



A PUBLICATION OF THE JOHNSON COUNTY RADIO AMATEURS CLUB, INC.

President's Corner

August did heat up a bit with the daytime high temperatures nearing and a few times going over 100 degrees F. We will not talk about what the heat index was during that time. That is best left unsaid.

A big thank you to all the volunteers that helped with both Kill Creek Triathlons. Johnson County Parks department expressed their appreciation as well. These events were both over before noon before the heat set in.

Soon, you will be hearing from Vince, KEØCGR. Vince will be heading up the Ensor raffle again this year for gift certificates from both Associated Radio and Dave Schulman Auction. Dave Schulman is our auctioneer and he volunteers his time and supplies to help with the auction.

August is over and I'm sure that during those "Hot August Days" you spent time in your shack finding those perfect items for the Ensor auction. The auction is not far off, October 28th to be exact. The more items donated or placed on consignment makes for a more successful event. The auction covers a big part of Field Day expenses, so please donate a few items. Also, spread the word to non-member area hams.

73,
Bill
KA2FNK



Upcoming Club Events

- Tue. Sep 5 @ 1830 - Club VE Testing - JoCo Library 9875 W 87th St, OPKS
- Fri. Sep 8 @ 1900 - Club Meeting - Biz meeting and presentation - Topic: TBD*
- Fri. Sep 22 @ 1900 - Club Meeting - Extended presentation - Topic: TBD*
- Tue. Oct 3 @ 1830 - Club VE Testing - JoCo Library 9875 W 87th St, OPKS
- Fri. Oct 13 @ 1900 - Club Meeting - Biz meeting and presentation - Topic: TBD*
- Fri. Oct 27 @ 1900 - Club Meeting at Ensor Farm and Museum

* Topics are still being chosen. Tune into the Wheatshocker nets or check the club's Facebook page for topic announcements.

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Hambone

"Hambone Splits"

A Hambone story by Jaimie Charlton ADØAB

"You are the worst ham on the air!" Tim shouted in their frat house ham shack.

"You're a lousy LID!" shouted Hambone returning Tim's compliment. "You shouldn't even have a license."

"You're nothing but air pollution!" Tim responded swinging his summer cooler so close to Hambone that sweat from can spit in his face.

Other frat boys, including Hambone's younger brother, Dude, cheered on the combatants as the sweltering Kansas summer heat, fueled by too many coolers, brought Hammy and Tim closer and closer to duking it out. There's nothing like a good nerd fight to brighten a sultry summer afternoon. That is, until Elmer, Hambone's uncle, who was walking by heard the ruckus, burst through the frat house door and hollered, "Stop!"

Now, we all know that a feeble old man's order would have little effect on two adrenaline saturated alpha males about to bloody each other. Except this time, it did.

The presence of spilled beer on the floor and the presence of his uncle's voice startled Hambone and caused him to turn towards the door. As he did, his left foot lost traction and he executed a perfect pratfall right there in front of everyone.

The graceful beauty of the pratfall and Hambone's floundering attempts to stand on the beer-slick floor was just too funny and the whole group, Hambone included, burst into laughter.

With nobody hurt, the floor mopped up and fresh coolers popped by everybody, Elmer inquired, "What's going on here?"

"Tim said I screwed up his POTA activation. I was just trying to give him a contact, but he refused to answer me!" blurted Hambone.

"You did screw it up! I was trying to activate Loose Park – I'm a Parks-On-The-Air activator – and you destroyed my event."

"I was trying to give you a contact, you moron. But you completely ignored me. You kept answering other stations that were so weak I couldn't even hear them. But you didn't answer me. And don't say you didn't hear me. I was only about eight miles away!"

"I didn't hear you and I only knew you were messing me up when I got an email about your interference," countered Tim.

"How could you not hear me when this other guy did? Who sent the email, anyway?"

"I did," muttered Dude. "You were so busy blasting away exactly on Tim's frequency that none of his responding stations could even hear him. They eventually gave up. Finally, you were the only one left and he still didn't hear you because you were on the wrong frequency."

