



The Short Circuit

Inside this issue:

<i>Powerpoles explained</i>	3
<i>Duct tape on six meters?</i>	4
<i>Radio to the rescue</i>	6
<i>Ohio ham electrocuted</i>	7
<i>W4RRY pulls the plug</i>	7
<i>VHF Awards</i>	8
<i>Inexpensive APRS kit</i>	8
<i>Field Day results</i>	9
<i>Veterans Day stations</i>	9

Magic Band Redux—The 4-1-1 on 6

by Pierre Loncle AL7OC.
 Some may ask, what kind of 6m gear should I get? For local 6m work here is Fairbanks, KL7NO and I are running 5W Ten-Tec 1260 kit radios with vertical antennas at home. They work just fine for point-to-point simplex work around town.
 For mobile work, I am using a 100W GE Delta commercial rig converted to ham service. KL7NO is using an 8W Ten-Tec transverter with a 2 meter rig as an exciter. Just about any rig will work fine on FM, but be sure to use a good antenna. A quarter-wave at 6m is around 54 inches or so. Heavily loaded rubber-ducky antennas on 6m are very inefficient and are fair performers at best. Go and splurge on antennas designed for 6m if you want to get out and be heard. It is well worth the investment.

As I have suggested before, try to get an FM rig with a PL encoder/decoder. 6m is much more susceptible to natural and man-made noise than the higher VHF/UHF bands. Running PL for local FM work will make monitoring 52.525 much more pleasant. My DSL line and router put out noise bursts on 52.525, and my mobile rig is subjected to noise bursts when driving near banks and phone company installations.

Just about any location with a lot of digital equipment will interfere with 6m FM. We are suggesting a standard tone of 131.8 Hz so that we will all hear each other in full PL mode.

By the way, many of those multi-band handhelds that include 6m are not very good on 6m. Their rubber-ducky antennas are poor per-

formers and if you try to substitute a ¼ wave whip, you will discover that these “all-purpose” radios have very bad IM performance with an efficient antenna. If you have a multi-band handheld that you want to try out, then go for it, but don’t expect a heck of a lot, and don’t judge the 6m band based on the performance that you get from those rigs. I have owned an Icom and a Yaesu handheld, and have been disappointed by the 6m receiver performance on both.

Six-meter propagation up north is marginal, so if you want to work the weak signal CW/SSB stuff that we get here, you will need a Yagi beam and at least 50W PEP driving it. I am running a Kenwood TS-690 50W PEP into a

(Continued on page 2)

Repeaters should be evaluated if...

- Non-building-mounted antennas: If the distance between ground level and the lowest point of the antenna is less than 10 meters and the power is greater than 500 W ERP.
- Building-mounted antennas: If the power exceeds 500 W ERP.

Know Your Limits!

The FCC mandates that amateur radio installations adhere to radio frequency exposure standards to protect both the operator and the public who may venture near the antennas. In the mid-1990s, the FCC adapted an IEEE standard (C95.1-1991) specifying electromagnetic field exposure limits for humans.

Much discussion ensued about exactly *how* to determine exposure for a particular installation. It can be a very technical endeavor. In late 1997 the FCC released *Supplement B to OET Bulletin 65*. This 65-page document lays out detailed information that can be used for evaluating compliance of amateur radio stations with the

federal guidelines.

A very handy web-based tool to compute RF field strength is located at the University of Texas Radio Club <http://n5xu.ae.utexas.edu/rfsafety/> Also, the American Radio Relay League has an extensive discussion on RF safety at <http://www.arrl.org/news/rfsafety/> #

(Six Meters Continued from page 1)

5-element Cushcraft beam, and it is barely enough for many E openings. Dipoles and vertical antennas will be disappointing on the CW/SSB part of the band. Horizontal polarization is the norm for SSB work, so if you try to work DX with a vertical, you are going to be at a -20dB disadvantage on both your transmit and receive signals. Recall that -20dB is an attenuation factor of 100! Also note that using your horizontal antenna for vertically polarized FM signals will create the same disadvantage.

What kind of openings do we get here in Fairbanks on 6m? I am from upper NY State (ex-WB2UBE) and things were different there on 6m. Openings here are fewer, weaker, and further between. My log typically has 10 or so DX entries over the course of a non-F2 year. To take advantage of them requires a little more effort and a little more courtesy to fellow ops. It is also wise to bone up on your CW skills as sometimes it is the only mode that will be intelligible when signals are experiencing fast QSB or auroral buzz.

We get some sporadic E in May and June, but get no January sporadic E. E-skip requires 2 hops to get to the lower 48 from here, so it is a lot harder than working W9 from W1 or W2. Auroral openings are difficult as the signals are raspy and the path is constantly changing with the lines force in the magnetic field eddies. I have only one FM DX contact from a wild F2 day in November 2001, so don't expect a lot of FM DX here. (They were com-

mon as dirt back east.)

