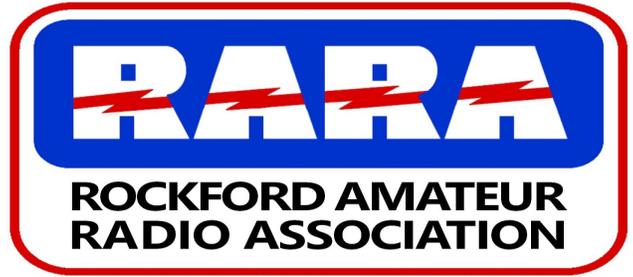


HAMRAG

Visit our website for more club and area ham information at <http://w9axd.org>, or join us on Facebook at this [LINK](#)



RARA Mission Statement

A member association with common interest of public service to the community through the use of amateur radio.

July 2022

Presidents Message

INSIDE THIS ISSUE

Hello Everyone,

Happy Forth of July! Not only is it time to celebrate the Forth of July, it is also time to celebrate the first RARA get together this next Friday at Gerry's Pizza. Please join us for this social event and see the other RARA members. You may order off the menu and you are responsible for the charges involved. **Please let me know if you are coming, and how many will be in you party, so I can get an idea of how many tables we will need. Send an email to: w9axdrara@gmail.com by Thursday night to let us know.** If you have any questions, you can email me at kurt.eversole@gmail.com. I have posted a map below for reference.

On the air activities for this week include the annual 13 Colonies event. The annual **13 Colonies** special event will begin on July 1 at 1300 UTC and conclude on July 8 at 0400 UTC. Stations representing the original 13 British colonies, plus two bonus stations, will be on the air with 1 × 1 call signs. The event sponsor stresses that participants do not need to work all 13 colony stations to obtain a certificate and do not need to work the two bonus stations for a clean sweep. All HF bands will be in play, with the exception of 60 meters, and simplex on 2 and 6 meters is encouraged. All modes of operation may be represented.

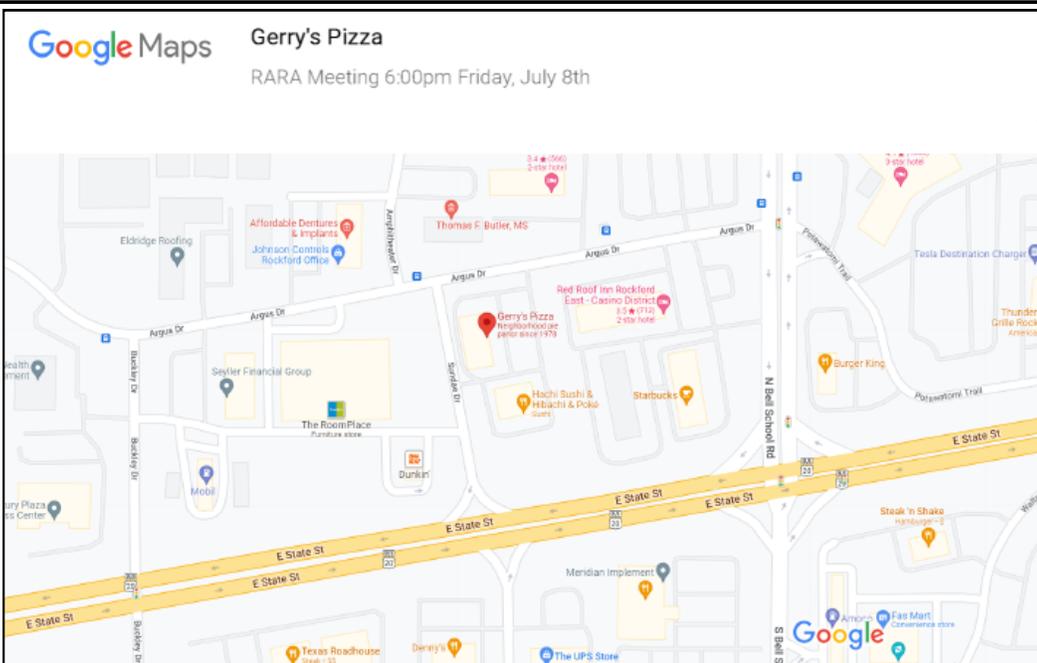
I hope to see everyone Friday Night,
Kurt Eversole—KE9N
President

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Membership Form - page 12

NEXT MEETING

On
FRIDAY
July 8th, 2022
6:00 pm

At
Gerry's Pizza
7403 Argus Drive
Rockford, IL
61107



Latest news and events on our web site: <http://www.w9axd.org>

A Perfect Super Storm

A Perfect Super Storm: The 1859 Carrington Event

On the morning of September 1, 1859, amateur astronomer Richard Carrington ascended into the private observatory attached to his country estate outside of London. After cranking open the dome's shutter to reveal the clear blue sky, he pointed his brass telescope toward the sun and began to sketch a cluster of enormous dark spots that freckled its surface. Suddenly, Carrington spotted what he described as "two patches of intensely bright and white light" erupting from the sunspots. Five minutes later the fireballs vanished, but within hours their impact would be felt across the globe.