"I was not on the wrong frequency! He was ignoring me. It pissed me off!"

"Sorry Bro, but you are wrong." Dude explained, "When Tim CQed, he added 'UP1' to his call. This was to tell callers that he was listening one kilohertz above his sending frequency. Didn't you hear that?"

"Maybe. But I thought maybe it was some sort of POTA thing," mumbled Hambone.

"Well, it wasn't. That's why some other guy kept sending 'LID, LID', but you didn't stop."

"Now who's the moron?" smirked Tim.

Hambone cont'd

"I was operating split." "All the good DXers and contesters do it to control pileups. But of course you wouldn't know that. Two calls at the same time is your idea of a pileup."

"Split?" said Hambone mockingly. "That's when you slip and one leg goes out in front and the other in back and you land on your you-know-what. Now I know why you didn't answer."

"Calm down, calm down," urged Elmer trying to sidetrack a reemergence of beer-soaked violence. "There are two basic ways of operating, simplex and split. Simplex is when you transmit and receive on the same frequency. That's what we do most of the time. Split is when you transmit and receive on different frequencies."

"I don't see why anybody would want to send and receive on different frequencies. It seems wrong, or illogical. It probably wastes bandwidth, too."

"Hammy, you're right in that it makes no sense to send and receive on two different frequencies if you're just rag chewing. Or even if you've attracted a small pileup. It is confusing and wastes bandwidth."

"But a big DX or contest pileup is different. Tim is right in that split operation is the way to go when the pileups are huge. It gives the DXer or contestee – the station causing the pileup – some control of the situation."

"How can it do that? Don't people just call and call over and over again when chasing DX?" asked Hambone.

"They do and that's the problem," continued Elmer. "For example, you're the DX and you call CQ. A number of people respond by sending their call signs hoping you will answer and log their contacts. That works fine as long as you can hear at least part of a responding call sign. But as you've probably noticed, that's not always the case."

"I still don't see the problem. What's wrong with sending and receiving on the same frequency, even when there's a pileup?" asked Hambone.

"The problem is that not all hams are courteous operators. If everyone behaved courteously, there would be no problem. The DX would call CQ and pause for responses. Then, the responding stations would send their calls on or near the DX's frequency. Then, the callers would pause while the DX works one of them and concludes by calling CQ again. Then, the process repeats."

"So," said Hambone, "What's wrong with that?"

"Nothing, except that not all hams are that courteous. Some will just send their call sign repeatedly even though they can't even hear the DX station. Eventually, everyone is transmitting over each other, and no one can even hear the DX station let alone work him."

"So, how does operating split help?" asked a still perplexed Hambone.

Tim jumped into the conversation, "Let me answer that. By operating split, I moved the chaos away from my transmitting frequency. That way, other stations could hear my call sign and tell when I paused for a response. This let them know when I was listening and when they should send."

"You still had a big pileup, just one KHz higher, didn't you?" countered Hambone.

"True. But I used my receiver's RIT or Receiver Incremental Tuning to tune across the pileup and pick out which caller I wanted to answer. That was usually the loudest one. By using the RIT instead of tuning the transceiver, I could tune just the receiver without changing my transmit frequency."

"I kinda get the idea of operating split, but exactly how do you do it? I mean, my rig sends and receives on the same frequency."

Hambone cont'd

“Well, Hammy”, said Elmer. “The very best way is to have two receivers or a rig with dual receivers. That way you can have one receiver listening to the CQing station while the other receiver listens to the responding stations. Of course, you only listen, never transmit, on the CQer’s frequency.”

“But my rig doesn’t have dual receivers, can I still do split?”

“You know your rig has two VFOs, don’t you?”

“Yes.”

“Well, that’s what they’re for. Split is done by setting VFO1 to the DX station’s frequency, so you can hear what he’s doing and setting VFO2 to the offset frequency. Then, set your transceiver to transmit on the VFO2 frequency.