Another disadvantage is that most common openings give us one auroral E skip-hop which is around 1200 miles or so. If you draw a 1200 mile radius circle around Fairbanks, you will find that most of your signal ends up landing in the middle of nowhere. On auroral E, we usually talk to "the usual list of suspects" which are our ham friends in Yellowknife, Prince George, Juneau, Hay River, and sometimes we get short hops to Copper River or Anchorage. When the E layer is denser, sometimes you will get a second hop into the upper Mid-west or southern Canada. Very rarely during intense auroral storms you might hear New England.

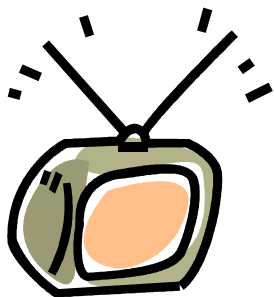
Summer time sporadic E openings sometimes will get you 6m contacts down the west coast as far as Baja California. These openings may last from a few minutes to a few hours starting mid-morning and lasting until around noon. They can happen every few days, but sometimes weeks go by with no activity. In the evening, we sometimes get a combination of auroral and sporadic E which might link you up with the mid-west. The path may be a combination of auroral E up north and sporadic E down south.

So why invest the time and effort into 6m? Openings here are pretty rare, so it is always fun to work them when they happen. The other consideration is what happens when we do get those F2 openings. When F2 is in full swing, a patient and skilled operator can get their WAS 50 MHz and VUCC awards in a few days of operating the band. Typically,

it takes a couple of years to fill one page of my 6m log book. When F2 is open, I can fill 1-2 ARRL log books easily in a few months. In addition to WAS, I have worked Japan, Australia, New Zealand, various islands in the Pacific, and down into Mexico. It is a fun and wild ride while it lasts! KL7NO has a better station and he has worked many more DX locations than I. He is running a 5 element beam up 65 feet with a kW linear which is sometimes what it takes to get through the noise and QSB.

One cannot discuss 6m without touching on the subject of TVI. The good news is that modern TVs are better engineered as are modern ham rigs, so the problem is not as bad as it was back in the 50s and 60s. 6m is just below TV channel 2 (54-60MHz) and analog TVs have a 45 MHz IF stage. High powered 6m signals in close proximity to TV sets will wipe out either the TV front end on channels 2-6, or overload the IF stages. To avoid getting the not-so-coveted "Worked All Neighbors" award, use the minimum power that you need to make your contacts. Watch your drive levels to avoid generating spurious splatter that will cause direct TVI. You will get to use your best political skills resolving TVI issues too. Study the subject and be prepared to work things out with neighbors if there are problems. The good news is that you will probably not bother anyone if you are running modest power on FM and a vertical antenna for local QSOs. (TVs use horizontal

(Continued on page 3)



TVI and 6m: "The good news is that modern TVs are better engineered as are modern ham rigs..."

"Summer time sporadic E openings sometimes will get you 6m contacts down the west coast as far as Baja California."

(Six Meters Continued from page 2)
antenna polarization)

To answer your question about the calling frequencies, when the band isn't open, it doesn't much matter. You can yak on the calling channel all day up here in Fairbanks if you'd like. As a matter of fact, if you talk on the calling channel, you are acting as a beacon should the band open, which is OK. When the band is open however, it is good practice to QSY off the calling frequency to have your QSO. If everyone piles up on the calling frequency, only the big guns will stand a chance. By agreement, a calling frequency is where you make initial contact, and then you QSY so that others can get their names in the hat on the calling frequency, so to speak.

If it is a little opening without much traffic, you can probably hang out on the call channel, so long as you limit your QSO to callsign, name, and grid locator. What really sucks is when there is a short opening and some LID is

hogging the call channel for the duration of the opening, giving signal reports and the full report on his last visit to the proctologist to everyone. You know the type of LID that I am describing – he or she doesn't think of anyone else other than himself!

What we do here and what I would suggest is to find an open frequency for making DX contacts on, and enter "your" frequency" on the 50 MHz prop logger and what grids are hearing. Check out <http://dxworld.com/50prop.html> (Magic Band sister page <http://dxworld.com/magicband.html>). Stations that want to work KL7 will usually QSY to you, so you get to stay put in your quiet corner of the band. When things get quiet, you can always call CQ on the calling channel and go back to working on your frequency. That seems to work best here, especially where our grids are in demand. Lower power stations here stand a chance on the calling frequency if we keep it short and spread out to share

the wealth. Often, local 6m hams will coordinate on 2m or 440, and let each other know where the DX is on the band. We also send our QSO contacts to other local hams when we know their operating frequency. Sometimes we all hang out off the call channel and hams outside can work us all on the same frequency. There's lots of ways to cooperate and rack up grid squares!

