HAMRAG

Visit our website for more club and area ham information at ***http://w9axd.org****, or join us on Facebook at this* ***LINK***

ROCKFORD AMATEUR RADIO ASSOCIATION

RARA Mission Statement

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

September 2024

INSIDE THIS ISSUE

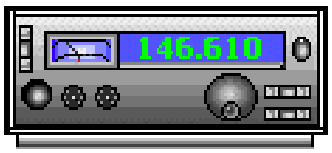
From the Board

RARA is a volunteer run organization of individuals donating their time each month to develop activities, maintain repeaters, nets, and education. There are associated expenses and when you become a club member, your dues are providing a service to your community and furthering the hobby of amateur radio.

Fall is just around the corner! Cooler temps will be coming making it a great time to get outside and activate your portable stations, socialize with others in your amateur community, try out a few different antenna configurations, or go for a hike and enjoy the upcoming fall colors. If you can't get out for a hike, go for a drive. Below are a few ways to get out and have some fun and/or support your club and volunteer to help out an event! *Don't forget, you belong to a village and it takes all of us to move it forward!!*

Looking ahead!

* Belvidere Hamfest—Sunday, Sept 22
* Family Picnic—Saturday, Sept 28, 11am-4pm
  Hononegah Forest Preserve
* JOTA (Scouts, Jamboree on the Air) - Saturday, Oct 19 at
  Camp Lowden, Oregon IL.
* 2025 Summer Field Day– June 28-29, 2025



NEXT MEETING

FRIDAY— September 13, 2024 - 7:00pm

OSF St Anthony Med Center—lower level (Foundation Room)
5666 East State Street, Rockford

"GMRS Basics" presented by Dan Larson, KD9SAZ

Local Events and Information

September 10, 2024 RARA Board Meeting 7:00pm on Google Meet
September 13, 2024 RARA Membership Meeting 7:00pm

2024 RARA Officers and Board

Officers:
President - Tom Shouler, N9VJU, 815-633-0089, n9vju@comcast.net
Vice President - Larry McFall, KD9HKX, 815-900-1820, lpmcfall@charter.net
Secretary - Larry McFall, KD9HKX, 815-900-1820, lpmcfall@charter.net
Treasurer – Verna Schubert, KD9YUM, 815-505-8170, schubie2@charter.net

Directors:
Dan Larson, KD9SAZ, 312-292-1989, kd9saz@gmail.com
Larry Lisle, K9KZT, 815-397-9595, l.lisle@usa.net
Matt Marshall, W3MBX, 815-222-5959, matthew.marshal@gmail.com
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Webmaster - Verna Schubert, KD9YUM, 815-505-8170, schubie2@charter.net
Repeater License Trustee - Gordon Seaman, KC9NEX, 815-262-0294, kc9nex@gmail.com
Repeater Chairman - Kurt Eversole, KE9N, 815-389-2784, kurt.eversole@gmail.com

Upcoming Opportunities:

Belvidere Hamfest (Sunday, Sept 22): RARA will once again have a booth at the event and invites members to assist, as they can, with setup/tear-down, and/or working at the booth to promote RARA. A two-hour commitment would be great but if you only have an hour, we'll take it! If you are ready to help out your club with your presence, please contact Matt Marshall (W3MBX) at Matthew.marshal@gmail.com or at 815-222-5959.

JOTA (Scouts Jamboree on the Air-Saturday, October 19): RARA will be assisting at this event and is seeking volunteers to help with setup/tear-down, running stations, and assisting as needed. Matt (W3MBX) will be reaching out via Facebook and at the monthly meeting.

Editor's Note

If you would like to have something published, please call me, or email me at schubie2@charter.net

Articles are welcome and encouraged from all hams.

Due Date for the October 2024 Hamrag is Monday, September 23, 2024

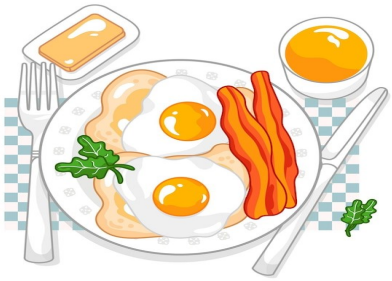
73, Verna—KD9YUM, Editor

Local Events and Information

FRIDAY MORNING BREAKFAST

Meets every Friday morning from 7:30 am until about 9:00 am.
We order breakfast at 8:00 am.
An informal gathering of ham folks, no affiliations necessary, good food and good company.

Everyone is welcome to attend.



