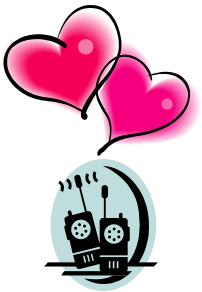
Arctic Amateur Radio Club

February 2006

KL7KC
Fairbanks, Alaska

The Short Circuit

Inside this issue:



"Will you be my Valentine?"

Yukon Quest is Here

- Junior Yukon Quest CANCELLED due to trail conditions.
- Main Yukon Quest starts Saturday, Feb 11th in Fairbanks.
- Stop by the Log Cabin Visitor's Center to visit and help out.
- See Page 6 for trail map!

Adventures at North Head Lighthouse—2004, 2005

By Jim Movius KL7JM

The Idea

While on a January 2004 visit to Ilwaco, Washington, where brother Dave, W7KZO and sister-in-law Gail vacation regularly at their Seaview condo, Dave and I were walking around the North Head Lighthouse (USA # 553) and Dave mentioned that it had never been activated by amateur radio. We decided then and there to see if we could do it. Dave contacted the Washington State Parks folks who operate the site, submitted a "business plan," and followed-up in person. We were granted a permit to operate during the International Lighthouse/Lightship Weekend (ILLW) held on the third weekend of August 2004, organized by GM4SUC. I applied for and received a 1X1 special event call N7H with the assistance of Perry Green at ARRL. Dave and I felt like the dog that had just caught a bus—now what do we do?

The Planning

The site is challenging—a small headland two miles north of the mouth of the Columbia River 200 feet above the ocean, and constantly windswept. Vegetation on the site is dense, harder to get around in than waist-deep snow. We wanted antennas that would take best advantage of the site. After a lot of discussion and EZNEC antenna modeling we settled on 3 ideas. For long haul, we planned to hang 4 "V" beam

wires each 415' long, radiating from the lighthouse tower railing 65 feet above ground, one wire 250 feet above water with an angle of 45 degrees between the wires. They would be fed 2 at a time via relays so they could fire as bi-directional beams at all azimuths. For shorter distances we planned a 40m double extended Zepp sloper hung from the lighthouse railing down toward the water, and a Hustler trap vertical mounted near the operating position, a former kerosene storage building (the lighthouse originally had a flame light).

Building the Station

On a Tuesday before the Friday afternoon start of the event, I arrived at the Portland airport from Fairbanks minutes ahead of Dave who arrived from home in Billings, MT. After a stop at HRO's Portland store where we picked up equipment not already in hand we were off to Ilwaco. That evening we surveyed the site, cut out radials for the Hustler vertical and mapped out the work. Wednesday, Thursday and Friday we put up the antennas as planned and set up the station. Just about every task was harder to do and took longer than we planned. By Friday afternoon, we were tired and sore, but ready for 48 hours of operating. The station equipment included 2 ICOM 706s and a 500 watt SGC amp.

The Event

As it turned out propagation conditions were pretty poor and after a couple of good runs Friday night the bands went dead and we went home for some sleep. Conditions the rest of the weekend were not good but we hammered away and the Qs came steadily, mostly on 20m SSB and CW, and had several more good runs. Locals Bob Cline, N7CVW and Dick Lemke, AD7AF, who had helped set

(Continued on page 2)

(North Head Continued from page 1)

up the antennas and station operated many hours. Numerous local and tourist hams visited as we operated, many amazed that we were permitted to set up a station at this historical site as well as how we were able to get the "V" beam wires in place. One wire hung 250 feet above water across an 850-foot gorge.

Evaluation

It soon became apparent that the "V" beams wire firing at such a low take-off angle created a "skip zone" out to 1,000 to 1,500 miles so we did not hear and were not heard. Beyond 1,500 miles we were loud. VKs , ZLs and EU stations were many, but we had difficulty working most of North America except for the East Coast. If we were going to do this again, we needed to make a new antenna plan.