By the way, I am a "little gun", running 50 watts and a Yagi. It's us little guns that get screwed by bad operating practices, not the big guns. That's why I am into a little courtesy on the band – I have been on the receiving end of some real LIDS. When some loud-mouth running a kilowatt is hogging the calling channel, then those of us with modest stations lose out. My little signal needs all of the help that it can get. Let's get the word out to new folks on how we can all cooperate to make the best of what little 6m activity we get. Set realistic expectations about 6m here, and teach new folks on the fine art of VHF DX. #

"When the band is open...it is good practice to QSY off the calling frequency to have your QSO."

Elmer Central: Questions & Answers

Q. What's all this "Powerpole" stuff, anyhow?

A. The name refers to an entire product line of modular connectors made by Anderson Power Products, but most hams are only familiar with one type. The 30 ampere-rated PP30 connectors are used by West Mountain Radio and Saratoga Amateur Products in their DC distribution gear. Many amateurs have standardized their use instead of Molex for the shack or mobile setups.

Connector shells are made from heavy plastic-type material. The exteriors are slotted such that two shells slide side-by-side. A "roll pin" can be inserted to lock. Superglue or tape may be useful here, too.

Powerpoles are assembled in three steps. First the center conductor, a small, flattened pin with a hook end, must be crimped onto #12-#16 insulated wire. The pins can be soldered to tinned wire, but solder-only is a poor second

method. WMR and other supply houses sell special crimp tools for Powerpoles. Any good electrical crimping tool should suffice, but you must not alter the shape or dimensions of the pin.

The pins then snap into the shells and latch to an inner conductor for good mechanical and electrical contact (25 lb retention force.) The shells can be slid together and locked before or after this step. #



Lots of cool ideas for making the most of Powerpoles can be found at <http://home.comcast.net/~buck0/app.htm>

Red Green Rollup Special—6-meter J-Pole

by Dan Wietchy KL1JP

For those interested in joining the local six-meter evening roundtable (52.54 MHz) and not possessing a vertical 6-meter FM antenna, here is an inexpensive solution. It's based on the flexible roll-up 2-meter antenna that Jim Movius KL7JM constructed during an AARC pre-meeting technical session. I modified the original design for 6-meter operation.

I have my antenna hanging in a tree approximately 15 feet off the ground connected with 85 feet of RG-8 coax. My antenna, deliberately built without fine-tuning, is a bit long and tuned for 50.0MHz. You might want to remember that it's easier to construct it a bit long and then trim it to the frequency you desire rather than make it short and have to start over. The antenna seems to perform well; Shelly Levine KL1SE and I experimented a bit with it – changing power settings and noting the static and signal strength. He had no trouble receiving me at 5 watts but the antenna definitely performed better at 8-12 watts. It was super at anything above 15 watts. Without modification, chokes or baluns, the SWR at 50.0MHz is 1.8 and varies wildly across the 6-meter range. There is no doubt that a few modifications can enhance performance.

Materials Needed:

- 1 Roll of duct tape (2 inch wide)
- 14 Feet of television 300-

ohm antenna wire

- A length of coax suitable for your antenna and distance to radio
- A suitable antenna connector (PL259 or BNC)
- A soldering iron along with some solder
- A length of rope or other support mechanism to hang it

Begin by laying down 3 lengths of duct tape – 14 feet long. Duct tape is usually 2 inches wide. You want the sticky side up. A little longer than 14 feet is ok – you can use scissors to trim it later.

Now overlap the second piece of duct tape onto the first piece with ¼ inch overlap on one edge. Then overlap the third piece of duct tape onto the second piece – again allowing for the ¼ inch overlap. When done, you will have 1 solid piece of duct tape measuring 5 ½ inches wide – sticky side up. (see: Step 1)

Cut one 14-foot length of 300 ohm TV antenna down the center of the plastic such that you'll end up with two separate 14-foot wires. Place one of the wires ¼ inch from the edge of one side of the duct tape ribbon, and then place the second wire ¼ inch from the opposite edge of the duct tape. You will want to keep 5.04 inches between the wires. Good luck judging the .04 inches. (see: Step 2)

You are now done with the top 8 ½ inches of the duct tape / wire assembly. You can use

more duct tape, sticky side towards sticky side to permanently seal off the top 8 ½ inches.

At a point 53.4 inches from the bottom of the assembly, using scissors or wire cutter, clip one of the wires. At the bottom of the assembly, solder a 5-inch piece of wire – bridging both wires. You should now have a J Pole. (see: Step 3)

At a point 5.28 inches from the bottom of the assembly, you'll need to expose the wire, i.e.... strip the insulation from both wires. I recommend stripping approximately 1 ½ inches. The exposed bare wires become your antenna connection points.