That night, telegraph communications around the world began to fail; there were reports of sparks showering from telegraph machines, shocking operators and setting papers ablaze. All over the planet, colorful auroras illuminated the nighttime skies, glowing so brightly that birds began to chirp and laborers started their daily chores, believing the sun had begun rising. Some thought the end of the world was at hand, but Carrington's naked eyes had spotted the true cause for the bizarre happenings: a massive solar flare with the energy of 10 billion atomic bombs. The flare spewed electrified gas and subatomic particles toward Earth, and the resulting geomagnetic storm—dubbed the "Carrington Event"—was the largest on record to have struck the planet.

Bright Flare, Dark Lines

Compared to today's information superhighway, the telegraph system in 1859 may have been a mere dirt road, but the "Victorian Internet" was also a critical means of transmitting news, sending private messages and engaging in commerce. Telegraph operators in the United States had observed local interruptions due to thunderstorms and northern lights before, but they never experienced a global disturbance like the one-two punch they received in the waning days of summer in 1859.

Editors Note

If you would like to have something published, please call me or email me at kurt.eversole@gmail.com.

Cut-off for the August 2022 issue will be Sunday, July 31, 2022

Kurt - KE9N, Editor

A Perfect Super Storm

...continued

Many telegraph lines across North America were rendered inoperable on the night of August 28 as the first of two successive solar storms struck. E.W. Culgan, a telegraph manager in Pittsburgh, reported that the resulting currents flowing through the wires were so powerful that platinum contacts were in danger of melting and “streams of fire” were pouring forth from the circuits. In Washington, D.C., telegraph operator Frederick W. Royce was severely shocked as his forehead grazed a ground wire. According to a witness, an arc of fire jumped from Royce’s head to the telegraphic equipment. Some telegraph stations that used chemicals to mark sheets reported that powerful surges caused telegraph paper to combust.

On the morning of September 2, the magnetic mayhem resulting from the second storm created even more chaos for telegraph operators. When American Telegraph Company employees arrived at their Boston office at 8 a.m., they discovered it was impossible to transmit or receive dispatches. The atmosphere was so charged, however, that operators made an incredible discovery: They could unplug their batteries and still transmit messages to Portland, Maine, at 30- to 90-second intervals using only the auroral current. Messages still couldn’t be sent as seamlessly as under normal conditions, but it was a useful workaround. By 10 a.m. the magnetic disturbance abated enough that stations reconnected their batteries, but transmissions were still affected for the rest of the morning.

Sky on Fire

When telegraphs did come back on line, many were filled with vivid accounts of the celestial light show that had been witnessed the night before. Newspapers from France to Australia featured glowing descriptions of brilliant auroras that had turned night into day. One eyewitness account from a woman on Sullivan’s Island in South Carolina ran in the Charleston Mercury: “The eastern sky appeared of a blood red color. It seemed brightest exactly in the east, as though the full moon, or rather the sun, were about to rise. It extended almost to the zenith. The whole island was illuminated.

A Perfect Super Storm

...continued

The sea reflected the phenomenon, and no one could look at it without thinking of the passage in the Bible which says, 'the sea was turned to blood.' The shells on the beach, reflecting light, resembled coals of fire."

The sky was so crimson that many who saw it believed that neighboring locales were on fire. Americans in the South were particularly startled by the northern lights, which migrated so close to the equator that they were seen in Cuba and Jamaica. Elsewhere, however, there appeared to be genuine confusion. In Abbeville, South Carolina, masons awoke and began to lay bricks at their job site until they realized the hour and returned to bed. In Bealeton, Virginia, larks were stirred from their sleep at 1 a.m. and began to warble. (Unfortunately for them, a conductor on the Orange & Alexandria Railroad was also awake and shot three of them dead.) In cities across America, people stood in the streets and gazed up at the heavenly pyrotechnics. In Boston, some even caught up on their reading, taking advantage of the celestial fire to peruse the local newspapers.

Ice core samples have determined that the Carrington Event was twice as big as any other solar storm in the last 500 years. What would be the impact of a similar storm today? According to a 2008 report from the National Academy of Sciences, it could cause "extensive social and economic disruptions" due to its impact on power grids, satellite communications and GPS systems. The potential price tag? Between \$1 trillion and \$2 trillion.

[The July Issue of Digital QST is Now Available!](#)

The April edition of *Digital QST* is now available for viewing on your desktop or laptop. Click [here](#) to open the issue. It is also available for reading on your Apple, Android, or Kindle Fire devices.

You must be a member of the ARRL to view this.



Local Events and Information

UPCOMING RARA EVENTS

July 8th, 2022 - General RARA Meeting at Gerry's Pizza 6:00 pm

July 20th, 2022 - RARA Board Meeting 7:00 pm on Zoom

August 12th, 2022 - General RARA Meeting 7:00 pm on Zoom

August 24th - RARA Board Meeting 7:00 pm on Zoom

HAM RADIO GAMES

RARA Facebook Page

If your one of the many people that have a Facebook account, then check out the Rockford Amateur Radio Association Facebook page. See what's going on at this [LINK](#).



