

The eKilo - What

Monthly Newsletter of the San Angelo Amateur Radio Club

July 2008

President's Message

by Joe Kent/W5JBK



Pictures and comments are still arriving as a result of our recent ARRL Field Day event. The latest pictures are published on pages 2 and 3 of this newsletter and our thanks to David Behrend/KB5FNK, Buddy Parker/KD5SBE, Bill Tarn/AE5AW and Gary Pittman/KE5TXL for sharing these great photos with the membership.

Several of our members have volunteered to establish a Special Event Station commemorating the 150th anniversary of the Butterfield Overland Mail which crossed through Coke and Tom Green counties beginning in 1858. The local celebration will be held at the Grape Creek airfield and will include an ultra lite aircraft fly-in, among other things. We will set up our station near the airfield and should have a "ringside seat" for the activities. Eight of our SAARC members have volunteered to help with the event and others who are interested in participating in the event are welcome. The Special Event Station will be up and running by 0900 on 20 September and we will continue to operate through approximately 1700.

The SAARC is sponsoring the Boy Scout Jamboree on-the-Air (JOTA). JOTA is held the third weekend in October of each year. JOTA takes place starting Saturday at 0000 hours local time (12:00 AM) to Sunday, 23.59 hours local time (12:00 PM). David Behrend/KB5FNK will represent the club and will make our facilities on Stewart Lane available for participating Scouts and their leaders. This is a great way to introduce young people to the hobby of amateur radio. Additional information on the event can be found at <http://www.arrl.org/scouts/jota/>.

We will hold a short business meeting at 1930 on August 14 and then adjourn to the San Angelo / Tom Green County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) for a tour of that facility. Ron Perry/N5ZIX Emergency Management Coordinator for the city and county has graciously agreed to conduct this tour. We look forward to visiting the new home of the EOC and learning more about emergency operations within our immediate area.

Meeting Minutes

by Bob Freeman/KD5PIX

Meeting Minutes - July 10, 2008

The regular monthly meeting of the San Angelo Amateur Radio Club, Inc., was called to order by President Joe Kent/W5JBK on July 10, 2008 at 1931 hours. Introductions were made with 21 members and 5 visitors in attendance. The June minutes were approved as printed in the Kilo-What and the Treasurer's Report was approved as read.

Old Business

Thanks to Charlie Royall/W5BT for furnishing Coke's and ice plus paying for the port-a-potty. Also thanks are due Bill Tarn/AE5AW and Buddy Parker/KD5SBE for donating \$50.00 for fuel and water during Field Day.

Vice President Gary Chaffin/N5GRC introduced Tom Ernest/W5UFO who informed us of an upcoming Special Event. The 150th anniversary of the Butterfield Overland Mail is being held at the Grape Creek airfield in September. We have been asked to participate by having a Special Event amateur radio station operating HF, PSK-31 and VHF. More information will be provided at the August meeting.

The after meeting program will be to relocate to Bill Tarn's QTH to view his ham shack and antenna system.

Good of the Order

Split-the-pot was worth \$19.50 for the winner, David Lewis/W5DLL and the club. David donated his winnings back to the club. Thank you David!

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 2012. The next regular meeting of the San Angelo Amateur Radio Club, Inc., will be held August 14, 2008 at 1930 at the clubhouse.

Upcoming Hamfests & Conventions

Date	Event	Location	Information
23 Aug 2008	Cooke County Amateur Radio Club Hamfest, Gainesville Civic Center	Gainesville, TX	www.gainsevillehamfest.org
4 Oct 2008	HamEXPO, Bell County Expo Center	Belton, TX	www.beltonhamexpo.org
10-11 Oct 2008	Paris Texas Hamfest, Red River Valley Fairgrounds	Paris, TX	www.paristexasradio.com
10 Jan 2009	San Antonio Amateur Radio Fiesta, Schertz Knights of Columbus Hall	Schertz, TX	http://w5sc.org/swapfest.htm
13-14 Mar 2009	Green Country Hamfest, Inc., Claremore Expo Center	Claremore, TX	http://greencountryhamfest.org

Field Day 2008



Field Day 2008

Continued from page 3



Emergency Communications EmComm by Mike Domy/KD5URW

It's that time of year again, severe storm and hurricane season preparation ratchets up. As many of you know by now that we have already had some severe storms the past few months and in the past few weeks of this month. The National Hurricane Conference was recently held in Orlando, Fla. earlier this month and many of the coastal states, to include Texas, and their county Emergency Management Agency's (EMAs) are currently checking and going over their plans and assets in preparation for the upcoming season.