Local Net Information

Mon - 7:00pm - RARA Info. Net & CW Lesson, 147.195 (+0.6) offset, pl 114.8
- 8:00pm - McHenry County RACES Net, 146.835 (-0.6) offset, pl 91.5

Tues - 7:00pm - RARA Tech & Social Net & CW Lesson , 147.195 (+0.6) offset, pl 114.8
- 7:00pm - Rock County Public Service Net, 145.450 (-0.6) offset, pl 123.0

Wed - 7:00pm - RARA Chat Net, 147.195 (+0.6) offset, pl 114.8
- 7:00pm - Stephenson Cnty. ARES Net, 147.390(+0.6) offset, pl 114.8
- 7:30pm - Greater Beloit Radio Net, 147.120 (+0.6) offset, pl 123.0

Thu - 7:00pm - Northern Illinois Skywarn Training Net,147.195 (+0.6) offset, pl 114.8

Fri - 8:00pm - Friday Night Fun Net, KC9GCR, 147.195(+0.6) offset, pl 114.8

Sat - 8:00pm - Saturday RARA Ragchew Net, 147.195 (+0.6) offset, pl 114.8
- 8:00pm - Pink Hamsters YL Net, Milw., 146.910 (-0.6) offset, pl 127.3
- 9:00pm - Saturday Night Fun Net Milw., 146.910 (-0.6) offset, pl 127.3

Mon. thru Friday - 8:00am to 9:00am - Senile Net, 14.287 (HF USB)

RARA Family Picnic

Date: Sat 09/28/24
Time: 11:00 a.m.—4:00pm

Hononegah Forest Preserve
80 Hononegah Rd, Rockton IL 61072
Indian Rest Shelter (has electricity, if you want to bring a crockpot.

Fun social event for the entire family!

For RARA members and anyone interested in Amateur and GMRS radio and their families!

RARA will take care of the grill supplies, paper goods, condiments, and water. You will bring what you would like to grill for your family and one or two dishes to share with others (salads, desserts, casseroles, baked beans, chips, etc.) Covered shelter, plenty of tables, and electricity! Please contact KD9YUM with the number attending and what your dish to share will be. Most importantly, we don't want anyone to not attend because they are unable to bring an additional dish!

Prize drawing 3:00 p.m.
Must be present to win
Yaesu FT-65-R 5W VHF/UHF FM Dual Band Handheld

Contact person: Verna Schubert, KD9YUM
vernas.kd9yum@gmail.com or 815-505-8170

Feature Article— AC9GO

The Dipole Antenna by Larry AC9GO

Let's talk about building a wire antenna. They are inexpensive, easy to build, and you can build them for a particular frequency, or band that you like. You can make them directional. If you have a large piece of land, you could actually aim and build an antenna that would get your signal to almost any where you want it in the world. Today, however, I want to talk about a simple dipole antenna, and some different ways that you can use it.

The basic dipole is a single wire cut into two pieces in the middle where it is fed by your coax, ladder line or a balun*. To get the total length use the formula of 468/frequency in MHz. For example, if you wanted an antenna you can use on 40-meters, you divide 468 by 7.150MHz = 65.45-ft.. We used 7.150 MHz because it is halfway from the top to the bottom of the 40-meter band. I would actually start at 66-ft., which means each leg of the dipole would be 33-ft. long. This is not exact because it does not take a number of things into account. Frankly, it is easier to put the antenna up and test it then to try to figure all of those things out.

Why is 468 the magic number?

If you do the math, a half-wavelength is actually 492/f, so where did the number 468 come from? The explanation most often given these days is that a radio wave travels about 5% slower in wire than it does in free space, so the distance that a radio wave would travel in a wire is about 5% less than it would travel in free space.

First, we have to find out where the antenna is resonate. Now remember, we figured out it would be resonate at 7.150 MHz at 65.45 ft., and I rounded it off to 66 ft. or 33 ft. for each of two legs. Using the actual 65.45 would give us 32.725 ft., but we will be putting a little through the insulators at the ends and the middle, so we will have to figure it out. We could buy an antenna analyzer. Hook it up and find the resonate frequency, or we can just try it out. Most modern transceivers have the SWR figured on them but you can use your SWR meter or find a fellow ham that has an SWR meter or an antenna analyzer.

When I started computing this, the formula said that for the middle of the band (7.150 Mhz) the antenna length should be about 65.45 ft. or about 65 ft. 6 in. (rounding the 65.45 to 65.5). I then suggested that we round up to 66 ft. or approximately 3 in. more on each end. It is easier to shorten wire than to lengthen it and this gives us just about enough extra to go through the insulators. There is also a little added in the middle where the coax is split with the shield going one side of the antenna and the center conductor going to the other. If you follow that thought, you are probably thinking we should be fairly close on our measurement, but if you would feel more at ease go ahead and add a little more. Generally, you can mount

it on insulators that are hooked to a rope or cord on each end so you can move it up or down.

If you want help on how to get this all figured out, don't be afraid to ask for help. If you are doing this for the first time, you probably will want a little help. Frankly, that is one of the advantages of being in a ham radio club. Now, I warn you…….if you ask a group of hams for the best way to do something, don't be surprised if you hear several different answers. But remember he object is to get up an antenna that can be used on the whole band. If you are working on 75-meters phone and decide to try FT8 or CW, you are will be closer to 80-meters. With the right antenna tuner you will be able to tune your transceiver to both ends, but remember you are making your transceiver happy by tuning and the antenna is still a compromise. That is ok because you will still be able to make contacts, and that's what it is all about.