Local Area Nets

Monday 8:00 PM RARA Info. 146.610
“-” offset, pl 114.8

Friday Night Fun Net 8:00 PM
(primary) 146.610 “-” offset pl. 114.8
(secondary) 147.255 “+” offset, pl 114.8

Thursday Night 7:30 PM Digital Net
System Fusion 443.175 +, no digital tone needed, group mode.

There's an exciting new 2 meter net in the Rockford area. It's the Saturday Night Ragchew Net. We meet on Saturday night at 8:00 on 146.610. We have rotating net control stations with KC9CCR, KD9HKX, K9KZT and W9JTC taking turns. The Net Control usually suggests some topics and as we go through the round table a couple of times new ideas are introduced. All stations welcome! Come join us! Submitted by K9KZT

RARA Information Net

The purpose of the net is to disseminate RARA related information as well as other Amateur Radio related information. As a club sponsored activity, please check in with Net Control and help make this net a success. The Net Control is rotated between the club members, with all amateur radio operators encouraged to check in. (RARA members as well as non-members)

Let any of the officers and board know you thoughts and ideas. If you wish to be a net control operator, let any of the officers know. All are encouraged and welcome to participate.

146.610 (pl 114.8) repeater at 8:00 pm, every Monday, except on holidays.

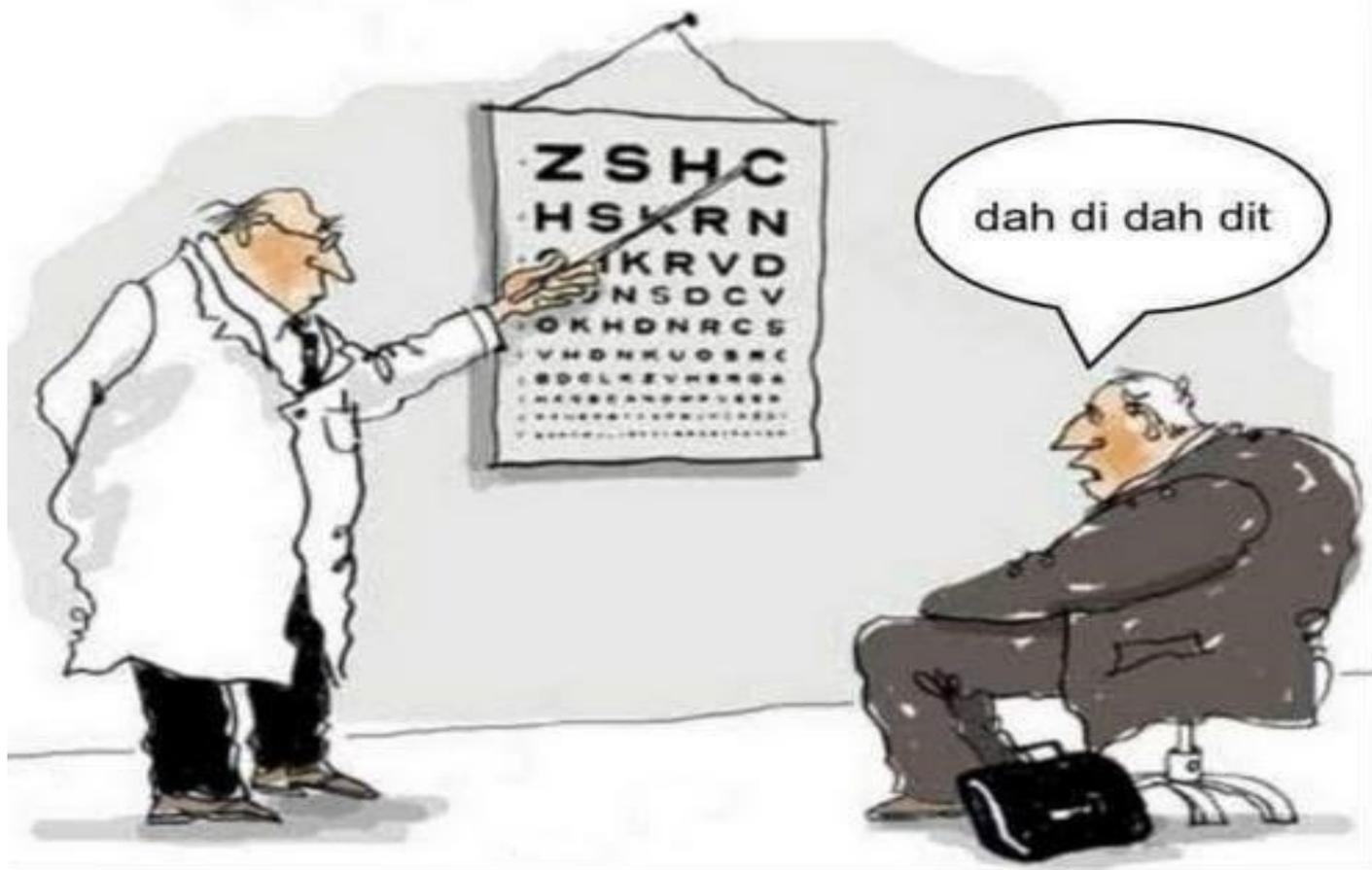
Learning Morse Code

Submitted by K9KZT

Morse Code is no longer required for any Ham license, but it's still being used and many newer hams are enjoying it too. Why? Because it's fun. Because you can get a message through when other modes fail. Because anyone can build a simple code transmitter. And, oh yeah, it's fun!