Strip 4 inches of insulation off your antenna coax. Unwind and connect the outer braid to the long leg of the J Pole, then connect the innermost coax wire to the short leg of the assembly. At a point approximately 12 inches from the coax solder points, wind 4 loops of your coax in a 8 inch loop, constructing an air coil / choke balun.

At this point, you are basically done constructing the J Pole. Apply more duct tape – sticky side down to seal off the remaining areas. Punch a hole in the top of the assembly - between the wires and insert a short piece of rope. You can adjust the J Pole by trimming or cutting the top wires. Trim the wires to increase the frequency. Hang it up and you are ready to go. ☺

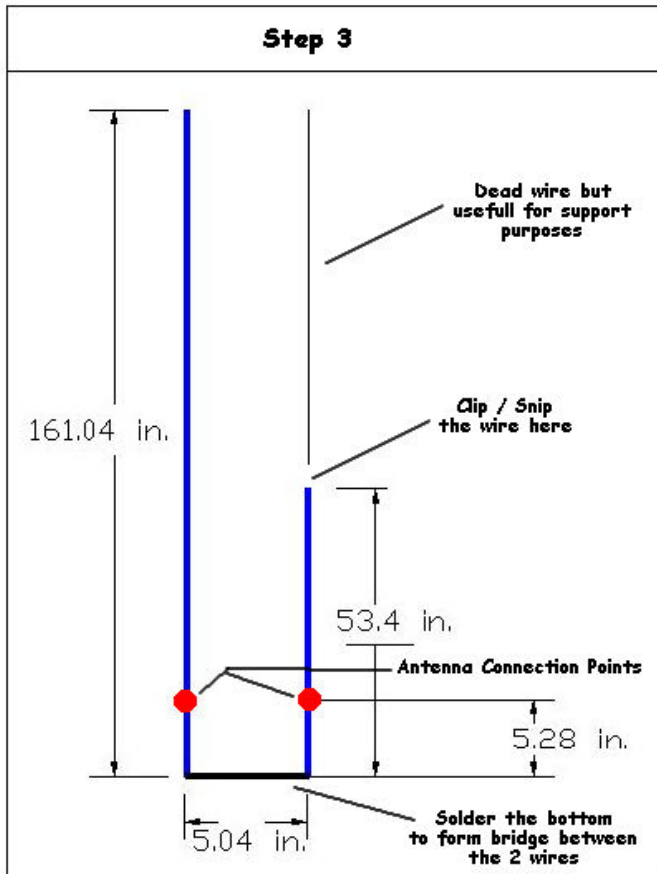
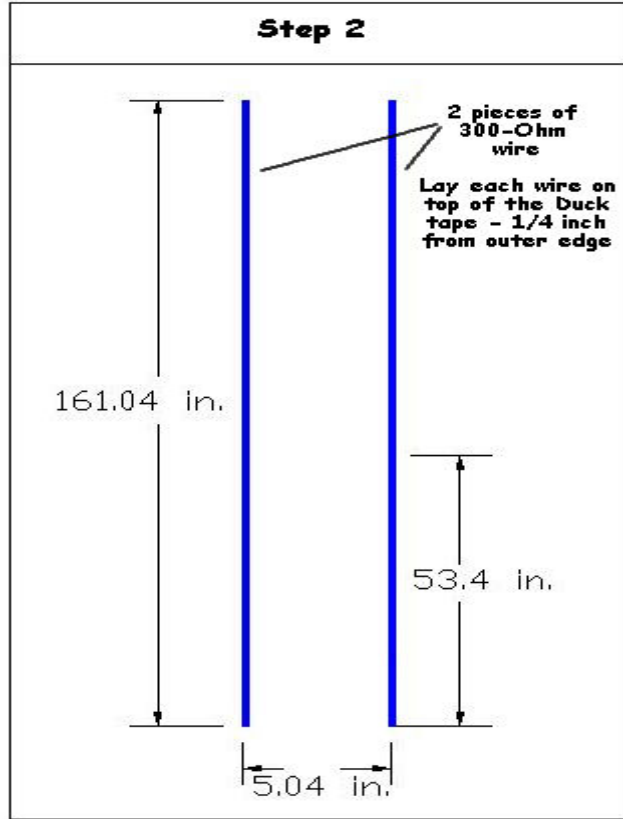
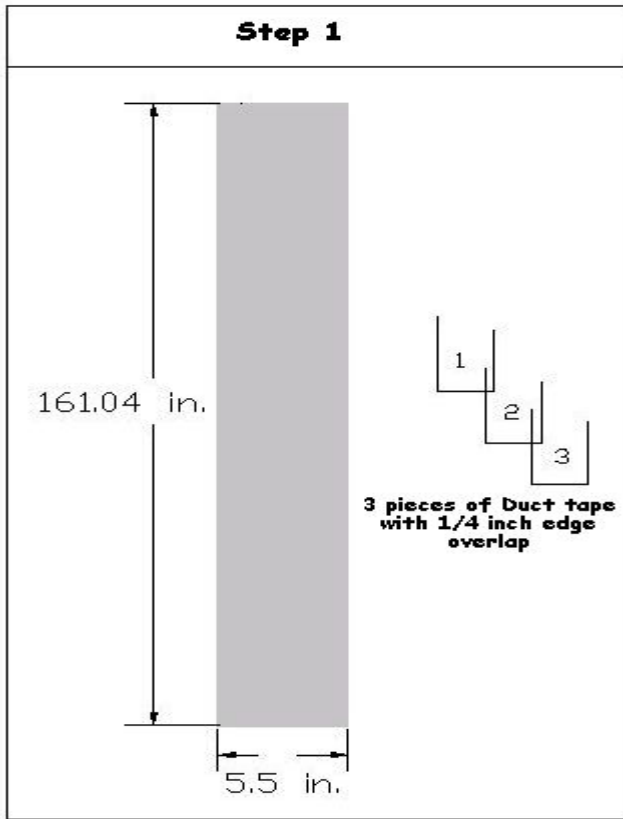