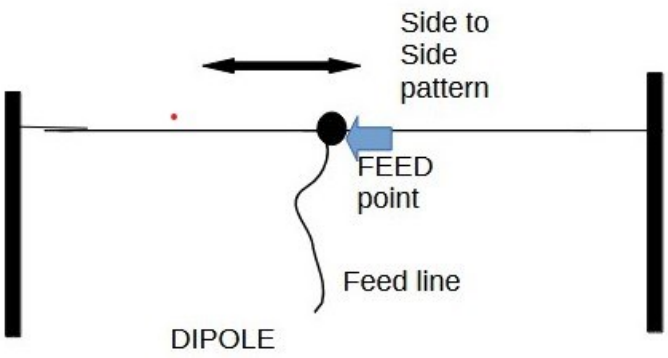
Let's move on to feedlines

The next thing to consider is what type of feed line you would like to use. I am going to suggest something many hams will not even consider. In fact, I may even be told I'm out my mind, but I've been told that before. Here it goes, "open window ladder line". Now this will require a tuner, but it is low loss and about half the price of low loss coax. This is something to at least check out.

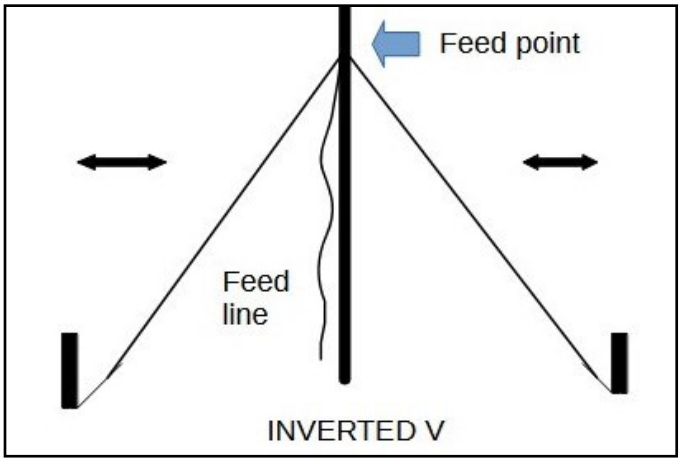
If ladder line is not to your liking, I suggest LMR-400 or the DX Engineering equivalent. This is low loss cable, and if you are going to have any length on your run to the antenna, it is worth the investment. I thought I had good coax at one point, but found out I was losing about half my power by the time I got to my antenna.

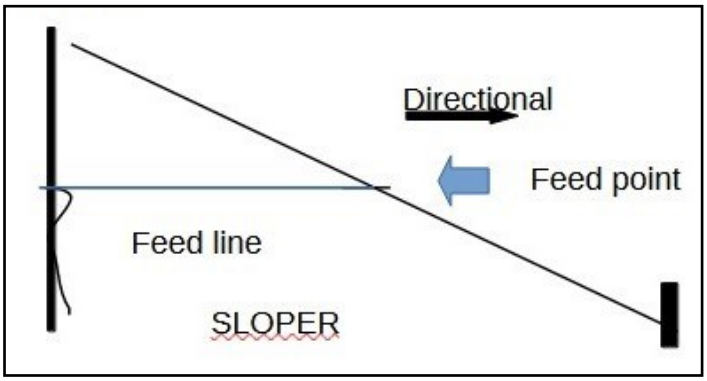
Here are a few configurations to try

And now the beauty of a wire antenna. There are three basic ways that you can install this antenna. First it can be a *simple dipole antenna*. This antenna is mounted in a straight horizontal line with the ends connected to two poles or trees or buildings. The pattern for your signal will generally be to each side of the antenna with some loss to the ends.



Another way is to mount it as an *inverted v* with the feed point at the top, and the legs out about 45-degrees on each side and forming about a 90-deg. angle to each other. This antenna would have a circle pattern and no loss at the ends.





The third way to mount this antenna, *a sloper,* with one end at the top of a pole or tree and the other end at a 45-deg. angle in the direction that you want to aim your signal. The feed line is perpendicular to the antenna.

There are a lot of wire antenna's out there. Check them out. You might be surprised with what you can do with some wire and a few insulators.

Have fun, experiment a little, watch a few YouTube videos on antennas.

73 de AC9GO Larry

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*Coax is considered unbalanced because the center provides half of the signal and the braid carries the other half on a larger piece of metal. To match it to the antenna equally balanced with two wires of the same size and length, we need a transformer to go from the balanced antenna to the unbalanced coax or a device called a balun (balanced to unbalanced).