“Incidentally, The UP frequency doesn’t have to be one kilohertz. That’s typical for CW, but five to ten kilohertz is more likely for phone. In fact, you may hear some DX stations call CQ in the Extra Class part of the band and listen in the General Class part. You have to be prepared to handle any split.”

“Basically”, reiterated Hambone, “The idea is to receive on the CQer’s frequency so you know when he’s expecting replies and then transmit on his UP frequency. I get that, but why is having dual receivers so much better? It seems that once you’re on the UP frequency you’re in the pileup.”

“That’s where technique and skill come in,” said Elmer. “Most times when a CQer says ‘UP1’ he means he is listening approximately one kilohertz up from his frequency. What he’s doing is scanning for any call he can read. With the second receiver tuned to the UP frequency, you can hear what the CQer hears.”

“So?”

“You can hear the call he answers and note its exact frequency. Then, when the CQer answers

another caller, you can hear him and note his frequency, too. You may notice that each successive call is a little bit higher, or lower, in frequency than the previous one. By taking advantage of this, you may be able lead the CQer and maybe get ahead of the pileup.”

“I don’t get why that helps?” asked the heretofore quiet Dude.

“For example, let’s say you hear a DX station on 7,200 KHz calling ‘CQ UP5’ answer a caller on 7,205 KHz or five kilohertz above his frequency. You know that’s the frequency because you’re listening on your second receiver. The DX station answers the next caller on 7,205.050 KHz or 50 Hz higher than the previous caller.

“You continue listening and hear the DX station answer a third caller on 7,205.080 or, up another 30 Hz. You can see that the DX operator is scanning upwards through his pileup.

“Now, your move would be to set your transmit frequency to, say, around 7,205.100 KHz or up about another 20 Hz. You are trying to lead the DX by placing your call where he is likely to look next. This can be an advantage over just transmitting on a single frequency in the middle of the pileup.”

“I thought DX and contest stations just answered callers randomly. Do they all scan like that?” asked Hambone.

“No. Some jump around or alternate slightly higher and slightly lower than the previous frequency. But they all have one thing in common, they want to make as many contacts as possible. So, they answer who they can hear.”

“I see!” exclaimed Dude. “It’s like fishing. You try to dangle your bait, er, your callsign where you think the fish will look next.”



Hambone cont'd

“Wow, strategy’s so cool!” exclaimed Hambone. “I can’t wait to try it. What’s the best strategy?”

“There is no best strategy. Some operators try to lead the DX, but others swear they have more luck by just picking a frequency in the pileup and sticking to it. Still others use their panadapter or waterfall display to find a hole in the pileup and transmit there.”

“That sounds way more complicated than making contacts with my handi-talkie through a repeater,” added Dude.

“It is and that’s why it’s called radiosport. It’s all about the thrill of the hunt and your skill as a radio operator. With experience, you learn how to stalk your prey. On the other hand, if you are the prey, I mean, the DX station, you learn how to make yourself easy to find. In fact, it’s as much personal skill as it is equipment. A skillful operator with a 100-watt little pistol can score DX that a poorly operated kilowatt blowtorch misses.”

“I can’t wait to try it! I’m gonna look for somebody running split just to work them!” shouted Hambone as he exited the frat house and headed to his home ham shack.

“Remember, never transmit on the DX frequency and never transmit while the other caller is transmitting. Wait your turn and you’ll never hear a LID directed at you.” But Elmer’s words went unheard.

Jaimie "Unck" Charlton
ADØAB
Author of Hambone



From the Editor: Jaimie, thanks for all you do and the experts you consult to produce these fun tales of Hambone. You provide with nuggets of useful ham operating info in an easy to understand way.

Upcoming Public Service Events

Summer is winding down and most public service events have been completed, however there are still a couple opportunities available to volunteer and provide communications support. Participation in these events helps support our communities while giving us a chance to meet other Hams, test our equipment, and hone our skill. If you are interested in helping with any of these events, send an email to the Point of Contact provided.