Duct tape: The Handy Ham's secret weapon.

"It's easier to construct it a bit long and then trim it to the frequency you desire rather than make it short and have to start over."



This design is adapted from a 2-meter J-pole.



I'd be interested in any modifications users make to enhance performance. Email powellite@hotmail.com #



Communication can make the difference between an emergency or not.

"[T]he difference between being stuck with no radio and one with radios was remarkable."

Helping Hands on a Treacherous Highway

by Justin Burket KL1RL

I wanted to write a letter of thanks to the club and those involved for the help given on Saturday to John (KL1AZ) and me after a service call to the Manley Hot Springs repeater site. John and I managed to jackknife across a very icy hill on the Elliott Highway just north of The Hilltop Saturday night 10/15.. Jim (KL7JM), Larry (N1TX), and probably many others gladly stopped what they were doing and stuck around on simplex. Jim's phone call to my wife prevented her from going on a full blown search and rescue mission and helped to calm her nerves. If you know Rebekah, you know she can get herself worked up into quite a dither from time to time.

The road leading to hilltop was one of the worst I've ever seen. Simply getting out to walk on it required me to walk very lightly and carefully. If I had hockey skates with me we could have organized an impromptu game easily. Prior to John and I having trouble, we stopped to talk with a truck slammed into the guard rail at the bottom of the hill. There was no cell phone coverage and even two

meters was tough there at the bottom of the hill. Jerry (KL7EDK) on 3.933 MHz provided support for that accident by calling the State troopers and requesting a tow truck.

I've been stuck in the middle of nowhere many times with my wife's family and the difference between being stuck with no radio and one with radios was remarkable. Once the jackknife was cleared out, the rest of the night was simply coordinating tow trucks and getting pulled up the hill. Quite a few cars stopped and offered help but for the most part there was nothing they could do. There was no cell phone coverage, and since we already had a link to Fairbanks established I simply waved most everyone by.

I should also note that when on the road having someone like Jerry or Jim willing to make phone calls and update family members of our status was invaluable. My father-in-law Bruce has seen this difference directly. He and a friend had set off in the late part of winter on snow machines to reach a research cabin outside of Cordova. Their trip took longer than planned and they

reached the cabin at nightfall instead of midday.

Because the families at home expected them to return that night, they decided to head back even though the wind had picked up. On the way back the wind began to blow snow so hard that it clogged the air intakes of the snow machines rendering them dead. Had they been able to communicate with their families, Bruce and his friend could have revised their plan to stay at the cabin instead of attempting to get home before rescue teams were called in by anxious family members. What was by no means an emergency situation became one due to lack of communication. I should note that Bruce had a satellite phone with him but was frustrated to find the service had been discontinued.

As hams, we have a wonderful ability and privilege to communicate for free over many frequencies. However, we have to use it and be on frequency if we are to be any help. I have personally resolved to stick around on 2 meters more often in the hopes that I can give back to the community some day. #



"Miracles: You do not have to look for them. They are there, 24/7, beaming like radio waves all around you. Put up the antenna, turn up the volume - snap... crackle... this just in, every person you talk to is a chance to change the world..." — Hugh Elliott, Standing Room Only blog, May 6, 2003

A Terrible, Preventable Tragedy

RADIO AMATEUR LOSES LIFE INSTALLING EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS ANTENNA, so read an item in reported in an August *ARRL Letter* and October 2005 *QST*:

An Ohio radio amateur died July 30 while attempting to perform a public service for his county's RACES/ARES program.