While there are definitely advantages in putting a 1:1 balun at the feed point of your antenna, it will work fine just taking the center connector to one side and the braid to the other.

Feature Article—W9CJS

RESONANCE by Dave Gauger, W9CJS

We see it, hear it, use resonance every day, and we most of us have a fairly good understanding of what it is and how we can work with it regarding our antennas. Review for a moment, what we do know about resonance.

RESONANCE (per encyclopedia) ***"A phenomenon of oscillating objects, leading to large amplitudes in oscillation when the frequency of the external force coincides with the natural frequency of the system."***

EXAMPLES OF RESONANCE

As a kid your older sister taught you how to fill a pop bottle part way with water and then blow across the top of the bottle. It produced a tone, which we all know can be modulated up or down in frequency by changing the amount of water in the bottle. What we produced was an elementary organ pipe. The water level defined the length of the air column above the water, and thus the pitch. More water ... shorter air column and higher pitch ... less water just the opposite... a lower pitch.

Resonance is normally the lowest frequency at which the system vibrates with maximum amplitude although most will resonate at related frequencies. (harmonics)

Consider a flute ... it's just an organ pipe whose length is determined by opening various stopper holes. Trumpet valves change the total tubing length to produce lower fundamental tones And so it goes.

Your grandson wants to swing ... "*Push me, Grandpa*" .. so you do but you don't expect to get his swing amplitude up to maximum until you push in-step with the swings natural tendency. The swing is in resonance and you're pumping it to offset any losses as you also increase the amplitude.

You whip out your guitar and strum through the six strings and find that several are a bit too high or low in pitch. So you tighten or loosen the offenders until their resonant pitch blends with the other strings to produce a lovely chord. Each string may have a slightly different mass, length or tension, resulting in a different pitch.

One more example ... you've visited the Bay of Fundy up in Nova Scotia where the tides in that bay are extreme, cycling, daily with high tides as much as 53 ft. above low tides. The shape of this bay is roughly similar to a bottle, so that incoming tidal waves from the ocean resonate the entire bay in such a way that the waves "pile up" resulting in inordinately high tides.

Feature Article—W9CJS

Radiation from our antennas is produced by RF current. Maximum current is produced when the antenna is resonant. Our experience shows us that a longer antenna has a lower resonant frequency than a shorter one.

But what if we are using a random length wire, or a mobile whip which is far too short to resonate at our desired frequency? We can lengthen it electrically by adding inductance .. perhaps a Hustler loading coil, one for each band will do nicely.

For the random length wire, we normally use an antenna tuner which adds enough inductance to make a short antenna look longer to the transceiver. A screwdriver mobile antenna has a motor driven, variable inductance which will resonate the antenna on several bands.

A too-short antenna looks capacitive at the feed point, so a tuner simply adds inductance to produce a conjugate match. We've balanced excessive capacitive reactance with equal inductive reactance leaving just ohmic and radiation resistance, We've increased our wire's RF current and subsequent radiated field strength..

IN SHORT

Resonance is a natural tendency of most elastic systems to oscillate at a specific frequency with maximum amplitude.

More often than not, integral multiples of the resonant frequency will also be generated, normally at reduced amplitude.

Resonant frequency is determined by dimensions, tension, mass, or other variables, by means by which we can tune them, change their resonant pitch.

A naturally resonant antenna is most efficient requiring no tuner.

Most anything can be made to resonate by using a wide range tuner. Radiation efficiency will suffer ... but Hey! it works ...

Now let's go blow on some pop bottles ... Heh.

Dave Gauger

Special Events—Contests

Route 66 On The Air is an annual special event that celebrates the historic U.S. Route 66, also known as the "Mother Road." This event is organized by the Citrus Belt Amateur Radio Club (CBARC) and runs from Sep. 7 to Sep. 15, 2024.

During this event, amateur radio operators from various clubs along the original Route 66, which stretches from Chicago, Illinois, to Santa Monica, California, will be on the air using special 1x1 callsigns (e.g., W6A, W6B, etc.). The goal is to commemorate the history and significance of Route 66 by making as many contacts as possible with these special event stations.

Participants can earn certificates and QSL cards by contacting multiple Route 66 stations. It's a great way for ham radio enthusiasts to connect and celebrate a piece of American history.

QRP Afield: September 21, 1500Z to 2100Z: Hosted by the QRP Club of New England, this low-power event rewards operators based on power levels and location (e.g., 10 points per contact for QRP operation from a field or mobile location).

ARRL EME Contest: September 21, 0000Z to September 22, 2359Z. The object of this annual event is to work as many amateur stations as possible via the earth-moon-earth path on any authorized amateur frequency above 50 MHz. Effective in 2024, the contest exchange is now a station's four-digit Maidenhead grid square locator. September 21-22 is designated for 2.3 GHz and up. October 19-20 and November 16-17 are for 50 to 1296 MHz.