September 9-10 - Hawk 100 Run, Clinton Lake State Park - Bill G. KA2FNK - ka2fnk@gmail.com

September 23-24 - Bike MS, Olathe to Lawrence - Herb F. NZØF - hfiddick@gmail.com

How are we of value to these events? Just ask any of the participants from either the Kill Creek Triathlons or the Summer Breeze Bike Ride in August. During the Kill Creek Triathlons, ham radio operators were instrumental in reuniting a mother with her toddler who has managed to sneak away while also helping suspend the event to allow an ambulance access to a medical emergency. During Summer Breeze, temperatures reached over 100 degrees with even higher heat indices. Over a dozen SAG (Support and Gear) calls were completed with a majority of those calls being for non-mechanical reasons. Additionally, ham operators were placed throughout the course to direct participants in the correct direction at intersections as a result of some confusing pavement markings. So, we are an extremely valuable resource during public service events. And to those that participated, thank you for your service and giving of your time.



Meeting Minutes 07-28-2023

Johnson County Radio Amateurs Club

These minutes were approved by the membership in attendance at the 08-11-2023 meeting.

Meeting Date: Friday July 28, 2023. The meeting Started at 7:00 PM.

Attendance: Self introduction with name and call sign. 30 signed the check in sheet. This was followed by the Pledge of Allegiance.

As per the new By-Laws, the Minutes of the previous meeting from June 9, 2023, were posted on the club website instead of being read. The posted minutes were approved unanimously.

The Treasurer's report was not available.

Old Business:

- We welcomed all 1st time visitors to the meeting.
- Repeater Update – Bill Brinker, WAØCBW reported that the 145.29 MHz Repeater lost power during the July 14th storm. Obviously, this Repeater is not on a back-up power circuit.
- The Club's VE team held an impromptu testing session on Tuesday August 1st. Three candidates were present to take the exams.

New Business:

- The Club recently purchased a military-grade mast at a great price (\$300) capable of configurations of 48 or 75 feet. It will be a great addition for our Field Day mast arsenal.
- The Club also purchased a desktop camera we can use for projection of objects to the big screen during presentations. The cost was \$360.
- We received a very nice Thank You note from Kansas Representative Laura Williams – District 30. She was invited out to our Field Day site for a tour. She was very impressed with our emergency communications capabilities. She is the daughter of Club member Larry Konecny, KFØMYS.

Reports:

- 6 m – NR but it's open!
- 10 m SSB Roundtable – 5 on July 27, 3 on July 20, and 2 on July 13.
- 40m SSB Roundtable – 3 on July 26, 4 on July 19, and 3 on July 12.
- Fusion Digital 440 net – For the month of June (4 nets) there were a total of 47 check-ins with a low of 10 check-ins on June 28 and a high of 14 check-ins on June 21
- 2m Wheat Shocker net – For the month of June (4 nets) there were a total of 75 check-ins with a low of 15 check-ins on June 8 and a high of 21 check-ins on June 22.
- HF Activity – Angola 20m CW (D2EB) Japan 80m CW, Russia 40m CW, Germany 20m CW, and Java 20m phone.
- Pota Activation – 8.

Announcements:

- See Larry's List and Herb Fiddick's NZØF email for any upcoming Public Service Events.

Business meeting adjourned at 7:40 PM.

Program: The program was the "good" and "bad" of Field Day 2023.

Submitted by Ted Knapp, NØTEK Secretary

Meeting Presentation 08-11-2023

For this club meeting, there was a business session conducted prior to our meeting presentation. The Meeting Minutes from this business meeting have not been approved by the membership at the time of this publication, but they are available for review on the club website at www.w0erh.org and will be voted on for approval by the membership at the September 8, 2023 meeting. Once approved, they will be published in the following issue of Feedback.

Following the conclusion of the business meeting, Ted Knapp, NØTEK, gave a presentation about a portable generator he purchased at auction, permanently installed at his home QTH, what he learned during the process of installation, and what he learned and how it performed in the days following the July 14, 2023 high wind storm event the KC metro area experienced.