Preble County RACES Radio Officer Robert W. "Bob" French II, N8EHA, of Eaton was on a tower at the New Paris fire station installing an antenna for the RACES/ARES program when an element came into contact with a power line. The shock knocked French from the tower, and he reportedly fell some 40 feet to the ground. French's son Aaron, KA8VUS, Al Stone, KB8RPO, and other members of the work party administered CPR to no avail.

"Bob started back up the tower, pulling the antenna up by the feed line as he climbed," Stone recounted in a message shared with ARRL by Ohio Section Manager Joe Phillips, K8QOE. "At one point Bob thrust his hand upward to grab another rung of the tower, with the feed line in his hand. The antenna began swinging, and when he went for that last rung, the antenna came in contact with [the] power line."

Stone said the ham volunteers were installing two antennas on the New Paris fire station's tower as part of a project to equip every firehouse in the county with an antenna and ham radio for emergency backup communication.

French, 51, belonged to the ARRL. He was a founding member of the Preble Amateur Radio Association and very active in the club. "He was one of the biggest advocates for Amateur Radio I have known,"

said Gary Hollenbaugh, NJ8BB, who eulogized his friend at an August 3 service. "His leadership, organizational skills, knowledge and enthusiasm cannot be easily replaced."

Hollenbaugh says French was wearing a safety belt but not a fall restraint harness. "He was still climbing the tower and not able to secure off," he said, conceding that his friend did not follow several safety rules. He also questioned why the tower was sited so close to power lines.

ARES District 3 Emergency Coordinator Ron Moorefield, W8ILC, represented the ARRL at French's service. Survivors include his wife Cathy, KA8RWX, and their daughter and son. The family invites memorial contributions to the Preble Amateur Radio Association, 7810 US Hwy 35 E, W Alexandria, OH 45381. #

THINK & KEEP SAFE!



Ham radio lost an advocate and a workhorse due to careless tower work.

Even experienced hands get complacent and careless. Follow a well-established safety procedure to the letter!

W4RRY Victim of His Own Success?

Many of you read in October 2005 *QST* about W4RRY's "electronic battery booster." (It is also available on-line at <http://www.arrl.org/members-only/prodrev/pdf/pr0510.pdf>.) This DC-DC switching power supply provides a regulated 13.5 VDC output from an input down to around 10 VDC.

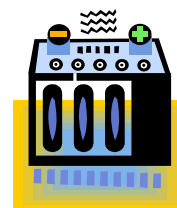
For several years, many hams across cyberspace have posted testimonials about how the \$100 device proved very handy to overcome excessive voltage

drop. This is common across long runs of cable and multiple interconnects or when using deep cycle batteries, which peak at 12-12.5 VDC. Ham rigs are typically designed for use with 13.8 VDC \pm 15% at the radio. Most rigs will begin to FM or cause other signal distortion at something less than 12 VDC.

Apparently, Leo's 15 minutes of fame in *QST* caused some immediate problems. He took his web site offline, and he offered this notice on qrz.com:

"The BatBstr no longer exists. The article in Oct. *QST* about the Battery Bstr has created a demand far beyond anything practical for me. I also checked on the possibility of outsourcing the manufacturing but here the volume was too low, and would take too long to get up to speed.

"I made a hobby with the BBstr, not a business. It was fun for 5 years, but now it is not fun, and I have terminated the Bat Bstr. (It may return as a kit, I have plenty of parts)." #



The "electronic battery booster" was just too popular!

The Paper Chase for No-Coders



Go for it!

For those with the competitive spirit or a desire to set personal achievement goals, amateur radio offers many opportunities. Contests and awards abound, and not just for those with HF privileges.

Many of you may have heard of the DX Century Club, which is an ARRL-sponsored awards program recognizing operators' skill and tenacity for confirmed contacts with 100 or more "countries" (actually, official DX entities). A lot of folks think these awards for HF only. What a misconception! DXCC has award categories for six and two meters as well as satellite operations. A good intermediate objective might be the Worked All States award on 6m, but it takes time, patience and skill in any event.

While DXCC for VHF is really a long-haul endeavor — especially from Alaska — the VHF/UHF Century Club offers a wider variety of recognition opportunities for those operating at VHF and higher frequencies. Instead of coun-

tries, VUCC is awarded for contact with a minimum number of 2 degrees latitude by 1 degree longitude grid locators. (See <http://www.arrl.org/locate/gridinfo.html> for details on the Maidenhead grid location system.)

The number of grids worked for each award depends on frequency used. For example, six- and two-meter VUCC require confirmation of 100 grids, but at frequencies above 3.4 GHz only five grids are needed. This is an excellent opportunity for collaboration between amateurs to coordinate operation from various locations so all can share the knowledge, skill and accomplishments.

As far as grid square collecting goes, the good news for Alaskans is that grids at high latitudes are smaller ("skinnier") than at mid- and low latitudes, because the lines of longitude get closer the farther north one goes. One degree of latitude is roughly one nautical mile, but the same is true for longitude only at the equator.

