio Moscow, was an easy catch for budding short-wave listeners (SWLs), many of whom later

gravitated to Amateur Radio.

"I remember when the *Voice of Russia and Radio Moscow* absolutely dominated the shortwaves, especially in my early years as a radio listener," Witherspoon remarked on his blog. "Times have changed for this broadcaster, who has been the mouthpiece for Russia and the Soviet Union."

In 2003 VOR was among the first major international radio broadcasters to launch daily broadcasts to Europe in Digital Radio Mondiale ([DRM](#)).

## ***Feature: A Century of Amateur Radio and the ARRL***

When the US entered World War II, Amateur Radio operations were immediately shut down for the duration. After one false start, authorization soon was given for amateurs to operate on 112 MHz for emergency drills and actual emergency operations, as members of the War Emergency Radio Service (WERS).

During the war years *QST* published many articles on WERS equipment suitable for 112 MHz -- especially portable and hand-held gear -- and on club preparedness. Announcements in *QST* made repeated calls for trained operators to volunteer for the military and for civil service. At one time, the Navy made a call for 5000 men specifically to be trained as radar operators and maintenance personnel -- state-of-the-art work.

As America's young men went to various parts of the world to fight the war, the nation called on its women to help with the war effort. Many female hams became military radio operators within the US, and others went to work in defense plants building radio equipment, just as their sisters built the aircraft, ships, and vehicles required by modern warfare.

Manufacturers' ads in *QST* started using photos of radio operation during military training maneuvers and even from the battlefield. Early in the war years, manufacturers were unable to keep up with the military's demand, and other ads called for hams to sell or donate their radio gear and components (panel meters were especially needed) for the war effort. Manufacturers expanded their facilities and work forces as quickly as possible, and they soon were able to meet the need.

It has been reported -- but never confirmed -- that, following the attack at Pearl Harbor, Japanese Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto said, "I fear all we have done is to awaken a sleeping giant and fill him with a terrible resolve." Regardless of the proof of that exact quote, Admiral Yamamoto's writings confirmed that those were, indeed, his feelings. And those feelings were soon proven to be correct.



*Next week:* We will continue to look at how hams and the ARRL backed the war effort.

Membership in **The Bridgerland Amateur Radio Club, Inc. (BARC)** is open to anyone interested in Amateur Radio. You do not need an amateur license to join. Learn more online at <http://www.barconline.org/> or by emailing [membership@barconline.org](mailto:membership@barconline.org).

The Bridgerland Amateur Radio Club provides the following to its members:

- A repeater system that covers northern Utah from Bear Lake to Salt Lake Valley.
- Events where you can practice your radio skills in a fun learning environment.
- Club meetings are held the second Saturday each month from October to May. An opportunity to meet and learn from other amateur operators.
- Social activities where members can make friends and interact with other members.



Your tax deductible membership supports club activities and the BARC repeater system.

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### The Bridgerland Amateur Radio Club, Inc.

#### Membership application for the year 2014

*Dues are in effect January 1, 2014 through December 31, 2014  
 New Members Only, individual membership dues prorated quarterly  
 Please indicate if you or family member is an American Radio Relay League (ARRL) member*

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Call Sign \_\_\_\_\_ Date Paid \_\_\_\_\_

ARRL member

P.O. Box \_\_\_\_\_ Street Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip Code \_\_\_\_\_

Home Phone ( ) \_\_\_\_\_ Work Phone ( ) \_\_\_\_\_

E-mail \_\_\_\_\_

(The club's newsletter, THE OHM TOWN NEWS, is sent to the E-mail Address)

Individual Membership - \$25 \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Addition Family members in same household - \$3 ea \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Donation for Repeater upgrades / equipment purchases \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Total \$ \_\_\_\_\_

#### Names and Call Signs of additional family members

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Call Sign \_\_\_\_\_

ARRL member E-mail \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Call Sign \_\_\_\_\_

ARRL member E-mail \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Call Sign \_\_\_\_\_

ARRL member E-mail \_\_\_\_\_



Bridgerland Amateur Radio Club is an ARRL affiliated club

Mail your completed form and a check to: B.A.R.C., P.O. Box 111, Providence UT 84332-0111 or pay online at <http://barconline.org/join-barc>

*B.A.R.C. is a non-profit organization*



## Questions for General Class License

- (G1A05) Which of the following frequencies is in the General Class portion of the 40 meter band?
  - 7.250 MHz
  - 7.500 MHz
  - 40.200 MHz
  - 40.500 MHz
- (G2C10) What does the Q signal "QRQ" mean?
  - Slow down
  - Send faster
  - Zero beat my signal
  - Quitting operation
- (G3A07) At what point in the solar cycle does the 20 meter band usually support worldwide propagation during daylight hours?
  - At the summer solstice
  - Only at the maximum point of the solar cycle
  - Only at the minimum point of the solar cycle
  - At any point in the solar cycle
- (G4A01) What is the purpose of the "notch filter" found on many HF transceivers?
  - To restrict the transmitter voice bandwidth
  - To reduce interference from carriers in the receiver passband
  - To eliminate receiver interference from impulse noise sources
  - To enhance the reception of a specific frequency on a crowded band
- (G5B07) Which value of an AC signal results in the same power dissipation as a DC voltage of the same value?
  - The peak-to-peak value
  - The peak value
  - The RMS value
  - The reciprocal of the RMS value
- (G6B10) Which element of a triode vacuum tube is used to regulate the flow of electrons between cathode and plate?
  - Control grid
  - Heater
  - Screen Grid
  - Trigger electrode
- (G7C03) What circuit is used to process signals from the RF amplifier and local oscillator and send the result to the IF filter in a superheterodyne receiver?
  - Balanced modulator
  - IF amplifier
  - Mixer
  - Detector
- (G8B05) Why isn't frequency modulated (FM) phone used below 29.5 MHz?
  - The transmitter efficiency for this mode is low
  - Harmonics could not be attenuated to practical levels
  - The wide bandwidth is prohibited by FCC rules
  - The frequency stability would not be adequate
- (G9C02) What is the approximate length of the driven element of a Yagi antenna?
  - 1/4 wavelength
  - 1/2 wavelength
  - 3/4 wavelength
  - 1 wavelength
- (G0B04) Which of the following is a primary reason for not placing a gasoline-fueled generator inside an occupied area?
  - Danger of carbon monoxide poisoning
  - Danger of engine over torque
  - Lack of oxygen for adequate combustion
  - Lack of nitrogen for adequate combustion

(For answers to test questions see page 15)

# BARC Club Officers

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Answers to questions on page 14: 1-A, 2-B, 3-D, 4-B, 5-C, 6-A, 7-C, 8-C, 9-B, 10-A