If you have not already done this, then "Now" is the time. "Now" is the time for all area Ham radio operators and Amateur Radio Emergency Service (ARES) members to assess their portfolio of communications equipment (both hand-held and mobile), their "Go Bags", any response bags and their disaster response knowledge.

Ham radio has always played a critical role in emergencies, both man-made and natural, which is why we do what we do in ARES and Skywarn. Cell phones, landlines, commercial radio and TV, to name a few, are what ceases to function when we have a high wind event, major storms hitting the area or just major flooding. These critical communications systems can have an adverse effect on many people and can prevent timely response of emergency response workers. In those cases, ham radio operators have been called on to help provide interim communications. This is the primary thing many city, county, state and Federal emergency officials know about ham operators. That is that we are adept at providing emergency communications equipment, antennas and operating facilities in the wake of a storm or disaster. This type of response is valuable in any disaster response including the search and rescue efforts that may occur in the disaster aftermath.

We as Amateur Radio operators and as members of ARES need to have a better understanding of core emergency response planning to see just how we fit in. If something happens locally that requires your involvement, you would probably be available to ARES and to the community through the direction issued by the local Emergency Management Agency (EMA); for our area that would be the Office of Emergency Management (OEM) for Tom Green County and the City of San Angelo. As part of the Emergency Response Plan for the city and county, we would operate alongside the personnel in the Emergency Operation Center (EOC) providing emergency radio communications. We could be asked to support the Red Cross, the Salvation Army and other organizations that would require emergency communications assistance. This is what makes the Emergency Communications program a part of ARES as well as being part of the EMA resource for disaster response.

Be Ready, Be Prepared, for we could be called out at anytime. We are all part of the big picture in emergency communications.

Do you wish to be part of this? If so, please contact one of the San Angelo Amateur Radio Club members by going to the clubs web site at www.w5qx.org for more information about ARES / RACES and Skywarn.



Scanner Jack's Corner *by Jack Roberts/KB5TMY*



Enhanced Digital Access Communications System (EDACS) was created by General Electric who then teamed with Sweden's Ericsson company to become Ericsson/GE. Ericsson/GE was eventually sold to Comnet which is now MA/COM Inc.

Law enforcement agencies are using ProVoice digital technology provided by EDACS.

NO scanner today is capable of receiving a ProVoice transmission. In fact, today's trunk tracking scanner won't even acknowledge any ProVoice talk groups or transmissions; they ignore them completely.

Military Communications Acronyms:

ACC – Air Combat Command (Previously SAC)

AWACS - Airborne Warning and Control System

EAM - Emergency Action Message

DEW - Distant Early Warning

GCCS - Global Command Control System

Looking Glass - USAF Command Post - Same as TACAMO

TACAMO – Take Charge and Move Out US Navy Command Post

NECAP National Emergency Command Airborne Post

NORAD North American Aerospace Defense

MAC Military Airborne Command

TAC Tactical Air Command

These are the current NORAD frequencies:

225.4	338.4 F16 Intercepts
228.7	341.7 F16 Intercepts
228.8	344.0 F16 Intercepts
234.7	347.0 323.8 EAM B1, B2 Bombers, F16
236.6 DEW Line	356.0
238.5	358.0
241.0	361.7
243.0 Distress Calling ELT Same as 121.5	363.7 TACAMO
251.0	364.2 F16 Intercepts
251.9	366.3
261.8	375.0 Marine 1
263.2 F16 Intercepts	375.1 Looking Glass
270.4	386.2
275.0	392.8
287.5	396.2
287.5	Looking Glass Frequencies - Air Force 1
287.8	260.3
288.2 F16 Intercepts	305.55
292.7 F16 Intercepts	322.8
293.7	390.0
302.4	392.6
303.0 Air to Air	398.0
305 AF1 AF2 Looking Glass - TACAMO	407.880 FM mode or AM
306.4 F16 Intercepts	411.700 FM or AM
317.7 B1 Bombers B2 F16 Training	415.700 FM or AM
325.5	

Next month I will provide the ACC frequencies.