Make sure you look into other

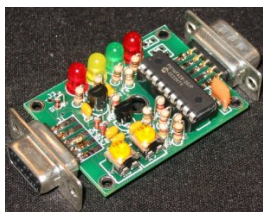
non-US organizations' awards programs. There are many. Radio Amateurs of Canada (RAC) offers something of interest, too. The Canadaward certificate will be issued to any Amateur who confirms two-way QSOs with CANADIAN Amateur stations located in each of the Canadian Provinces and Territories. This is quite do-able on 6m. Similarly, VE8CQ sponsors a six-meter award for those working all US and Canadian call areas.

Space-oriented amateurs can pursue several certificates sponsored by AMSAT. The first stepping stone is the Satellite Communicators' Award, which requires only one satellite contact. The challenges from there increase, of course. Work a combination of 20 states, provinces, and/or DXCC countries on satellites, and you've made the grade for the OSCAR Satellite Communicators' Achievement Award. OSCAR Sexagesimal and Century Awards are given for 60 and 100 states, provinces or countries, respectively. See www.amsat.org for details.

Happy hunting! #

"A good intermediate objective might be the Worked All States award on 6m, but it takes time, patience and skill..."

The "Byonic" Ham: APRS on the Cheap



TinyTrak3 is affordable and fun to build. TinyTrak3Plus can power a GPS with 5V.

The core of APRS is position reporting, of course. The ability to transmit your location — or that of something you own, like a vehicle or a dog sled — has a lot of utility. However, few of us have the luxury to tie up a lot of bucks in hardware to utilize APRS to the fullest. Enter Byonics, founded by

Byon Garrabrant N6BG.

TinyTrak3 is a GPS position encoder which, when connected to a serial GPS and a radio, will transmit its location at an adjustable rate. The \$36 kit provides an inexpensive way to build a mobile tracker without the need for a full

TNC. It is configured by connecting to a computer's serial port, and running a simple configuration tool. WXTTrak is a similar kit but used for sending weather station information. Many options (including low-cost GPS units) and cables are available. See www.byonics.com. #

Field Day 2005: KL7KC Top in Class, 4th in State!

#	Call	Score	Category	QSOs	Power Mult	GOTA Call	Section	Participants	Club
1	KL7AA	2,103	2F	443	1	KL7G	AK	56	Anchorage ARC
2	KL7R	1,574	1A	355	2		AK	48	Juneau ARC
3	KL7Y	1,295	1A	905	1		AK	3	
4	KL7KC	1,178	2A	67	2		AK	15	Arctic ARC
5	KL7DX	822	2B2C	408	1		AK	2	Alaska DX Club
6	KL7NSK	146	1F	93	1		AK	3	NS Kuparuk ARC
7	AL9A	78	1D	28	1		AK	1	

AARC made history with the first club's entry in Field Day in collective memory. The club came out on top in Alaska 2A. The score also ranked 70 out of 122 in the ARRL Northwestern Division. Bonus points proved crucial. A great time is in store for next year, too. Make sure to hone those operating skills before then. Team up with a fellow ham and try a contest or two! #

Veterans Day Celebrations On The Air

Nov 10-Nov 13, 1500Z-2000Z, Arlington Heights, IL. Armored Force Amateur Radio Net, **KA9NLX**. 18.095 14.325 7.283 7.030; conditions permitting 28.640 21.375 7.298. Certificate. John Paskevicz, 1423 North Ridge Ave, Arlington Heights, IL 60004.

Nov 11, 0400Z-2300Z, Nutley, NJ. Robert D. Grant United Labor Amateur Radio Association, **N2UL**. 28.420 14.260 7.260 449.975. Certificate. RDGULARA, c/o WA2VJA, 112 Prospect St, Nutley, NJ 07110-0716.

Nov 11, 1300Z-1900Z, Butler, PA. Butler County Amateur Radio Association, **W3UDX**.

From the Butler VA Hospital grounds. 14.280 7.250. QSL. BCARA, PO Box 1787, Butler, PA 16003. <http://qsl.net/w3udx>.

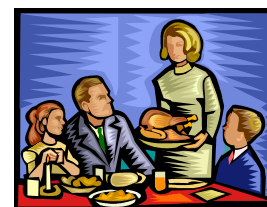
Nov 11, 1330Z-1930Z, Grand Rapids, MI. Michigan Amateur Radio Alliance, **W8USA**. From the Grand Rapids Home for Veterans. 14.250 14.040 7.250 7.040. QSL. MARA, PO Box 670, Comstock Park, MI 49321-0670. www.w8usa.org.