Here are some tips for learning Morse Code:

1. Learn by sound. Flashcards are great, but not for code. For instance, we don't say the letter A is dot-dash, we say dit-dah which gives a better representation of the sound.
2. Learn with a friend, if possible
3. Learn letters most frequently used first.
4. Don't learn by opposites; you won't remember which is which.
5. Practice the letters you don't know more than the ones you do know.
6. Get or build something to send with. There's a super simple sender on the RARA Facebook site. Or buy from MFJ, Ebay, Amazon, etc.
7. Send into a recording device: "dit-dah (short pause) A" and learn as you drive, etc.
8. Send letters in random five character groups into your recorder so you won't memorize and write down the letters. Leave a space for the ones you didn't get and fill in from your original copy. Emphasize those letters in your next session.
9. Listen to the ARRL website, to their radio station W1AW (Schedule in QST magazine) and to the practice on the RARA website W9AXD.org
10. Listen to code practice after the 7:00 pm nets on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday nights.



By Rol Anders, K3RA

FIELD DAY

A Mirror of Amateur Radio History

Steeped in tradition and mystery, today's Field Day evolved from humble beginnings in the Golden Age of Radio. Anything but stable, Field Day rules and practices have changed radically since the 1930s.

Be careful when you start to search *QST* archives for the answer to a simple question—it can become an obsession! That's the lesson I learned when, following my participation in Field Day this year with the Potomac Valley Radio Club (W3AO—7A MDC), I was asked whether I thought we had set a new Field Day record. Because I volunteer at the Historical Electronics Museum in Linthicum, Maryland, which happens to have a nearly complete set of *QST*s in its library, I figured I would spend a lunch hour at the museum and dig up the 7A and overall Field Day records. In pursuing this goal I quickly learned that: (1) this is *not* a simple question; (2) the history of Field Day reflects the history of communications technology in general and ham radio in particular; and (3) old *QST*s are fascinating!

Here is a chronology of Field Day starting from the first outing in 1933. In the process of piecing this together, I learned (or relearned) much about what has happened to ham radio in the past 66 years.

1933: Field Day #1 QSO Leader Uses 1x4 Call Sign to Save Time

Great ideas often have humble beginnings, and Field Day is no exception. A one-column announcement in the June 1933 *QST* states that, for 27 hours starting the second Saturday in June at 4 PM local time (no daylight savings yet!), there would be an opportunity for "portables" to go into the field to contact as many stations as possible. Says

F. E. Handy, W1BDI, in the announcement, "The real object of this contest is to test 'portables' wherever they may be available.... If successful, we want to make it an annual affair." To score the event, each QSO with fixed stations will count 1 point, contacts with other portables count 2 points, and DX contacts count 3 points. Multiply QSO points by the total number of ARRL sections, plus countries worked. No mention is

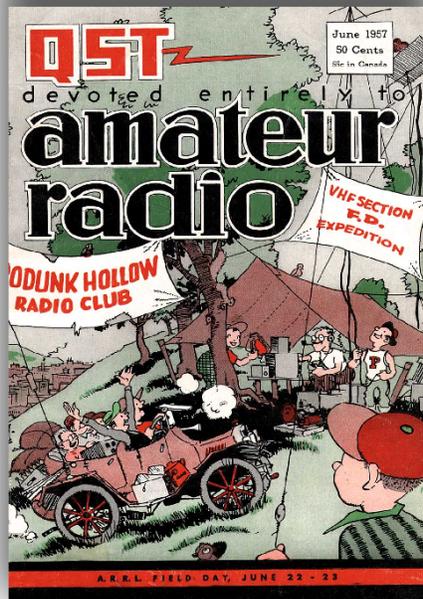
made of a required exchange, which clearly must include an ARRL section!

The September 1933 *QST* announces that the winner of the First Annual Field Day is a non-club group signing W4PAW. Club members made 62 QSOs and had a multiplier of 28 sections/countries for a grand total of 1876 points. The Central Illinois Radio Club, W9ZZAL, tops the QSO totals with 98! What's the "ZZ" all about? Until 1933 it had been necessary to get a special license to operate portable, and these licenses all had suffixes starting with ZZ. In 1933 the FCC allowed portable operation under a home call sign. Why did the CIRC use their old call sign? Well, operating portable under the new rule called for an even longer station ID—your call sign followed by the break sign (double dash) *three times*, followed by the call area (1 through 9)!

1934: 60 W is QRO!

It looks like Handy's wish is coming true—there *will* be a Field Day number 2! The Field Day period remains the same, although the chosen weekend in June will range from the first to the third for a long time to come, eventually settling on the fourth full weekend of the month.

The characteristics of today's competition are beginning to be established. Emphasis is shifted to the total number of stations contacted—the multiplier for sections and countries has been removed. At this point, multi-band contacts are not permitted. DX contacts, while still allowed, receive no special point advantage. The scoring system begins to resemble Field Day as we now know it,



By the '50s Field Day had grown into a major event worthy of its own *QST* cover.

