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Is Bluetooth the Next Ham Radio Rage?

By Dan Wietchy KL1JP

I sense it coming fairly soon. No more running cables from part A to part B and then plugging more cables into part C. No more struggling with trying to get several wires around and under floor mats so you can mount your radio head on your dash and keep the guts of the unit on the floorboard in the back. Tired of unsightly cables running across the dash and then snaking their way partly down the consol where they just lie on the floor? Maybe a change is coming...?

How about mounting a Bluetooth enabled radio head **ANYwhere** you want - no cables involved. How about picking up a wireless radio microphone and talking - no cables involved - just the mic, cradled oh so sweetly, in the palm of your hand.

I'm surprised that I haven't seen any amateur radio projects that make use of Bluetooth. The Bluetooth frequencies are outside of the ham bands, but even so, it is wireless and that's what hams do. What is Bluetooth, you ask? Well you can get lots of different definitions, but essentially Bluetooth is the term used to describe the protocol of a short range (10 meter) frequency-hopping radio

link between devices. These devices are then termed Bluetooth - enabled.

In more detail: Bluetooth is the name given to a technology (circa 2000) using short-range radio links which was intended to replace the cable(s) connecting portable and/or fixed electronic devices. It is envisioned that it will allow for the replacement of the many proprietary cables that connect one device to another with one universal radio link. Its key features are robustness, low complexity, low power and low cost. Designed to operate in noisy frequency environments,

faster and uses shorter packets. Bluetooth technology is how mobile phones, computers, and personal digital assistants (PDA's), not to mention a broad selection of other devices, can be easily interconnected using a short-range wireless connection. Using this technology, users can have all mobile and fixed computer devices totally coordinated.

One application that Bluetooth would be good for is remote control. For example, although infrared wireless microphones are available for some amateur radios; what's the point, when an infrared device dictates you be within sight of the rig. Wouldn't this work much better and cost less using a Bluetooth link instead of infrared? With a Bluetooth - enabled remote mike, for example, I could be in my home office on the first floor and still communicate with the rig in the basement.

Oh, by the way, have you seen the new (soon to be released) Yaesu Bluetooth-enabled FTM-10 radio? Their accessory list includes a "Bluetooth enabled headset" as well as a "Bluetooth adapter unit". I suspect the headset is completely wireless and their "adapter" unit will allow much more experimentation. ☺



the Bluetooth technology uses a fast acknowledgement and frequency hopping scheme to make the link robust.

Bluetooth radio modules operate in the unlicensed ISM band at 2.4GHz, and avoid interference from other signals by hopping to a new frequency after transmitting or receiving a packet. Compared with other systems in the same frequency band, the Bluetooth radio hops



Weather Radio Alert System



Whether you're musing in the White Mountains or fishing in Homer, chances are good you have at your finger tips one of the best weather alert systems in the world. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration operates NOAA Weather Radio (NWR), network of over 940 stations across the country broadcasting continuous weather information directly from a nearby. Frequencies are 162.400, 162.425, 162.450, 162.475, 162.500, 162.525, and 162.550 MHz. The 1 kW Fairbanks NWR transmits on 162.55 MHz.

NWR is an "All Hazards" radio network, making it your single source for comprehensive weather and emergency information. NWR also broadcasts warning and post-event information for all types of hazards – including natural (such as earthquakes or avalanches), environmental (such as chemical releases or oil spills), and public safety (such as AMBER alerts or 911 telephone outages).

The NWR system uses Specific Area Message Encoding (SAME), which provides in a digital format specific, timely information on the nature and

location of a threat to the safety of those most immediately at risk from severe weather or other hazards. Each alert consists of a preamble and header code, a warning tone, and a voice message. The digital message is sent using FSK.

Many weather radios, scanners, and other receivers can be programmed with SAME codes, which are assigned by county or coverage region. By programming this code into your radio, you will be alerted automatically to locally threatening conditions. See insert for a complete list of AK codes. #

GPS System Takes A Hit

A solar eruption in December disrupted the Global Positioning System, a satellite-based navigational system used widely by the U.S. military, scientists and civilians, researchers reported Wednesday.

The solar flare created radio bursts that traveled to Earth, covering a broad frequency range, the researchers said, affecting GPS and other navigational systems.