(Continued on page 3)

KL7JM discusses the operation with visitors.

N7H Sunset

(Continued from page 2)

2005, We Did it Again

We applied for and were granted a permit, after starting again from scratch with a whole new set of Washington State Parks officials, this time for a USA based National Lighthouse/Lightship Weekend (NLLW) held during the first week of August, and organized by the Amateur Radio Lighthouse Society (ARLHS). We obtained the N7H call sign again.

We abandoned the "V" beam and the Hustler vertical ideas of 2004 in favor of a 10/15/20m Spiderbeam Yagi array at a height of 30 feet above ground (It looked out at 180 degrees arc at ocean 300 feet below) and a full wave horizontal loop on 160m. An ICOM 756 Pro II replaced one of the 706s, and N1MM logging was used (with great thanks to Jim, N7VR of Billings, MT).

The Spiderbeam, located on a hilltop 300 feet away from the kerosene house was loud all over North America and produced many DX contacts, mostly VKs and ZLs, and several EUs. The loop was loud on 80m and produced many contacts out to 1,000 miles, but try as we might we made no contacts on 160m. One corner of the loop was hung from the lighthouse tower and was dropped for an hour to avoid visually marring a wedding at the base of the lighthouse. As it turned out it was blowing a gale at the time of the wedding and the celebrants did not tarry.

2006?

We are making our plans for 2006. In December we learned we scored second place (table below) in the 2005 event and we are pondering a better effort to try to move up a notch. The Parks folks invited us to come back. They were happy to see hundreds of visitors to our kerosene house ham shack and enjoyed the publicity from a generous write-up in the local newspaper wherein they were thanked for their support. Brother Dave and I will talk about it in January 2006 when we can again wander about the lighthouse grounds and dream up some new ideas-maybe again at North Head, maybe at another lighthouse, now lonesome because of advances in technology, its beacon beckoning.

Believe it or not, our 2004 North Head effort was only the second lighthouse activation by amateur radio in the state of WA. There are many lighthouses all over the world yet to be "lit" for the first time by ham radio, including several in Alaska. Photos and stories can be seen at http://www.lighthousefriends.com/pull-state.asp?state=AK You can also visit the Amateur Radio Lighthouse Society's web site for more details. 73

The Amateur Radio Lighthouse Society is the only is the only society devoted exclusively to maritime comms and ham radio, lighthouses and lightships. See http://arlhs.com/

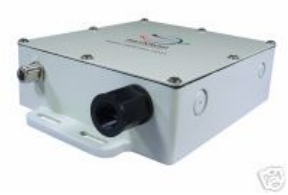
Spiderbeam center support details.

Top 10 Member 2005 NLLW Scores

Call	#	First	Last	Scor
WM2Z	133	Warren	Melhado	1528
N7H	1226	Jim	Movius	1314
WA5DTK	497	J. Barry	Brewer	919
W5TLH	1250	Texas LH	Radio Society	829
W6ABR	478	Anchor Bay	ARC	620
KS8B	921	Kenneth	Schulz	530
KC2EVO	176	Robert	Stott	365
N9XIM	989	Clarence	Campbell	364
W4CEB	578	Dick	Dedels	269
VE3XN	419	Garry	Hammond	259
VA3QSL	xxx	Jeff	Richardson	580

Inexpensive High-Speed Networks

By Rod Mitchell KL1Y



D-LINK wireless LAN equipment modified for outdoor use by NETKROM.

The world is more reliant on high-speed data networks than ever before. There are a few new products on the market that allow the amateur radio population to experiment with high-speed data networking. Most of the amateur specific devices are a little pricy at this time.

Until the price drops a little more for some of the items that are organic to us, we can experiment with readily available inexpensive devices. We can call these devices gap fillers. D-Star and other standards are available but a little out of reach for some of us. When the price drops we can move from the gap fillers to the organic solutions.