Nov 11, 1500Z-2330Z, Baton Rouge, LA. USS Kidd ARC/ Baton Rouge ARC, **W5KID**. General class bands, 14.250 to 14.320; CW QRP subbands 28.060 21.060 14.060 10.106 7.040. QSL. W5KID, c/o USS

Kidd Museum, 305 S River Rd, Baton Rouge, LA 70802. www.lsu.edu/brarc/Kidd.htm.

Nov 11-Nov 12, 2200Z-2200Z, Philadelphia, PA. Warminster Amateur Radio Club, **K3DN**. Union League of Philadelphia. 14.300 7.250 3.800. Certificate. Tony Simek, N3YNH, Warminster Amateur Radio Club, PO Box 113, Warminster, PA 18974. www.k3dn.org.

Nov 11-Nov 12, 1400Z-2100Z, Topeka, KS. SCSWARC and KVARC, **N0G**. 28.450 21.350 14.250 7.200. Certificate. Steve Hamilton, 2503 SW Carlson Rd, Topeka, KS 66614. #



Include "ham" on the menu at your Thanksgiving gathering. Introduce family and friends to this wonderful hobby of ours!

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@aci.net

Alaska / Local Nets	Time	Freq
Alaska Sniper's Net	1800 Local	3.92
Alaska Bush Net	1900 Local	7.093
Alaska Motley Net	2100 Local	3.933
Alaska CW Net	24/7	3.540, 7.042
	24/7	14.05
Alaska Pacific Traffic Net	1000 Local	14.292
Interior Net (ARES)	2000 Local Sunday	146.88/-
		103.5 HZ PL
AARC Roundtable	1900 Mon & Tue	52.54
		131.8 Hz PL

Visit www.kl7kc.com for the latest club news and events!

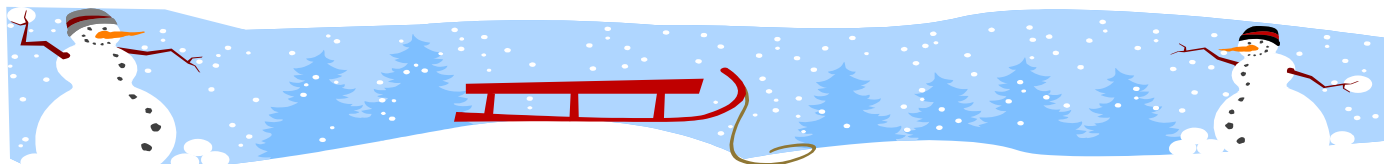
Service to Interior Alaska: We can, we will, we do.



NEWS FLASH! Monthly meetings will be held at the International Arctic Research Center (IARC) in Room 401. Pre-meeting activities begin at 6 PM with the regular gathering starting at 7 PM. IARC is next door to the former meeting location at the UAF Geophysical Institute (Elvey Building). Many thanks to Dr. Syun Akasofu, IARC Director, and Jamelle Duszynski, IARC Operations Manager, for extending this hospitality. ♯

Interior Repeater Network Outside Fairbanks

Delta Junction	146.82 -
	444.90 +
	146.76 -
Dot Lake	146.88 -
	224.82 -
Northway	146.82 -
Central, Circle	146.70 -
Eagle	146.94 -
Taylor Highway	444.70 +
Denali Park	146.76 -



Help Wanted!

New and experienced hams alike seek help learning about various aspects of the hobby. Please volunteer to be a mentor. Any area you have a little or a lot of experience can be useful. Please visit the AARC web site and fill out an Elmer sign-up form. *If you would like to receive assistance, please fill one out, too.*

Calendar of Events

2005

- Nov 4: Club meeting UAF IARC @ 7 PM. Pre-meeting starts at 6 PM.
- Nov 5: License exams Noel Wein Library @ 1 PM. Contact NL7XH.
- Nov 5-7: ARRL Sweepstakes Contest (CW).
- Nov 19-21: ARRL Sweepstakes Contest (SSB).
- Nov 26-27: CQ Worldwide DX contest (SSB).
- Dec 2: Club meeting UAF IARC @ 7 PM. Pre-meeting starts at 6 PM.
- Dec 3: SKYWARN Recognition Day special operating event at National Weather Service. 0000-2400 UTC.
- Dec 3: License exams Noel Wein Library @ 1 PM. Contact NL7XH.
- Dec 10-11: ARRL 10m contest
- Dec 7: License exams Noel Wein Library @ 1 PM. Contact NL7XH.
- Feb 3: Club meeting UAF IARC @ 7 PM. Pre-meeting starts at 6 PM.
- Feb 4: License exams Noel Wein Library @ 1 PM. Contact NL7XH.
- Feb 4-5: Junior Yukon Quest. Contact AD4BL.
- Feb 11: Yukon Quest starts in Fairbanks. Contact AD4BL.

2006

- Jan 6: Club meeting UAF IARC @ 7 PM. Pre-meeting