Solar flares have been known to knock out satellites and even electricity grids, but the researchers said at the Space Weather Enterprise Forum in Washington that this was an unexpectedly serious new effect.

"In December, we found the

effect on GPS receivers were more profound and widespread than we expected," said Paul Kintner, a professor of electrical and computer engineering at Cornell University.

"Now we are concerned more severe consequences will occur during the next solar maximum," Kintner said in a statement.

Dale Gary of the New Jersey Institute of Technology said the burst created 10 times more radio noise than the previous record had.

"Measurements with NJIT's solar radio telescope confirmed that at its peak, the burst produced 20,000 times more radio emission than the entire rest of the sun. This was enough to

swamp GPS receivers over the entire sunlit side of Earth," Gary said in a statement.

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GPS signals are in the 1500 MHz range. #





ALASKA NOAA WEATHER RADIO S.A.M.E. CODES

<u>COUNTY/CITY/AREA</u>	<u>SAME #</u>	<u>NWR TRANSMITTER</u>	<u>FREQ.</u>	<u>CALL SIGN</u>	<u>WATTS</u>
Aleutians East	002013	Cold Bay	162.425	KJY87	5
Aleutians East	002013	Saint Paul Island	162.525	KJY73	5
Aleutians East	002013	Sand Point	162.550	WNG714	300
Aleutians West	002016	Cold Bay	162.425	KJY87	5
Aleutians West	002016	Cold Harbor	162.550	WXK89	300
Aleutians West	002016	Saint Paul Island	162.525	KJY73	5
Anchorage	002020	Anchorage	162.550	KEC43	300
Anchorage	002020	Wasilla	162.400	KZZ98	300
Bethel	002050	Bethel	162.550	WNG675	1000
Bristol Bay	002060	Raspberry Island	162.425	KZZ90	5
Denali	002068	Fairbanks	162.550	WXJ81	1000
Dillingham	002070	Dillingham	162.500	WNG681	5
Dillingham	002070	Tuklung Mtn.	162.425	WNG525	5
Fairbanks North Star	002090	Fairbanks	162.550	WXJ81	1000
Haines	002100	Haines	162.400	WXM97	300
Juneau	002110	Haines	162.400	WXM97	300
Juneau	002110	Juneau	162.550	WXJ25	1000
Juneau	002110	Mt. Robert Barron	162.450	KZZ87	5
Kenai Peninsula	002122	Anchorage	162.550	KEC43	300
Kenai Peninsula	002122	Bede Mountain	162.450	WNG528	5
Kenai Peninsula	002122	Duke Island	162.450	KZZ92	5
Kenai Peninsula	002122	Homer	162.400	WXJ24	1000
Kenai Peninsula	002122	Ninilchik	162.550	KZZ97	300
Kenai Peninsula	002122	Rugged Island	162.425	WNG526	5
Kenai Peninsula	002122	Seward	162.550	KEC81	300
Kenai Peninsula	002122	Soldotna	162.475	WWG39	300
Ketchikan Gateway	002130	Ketchikan	162.550	WXJ26	1000
Kodiak Island	002150	Bede Mountain	162.450	WNG528	5
Kodiak Island	002150	Cape Gull	162.500	WNG529	5
Kodiak Island	002150	Kodiak	162.550	WXJ78	1000
Kodiak Island	002150	Marmot Island	162.500	WNG716	5
Kodiak Island	002150	Pillar Mtn.	162.525	WNG531	5
Kodiak Island	002150	Raspberry Island	162.425	KZZ90	5
Kodiak Island	002150	Sitkinak Dome	162.450	WNG718	5
Lake and Peninsula		---No NWR Coverage---			
Matanuska-Susitna	002170	Anchorage	162.550	KEC43	300
Matanuska-Susitna	002170	Wasilla	162.400	KZZ98	300
Nome	002180	Nome	162.550	WXJ62	1000
North Slope	002185	Barrow	162.550	KZZ53	300
Northwest Arctic	002188	Barrow	162.550	KZZ53	300
Northwest Arctic	002188	Kotzebue	162.550	KWN30	1000
Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan	002201	Craig	162.475	KXI80	1000
Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan	002201	Duke Island	162.450	KZZ92	5
Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan	002201	Gravina Island	162.525	KZZ96	5
Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan	002201	Mt. McArthur	162.525	KZZ95	5
Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan	002201	Sukkwon Island	162.425	KZZ89	5
Sitka	002220	Manleyville	162.500	KAD96	5
Sitka	002220	Sitka	162.550	WXJ80	1000
Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon	002232	Althorp Peak	162.425	KZZ86	5



Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon	002232	Cape Fanshaw	162.425	KZZ88	5
Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon	002232	Haines	162.400	WXM97	300
Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon	002232	Manleyville	162.500	KAD96	5
Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon	002232	Mt. Robert Barron	162.450	KZZ87	5
Southeast Fairbanks	002240	Fairbanks	162.550	WXJ81	1000
Valdez-Cordova	002261	Cape Hinchinbrook	162.525	WNG532	5
Valdez-Cordova	002261	Cordova	162.400	WXJ79	1000
Valdez-Cordova	002261	East Point	162.500	WNG530	5
Valdez-Cordova	002261	Point Pigot	162.450	KZZ93	5
Valdez-Cordova	002261	Potato Point	162.425	WNG527	5
Valdez-Cordova	002261	Tripod Mtn.	162.450	WNG715	5
Valdez-Cordova	002261	Valdez	162.550	WXJ63	300
Valdez-Cordova	002261	Whittier	162.475	KXI29	300
Wade Hampton		---No NWR Coverage---			
Wrangell-Petersburg	002280	Cape Fanshaw	162.425	KZZ88	5
Wrangell-Petersburg	002280	Manleyville	162.500	KAD96	5
Wrangell-Petersburg	002280	Mt. McArthur	162.525	KZZ95	5
Wrangell-Petersburg	002280	Wrangell	162.400	WXJ83	1000
Wrangell-Petersburg	002280	Zarembo Island	162.450	KZZ91	5
Yakutat	002282	Yakutat	162.400	WXK69	1000
Yukon-Koyukuk	002290	Fairbanks	162.550	WXJ81	1000

Contact & Reporting Information

Fairbanks Weather Line
458-3745

NWS Fairbanks Office
458-3700

NWS Anchorage Office
266-5107

On-Line Resources

NWR Home Page

<http://www.weather.gov/nwr/>

Weather Radio Canada:

http://www.msc.ec.gc.ca/msb/weatherradio/index_e.cfm

Weather Radio Manufacturer Information

<http://www.nws.noaa.gov/nwr/nwrrcvr.htm>

National Weather Service Alaska Region

<http://www.arh.noaa.gov/>

Alaska Fire Service

<http://fire.ak.blm.gov>

Civilian Weather Observer Program

<http://www.wxqa.com/>

AARC VE News

By *Bill Brookins KC8MVW*

Testing room location has changed for May. We are still in the library, but our room location has been moved to the main auditorium (next to the normal testing location.) This room change is due to ongoing library renovations which may cause room changes this summer as well. Watch your email for any changes / updates that may occur. Another test session for May is being scheduled in Tok as well. Exact date / location have yet to reach me, but I am in the process of getting that information as they may need an additional VE to help out. I will email that information out to the list for parties interested.

I also want to let everyone know that we can give ARRL Tests now. I have obtained Liaison status with ARRL VEC along with Anchorage VEC. Testing materials will be stockpiled for each organization as it is possible. There should not be a test canceled due to a lack of supplies. There are a few ARRL VE's that are in the local area and the more we have, the better we are as a club to not have any issues with not being able to give a test due to lack of VE's. For those interested in getting ARRL Certification, I have copies of the VE Manual and applications available. Books will be loaned out with the appropriate paperwork, please contact me for more details or to see if I have one on hand (they have been in good demand so far).

Club members, and other local

hams, have been working towards getting their VE status, and it is much appreciated. One update is that once you have VE Status with the Anchorage VEC, the other VEC's may accept a copy of that certificate (or webpage print) as approval for their organization and automatically give you VE status along with a certificate and / or name badge (if applicable).

I would like to congratulate all of those that recently earned their upgrades or new licenses. April's session saw 2 new Technicians, 6 General upgrades and an Extra upgrade. Two of those whom tested made the drive from Tok, two months in a row with success each trip, congratulations again to all whom tested.

A short survey may follow future test sessions to see where interest lies and areas of improvement and the results will be in a future newsletter. Names / Calls of individuals passing a test instead of rough results will be published in a future newsletter. Yearly statistics will also be tabulated for all sessions that I am a part of and reported in the January newsletter.