Commonly-available wireless networking devices following the IEEE 802.11 protocol can perform the gap filling function for us. These devices are inexpensive and provide flexibility in deployment and integration. The July 2005 edition of QST featured an experiment held in Virginia among amateur radio operators. With inexpensive (less than $100) 802.11 devices and high gain parabolic antennas, N4DSL and K4DJG were able to establish a link with a path of 34.08 miles (Fordham KD9LA, 2005). This link was maintained with and without amplifiers.

Ebay list inexpensive 802.11 devices such as those mentioned above. A single station (access point and high-gain antenna) is within $250. The most flexible devices found during my research are the D-LINK 2100AP modified by NETKROM Technologies. NETKROM's D-LINK 2100AP is hardened and waterproofed for outdoor operations, has the power of Ethernet feature, N Female RF connector, mounting bracket for pole and tower mount. The D-Link 2100AP has standard features such as point-to-point bridge, point-to-multipoint bridge, repeater and wireless client.

As a project for my M.S. Information Technology degree I am soliciting help and other experimenters with a little time on their hands to assist in developing a network for the AARC. This network could be a contingency (as needed for emergencies) deployed or fixed network if we are able to obtain permission to leave the devices in place (and the owners of the gear agree to this). At this time it would be great to experiment to see what works.

In regards to legal issues, the local frequency manager (KL7EDK) has given us permission to use any of the frequencies (Channels 1-6) within the amateur allocation of the 2.4 GHz band. The ARRL High-Speed Digital Networks and Multimedia (HSMM) Working Group recommend that amateurs use channels 2-5 since they do not interfere with other amateur operations in the band and are not channels widely used by Part 15 operations. Part 97 authorizes our use of high-gain antennas and increased effective radiated power (ERP) versus the power restrictions imposed on Part 15 operations (HSMM, 2006). According to NL7XH we can use WPA encryption on the links. We have filters as an option to deter unauthorized use. With a filter, we can setup the devices to accept traffic only from devices with media access control (MAC) addresses that we have entered into the MAC filter table.

A few of us have begun to brainstorm. KL1RL is working LOS predictions; KL1PN and KL1FD were drafted to help as needed. If anyone else is interested it would be great to hear your suggestions. We are currently considering a place to setup a repeater for contingency or fixed operation. My initial thoughts were to place a bridge at FMH, the Carlson Center and Bassett, with a repeater on Birch Hill.

It'll be great to hear your comments or suggestions.

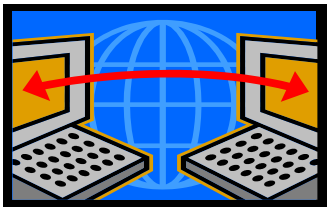
Rod.mitchell@gmail.com or kl7yu@arrl.net

References

Fordham KD9LA, D. R. (2005). IEEE 802.11 Experiments in Virginia's Shenandoah Valley. In J. Kleinman, N1BKE (Ed.), *QST* (July ed., pp. 35-41). Newington, CT: H. Kramer, WJ1B.

HSMM. (n.d.). *High-Speed Digital Networks and Multimedia.* Retrieved January 9, 2006, from http://www.arrl.org/hsmm/project.html

NETKROM's Technologies. (n.d.). *eBay.* Retrieved January 16, 2006, from http://www.ebay.com



"As a project for my M.S. Information Technology degree, I am soliciting help...to assist in developing a network for the AARC. "

NASA Preps Launch of "SuitSat"

Now is the time to begin preparing your amateur radio station to receive signals from SuitSat, the most unusual Amateur Radio satellite ever orbited. SuitSat amateur radio equipment will be installed inside a surplus Russian Orlan spacesuit. It will become an independently orbiting satellite once it is deployed by the crew of the International Space Station during an extravehicular activity, tentatively planned for February 3rd, 2006.

Running only on internal batteries within the spacesuit, SuitSat will have a limited, but interesting lifetime beaming down special messages and an SSTV image as it floats in space. Having no external thrust to adjust its orbit after it is hand-deployed during the EVA, SuitSat will be in a free-floating, but decaying orbit around Earth. It is expected to remain in orbit up to 6 weeks after being deployed.