CQ World Wide DX Contest, RTTY, September 28, 0000Z to September 29, 2359Z. This annual event attracts more than 15,000 RTTY enthusiasts from around the world.

4th Annual Masonic Lodges on the Air, September 28, 1400Z to 2200Z. "The idea for the Masonic Lodges on the Air Contest grew out of the realization that many Freemasons have a love for Amateur Radio," the event's official website reads. The idea is to see how many Masonic Lodges you can contact in a day on 80, 40, 20, 15, and 10 meters SSB. You do not need to be a Mason to participate, but organizers ask that you get permission from your local lodge to contest from their property.

AWA Amplitude Modulation QSO Party: September 28, 2000Z to September 29, 2400Z. Sponsored by the Antique Wireless Association, this event is designed to "promote and encourage the use of amplitude modulation on the amateur radio bands" and to "enjoy the friendly atmosphere and pleasant audio quality of AM communication," per the AWA website. Participants will try to make contacts using the amplitude modulation mode on 160, 75, 40, 20, and 10 meters. From its **website**, the vision of the AWA is to "preserve and share the history of technology used to communicate and entertain from the first telegram to today's wireless text messaging."

Navajo Code Talkers—Special Event Station

Shared by Verna Schubert—KD9YUM

One interest I have developed is working Special Event Stations and I found this one fascinating. If I had previously known about the role the Navajo Code Talkers played in World War II, I no longer remembered. It was fun contacting the station and talking for a short time while the group honored their ancestors for their contributions. Below is a fact sheet prepared by the Navy & Marine Corps WWII Commemorative Committee. Also included are photos of the Commemorative Certificate and the QSL cards AC9GO and I received……73—YUM

Navajo Code Talkers—World War II Fact Sheet

Guadalcanal, Tarawa, Peleliu, Iwo Jima: the Navajo code talkers took part in every assault the U.S. Marines conducted in the Pacific from 1942 to 1945. They served in all six Marine divisions, Marine Raider battalions and Marine parachute units, transmitting messages by telephone and radio in their native language a code that the Japanese never broke.

The idea to use Navajo for secure communications came from Philip Johnston, the son of a missionary to the Navajos and one of the few non-Navajos who spoke their language fluently. Johnston, reared on the Navajo reservation, was a World War I veteran who knew of the military's search for a code that would withstand all attempts to decipher it. He also knew that Native American languages notably Choctaw had been used in World War I to encode messages.

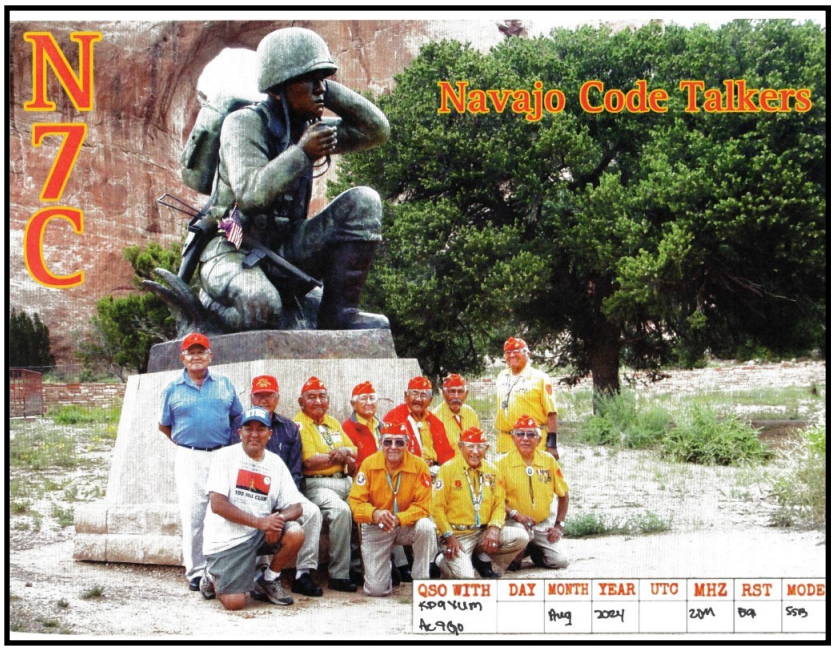
Herb Goodluck, N7HG, is a member of the Navajo Nation and son of one of the famous World War II Navajo heroes called the Code Talkers. Herb keeps the Code Talkers memory alive with an annual special event at Window Rock, Arizona.

Johnston believed Navajo answered the military requirement for an undecipherable code because Navajo is an unwritten language of extreme complexity. Its syntax and tonal qualities, not to mention dialects, make it unintelligible to anyone without extensive exposure and training. It has no alphabet or symbols and is spoken only on the Navajo lands of the American Southwest. One estimate indicates that less than 30 non-Navajos, none of them Japanese, could understand the language at the outbreak of World War II.