Best of luck to all of those studying for their upgrades; see you at the next test session or meeting. Feel free to email me your questions concerning testing and I will do my best to get them answered in a timely manner. — 73 for now

kc8mvw@arrl.net

ARRL VEC Facts

The ARRL VEC program began in July 1984 (After the FCC stopped testing at FCC Field Offices, they created the VEC system in 1983). ARRL/VEC has over 20 years of Service to Radio Amateurs, operating as a knowledgeable information source for a wide-range of licensing issues.

Today, the ARRL VEC is the largest of the 14 VECs, representing more than 65% of all exams given (at one point there were over 25 VECs).

The ARRL VEC has 6 staff members. Manager is Maria Somma,

Stats include more than 25,000 accredited volunteer examiners, holding more than 5,000 exams per year, serving nearly 30,000 examinees per year.

In the last 20 years over 90,000 Test Sessions have been conducted, more than 1,250,000 Exam Elements have been given and over 809,000 Persons have been served. We have also processed more than 385,000 Form 605's (Includes initial and upgrade applications and modifications).

Volunteer examiners are accredited by the ARRL VEC (obtaining training and ongoing guidance from our online VE Manual, as well as by phone or email). Email: vec@arrl.org Phone: 860-594-0300.



DXing on 60 Meters? Here's Why Not!



SB QST @ ARL \$ARLB011

ARLB011 DXing on 60 meters has a downside, ARRL advises

ZCZC AG11

QST de W1AW

ARRL Bulletin 11 ARLB011

From ARRL Headquarters

Newington CT April 5, 2007

To all radio amateurs

SB QST ARL ARLB011

ARLB011 DXing on 60 meters has a downside, ARRL advises

The ARRL is expressing concern that negative consequences could result from chasing DX on 60 meters. Some DXpeditions have announced plans to operate on Amateur Radio's only channelized band, where amateur operations hold secondary status to fixed service operations, including some US government stations. ARRL CEO David Sumner, K1ZZ, says that while it's legal for DXpeditions to operate on the 5-MHz band provided the licensing administration extends privileges there, DX pileups on 60 meters pose the potential for real and unique problems.

"US amateurs are limited to five channels on 60 meters, USB only, maximum effective radiated power (ERP) of 50 W, audio bandwidth not exceeding 2.8 kHz, and not all of the channels are useable because of ongoing fixed service operation," Sumner points out. Upon request of a primary service user, Sumner says, it's "absolutely imperative" that hams be prepared to relinquish any 60-meter channel immediately. This means constantly monitoring the transmitting channel. Hams also must not exceed the radiated power limit, he stressed.

Not all countries authorize amateur operation on 60 meters.

Transmitting on a 5 MHz frequency without authorization not only breaks the law but jeopardizes the operator's continued participation in the ARRL DXCC program. Five MHz cards submitted for DXCC may not be accepted for credit without evidence the operation was authorized.

Sumner emphasized that causing harmful interference to fixed and mobile service stations could jeopardize even the existing, limited privileges as well as the chances of increasing those privileges on a domestic basis, plus any possibility of obtaining an international allocation on 60 meters.

NNNN /EX



Back Story: POWs Use Morse Code

For several weeks beginning March 23, headlines across the world gave detailed accounts of the Iranian capture and exploitation of British sailors. After their release, the 14 men and one woman confirmed the broad speculation that they had been isolated, roughed up, and subjected to enormous psychological pressures while in captivity.

A surprising side note to their details of life under Iranian guard was the use of Morse. According to several British newspapers, freed sailor Simon Massey revealed how he defied the Iranians by communicating via Morse code with fellow sailor Christopher Coe in the next cell.

Simon, a 22-year-old Operator Maintainer, said: "Chris had just completed a Morse code course, which I also knew. We were able to tap out messages to one another. We would check up, saying: 'How are you?'. We said goodnight and when we left the cell and came back we would tap to say we were back in. We were just knocking with our knuckles."

He added, "It was like keeping a mental register - checking off the voices of comrades whenever one of them asked for a toilet break or a cigarette." This greatly eased the psychological pressure of solitary confinement in 6x8 foot cells and concern for comrades.