The image below shows SuitSat in it's flight configuration. You can see the electronics control panel on the top of the helmet along with the SuitSat antenna. A new handle has been added around the midsection of the suit (black stripes). The handle is an important addition that will allow the astro/cosmonaut launching the suit to move it safely.

SuitSat's transmissions will include special international voice messages, spacesuit telemetry, and a pre-programmed SSTV picture on its 145.990 MHz FM downlink. If you have already received the packet station or heard the ISS crew on 2-meter voice, then you already have most of what you need. Amateur radio signals from the ISS can be received with a 2 meter vertical antenna so an elaborate tracking system is not necessary. The SSTV signal can be decoded with personal computer SSTV software after you connect your computer to the speaker output of your radio.

See the complete article including additional SuitSat photographs at:

http://www.amsat.org/amsat-new/articles/SuitSat/

Also see the article "This Is SuitSat-1 RS0RS" by Frank Bauer,KA3HDO at:

http://www.amsat.org/amsat-new/articles/BauerSuitsat/index.php

Watch SuitSat Launch on NASA TV

SuitSat will be deployed during a Russian EVA scheduled to take place on Friday, February 3 at approximately 22:20 UTC. NASA TV will provide live coverage starting at 21:30 UTC. For digital downlink information and access to NASA TV's Public Channel on the Web in RealPlayer, RealAudio, or Windows Media Player formats, visit http://www.nasa.gov/ntv.

Russian Cosmonaut Tokarev will carefully jettison SuitSat-1 by pushing the suit away at about a 30-degree angle upward and about 10 degrees to the left of the back of the station.

Once the crew is outside on their EVA, they turn all three switches on the control box to the ON position and deploy the spacesuit from ISS. About eight minutes after the crew flips the three switches the Kenwood transmitter will power up. About eight minutes after that, the first voice telemetry message will be transmitted and SuitSat operations begin!

"SuitSat's transmissions will include special international voice messages, spacesuit telemetry, and a pre-programmed SSTV picture on its 145.990 MHz FM downlink. "

HF Radio Laid Bare

By John Geiger NE0P

Here is a HIGHLY opinionated piece on the best, from the author's point of view, contesting radio. These comments may be of interest to our members who are considering a new rig, a second rig, or just like to think about a new or additional transceiver. It is taken from the contesting reflector.

"Avoid the now-deceased names (Hallicrafters, Hammarlund, National, Heathkit et al) unless you want to have fun tracking down parts. "

"Subject: Best contesting rig - I am preparing to write my monthly Contesting Column for our local newsletter. This month I am going to write about what to look for in picking out the best contesting rig. I would like opinions and feed back from reflector members about the best contesting rig: OK ... here we go:

1. Under $600 - These are, more often than not, the used rigs -- and right here you can find some WILD bargains! On what? Try rigs ranging from the early models of the Icom 706 to Kenwood's TS50 (maybe the best mobile rig for contestors, save for the Yaesu FT-100 D OR their new FT-897) to the older Yaesu FT747 (which Heathkit, in its final days, sold as the 1400) and FT757. A tip on the 757: Get the GXII line, as the earlier models had problems with reed relays and the optical encoder for the frequency counter, as I recall. Comments on those were very nasty in the old days of the BBS's I used to hang out at.

Almost forgot a great starter rig: The Ten Tec Corsair. For other great introductory rigs (NOT for serious contesting because of all the fiddling you have to do, which takes up time, but to get your feet wet nevertheless) you can't go wrong with the Kenwood TS520/530/820/830 tube lines, the Yaesu FT-101 series, some of which have legendary receivers, and the early Ten Tec Omnis! Great radios for the newbie to use and make mistakes on; you gotta get the fish hooked with the right bait, of course.