CQ! DX de WB5ZAM



CQ DX de WB5ZAM August 2008

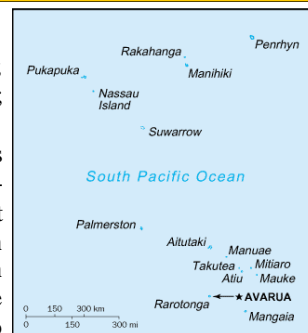
Upcoming/Ongoing DXpeditions during August: JX; YI; EY; 5X; FH; 4L; 9G; VR; SV9; EA6; CN; J49; TF; 3XY; TO; VP9; TA; D4; 5B; 6V; FW; ZF2; HI; TK; JD; SV5; JW; FK; T8; OJ0; ZD8; ZS8; JW; 5W; FM; 5Z; GJ; VK9; ZD8.

Island of the Month- Cook Islands ZK1: THE NATION of the Cook Islands comprises 15 islands spread over 850,000 square miles (2.2 million square kilometers) of ocean smack in the middle of the South Pacific between Tonga to the west

and the Society Islands to the east. The Cook Islands consists of two main groups, one in the north and one in the south. The southern group is nine "high" islands mainly of volcanic origin although some are virtually atolls. The majority of the population lives in the southern group. The northern group comprises six true atolls, low to the ocean, and very scarcely populated. Named after Captain COOK, who sighted them in 1770, the islands became a British protectorate in 1888. By 1900, administrative control was transferred to New Zealand; in 1965, residents chose self-government in free association with New Zealand. The emigration of skilled workers to New Zealand and government deficits are continuing problems. The islands populations were approximately 22, 000 in 2008. While the official language is English, the Polynesian Maori is mostly spoken. Religions were noted in 2001 to be 56% Cook Island Christian, 17% Catholic, 8% Seventh Day Adventist, 4% Church of Latter Day Saints. Politically, the islands are in a "free association" with New Zealand and otherwise are fully responsible for their own internal affairs, while New Zealand aids in external affairs and defense. But as a nation they maintain a "democratic" form of government. In contrast to other Pacific Islands, the Cook Islands enjoys universal suffrage, democratic government, several privately-owned newspapers and a vigorous standard of debate. For all practical purposes the Cook Islands is independent. It is governed by a Parliament of 24 elected representatives including one who represents Cook Islanders living in New Zealand and Australia, as well as a House of Ariki or hereditary chiefs who provide consultation and advice. The Members of Parliament represent districts and entire islands. The system is based on the Westminster model and elections are held every five years. The Head of State is Queen Elizabeth II in her capacity as Queen of New Zealand. The economy is not very stable, as they depend too much on foreign trade to supplement agricultural and tourism incomes. The major noted export is the South Cook Black Pearls. Although the southern islands are volcanic in origin, thermal energy has not been fully utilized to provide electrical services to the islands. Cook Islanders are true Polynesians, the finest seafarers of the vast Pacific, voyagers on frail canoes who felt at home on the ocean and who travelled across its huge wastes in search of new lands and new beginnings. The journeys undertaken by these Stone Age people in their fragile craft dwarf the voyages of exploration boasted of by the Portuguese, Spanish, British, Dutch, and French. Over-population on many of the tiny islands of Polynesia led to these oceanic migrations. The written history of the Cooks began with the sighting of **Pukapuka** by the Spaniard Alvaro de Mendaña in 1595 followed by a landing on **Rakahanga** in 1606 by another Spanish explorer, Pedro Quiros. The British arrived off Pukapuka in 1764 and named it Danger Island because they could not land. This was a very active time in Pacific exploration with the British and French seeking greater prestige as maritime powers. Between 1773 and 1779 Captain James Cook sighted and landed on many of the southern group but never came within eyeshot of **Rarotonga**. The infamous Captain William Bligh of the *Bounty* landed on **Aitutaki** in 1789 – he is credited with importing paw paw trees to the Cooks – and in April of that year the mutineers of the *Bounty* appeared off Rarotonga but, contrary to popular belief, probably did not land. Cook named the islands the Hervey Islands. In fact, he gave this name to the first island he discovered – Manuae. The name "Cook Islands" was given to the group by the Russians in honor of the great English navigator when it appeared for the first time on a Russian naval chart in the early 1800s. The first official European sighting of Rarotonga was from the *Endeavour* in September/October 1813. The first known landing was by the crew of the *Cumberland* in 1814. This was a commercial expedition from Australia and New Zealand and its objective was to find sandalwood. There was none on Rarotonga. Instead, trouble broke out between the sailors and the islanders and many were killed on both sides including the captain's girlfriend, Ann Butchers. She was eaten and her bones are buried in Muri, close to the site of the sailing club. She has the distinction of being the only white woman ever to have been killed and eaten by Pacific islanders!