Use of Morse and other codes by prisoners is not new, of course, but it demonstrates the

importance of knowing an alternative method of communication when voice or written words fail. Perhaps one of the most famous cases involved US Navy Commander Jeremiah Denton during the Vietnam War. On July 18, 1965, Denton was leading a group of twenty-eight aircraft from the *USS INDEPENDENCE* in an attack on enemy installations near Thanh Hoa, when he was shot down and captured by local North Vietnamese troops.

CDR Denton spent the next seven years and seven months as a prisoner of war, suffering severe mistreatment and becoming the first U.S. military captive to be subjected to four years of solitary confinement. He was confined at several prison camps in and around Hanoi, frequently acting as the senior American military officer of all American POW's.

Denton's name first came to the attention of the American public in 1966, during a television interview arranged by the North Vietnamese in Hanoi. Prior to the interview, torture and threats of more torture were applied to intimidate him to "respond properly and politely." His captors thought he was softened up sufficiently to give the North Vietnamese their propaganda line at the interview.

Throughout the interview, while responding to questions and feigning sensitivity to harsh lighting, Denton blinked

his eyes in Morse Code, repeatedly spelling out a covert message: "T-O-R-T-U-R-E". The interview, which was broadcast on American television on May 17, 1966, was the first confirmation that American POWs in Vietnam were being tortured.

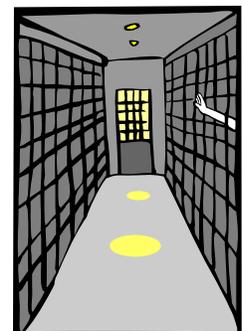
In a presentation at Kelly AFB in 1997, another former POW, retired USAF Brig. Gen. Robinson Risner, described the importance of code during his long captivity in North Vietnam beginning in 1965. "Communication is life's blood. It is so important, especially if someone was new, or you had just been isolated or tortured. GBU, God bless you, meant more than just that. It meant we know you're in there, we're praying for you and hang tough."

Risner and the other POWs used many ways of communicating, including Morse code through the walls and the Tap code. They would slap the ground with their feet, one foot harder than the other and even washed their clothes in code. "When I got there, the others were doing the code so fast, I had to ask them to slow down."

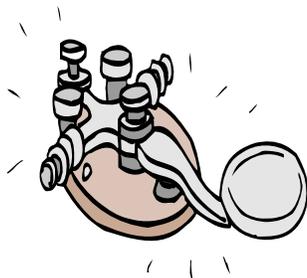
Near the end of Risner's imprisonment, the North Vietnamese had grouped 46 POWs together. There had been an American commando raid at Son Tay, a POW camp less than 30 miles away, and the Vietnamese were afraid the

(Continued on page 6)

"GBU, God bless you, meant more than just that. It meant we know you're in there, we're praying for you and hang tough."



(POW code — Continued from page 5)



same thing could happen to the other camps. They grouped the POWs into one camp, one they could better defend.

With the mix of new POWs, the group established primary command and control. "Now that we were together in a camp where we could communicate, we were getting stronger and more capable. Soon this new strength began to rattle the Vietnamese cage a little bit," said Risner.

On the Internet you can find many other stories of servicemember survival and rescue using thanks to the simple communications method known as Morse code. Is code dead? Not by a long shot, especially in these men's and women's minds. It's a simple skill to learn. And who knows? Some day it just might help you save a life — yours or someone else's. ♯

Where Did SOS Originate?

The German government issued a set of national radio regulations, effective April 1, 1905, which introduced three new Morse code sequences, including the SOS distress signal:

Ruhezeichen ("Cease-sending signal"), consisting of six dahs (— — — — —), sent by shore stations to tell other local stations to stop transmitting.

Suchzeichen ("Quest signal"), composed of three-dits/three dahs/one-dit, all run together (. . . — — — .), used by ships to get the attention of shore stations.

Notzeichen ("Distress signal"), consisting of three-dits/three-dahs/three-dits (. . . — — — . . .), also in a continuous sequence, "to be repeated by a ship in distress until all other stations have stopped working". On July 1, 1908, this was adopted internationally.