Avoid the now-deceased names (Hallicrafters, Hammarlund, National, Heathkit et al) unless you want to have fun tracking down parts. Same with Drake, although you can find some excellent radios (and amps) on the cheap in that line these days...and (this is gonna get my rock and roll carcass fried) the Ten Tec Scout, which was a nice idea with its individual band modules but is a sheer pain in the rump to keep organized on the fly, especially when you are contesting line a maniac...unless you want to do single bands.

2. From $600 to $1000 - The Yaesu FT840 and the Icom 718 are two new rigs worth checking out, but keep in mind you can find even Kenwood TS-850s (perhaps the best non Ten Tec receiver ever made), Yaesu FT990s, FT900s (a great mobile OR base rig, but get the Collins filters if you can) and even FT920s (!!), Icom 735s (one of the most underrated rigs ever, perhaps the one that started the mini-box rig style that led to such units as the FT840 and Kenwood TS-450 and 690 models) and early 746s, and the Ten Tec Delta II at this price level. Two other rigs from Icom worth watching for: The 737, which is a great entry rig and can sometimes be had for the cheap, and the 736 and 738, which was one of the first (along with the Kenwood 690) to pop 6 meters in the mix. For Kenwood, watch for the TS930, which some CW ops swear by, and the TS940 which - along with the Yaesu FT990 and the Icom 765 - were the last of the "Cadillac monobanders", as in high quality rigs without a sub-transceiver (such as those found in the Icom 775 and the Yaesu FT-1000D).

Also to consider: The Ten Tec Pegasus, if you want to breed your computer to the rig. A very good and facile combo, suggest you get the Logic V logging program to make it a fully useful weapon (evil grin).

A major caveat on the Kenwoods: There have been discussions on the reflectors for those models as to some gunk Kenwood used on some of the boards in the rig to improve conductivity, or so the excuse went. If this stuff is in the rig and goes bad, it is sheer hell to remove completely; you can get cigarette smoke out easier than this crap!

Pass on the first incarnation of the Ten Tec Deltas, which had some relay problems (and parts - especially the little lights - are heck to find for that model). Also think hard on the older Icoms such as the 751 because of the mechanical relays they used. And be wary of the Yaesu FT-890, which came out to some harsh criticism for its CW handling if you plan to run on that mode often. More on the Icom line to be aware of in the next secton.

One aspect not covered: QRP rigs. The best: Ten Tec Argosy and Argonauts, no matter the

(Continued on page 7)

"The best [for QRP]: Ten Tec Argosy and Argonauts, no matter the price, 'nuff said."

(HF Radio—Continued from page 6)

price, 'nuff said. Sorry, Yaesu FT-817, although for backpacking style work you cannot be beat - at least until the 897 takes hold!

3. From $1000 to $1500 - A very interesting caveat on Icoms from a fellow contester who specializes in RTTY, and let me see if there is anyone out there who wants to challenge him: "With Icom, you feel like you are a constant beta tester," he said to me one evening as we were discussing rigs before I purchased my first new one (a Yaesu FT-920 that I am starting to outgrow). "No sooner do they release a rig, like the 706 as an example, then they come out with the II that has more features and then they come out with another, the IIg. And they've done the same with the 746" and the 756, since he and I discussed the situation. Note that Icom does NOT retrofit their earlier models with any of the improvements/new features, so feel free to grind your teeth when the newer ones hit the pipe.

With that in mind, watch the hamfests for the Ten Tec Omni Vs and VIs that will likely hit the tables thanks to the Orions and Jupiters (more on those in a moment), the early Icom 756s and (a surprise) Kenwood 950s! But get the 950s with the built in DSP if you can. Also coming up in this price range are good used Yaesu FT-1000MPs, so keep a close watch.

Pass on the Yaesu FT-767, which was a good idea for its time but is becoming harder to get parts and work for, especially on those "band modules", which a good friend of mine termed as nothing more than frequency transverters that were not made all that well...also look askance at the Icom 761, which had a bit of a bad legal history because of one of its capabilities. Besides, that rig had a suspect receiver; the one you REALLY want to snatch when you get the chance is the 765, one of the best rigs Icom *ever* made!

