

Element 9a (1) - (6)

Well you made it to the last Requirement. This is the meat and potatoes of Amateur Radio. I chose Element 9a rather than Broadcast Radio element (b) or Shortwave element (c) for a couple of reasons. First, Broadcast radio would require listening to AM or FM radio (15 Stations); that is not practical for this session and Shortwave Radio again would require you to listen for Four - One Hours Session, again not practical for this Session.

Further, Amateur Radio is more fun, its hands on. You get to actually work, not listen to someone else doing their job. Lastly, we can accomplish all the elements within the time frame for these Sessions.

So, lets go. . . . ==>>>

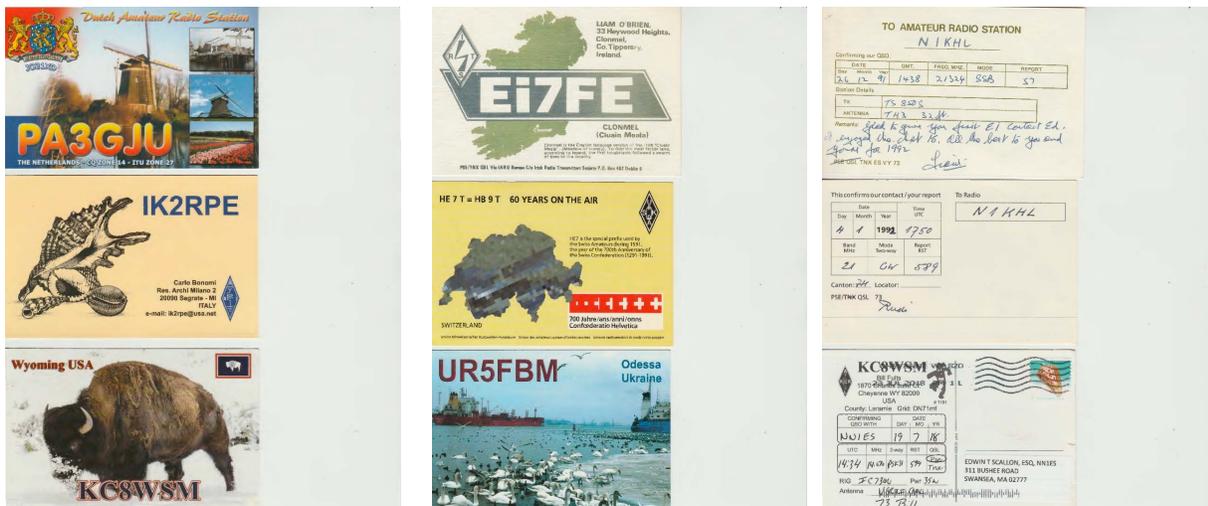
9a (1) The FCC service had its origin in 1927 (Page 21) it was called, back then, the Federal Radio Commission. The Federal Communications Commission, (FCC), is responsible for setting and enforcing technical standards. FCC, as described earlier, only has jurisdiction over the US Spectrum.

Amateurs after receiving their 'Ticket' (License to Operate), can rag chew, (lengthy conversations on just about any subject), join ARES or FEMA, help in emergencies using radio communications or design and build your own equipment (encouraged), you can join nets like QRZ.com or the East Coast Amateur Radio Club (ECARS7255.com)

9a (1) STOP. If you are already a licensed amateur radio operator had have FIVE (5) QSL cards showing contact you do not have to write out TEN MINUTES of a simulated QSO. If on the other hand you do not have the necessary QSL cards like the ones shown below, you will have to create a simulated QSO like the example I typed below.

9a (2) Attached below is an example of a 10 minute QSO using Q signals and abbreviations it sounds like a forieng language, but over time, it will become second nature. Read the following QSO and then go to Pages 56-57 and translate my 'Q' signs. (Page 58.

These are Actual QSL Cards I Receied Over the Years.



Example of a Simulated QSO

(CALL) CQ CQ CQ CQ de NN1ES NN1ES NN1ES k

(RESPONSE) NN1ES de N1KHL, and tnx fer the call.
Name here is Bill, Bill. My QTH is Somerset, MA. UR
RST is 59 59. I am running a Yaesu Mark V at abt 100
Watts into a multi-band dipole up abt 50 feet. WX here is
warm abt 70F and is dry. We have some QRM today on
the band, but your signal is good into Somerset. OK,
BTU, NN1ES de N1KHL kn

(RESPONSE) N1KHL de NN1ES, fine business, Bill,
name hr is Ed Ed, ECHO DELTA, my QTH is Swansea,
MA. Your likewise 59+ 10 over S9. I am running Yaesu
FT-947 at about 100 Watts into a Yagi up about 40 Feet.
Same WX as you, nice to see Spring agn. I am getting
QRM ans some QRN from someone just off freq. Like to
exchange QSO cards with you, I need MA for my WAS.
OK, OM it was a pleasure working ur station and hope to
work you agn down the log. Tnx agn and 73's to you and
yours. N1KHL de NN1ES sk sk

Key: de or DE = From

OM is Old Man (compliment)

tnx = Thanks

FER = FOR

ur = Your

RST = Signal Strength +10 over S9 means the signal is VERY STRONG

WX = Weahter

73 = Good Luck or Good Health

9a (3) You can here and translate or read (using the digital mode) using the ‘Q’ signals located on Pages 56 & 57. Be sure you write down the ‘Q’ signals you hear or read and then when asked that they mean you will be able to translate the ‘Q’ signals using those pages.

9a (4) Technician license is characterized in your booklet as, (Page 60) “THE TENDERFOOT OF HAM RADIO” I strongly disagree, obviously the author was trying to poetic, but the Technician Class License is a milestone. To be licensed as a Technician requires a lot of study and understanding of electrical knowledge, FCC rules and operating procedures. It certainly is not CB radio (no license is required). Technician class license allows the operator to use 2 Meter radio (VHF and UHF) and limited HF privileges on 10 Metes. To get more operating privileges you need to upgrade to General class license. That will open most of the HF bands to you and grant you all the VHF privileges. Finally, EXTRA class license is the highest class license. It allows for full use of the entire Amateur Radio Band spectrum.

9a(5) Hopefully you will never have to use an emergency call for yourself, but if the need arises, over voice communication you would say, “MAYDAY MAYDAY” and repeat this until you get a response from another station and describe the emergency situation. If using digital or Morse Code, you would send “SOS SOS SOS” and again repeat this until you get a response from another station.

9a (6) Home base transceivers are intended as permanent installations. Normally they have a larger Radio and a fixed antenna system. HT or hand held radios are portable and like the name implies is a “walkie talkie” type radio with either 2 Meter capability or multi-frequency capability. Some HF and VHF radios can be adapted for motor vehicle use. These like the base stations are designed to be rather permanent and have the supporting antenna system for the particular frequencies needed. Now the repeater systems can be accessed by VHF and UHF radios by looking up the repeater in your area in a “Repeater Directory” published by the ARRL.

RETURN TO BAS SCREEN