Contrary to popular opinion, "SOS" does not stand for "Save Our Souls" or "Save Our Ship." The otherwise meaningless string of letters was selected because it is easily recognizable and can be sent rapidly. Comparing SOS (di-di-di-dah-dah-dah-di-di-dit) with the older CQD (dah-di-dah-dit dah-dah-di-dah dah-di-dit) (— . — . / — — . — / — . .) it is obvious how much simpler the new code is. Also, it would not be mistaken for CQ, which is the radio code for "calling anyone" used in casual circumstances.

— Excerpted from <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SOS>

Ice-Bound Schooner on the Air

By Larry Ledlow, Jr. N1TX

On April 15, I was tuning 40m in late morning when I heard a very weak station calling CQ. I finally picked out R0UPOL, obviously a special Russian callsign, whom I assumed was in UA0-land (Asiatic Russia). The operator was Vic, and he soon faded after a quick exchange.

I was stunned when I looked up the QSL information on qrz.com. Vic is part of an 8-person crew aboard the French schooner *Tara* (right) locked in the polar ice near 87 deg north and drifting on a two-year re-

search mission as part of the International Polar Year. Can you imagine?!?

During its two-year drift, *Tara* will be the "spaceship" of the European Damocles observing system. The crew will collect data related to sea-ice, atmosphere and ocean. Its location, in the heart of Arctic Ocean will allow personnel to service a sophisticated network of

autonomous buoys, disseminated in a 500 km range around the ship. Visit www.taraexpeditions.org.

R0UPOL QSLs are via F8DVD. ♯



Military Appreciation Month

May is Military Appreciations Month, and hams around the country are celebrating with related on-the-air activities. See below for a partial list! One such celebration founded by Emery McClendon KB9IBW is Amateur Radio Military Appreciation Day (ARMAD), a worldwide event that allows the public to communicate with Members of the Military, Military Retired, Veterans, and Military Support Groups in a live forum, so that messages of appreciation and thanks can be exchanged over the Amateur

Radio airwaves.

ARMAD involves Amateur Radio Operators in communities throughout the USA, and Worldwide. ARMAD is an annual event that is held on the Saturday of Memorial Day Weekend. This year ARMAD will kick off May 26 at 0900 EDT/0500 AKDT. Visit www.armad.net for more.

The Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard are co-sponsoring the annual military/amateur radio communications tests in cele-

bration of the 57th Anniversary of Armed Forces Day (AFD). Although the actual Armed Forces Day is celebrated on Saturday, May 19, 2007, the AFD Military/Amateur Crossband Communications Test will be conducted 12 May 2007 to prevent conflict with the Dayton Hamvention (18-20 May 2007), which is the same weekend as the actual Armed Forces Day. <http://www.netcom.army.mil/mars/> has the most current, complete station details and frequencies. #



May 12, 1400Z-2200Z, Hammondsport, NY. Keuka Lake Amateur Radio Association, N2WEA. Aviator **Glenn H. Curtiss -- 100th anniversary** of the "Fastest Man on Earth". 28.400 14.275 7.250 3.925 possibly 21.365. Certificate. KLARA, c/o Carrie & Glenn French, 62 S Main St, Avoca, NY 14809. www.klara.us

May 19, 1400Z-2100Z, Palestine, TX. Palestine/Anderson County Amateur Radio Club, K5PAL. **Armed Forces Day**. 21.325 14.250 7.250. Certificate. Tom Wardell, KB5YUE, 1706 West Point Tap, Palestine, TX 75803. From the historical Texas State Railroad Park. K5PAL@arrl.net

May 19, 1500Z-2200Z, Westmont, IL. Dupage Amateur Radio Club, W9DUP. **Armed Forces Day Commemoration**. 28.400 14.290 7.250 145.25/144. Certificate. Brian Eder, WB9UGX, Dupage Amateur Radio Club, PO Box 71, Clarendon Hills, IL 60514. www.w9dup.org

May 26, 1300Z-2100Z, Wright Patterson AFB, OH. XWARN, W8XRN. Celebrate **ARMAD & USAF 60th anniversary**. 28.360 14.260 7.060. Certificate. WB8CEH, PO Box 546, Xenia, OH 45385-0546. www.xwarn.net

May 26, 1400Z-1700Z, Fort Wayne, IN. **Amateur Radio Military Appreciation Day**, KC9HAJ. Express thanks and appreciation to our Troops and Veterans. 7.260 14.260 Echolink IRLP. Certificate. ARMAD, 6116 Graymoor Ln, Fort Wayne, IN 46835. Worldwide IRLP node # 9258 and Echolink nodes # 267069, 16686, 106819, and 6154. See Web site for full information. www.armad.net