During this presentation, Ted discussed several things that you need to take into consideration when using a generator. The first thing that you need to do when choosing a generator is determine what your power demand will be. That means calculating what you deem necessary to remain powered during a commercial power outage. For many, the HVAC and refrigerator are mandatory, but what else? What other circuits are you going to want to keep powered on? And with those bigger items, like your HVAC and fridge, when a compressor kicks on, it is going to likely going to be a “hard start” and those types of starts have a large power draw. You also need to balance your draws from the generator. Now, Ted’s case is unique in that he had the generator and needed to decide what “fit” within the limitations of the generator he purchased.

Besides determining what Ted was going to keep powered with his permanent portable generator, he needed to install it. Part of the process was building an enclosure for it, affectionately referred to as the “Chicken Coop” by Ted and his neighbors. This included designing ways to get adequate airflow to the generator during its time of operation, running exhaust, allowing access for servicing and starting the generator, and even converting it to operate on natural gas so there is no need to refuel. He also talked about how he was able to connect the generator to his house and isolate the power generated from entering the commercial grid. This is a very important because you do not want to send power back out into the commercial grid, especially as utility crews are working to return service to the effected area.

Following the storms on July 14, Ted did lose power and used the generator for a few days until his commercial power was returned. He learned several things about his new emergency backup generator. First, the vibration of the generator under operation resulted in separation of the exhaust line. Since the generator is outside in its own unoccupied shelter, this is not an overwhelming issue but will be addressed for future use. Also, the fans and venting system that Ted had installed worked but upgrades are being considered to help keep the temperatures inside of the Chicken Coop lower as well as helping move exhaust out. Ted also did include his HVAC system in what he wanted powered during an outage. He learned of ways to operate the AC, being able to turn on the compressor, and cool the house in shifts, while keep other circuits off to lessen the high load required by the hard start of the compressor. He also learned, through is own searching as well as knowledge from the attending membership audience, that they are ways to lessen the demand of a hard start. And with his HVAC system, Ted learned that his thermostat utilized home power to operate. He was able to install a battery-operated thermostat to be able to control his HVAC system.

It was a very informative session with lots of nuggets of useful information. Contact Ted, NØTEK, if you would like any more info or pictures from his presentation, generator design, or hints and tips.

Meeting Presentation 08-25-2023

Given the new club meeting format and this being the second meeting of the month, this meeting consisted of an extended program. This program was a continuation of the series “Ham Radio Basics” presented by Kevin Van Der Does, ADØIM, and Bill Brinker, WAØCBW. The specific topic for this presentation was “Calibrating A NanoVNA and Measuring SWR.”

Several members brought their NanoVNA devices to the meeting to go through the exercise presented by Kevin and Bill. They walked us through the process of setting up the plots, the range of frequencies to display, and range of the variable we are going to measure. From there, we went through the process of calibrating the NanoVNA for that frequency range using the supplied open, load, and short circuit lugs provided with the NanoVNA. After calibration, members were allowed to connect their NanoVNA units to the 10m dipole built in a previous presentation of the series. Using the NanoVNA calibrated for the 10m band to measure SWR, it was easy to get a plot of the SWR for the antenna and see where the lowest SWR was and at what frequency, as well as see the wide usable bandwidth of this dipole antenna.

Please keep in mind that these devices utilize some opensource coding and that each NanoVNA can behave in slightly different little oddities such as varying menus, values plotted on the axes of the charts, etc. which is often the result of different firmware versions loaded onto the device. Also, the SMA connectors used to connect to the board within the NanoVNA are fragile, so it is advised to use a small jumper from those SMA ports, and make sure to include them in any calibrations you make. Using these jumpers will help alleviate strain on the weak board solder joints.

Kevin and Bill will be putting together YouTube videos of the process that was completed at the presentation. This, among with many other videos available on YouTube, will allow you to get great use of your NanoVNA.