As for the Ten Tec Jupiter: WELL worth the price new, and a suprising rig for its cost in terms of what it can do! The company offers a video you can buy to watch and help you decide on the rig (they'll take that off the price tag if you get the rig), and for $10 it's a good buy. But consider a different power supply; switching-based models just don't cut it for me.

4. Over $1500 - Ten Tec Orion, and that's even BEFORE it hits the market. No other company has made powerful and clean receivers as consistently as the Tennessee Tuxedos, and the early word on this weapon is that it's a killer!

As for rigs out there now, chase down the Yaesu FT-1000D and FT-1000MP Mark V, Kenwood TS-2000 and Icom 775 (be prepared to be overwhelmed with all the buttons and knobs on that wicked little ninja)...but keep a wary eye on the Icom 781. Although it is a solid rig in its own right, take note the big screen display is getting harder and harder to come by if you need a replacement.

Also be cautious of the JRC line; although their 245 model is a stunner of a radio, as is their 1000 amplifier, service in times of trouble is a valid concern.

* If you plan to do mainly CW contesting, you cannot go wrong with anything from Ten Tec, ESPECIALLY the OMNI VI.

* If you plan to do mainly RTTY and other digital modes, get a Kenwood TS-850 as a backup radio - and if you have one of these already, treat it as the gun you will have pried from your cold dead hands first. As for a primary rig, go with one that is computer compatible, given the plethora of great RTTY/digital programs (such as the free MMTTY program) now available.

* If your main concern about a rig is getting it serviced in times of trouble/breakdown, you WILL NEVER go wrong with anything from Ten Tec. As for all others, you pays your money and you takes your chances...at least with the manufacturers, long a sore point on ANY reflector. One person to give a big high five to among repair shops: Clif Holland of AVVID in Texas. His comments on the Kenwood reflector alone are worth the effort of subscribing.

* One mandatory option, no matter the rig: Get INRAD filters, 'nuff said!!

* Another mandatory option: QST reviews, enough said!

* Yet another: If you use a computer, there is no such thing as one that is too powerful, has too much memory, too much hard drive space and too big a monitor. Also, there is yet no one program out there that can do everything, but there are a number that can do some things or one thing excellent. No matter what, if you feel you have a need and there is not a program out there that can do it, ask someone who is offering a program if they will put that function in or even write one that can handle it. You'd be

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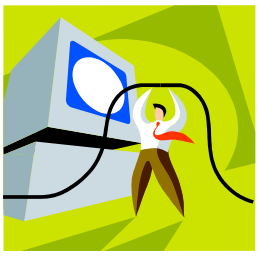
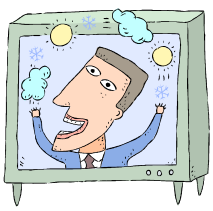


"As for a primary rig, go with one that is computer compatible..."



"Pass on the Yaesu FT-767, which was a good idea for its time but is becoming harder to get parts…"

(HF Radio— Continued from page 7)

surprised how many programmers are easy to get along with, especially those putting out freeware -- after all, they might learn something new doing what you ask of them!