International Field Day— June 10th–11th

CLUBS, 56-mc. operators, all hams with licenses for portable stations, attention!! Starting Saturday at 4 p.m. local time (June 10th) and ending Sunday at 7 p.m. local time (June 11th), all U. S. A. and Canadian station owners are invited to schedule "field activities," excursions with concentrated operation of portable transmitters and receivers. Only portable stations, actually in the field, away from the "home" address are eligible to submit field day scores.

The object will be for each "portable" station to work as many other amateur stations as possible — each to count one point toward a score. Any or all amateur frequency bands may be used, voice or c.w. telegraph likewise. The "total" of such points may be multiplied by the number of A.R.R.L. Sections worked. Contact with another portable station at any point except its base, or home address, will "rate" double credit, or two (instead of one) points. Two-way work with a foreign station shall entitle the operator of the "portable" to triple credit, or three (instead of one) points, in addition to which each foreign country (prefix) may be added to the number of Sections to increase the "multiplier." The R.S.G.B., N.V.I.R. and R.B. are sponsors of similar national field days in Europe, and we hope this may assume an international complexion. All amateurs with licensed portable stations are invited to take part . . . each such station will please report its power and frequency band used, and its log of operation and score for the period given, within the week following the Field Day. Also, gang, don't forget to comply with F.R.C. regulations for portable station operation. Notify your Radio Supervisor of the approximate location and time of intended operation of the "portable" by postal or letter, just in advance of the "field" radio work. We shall be interested to know how many clubs plan outings, and also suggestions for a similar activity for 1934 (if you want one) will be welcomed.

Besides offering an opportunity to get out in the open in this fine spring weather, the real object of this contest is to test "portables" wherever they may be available. If successful we want to make it an annual affair. — F. E. H.

The first Field Day was announced in the June 1933 QST by F. Edward Handy, W1BDI.

with 3-, 2-, or 1-point multipliers per QSO depending on power output. The technology of the '30s is highlighted by the fact that the breakpoints are set at 20 W and 60 W! As technology changes these breakpoints are modified many times throughout the years to come.

The desire to encourage operation independent of public mains is also expressed by a 2X multiplier if either the receiver or transmitter is independent of public mains (3X if both are independent). The 3X multiplier is destined to last 37 years until it's removed in 1971! No special exchange is needed. The ops must simply indicate whether their sta-

tions are portable. At this early time in Field Day history, only portables are listed in the scores.

1936: The Year with Two Field Days!

The June 1936 Field Day is so popular a second one is held on August 22-23 with identical rules. Participation in both Field Days is about the same, as winning contact totals in June and August are 143 and 136, respectively.

1937: The "Field Day Message" is Born

The special Field Day of August 1936 apparently becomes Field Day number 4, as the Fifth Annual Field Day is announced for June 19-20. In a battle that continues to the present between creative rules interpretation and the "spirit of the law," the League outlaws "manufactured contacts with stations of the same field group." The Field Day message bonus, another venerable Field Day tradition, is born as 10 points (before multiplier) are awarded for a single properly formed and serviced message to League Headquarters stating the number of ops, location, "conditions," and power. Multipliers and QSO points are unchanged. For the first time, the winning QSO total exceeds 200 (204), with a breathtaking average rate of 7.5 QSOs per hour.

1938: I'm Not Ready to QRT!

The contest period is extended to 26 hours—from 4 PM Saturday to 6 PM Sunday.

1939: Everyone Form a Circle

For the first time, the area within which all equipment must be located is defined as a restrictive 100-foot radius. Do they mean this to include your 160-meter dipole?

1940: Modern Field Day Rules Emerge

Significant changes are afoot. For the first time, a station can be contacted on multiple bands. Results are grouped by the number of simultaneous transmitters used. The 100-foot circle expands to 500 feet, giving those multi-transmitter teams a little breathing room. Home stations are encouraged to work Field Day stations, and their scores will be listed, but no multipliers are allowed (a rule that never changed). The Field Day message to ARRL HQ now earns 25 points, points are given for Field Day handling of other teams' messages, and both home and portable stations get one point for each message copied and one point for a message passed on. From 1933 to 1980 message points will be changed no less than 12 times!

1941: Field Starts Simultaneously Across the Country (by Accident?)

The Field Day period now starts at 4 PM EST across the country. Strangely, this change may have come about by accident. To smooth the FCC approval every portable station needs for Field Day operation, the League

HIGH CLAIMED-SCORES — 1946 FIELD DAY

As this issue goes to press, Field Day logs have been received from 104 club groups, 53 nonclub groups and individuals, and 45 home stations.

We are passing along the highest claimed-scores so far reported. These are subject to checking, and should not be considered a final tally.

CLUB GROUPS

(Listing shows club name, call used in FD, claimed score, and number of simultaneously-operated transmitters.)