Early in 1942, Johnston met with Major General Clayton B. Vogel, the commanding general of Amphibious Corps, Pacific Fleet, and his staff to convince them of the Navajo language's value as code. Johnston staged tests under simulated combat conditions, demonstrating that Navajos could encode, transmit, and decode a three-line English message in 20 seconds. Machines of the time required 30 minutes to perform the same job. Convinced, Vogel recommended to the Commandant of the Marine Corps that the Marines recruit 200 Navajos.

In May 1942, the first 29 Navajo recruits attended boot camp. Then, at Camp Pendleton, Oceanside, California, this first group created the Navajo code. They developed a dictionary and numerous words for military terms. The dictionary and all code words had to be memorized during training.

Navajo Code Talkers—Special Event Station



Once a Navajo code talker completed his training, he was sent to a Marine unit deployed in the Pacific theater. The code talkers' primary job was to talk, transmitting information on tactics and troop movements, orders and other vital battlefield communications over telephones and radios. They also acted as messengers and performed general Marine duties.

Praise for their skill, speed and accuracy accrued throughout the war. At Iwo Jima, Major Howard Connor, 5th Marine Division signal officer, declared, "Were it not for the Navajos, the Marines would never have taken Iwo Jima." Connor had six Navajo code talkers working around the clock during the first two days of the battle. Those six sent and received over 800 messages, all without error.

The Japanese, who were skilled code breakers, remained baffled by the Navajo language. The Japanese chief of intelligence, Lieutenant General Seizo Arisue, said that while they were able to decipher the codes used by the U.S. Army and Army Air Corps, they never cracked the code used by the Marines. The Navajo code talkers even stymied a Navajo soldier taken prisoner at Bataan. (About 20 Navajos served in the U.S. Army in the Philippines.) The Navajo soldier, forced to listen to the jumbled words of talker transmissions, said to a code talker after the war, "I never figured out what you guys who got me into all that trouble were saying."

In 1942, there were about 50,000 Navajo tribe members. As of 1945, about 540 Navajos served as Marines. From 375 to 420 of those trained as code talkers; the rest served in other capacities.

Navajo remained potentially valuable as code even after the war. For that reason, the code talkers, whose skill and courage saved both American lives and military engagements, only recently earned recognition from the Government and the public.

The Navajo Code Talker's Dictionary

When a Navajo code talker received a message, what he heard was a string of seemingly unrelated Navajo words. The code talker first had to translate each Navajo word into its English equivalent. Then he used only the first letter of the English equivalent in spelling an English word. Thus, the Navajo words "wol-la-chee" (ant), "be-la-sana" (apple) and "tse-nill" (axe) all stood for the letter "a." One way to say the word "Navy" in Navajo code would be "tsah (needle) wol-la-chee (ant) ah-keh-di- glini (victor) tsah-ah-dzoh (yucca)."

Navajo Code Talkers—Special Event Station

Most letters had more than one Navajo word representing them. Not all words had to be spelled out letter by letter. The developers of the original code assigned Navajo words to represent about 450 frequently used military terms that did not exist in the Navajo language. Several examples: "besh-lo" (iron fish) meant "submarine," "dah-he- tih-hi" (hummingbird) meant "fighter plane" and "debeh-li-zine" (black street) meant "squad."

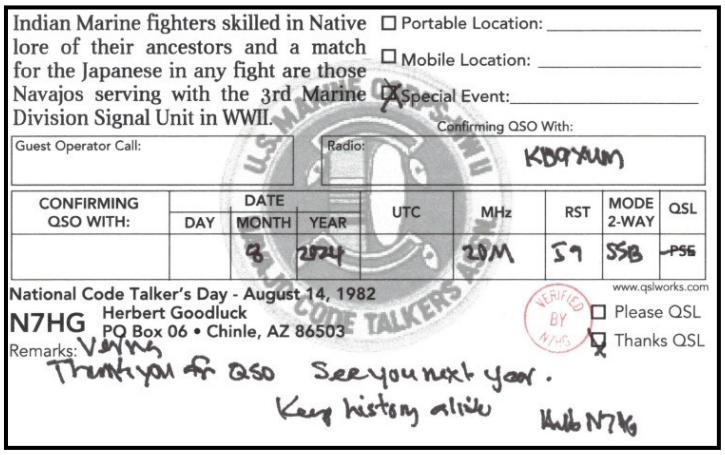
Department of Defense Honors Navajo Veterans

Long unrecognized because of the continued value of their language as a security classified code, the Navajo code talkers of World War II were honored for their contributions to defense on Sept. 17, 1992, at the Pentagon, Washington, D.C.

Thirty-five code talkers, all veterans of the U.S. Marine Corps, attended the dedication of the Navajo code talker exhibit. The exhibit includes a display of photographs, equipment and the original code, along with an explanation of how the code worked.