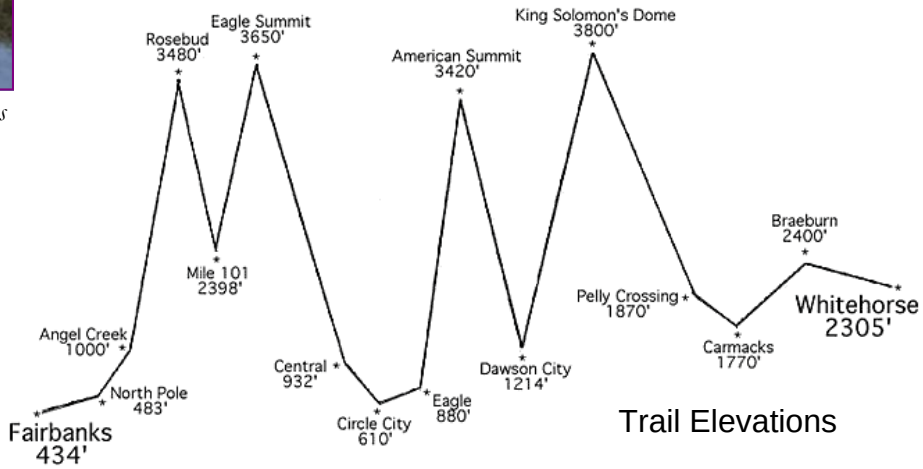
One last tip: When you do choose a rig and get set to put your contest station together, get TWO of the same rig if you can! You'd be surprised how quick your score and abilities will go up when you have two of the same weapons at your disposal...and by all means look for rigs that are computer compatible; you don't have time in a contest to be flipping through paper, and computers are the best tool to come along for that branch of Amateur Radio since the Yagi!

John NE0P" OK, very opinionated of the author, but certainly food for thought. Your mileage may vary.

THE VALLEY VOICE Valley Radio Club of Oregon December 2002 *http://www.valleyradioclub.org/*

Main Yukon Quest starts Saturday, Feb 11th in Fairbanks.

Photo: Carsten Thies



Trail Elevations

Elmer Central: Questions & Answers

Q. Can house lights cause interference?

Absolutely. There is always potential for anything electric to cause radio interference. But in the case of lighting, several common sources stand out.

"Discharge lighting" such as fluorescent as well as sodium– and mercury-vapor fixtures are major culprits. Ballasts in fluorescent lighting are frequent offenders, particularly newer energy-conserving types or others close to the end of their useful life. Replacing them will often eliminate or at least reduce interference to marginal levels. Failed starters on low-pressure yard lights can wipe out HF reception and should be replaced.

Low-voltage halogen lamps provide wonderful lighting solutions. The down side, however, comes from their lightweight switching power supplies. These can produce very broadband noise. Make sure any halogen lights you purchase include RFI suppression.

"Touch lamps" are RF-operated devices that often cause, or are susceptible to, EMI problems. They have a free running oscillator that is very broad and rich in harmonic energy. This oscillator is hooked up to a touch plate that changes the frequency of the oscillator when a hand is placed near the plate.

Unfortunately, this plate also acts as an antenna, radiating some of the energy of the oscillator, or picking up nearby radio signals. When the former happens, it can interfere with other services. When the latter happens, the circuitry inside the lamp reacts the same way that it would when the plate is touched -- the lamp changes states from "off" to "on". A 1-5 kΩ resistor in series with the power lead to the box may help when AC line filters do not.

Radio amateurs who've been cursed with RFI from solid-state light dimmers will be interested to know that Lutron Electronics produces light dimmers that incorporate RFI suppression techniques. The Lutron NOVA series uses toroidal chokes that provide a significant level of RFI suppression. You can visit http://www.lutron.com. #

You can conquer interference from most household sources with a little sleuth work. You can also get help with your RFI problem. Contact your local ARRL Technical Specialist. Visit www.arrl.org for a roster.