Jersey Shore Amateur Association	W2FC/2	9621-8
Frankford Radio Club	W3BES/3	8569-7
Tri-County Radio Association	W2KHK/2	6921-8
Northwest Amateur Radio Club	W9IT/9	6363-5
Monmouth County Amateur Radio Association	W3AC/2	6237-7
Motor City Radio Club	W8ONK/8	4500-3
St. Paul Radio Club	W9KYC/8	4338-6
Greater Cincinnati Amateur Radio Assn.	W8JIN/8	4320-2
Four Lakes Amateur Radio Club	W9RNX/9	4239-3
Somerset Hills Radio Club	W3ZD/2	3978-5
York Road Radio Club	W3IU/3	3879-5
Steel City Amateur Radio Club	W8TUD/3	3870-5
Palomar Radio Club	W6BKZ/6	3756-6
Mountaineer Amateur Radio Association	W8BOK/8	3555-6
Mon Yough Amateur Transmitters Association	W8OC/8	3267-2
Amateur Transmitters Assn. of Western Pa.	W8BSO/3	3249-4
Wisconsin Valley Radio Association	W9QM/9	3060-2
Narragansett Assn. of Amateur Radio Oprs.	W1LWA/1	3051-1
Minneapolis Radio Club	W8OBM/8	2961-3
Northern Nassau Wireless Association	W2FJ/2	2907-5
Tulsa Amateur Radio Club	W5IAS/5	2875-4
Kalamazoo Amateur Radio Club	W8DM/8	2817-3
Beacon Radio Amateurs	W3ATR/3	2707-2
Lancaster Radio Transmitting Society	W3LN/3	2664-1
Delaware Valley Radio Association	W3AQ/2	2538-3
Milwaukee Radio Amateur Club	W9SYT/9	2538-3
Cuyahoga Radio Association	W8GW/8	2520-2
York Radio Club	W9CY/9	2502-3
Bridgeport Amateur Radio Club	W1MWN/1	2457-3
Cahokia Amateur Radio Club	W9TCK/9	2427-3
So. Lyme Beer, Chowder and Propagation Soc.	W1EH/1	2371-1
North Newark Amateur Radio Club	W2PY/2	2322-3
Greater Cincinnati Amateur Radio Assn.	W8SLO/8	2313-1
Racine Megacycle Club	W9PWJ/9	2214-3
Joliet Amateur Radio Society	W9HVZ/9	2181-3
Fort Worth Kiloyde Club	W5AA/5	2142-2
New Haven Amateur Radio Association	W1GB/1	2106-4
South Hills Brass Pounders and Modulators	W8BK/8	2061-2
Toledo Radio Club	W8ARF/8	2061-3
Iowa City Radio Club	W9TFB/8	2040-3

NONCLUB GROUPS & INDIVIDUALS

(Listing shows call used by each group, number of operators, claimed score, and number of simultaneously-operated transmitters.)

W9ERU/9	10-2574-3	W1BDI/1	5-1428-1
W9RCQ/1	1-2115-1	W7RT/7	1-1424-1
W6PNU/6	4-1978-2	W8KYW/3	9-1368-2
W6STA/6	3-1876-2	W9VPD/9	4-1233-2
W2FBA/2	2-1827-1	W8UPS/4	5-1170-2
W9FEK/9	11-1512-2	W8VMF/3	4-1134-1
W8FBC/8	3-1467-1	W1GKJ/1	4-1116-1
W9AVE/9	7-1431-3	W1JWG/1	2-1057-1
W1LLX/1	2-1428-1		

High claimed scores from the first post-World War II Field Day.

informs the FCC of the Field Day period. In aptly numbered announcement 73-D, the FCC refers to a single operating period for all stations. My guess is that the League's communication to the FCC lists the period from 4 PM EST June 7, to 6 PM EST June 8, inadvertently establishing a single starting time.

Last year's change to allow contacts on multiple bands was apparently unclear, so this year's rules make a point to state that phone and CW are separate "bands" for the purposes of Field Day contacts. Also, even in these early days stations must be complaining about being in "black holes" as far as contesting is concerned. In response, an overall 1.5X mul-

tiplier is established for the Northwest, Pacific, Rocky Mountain, Southwest and West Gulf areas "to assist in equalizing contact opportunity...in these less populous areas." This West Coast handicap remains until 1950.

1942-1945: "Closed for the Duration"

As is the case with so many activities, Field Day posts a "Closed for the Duration" sign during WW II. In fact, so does all ham operating.

1946: The Post-War Era—A VHF-Only Category Debuts

Field Day returns after the war with virtually no changes. Starting time is back to local time (more evidence that the 1941 change was inadvertent). For the next three Field Days there is a VHF-only score listing designed "to lend point to the participation of VHF Emergency Corps networks that may wish to arrange special activities or simulated tests on these dates."

1948: CQ Field Day on 11 Meters?

Eleven meters is now available to hams (for a while) and it counts as a Field Day band. There are no CW/phone subbands on 11 meters, but phone and CW count separately here, too. The period is shortened to 24 hours, starting at 4 PM local time. Each station worked is now worth one point (regardless of whether fixed or portable). The 2X multiplier for *transmitters* that are independent of commercial mains is dropped. Battery operation now is recognized with a 1.5X multiplier.