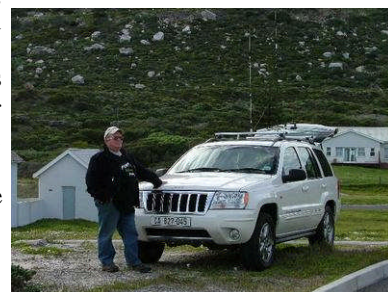


and the Society Islands to the east. The Cook Islands consists of two main groups, one in the north and one in the south. The southern group is nine "high" islands mainly of volcanic origin although some are virtually atolls. The majority of the population lives in the southern group. The northern group comprises six true atolls, low to the ocean, and very scarcely populated. Named after Captain COOK, who sighted them in 1770, the islands became a British protectorate in 1888. By 1900, administrative control was transferred to New Zealand; in 1965, residents chose self-government in free association with New Zealand. The emigration of skilled workers to New Zealand and government deficits are continuing problems. The islands populations were approximately 22, 000 in 2008. While the official language is English, the Polynesian Maori is mostly spoken. Religions were noted in 2001 to be 56% Cook Island Christian, 17% Catholic, 8% Seventh Day Adventist, 4% Church of Latter Day Saints. Politically, the islands are in a "free association" with New Zealand and otherwise are fully responsible for their own internal affairs, while New Zealand aids in external affairs and defense. But as a nation they maintain a "democratic" form of government. In contrast to other Pacific Islands, the Cook Islands enjoys universal suffrage, democratic government, several privately-owned newspapers and a vigorous standard of debate. For all practical purposes the Cook Islands is independent. It is governed by a Parliament of 24 elected representatives including one who represents Cook Islanders living in New Zealand and Australia, as well as a House of Ariki or hereditary chiefs who provide consultation and advice. The Members of Parliament represent districts and entire islands. The system is based on the Westminster model and elections are held every five years. The Head of State is Queen Elizabeth II in her capacity as Queen of New Zealand. The economy is not very stable, as they depend too much on foreign trade to supplement agricultural and tourism incomes. The major noted export is the South Cook Black Pearls. Although the southern islands are volcanic in origin, thermal energy has not been fully utilized to provide electrical services to the islands. Cook Islanders are true Polynesians, the finest seafarers of the vast Pacific, voyagers on frail canoes who felt at home on the ocean and who travelled across its huge wastes in search of new lands and new beginnings. The journeys undertaken by these Stone Age people in their fragile craft dwarf the voyages of exploration boasted of by the Portuguese, Spanish, British, Dutch, and French. Over-population on many of the tiny islands of Polynesia led to these oceanic migrations. The written history of the Cooks began with the sighting of **Pukapuka** by the Spaniard Alvaro de Mendaña in 1595 followed by a landing on **Rakahanga** in 1606 by another Spanish explorer, Pedro Quiros. The British arrived off Pukapuka in 1764 and named it Danger Island because they could not land. This was a very active time in Pacific exploration with the British and French seeking greater prestige as maritime powers. Between 1773 and 1779 Captain James Cook sighted and landed on many of the southern group but never came within eyeshot of **Rarotonga**. The infamous Captain William Bligh of the *Bounty* landed on **Aitutaki** in 1789 – he is credited with importing paw paw trees to the Cooks – and in April of that year the mutineers of the *Bounty* appeared off Rarotonga but, contrary to popular belief, probably did not land. Cook named the islands the Hervey Islands. In fact, he gave this name to the first island he discovered – Manuae. The name "Cook Islands" was given to the group by the Russians in honor of the great English navigator when it appeared for the first time on a Russian naval chart in the early 1800s. The first official European sighting of Rarotonga was from the *Endeavour* in September/October 1813. The first known landing was by the crew of the *Cumberland* in 1814. This was a commercial expedition from Australia and New Zealand and its objective was to find sandalwood. There was none on Rarotonga. Instead, trouble broke out between the sailors and the islanders and many were killed on both sides including the captain's girlfriend, Ann Butchers. She was eaten and her bones are buried in Muri, close to the site of the sailing club. She has the distinction of being the only white woman ever to have been killed and eaten by Pacific islanders!