Good Company: A Few Famous Hams

W0ORE Tony England Astronaut • K1JT Joe Taylor Scientist • KB2GSD Walter Cronkite TV Journalist • K2HEP John Sculley former CEO of Apple Computer • K2ZCZ George Pataki Governor of New York • W4CGP Chet Atkins Singer/Songwriter • WB4KCG Ronnie Milsap Singer/Songwriter • N4KET David French TV Journalist • K4LIB Arthur Godfrey sk TV personality • KD4WUJ Patty Loveless Country Music Singer • W4ZG Worth Gruelle Author • K4ZVZ Paul W. Tibbets War Hero • W6EZV Gen. Curtis LeMay Military legend • N6FUP Stu Cooks Baseball player • KB6LQR Jeana Yeager Pilot/Adventurer • KB6LQS Dick Rutan Pilot/Adventurer • W6OBB Art Bell Radio personality • KB6OLJ Paul J. Cohen Mathematician •KD6OY Garry Shandling TV Personality •WB6RER Andy Devine Actor • W7DUK Nolan Bushnell Computer Pioneer, Founded Atari • W8JK John Kraus Astronomer • CN8MH King Hassan II sk King of Morocco • EA0JC Juan Carlos King of Spain • FO5GJ Marlon Brando Actor • HS1A Bhumiphol Adulayadej King of Thailand • JY1 King Hussein King of Jordan sk • JY1NH Queen Noor Queen of Jordan • UA1LO Yuri Gagarin First Cosmonaut • U2MIR/UV3AM Musa Manarov Cosmonaut • VU2RG Rajiv Ghandi sk late Prime Minister of India • VU2SON Sonia Ghandi XYL of VU2RG • XE1GC Guillermo González Camarena Invented color television picture tube • XE1MMM Jorge Vargas Singer • XE1N Manuel Medina Built first spark transmitter in Mexico • YU1RL Radivoje "Rasa" Lazarevic Yugoslav ambassador to Brazil #

Arctic Amateur Radio Club

Membership $20 individual, $25 family. Send checks to
AARC
PO Box 81804
Fairbanks, AK 99708

Phone: 907-479-5203
E-mail: bennie@gci.net

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http://www.sec.noaa.gov/

http://www.sec.noaa.gov/pmap/index.html

http://www.gi.alaska.edu/cgi-bin/predict.cgi

Meteor-scatter Communications:

http://www.meteorscatter.net/

http://www.meteorscatter.net/msound.htm

http://pulsar.princeton.edu/~joe/K1JT/

Amateur Fast- and Slow-Scan Television:

http://atv-tv.org/

http://www.hamtv.com/

http://www.fmsstv.net/

http://www.panix.com/~clay/ham/sstv.html

NEWS FLASH! The AARC Board asks that you **ponder what to do about the hamfest this year.** Attendance is way down, and commercial vendors haven't been here in several years. One suggestion is to keep the event as a family picnic and informal gathering. Please let the officers or board members know your feelings about it. Thank you, and *make sure you stop by the next board meeting!*

Contest Season

Last year KL7KC entered Field Day for the first time in living memory. We plan to do it again this year. Take advantage of the busy spring contest season to gain some exposure to an intense operating environment. More experienced hams should mentor those new to contesting. Send requests and offers to *n1tx@amsat.org*

Calendar of Events

2006

Feb 3: Club meeting UAF IARC @ 7 PM. Pre-meeting starts at 6 PM. This is MANDATORY Yukon Quest Training for volunteers.

Feb 4-5: Junior Yukon Quest. Contact Nicole Mullen AD4BL or MaryBeth Groves KC0CWG. CANCELLED

Feb 4: License exams Noel Wein Library @ 1 PM. Contact NL7XH.

Feb 11-12: CQ WW RTTY WPX Contest 0000Z, Feb 11 to 2400Z, Feb 12

Feb 11: Asia-Pacific Spring Sprint, CW 1100Z-1300Z, Feb 11

Feb 11-13: YLRL YL-OM Contest, SSB 1400Z, Feb 11 to 0200Z, Feb 13

Feb 11: FISTS Winter Sprint 1700Z-2100Z, Feb 11

Feb 11-12: British Columbia QSO Challenge 1800Z, Feb 11 to 1800Z, Feb 12

Feb 12: North American Sprint, CW 0000Z-0400Z, Feb 12

Feb 11: Yukon Quest and YQ 300 start in Fairbanks. Help still needed. Contact AD4BL or KC0CWG.

Feb 14: Valentine's Day. Turn off radios!

Mar 3: Club meeting UAF IARC @ 7 PM. Pre-meeting starts at 6 PM.

Mar 4: License exams Noel Wein Library @ 1 PM.

Mar 4-5: ARRL DX Phone.