1949: Field Day Mobile Operation Comes of Age

The growing interest in mobile operation results in some significant rules changes. This year, four categories are recognized: (1) Club and group (no battery multiplier); (2) One or two operators; (3) Mobile; and (4) Home stations. Also, the Club Aggregate Mobile listings are established whereby clubs can compete with teams of mobile stations. This special listing will last until it's quietly dropped in 1978. In other changes, a specific exchange of signal report and ARRL section is required for the first time, and the Field Day message now goes to the Section Communications Manager (today's SM) or the SEC rather than to HQ.

1950: Modern Field Day Classes are Established

The four classes offered last year are modified and labeled with letters for the first time: A—Club or non-club portable; B—Unit or individual portables (1 or 2 ops); C—Mobile; and D—Home. The Field Day "circle" is increased to 1000 feet. The wording last year said "25 points for each such [Field Day] message." What was meant, we learn, was 25 points for each team's *single* Field Day message (some stations, not unexpectedly, had cranked out a pile of Field Day

messages looking for 25 points *each*).

1951: Duck, Cover and Turn on Your CONELRAD Monitor

Says June 1951 *QST*: "At a time when civil defense is organizing, the Field Day provides an unparalleled opportunity for mass testing of our emergency facilities." To encourage emergency preparedness, home stations on emergency power will be listed separately as Class D, while home stations on commercial power will be listed as Class E.

1952: "Having a Wonderful Time, Wish You Were Here"

The 1950 rule that allowed one point for any message originated during Field Day has resulted in some groups cranking out meaningless "rubber stamped" messages during Field Day to generate points. Because the emphasis is on contact totals and not message generation, the League responds by eliminating the bonus points for message origination after a trial of only two years.

1957: Simultaneous Start Returns

Field Day starts at 4 PM EST and ends at 4 PM PST, as usual, but now everyone can operate any 24 consecutive hours of the 27-hour period. The purpose of the change is to "encourage long-distance QSOs." For the first time, more than 10,000 hams participate, a 430% increase over the first postwar event in '46.

1963: Will "Manufactured" Contacts Ever be Eliminated?

Although contacts with other members of a Field Day group were outlawed way back in 1937, some creative types have determined that the rules don't ban those who are not "Field Day operators" from using the Field Day transmitters to work the group for points. The League counters by allowing a



If you think computer logging is a modern development, check out the key-punching station at the 1966 K2INO/3 Field Day effort. The cards containing the contact data were processed by an IBM 1401 computer at Johns Hopkins University after the event. K0OVZ is shown operating the key punch while WA2BUJ hunts for contacts.

Field Day transmitter to be used only under one call sign.

1966: The Modern "Bonus Era" Begins

The simple Field Day message bonus concept, around since nearly the first Field Day, is expanded, bringing the beginnings of a wonderful aspect that one wag, who shall remain nameless (KE3Q), has characterized as "part radio contest, part scavenger hunt." Publicity is emphasized and 100% freedom from commercial power is stressed by a 500-point post-multiplier bonus for achieving at least two of the following three: (1) Use of no commercial power anywhere; (2) Publicity; or (3) Originating a message to the SCM or SEC.

1968: The Field Day Period is the Field Day, Period

A major change is adopted that makes setup within the 27-hour period *mandatory*, and the starting time is advanced two hours to 1900Z to accommodate the change. All home stations, emergency powered or on commercial mains, now compete in a single D category. The 1.5X multiplier for battery power now applies to categories A, B and C. Bonuses provide for 200 points each for publicity, 100% emergency power and/or message origination. Lastly, and largely ignored, the exchange is now section only—but in practice many can't resist sending a signal report anyway!

1969: An Idea Whose Time Has Not Come

Last year's mandatory setup within the 27-hour event period was not popular, so it is now optional (that is, ops can use the entire 27 hours if they start setup within that period). (Personal note: This was the year of my first Field Day victory—1A with WA3EPT/3, Johns Hopkins University Students and Alumni.)

1970: Increasing Novice Participation

To further encourage beginners, a "free" Novice station (set up and run by Novices) is allowed for groups running three or more transmitters. The League continues to battle with creative rules interpretation (or, depending on your viewpoint, technology advancements) by outlawing "octopus" hardware for interleaving transmissions to avoid moving to a higher transmitter category. (We had made great use of that technique in our '69 1A win.) On another note, I guess we are getting better at setting up, because the starting time is advanced yet another hour to 1800Z.

1971: Why Old-Timers Can't Remember Whether Home Emergency Power is Class D or E

After three years of being combined, Classes D and E are separate once again. The designators, however, are reversed. Class D is for home stations on commercial power,

while Class E encompasses home stations on emergency power. (I guess the feeling is that E for Emergency makes more sense.)

Major changes in the scoring system reduce points across the board. The 3X multiplier for 100% emergency power is eliminated and replaced by a requirement that all A and B transmitters now *must* be on emergency power. The 1.5X multiplier for battery operation is eliminated and replaced with limiting the QRP multiplier to battery operation only. The power multiplier now applies to the maximum power used at any time during the period. The four-QSO multiplier categories are reduced to three with a maximum of 3X for QRP/battery. Bonus points are now as follows: 100 points per transmitter for 100% emergency power; 50 points for publicity; 50 points for message origination; and 5 points per message relayed. Last, in a surrender to habit, the signal report is returned to the exchange!