Intentional QRM

An Amazon delivery driver was being held for questioning about a series of crimes. He was the investigator’s “Prime” suspect!

Where do fruits go on vacation? *Pear-is!*

I find that charging batteries is revolting!

Blast from the Past

At the meeting on August 25, 2023, Bob Raker, WØBR, presented to me multiple issues of *Feedback* from around 20 years ago when they were printed and mailed to club members. I thought I would share some bits from those.

In the December 2000 issue, Field Day 2000 final score results had been received. The club finished third in Kansas for Class 2A with 1,045 QSOs using 31 operators totaling 3,858.

This is Only a Test

Are you new to the hobby? Maybe you recently received your Technician class ticket and what you have learned is still fresh. Or maybe you have held your Extra class ticket for a while and have forgotten some of what you have learned. Regardless, let's keep those mental pencils sharp by reviewing some of the questions from each of the question pools. Only a Tech? Push yourself and try the higher class questions. You might surprise yourself and be encouraged to try your hand at upgrading!

General pool questions changed effective July 1 2023. Amateur Extra pool questions will change effective July 1, 2024.

Test questions begin on the next page.

Test cont'd

1. T7B02 – What would cause a broadcast AM or FM radio to receive an amateur radio transmission unintentionally?
 - A. The deviation of an FM transmitter is set too low
 - B. The audio amplifier of the transmitter is overloaded
 - C. The receiver is unable to reject strong signals outside the AM or FM band
 - D. The microphone gain of the transmitter is turned up too high
2. T3B02 – What property of a radio wave defines its polarization?
 - A. The orientation of the electric field
 - B. The orientation of the magnetic field
 - C. The ratio of the energy in the magnetic field to the energy in the electric field
 - D. The ratio of the velocity to the wavelength
3. G7C10 – What is an advantage of using I-Q modulation with software-defined radios (SDRs)?
 - A. All types of modulation can be created with appropriate processing
 - B. The need for high resolution analog-to-digital converters is eliminated
 - C. Minimum detectable signal level is reduced
 - D. Automatic conversion of the signal from digital to analog
4. G1E06 – The frequency allocations of which ITU region apply to radio amateurs operating in North and South America?
 - A. Region 1
 - B. Region 4
 - C. Region 3
 - D. Region 2

5. E3C03 – Which of the following signal paths is most likely to experience high levels of absorption when the A index or K index is elevated?
 - A. Sporadic E
 - B. Polar
 - C. NVIS
 - D. Transequatorial
6. E5B01 – What is the term for the time required for the capacitor in an RC circuit to be charged to 63.2% of the applied voltage or to discharge to 36.8% of its initial voltage?
 - A. One exponential period
 - B. One time constant
 - C. A time factor of one
 - D. An exponential rate of one



Answers: 1c, 2a, 3a, 4d, 5b, 6b

How did you do?

If you got all the questions correct, *Congrats!* If you hold a Technician or General class license, this may be the sign you need to work on that upgrade. Plenty of resources are available for study. The JCRAC VE Team holds testing sessions on the first Tuesday of each month at the Johnson County Library at 87th & Farley in Overland Park. The VEs start arriving and setting up about 6:30 PM, but as long as you arrive by around 7:00 PM or shortly thereafter, you should be able to complete your test. The library does close at 8:00 PM.

Are you ready and don't feel like you can wait? Contact Kevin, ADØIM, and see if a pop-up VE session can be held. They understand that when you are ready, YOU ARE READY!

From the Editor

Well, here it is... September. The kids are back in school. Pumpkin Spice Latte season is upon us. And the temperatures are starting to turn cooler. I am glad for that last thing. As Bill mentioned in the President's Corner, those temperatures we experienced in August were brutal. At my home QTH, my weather station recorded a high of 106 during that hot streak. It is just a *smidge* too warm for my liking. And for those that did any POTA activations during that time, well, I hope you brought honey glaze with you because baked ham comes to mind. Either that or I hope your activations were made from the comfort of your vehicle with the A/C running.