Dedication ceremonies included speeches by the then-Deputy Secretary of Defense Donald Atwood, U.S. Senator John McCain of Arizona and Navajo President Peterson Zah. The Navajo veterans and their families traveled to the ceremony from their homes on the Navajo Reservation, which includes parts of Arizona, New Mexico and Utah.

The Navajo code talker exhibit is a regular stop on the Pentagon tour.

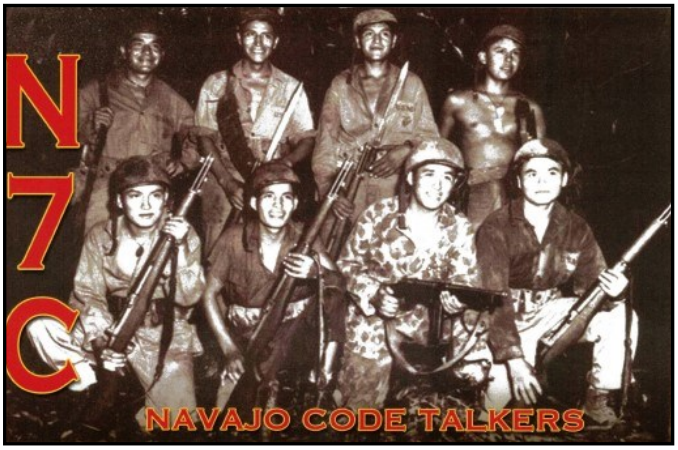

Indian Marine fighters skilled in Native lore of their ancestors and a match for the Japanese in any fight are those Navajos serving with the 3rd Marine Division Signal Unit in WWII.

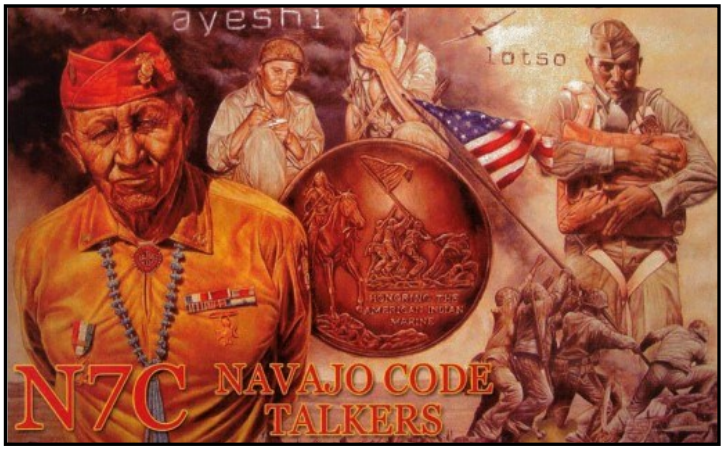
☐ Portable Location: _____
☐ Mobile Location: _____
☒ Special Event: _____
Confirming QSO With:

Guest Operator Call: | Radio: KDØYUM

CONFIRMING QSO WITH:	DATE DAY	MONTH	YEAR	UTC	MHz	RST	MODE 2-WAY	QSL
		8	2024		20M	59	SSB	~~PSE~~

National Code Talker's Day - August 14, 1982
N7HG Herbert Goodluck
PO Box 06 • Chinle, AZ 86503
www.qslworks.com
VERIFIED BY N7HG
☐ Please QSL
☒ Thanks QSL
Remarks: Vayha
Thank you for QSO See you next year.
Keep history alive 73 de N7HG





Upcoming Exams

Looking to upgrade or know someone looking for a testing location?
More information available at ARRL.org
Click here for link to VE Teams offering Online Exam Sessions

- **09/14/2024 | McHenry IL 60050-4422**

  Sponsor: NW IL S WI Amrron
  Location: McHenry Masonic Lodge
  Time: 10:00 AM (Walk-ins allowed) **Learn More**

- **09/14/2024 | Janesville WI 53545-3024**

  Sponsor: Wisconsin Area VEs (WAVE)
  Location: Saint John Lutheran Church
  Time: 1:00 PM (Walk-ins allowed) **Learn More**

- **09/21/2024 | Milwaukee WI 53223-4736**

  Sponsor: MRAC VEC, INC
  Location: Ham Radio Outlet
  Time: 8:30 AM (Walk-ins allowed) **Learn More**

- **09/22/2024 | Belvidere IL 61008**

  Sponsor: Chicago FM Club & Radio Expo
  Location: Boone County Fairgrounds—Hamfest
  Time: 9:00 am (Walk-ins allowed) **Learn More**

- **10/05/2024 | Madison WI 53715-2143**

  Sponsor: Four Lakes ARC
  Location: Univ of WI Space Place
  Time: 8:00 AM (Walk-ins allowed) **Learn More**

- **10/05/2024 | Freeport IL 61032-4116**

  Sponsor: Stateline Amateur Radio Club
  Location: Freeport Public Library
  Time: 12:30 PM (Walk-ins allowed) **Learn More**

Hamfests

HRO Superfest 2024

Event Details:

- **Start Date:** September 20, 2024
- **End Date:** September 21, 2024
- **Location:** Ham Radio Outlet Milwaukee, 5710 W. Good Hope Rd., Milwaukee, WI 53201
- **Sponsor:** Ham Radio Outlet
- **Type:** ARRL Hamfest
- **Talk-In Frequency:** 145.130 127.3 pl
-

Contact Information:

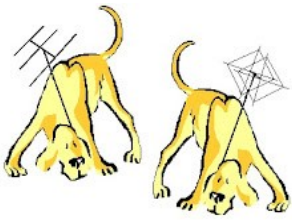
- **Public Contact:** Tom Pachner, W9TJP
- **Mailing Address:** 5710 W. Good Hope Rd., Milwaukee, WI 53223
- **Phone:** 414-358-0333

Email: w9tjp@hamradio.com

Event Highlights:

- Explore a wide range of ham radio equipment, accessories, and parts from various vendors.
- Participate in exciting forums and workshops.
- Network with fellow ham radio enthusiasts and share experiences.
- Enjoy special promotions and discounts available only during the Superfest.
- Participate in prize drawings and win amazing ham radio gear.

Join us for the HRO Superfest 2024 at Ham Radio Outlet Milwaukee. It's a great opportunity to discover the latest in ham radio technology, learn from experts, and connect with the ham radio community. We look forward to seeing you there!



Whether you are an Elmer, or a newcomer to ham radio, you are invited to participate in the Greater Beloit Amateur Radio Club's Fox Hunt.

The GBARC is hosting a foxhunt, Saturday, September 14, 2024 starting around 10am.
The Fox Hunt will begin following the 8am monthly ham breakfast held at Denny's Restaurant / Flying J Truck Stop (IL75 & 190/39). While there is no official starting point, many will start from the Denny's parking lot following breakfast.

RARA members, other fellow hams, and those interested in amateur radio are all invited will be The official start along with the simplex frequency will be announced on the Janesville Repeater, 145.450 minus offset 123.0 CTCSS. The fox will be transmitting on 146.656MHz —45 seconds on, 15 seconds off from somewhere in Rock County Wisconsin.

Contact brett@k9by.us with any questions.

RADIO EXPO 2024

Illinois Largest Hamfest

Dealers!
Radios!
Computers!
Electronics!
Raffles!

Sunday
September 22nd, 2024

Boone County Fairgrounds
8791 IL-76
Belvidere, IL 61008

Indoor Market 8am-3pm
Flea Market 6am-3pm
Breakfast – Lunch
Bring The Family
Hourly Drawings
VEC Testing 9am-Noon
RV's or Motor Homes Camping
Water-Electric $45
Contact Fairgrounds for Permit

Talk-In Repeater
146.760 – 107.2
WA9ORC

CFMC
CHICAGO FM CLUB
SINCE 1965

Making Ham Radio Fun!

Name / Company				Call Sign	
Address					
City		State		Zip	
Email		Phone			

Service	Cost	Quantity	Total
Advance Tickets	$8.00		
Outside Power	$10.00		
Inside Tables	$20.00		
Inside Power	$10.00		

For event questions:
Call **773-614-4733**, or
Email wa9orc@gmail.com

Make Check payable to:
Chicago FM Club
3619 S. 54th Ct.
Cicero, IL. 60804

Or, Pay by Zelle:

TOTAL DUE:

Vendor setup is Saturday, September 21st from 9:00 AM – 4:00 PM with security overnight.
CFMC reserves the right to make changes as required

Radio Expo 2024_04

website: w9axd.org
email: w9axdrara@gmail.com

RARA Membership* Form
Dues are $25.00

(This is an editable PDF Form. Fill in the information with your keyboard, then save the PDF, and then attach it to an email to: w9axdrara@gmail.com. See below for mail in information and/or PayPal information)

Date: _____ *(mm/dd/yyyy)* **New Membership ____** **Renewal ____**

Name: _____ **Callsign:** _____

Street Address: _____

City: _____ **State:** _____ **ZIP:** _____

E-mail Address: _____

Phone - Home: _____ **Cell:** _____

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

Are you a member of the ARRL (American Radio Relay League)? 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.

_____

_____

Mail In: Please fill out all the information on the form and mail it with $25.00 to the following address:

Rockford Amateur Radio Association
P.O. Box 8465
Rockford, IL 61126

Make your check payable to: Rockford Amateur Radio Association.

For Internet application and payment:

To use PayPal, click on the link below. After clicking "Send" and then logging in, enter $25.00 in the "Dollar Amount", and click "Send", to complete your payment to RARA. Also, DON'T forget to email your completed form to: w9axdrara@gmail.com for your membership application. ***Thank you for your support!***

PayPal Link: PayPal

*Membership is based on approval of the RARA Board. The membership fee will be returned if you are not approved.

Rev. 3/10/2024