1972: Batteries are on Their Own

Ops using battery power no longer compete with ops using non-battery sources. Scores are listed separately.

1973: The Space Age Comes to FD

The repeater rule is waived for OSCAR 6 contacts and a 50-point satellite bonus is instituted.

1974: The Energy Crisis Strikes FD

A 100-point bonus is added for making natural power QSOs. The 15-minute rule for band changes further discourages tricky techniques for counting two transmitters as one.

1975: Is SSB Taking Over?

SSB is demonstrating its superiority to "conventional" AM, and phone QSO rates



In 1976 the Indianapolis Power & Light ARC made a natural-power contact. Gary, K9LNX, operated the radio while Ron, WB9DKL, supplied the muscle. Mike, WA9BWY, assisted by holding the bike in place.

are so high that the mode threatens to dominate Field Day. To compensate, the 2X rule for CW QSOs is instituted on a trial basis (personal note: Hooray!).

1976: The 10,000 QSO Mark is Broken

Field Day results show the many unusual prefixes permitted by US amateurs celebrating the Bicentennial. W1VVV/I celebrates with 10,010 contacts! In doing so, the group surpasses the 1933 QSO record in its first 15 minutes of operation.

1977: Bring on the Techs!

Technician amateurs are now permitted to set up and operate the Novice station. Also, we have apparently solved the energy crisis because the natural power bonus is gone! The 2X rule for CW is "permanent."

1980: 1A CT

RST is replaced with category and class in the exchange. FCC and Field Day rules no longer require portable call sign designators. Set-up time is tightened—nothing can be installed prior to 24 hours before the start of the Field Day period. Natural power was judged to be politically correct and too much fun to be eliminated—so it's back as a 100-point bonus. The satellite and Field Day message bonuses advance to 100 points. Copying the WIAW message is worth 100 points for the first time.

1981: 1001001

Computers are becoming ubiquitous and, as a result, packet radio is soaring in popularity. Field Day enters the digital era by providing a 100-point bonus for a single packet QSO, permitting one "free" packet station and waiving the repeater rule for packet to allow digipeaters and nodes to be used. The 15-minute rule is eliminated at VHF and above. The Yankee Clipper Contest Club and The Wireless Institute of the Northeast combine using call sign W2RQ to turn in a QSO total of 11,201—unbeaten 18 years later!

1984: We Finally Get it Right

Over the years we've had a heck of a time settling on the best way to score battery, low, medium and high power categories. Here's another try: The power breakpoints are adjusted so that the 5X multiplier applies to 5 W instead of 10 W (for battery or equivalent), and 2X applies to <150 W rather than <200 W. (These definitions will stick for at least the next 16 years! In particular, the 5X multiplier for QRP/battery turns out to be a good equalizer—the change will result in overall first place finishes by the entrants in this category in eight of the next 16 Field Days.)

1993: VHF Becomes a Major Field Day Factor

The growing influx of Technician licensees changes Field Day in a big way—



Another Field Day retrospective graced the December 1989 QST.

there is now a 100-point bonus for making 10 VHF/UHF contacts and one "free" VHF/UHF station is permitted for Classes A and B.

1994: I Guess They Don't Need a 1.5X "Equalizer" Anymore

K6CAB (Conejo Valley ARC) logs the modern Field Day record score of 30,150 by operating in the 15A battery category with 3460 5-W QSOs!

1998: No More "Zero A" Entries

This year digital modes go from special handling to "mainline" modes. Although the "free" packet station and packet bonuses are eliminated, digital modes (including RTTY and PSK31) are added as a third mode on every band. Perhaps motivated by the "0A" tongue-in-cheek entry made by one station working exclusively on packet via the internet (thus *no* transmitters!), nodes and digipeaters are now outlawed for Field Day contacts. Finally, VHF/UHF has become such a mainstay that the 100-point bonus for 10 contacts is no longer needed.

So, that brings us up to date. Oh, I nearly forgot why I started all of this. Scores are fairly comparable from 1975 on—the year that the 2X multiplier went into effect for CW. With that definition, the Potomac Valley Radio Club team *did* set a modern record for 7A. In fact, our 26,324 claimed score is the highest non-battery score ever recorded in any category under the modern rules—beating NIFD's record set in 1998 by the narrow margin of 50 points!

Now, I wonder how the DX Contest got started...

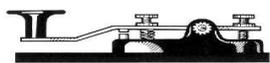
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If you would like to join the Rockford Amateur Radio Association, please fill out the form below and mail it (with the membership fee payment) to the address shown at the bottom of the form. If you have any questions contact our treasurer, Jimmy Curtis, KC9GOL, at 779-537-2233, jimhcurtis7818@yahoo.com
Thank you for your support!



2022 RARA Membership Form

Dues are \$15.00

Name: _____ Callsign: _____

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Can we release your e-mail and phone number to members only? Yes _____ NO _____

What things do you like to do with ham radio? _____

What things do you want to do, but need more information to do so? _____

Would you be available to make a presentation on some part of our hobby and what?

Do you have any questions that we can help you with presently? If so, explain below.

Please fill out all the information on the form and mail it with \$15.00 to the following address:

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