May 26-May 27, 1300Z-2200Z, Millville, NJ. **Thunderbolts Amateur Radio Club**, N2M. Air show at "America's First Defense Airport". 145.550 14.265 7.265 14.070 PSK. Certificate. KB2OLT - Thunderbolts ARC, 356 Briar Dr, Millville, NJ 08332. Memorial Day event featuring US Navy Blue Angels. www.thunderboltsarc.com

May 28, 1200Z-2200Z, Fayetteville, AR. ARKAN, W5T. **Memorial Day Troop Train**. 14.240. QSL. Joe Dunn, 12358 W Ervan Beeks Rd, Farmington, AR 72730. www.arkansasmissouri-rr.com/passenger.html

May 28, 1400Z-2130Z, Baton Rouge, LA. **USS Kidd Amateur Radio Club**, W5KID. Memorial Day. SSB 14.250 to 14.320 CW 28.060 21.060 14.060 10.106 7.040. QSL. W5KID.



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: bennic@aci.net

VISIT WWW.KL7KC.COM FOR THE
LATEST CLUB NEWS AND EVENTS!

Service to Interior Alaska: We can, we will, we do.



FROM THE BOARD:

The AARC board announces a new venue for the monthly business meeting:
Last Roundup Restaurant, 2701 S. Cushman Street, Fairbanks 457-3663

Meeting begins 6:30 PM. Bring an appetite.

Calendar of Events

May 4: General meeting, UAF IARC Room 401. 7 PM. Pre-meeting activities start 6 PM.

May 5: License exams. Noel Wein Library. 1 PM. Help wanted. Contact KC8MVW.

May 10: AARC Board Meeting. Last Roundup Restaurant. 6:30 PM.

May 19-20: EU PSK DX Contest -- sponsored by the Scottish-Russian Amateur Radio Society from 1200Z May 19-1200Z May 20. 80-10 meters. www.srars.org.

May 26-27: CQ WPX CW, sponsored by CQ Magazine from 0000Z May 26-2400Z

May 27 (see Mar QST, p 90, or www.cqwp.com).

30 May - Special Canadian station VYØICE - NA-047 from Iqaluit, Baffin Island, by VE2TKH, Zone 2, on 6-80 m. QSL direct to VE2AWR, Serge Langlois, 1291 Du Comte, Charlesbourg, QC, G2L 1B8, Canada

June 1: General meeting, UAF IARC Room 401. 7 PM. Pre-meeting activities start 6 PM.

June 2: License exams. Noel Wein Library. 1 PM. Help wanted. Contact KC8MVW.

June 7: AARC Board Meeting. Last Roundup Restaurant. 6:30 PM.

June 23-24: KL7KC FIELD DAY! Volunteers needed.

Alaska Nets

Alaska Bush Net 7.093 Daily 8:00 PM

Alaska CW Net [ACWN] 3.54 7.042 1.816 MTh 6:30 PM

Alaska Snipers Net 3.92 Daily 6:00 PM

Alaska, Pacific Emergency Preparedness Net 14.292 M,T,W,Th,F 8:30 AM

Earthquake/Tsunami/ARES Net 3.92 14.29 when needed

Motley Group 3.933 Daily 9:00 PM

Saint Maximilian Kolbe Net 3.814 Sun 7:00 PM

Anchorage ARES Net 147.30/+ Th 8:00 PM

Bethel ARES 146.10/+ Sun 8:00 PM

Juneau ARES Net 147.30/+ T 7:00 PM

Kodiak ARES Net 146.88/- when needed

Fairbanks ARES Net 146.88/- 103.5 PL Th 7:00 PM



Jamestown 400th

J a m e s - town/Williamsburg, VA. Williamsburg Area Amateur Radio Club will celebrate the 400th anniversary of the founding of Jamestown, Virginia (1607). 21.350 18.150 14.250 7.261. QSL. Russell Chandler, KU4FP, 132 Druid Dr, Williamsburg, VA 23185. Listen for K4V, N4V, and W4V. Certificate for working all three special event stations for WAARC including Jamestown, Colonial Williamsburg, and Yorktown Battlefield. www.qsl.net/waarc