Ham radio is not an active sport in the islands and activity is usually seen with dx-peditions by New Zealand or Australian hams. Warm seas, sunny skies, a lack of foul weather and far from the "madding crowd" are benchmarks for the Cook's. References: CIA Factbook; <http://www.ck/history.htm>; www.the-cook-islands.com.

OSL OF THE MONTH-ZR1E: Mobile in South Africa, Jan shows how a Comet mobile HF antenna looks while on vacation travel. See you on the bands chasing dx. 73 de WB5ZAM.



Concho Valley Two Meter Net

Date	NCS	Check-ins	Duration
7 Jul	KB5TMY	17	22 Min
14 Jul	KB5FNK	14	15 Min
21 Jul	KB5FNK	19	20 Min
28 Jul	KB5FNK	18	12 Min

This net meets every Monday night at 8 p.m. on the club's 146.34/.94 repeater. All amateurs licensed to operate on that frequency are invited to participate.

Concho Valley Open FM Repeaters

2 Meter		70 centimeter	
145.27-	San Angelo PL 88.5	441.750+	San Angelo PL 162.2
or PL 100.0 for local transmit		442.250+	San Angelo PL 162.2
146.72-	Eldorado PL 100.0	444.225+	Robert Lee PL 162.2
146.88-	San Angelo	444.350+	San Angelo PL 162.2
146.94-	San Angelo PL 103.5		
147.06+	San Angelo	6 Meter Crossband	
147.34+	Robert Lee PL 88.5	147.30/53.63	San Angelo PL 88.5

Around the Town

By LaRae Kent/KC5KXY

Glenn Miller/AA5PK informed us that his XYL Janet continues to improve. She has started back exercising at the health club and making steady progress. The doc said it would probably take a few month before the healing is complete. We wish Janet well as she continues her recovery.



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Get all the latest club news on the
World Wide Web at www.w5qx.org

2008 SAARC Officers:

President - Joe Kent/W5JBK
Vice President - Gary Chaffin/N5GRC
Secretary/Treasurer - Bob Freeman/KD5PIX
Emergency Coordinator - Mike Dominy/KD5URW
Activities Manager - Hughbert Robinson/KC5NPC
Grounds Chairman - Ron Mecklenburg/KD5WXJ
W5QX Trustee - Charlie Campbell/KC5EZZ

SAARC Monthly Meetings: 2nd Thursday,
1930, clubhouse, 5513 Stewart Lane

Annual Dues: \$20, Sr. & Jr. \$10

The Kilo-What: Edited by Gary/N5GRC at 949-
0186 or email gchaffin@gmail.com

Article submission deadline: Ten days prior
to monthly club meeting.



NEXT MEETING: 8/14/2008

MATHIS FIELD CLUBHOUSE