Many of us had goals for the summer. For some, an upgrade in license was the goal. Others had goals of learning new modes of operation such as digital (e.g. FT8) or Morse Code. Maybe it was building and/or installing a new antenna. It didn't even have to be radio related. Regardless of what your goals were, how did you do?

Whether you met your Summer goals or not, now is the time to plan goals to finish out the year. I find that in order to best accomplish my goals, they need to be specific. That means reaching a desired outcome by a certain date. Your goal could be "I will pass my Extra by Thanksgiving." You have something specific and measurable by a set date now. And write your goals down.

These simple changes to how you set your goals will increase the likelihood of reaching your goals. They are specific, well-defined and written down. Your goals are now concrete, no longer just a dream, with results that can be measured.

Go forth and set some well-defined goals to finish the year, writing them down, You'll be surprised at how much easier they are achieved!

Much success and 73!

Tim Wiegman, Jr.
KBØYQN



Announcements

The Wheatshocker Net Wants You!

Have you wondered what it takes to be Net Control? Do you want to be a Net Control for the club? If so, contact Dave Porter, KØDVP, expressing your interest in learning how to become Net Control for the Wheatshockers nets.

Dave and other veteran Net Controls will put together a training session to teach what it takes to become an effective Net Control, how to log check-ins, how to identify and handle "doubles," and other tips and techniques. Don't worry! Being Net Control is not a weekly commitment. And more Net Controls allows for more flexibility in when and how often you act at Net Control. Plus it provides experience when the need arises for a formal net.

Again, contact Dave KØDVP if you have interest in becoming at Net Control for the club.

November Classes

Know someone who is interested in becoming an amateur radio operator? Are they struggling to find appropriate material to study and pass their tests? Are they taking practice tests online and receiving undesirable results? Do they need the structure of a classroom setting to better grasp the information and better learn the material?

HamClass.org is hosting a Technician Class license class in November at Centerpoint Medical Center in Independence. For just \$35 plus FCC fees, one can attend these classes held on November 11th and 18th. A VE testing session is held at the conclusion of the second class that Saturday afternoon. That means you could leave class the afternoon of November 18th having passed your licensing examination and be issued your license within just a few short days!

Signing up is easy! Just visit www.HamClass.org to enroll and you could be on your way to being a newly licensed amateur radio operator.

What's Your Traffic?

Have something you'd like to announce to the club? What about a useful Tech Tip? Is there club member that should be spotlighted? Photos from a presentation?

Your input including ideas, photos, news bits, etc. will help me curate the monthly "Feedback" newsletters. Together, we can create an awesome publication to advance and further the Amateur Radio hobby.

Submit a contribution by emailing me at twiegman+feedback@gmail.com

Thank you to those that submit photos for events and meetings as well as provide tech tips and other information.

Club Nets

The club has weekly nets on Wednesday and Thursday. It is a great way to test your equipment. Many public service events conduct their communications in a similar way, so this is also a great way to gain experience applicable to assisting in public service events.

Wednesday @ 1900 - Yaesu Fusion net via Kansas City Room, also accessible from select local KC repeaters (visit www.kansascityroom.com for a list)

Wednesday @ Conclusion of Fusion net - 40M Roundtable *near* 7.273 MHz LSB

Thursday @ 1900 - Wheatshocker analog net on 145.29 MHz club analog repeater (negative offset, PL Tone of 151.4 Hz)

Thursday @ Conclusion of analog net - 10M Afterglow net on 28.475 MHz USB (within Technician Class portion of band)

Need Club Swag?

If want to show off your JCRAC pride and need some club swag, you may order some by visiting the "Store" tab on the club website where you can purchase hats, patches, name badges and shirts. Also, some items along with other goodies may be available for purchase at club meetings.

Club website: <https://www.w0erh.org>



FEEDBACK

***A publication of the Johnson County
Radio Amateurs Club, Inc.***

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