

IARC, Inc News



Irving Amateur Radio Club Inc. – P.O. Box 153333, Irving, TX 75015-3333
The Friendly Bunch – Website <http://www.irvingarc.org/> - WA5CKF Repeaters
146.72 (110.9 Hz) – 224.40 – 442.675 MHz - Public Service

JUNE 2004

Upcoming Scheduled Meetings

Next scheduled Board Meeting July 8, 7:30 p.m. at Heritage Park

Next scheduled General Meeting June 24, 7:30 p.m. Senter Park East. The program will
on Public Service given by Richard Bartlett KE6LOU.

Friday Night Social

Every Friday evening (especially the Friday before the 3rd Saturday of the Month) about 5:30 pm a casual group of people interested in HAM radio meets at Don Pablo's Restaurant, 3911 W. Airport Fwy (SH-183 – west of Irving Mall) for dinner, drinks & friendly conversations. If you haven't joined the group yet, please make plans to enjoy our next night out. Any adult interested in HAM radio is welcome – no reservation needed.

Monthly Fox Hunt

A monthly Fox Hunt is held on each Sunday following the 4th Thursday general club meeting. Starting place will be at SH183 & Story in the North West corner parking lot at 1:30 pm. Winner of the hunt gets to be the FOX next time. All Amateur Radio operators are welcome.

Upcoming Public Service Events

Field Day will be on June 26th and 27th at Bear Creek Park. To help with equipment or suggestions contact Bill Bryom N5BB Field Day Chairman.

Ham-Com – June 18 & 19, Arlington, TX contact Bill Caldwell if interested

Field Day – June 26 & 27 Bear Creek Park

July 3 – 4th of July Parade contact Bill Caldwell if interested

July 3 & 4th – Tri-America contact Bill Caldwell if interested

Equipment Wanted

Tom Schuessler is looking for a cheap but functional CW straight key. Contact Tom Schuessler, N5NYP at n5hyp@arrl.net

Upcoming VE Test Sessions

VE Testing Sessions are held every 3rd Saturday at 9:00 am in the upstairs area of Don Pablo's Restaurant, 3911 W. Airport Fwy (SH183 just west of Irving Mall) you will need:

2 forms of identification – one must include photo

Pencils or pens (black or blue)

Your current Amateur Radio License (if applicable) and a copy of same to file with your application your CSCE and a copy of same if you have completed relative elements at a prior session

***\$12.00 exam fee**

Contact for further information

Tom Owens 972/258-6308

Chuck Beaupre 972/745-8456

*****Please note the IARC, Inc will not conduct an Amateur test session in June as it would fall on the same day as Ham Com.*******

Origin of Ham Talk

(Article submitted by Dennis Riise)
Continued from the May Newsletter

ORIGIN OF CQ

Opinions From The Internet Let' s turn to page 4 of Baarslag' s Famous Sea Rescues formerly titled: SOS To The Rescue): "By 1904 a number of ships in the trans-Atlantic trade were equipped with wireless telegraphy. The British operators were nearly all landline telegraphers who had left railroad or post-office keys to go to sea in the newly opened field. They brought along with them not only their Morse code but also many of their telegraphic abbreviations and signals. One was the general call - CQ, which had been used to attract attention of all operators along a wire. It preceded the time signal in the morning at 10 o' clock and also all notices of general importance. CQ wentt sea and became a general call to all ships." A couple paragraphs later, "Early in 1904 the Marconi Company, realizing the desirability of some universal distress signal, filled the need by issuing the following general order: ``It has been brought to our notice that the call `CQ' (All Stations) while being satisfactory for general purposes, does not sufficiently express the urgency required in a signal of distress. Therefore, on and after the 1st of February, 1904, the call to be given by ships in distress, or in any way requiring assistance, shall be `CQD.' ' ' " To me, this implies that prior to 1 Feb 1904, some ship did use CQ as a distress call, and possibly her calls for help didn' t draw the needed attention. (This was before the twice-per-hour Silent Periods were created - 600m were pure bedlam, and a CQ would have gone unheeded.) For more radio history, visit your local research library. But please don' t make up "facts."(Am I the only one who believes that questions concerning radio history should be included in the amateur exams?) 73, Jeff KH2PZ / KH6.

From The ARRL: The telegraph call CQ was born on the English Telegraph nearly a century ago as a signal meaning "All stations. A notification to all postal telegraph offices to receive the message." It's meaning was close to the present meanings of QNC and QST. Like many other telegraph terms, which originated on the landlines, CQ was brought over into radio and used as a general call to all ships by the Marconi Company. Other companies used KA until the London Convention of 1912, which adopted CQ as the international general call or "attention" signal. CQ still means, literally, "attention" but in amateur radio its meaning is perhaps more accurately described by Thomas Raddell who compared it to yelling "Hey, Mac!" down a drain pipe. But why the letters CQ? From the French, sécurité, (safety or, as intended here, pay attention) See: The Ocean Liner Museum, R.M.S TITANIC = MGY & OTHER RADIO ARCANA

ORIGIN OF 33

The History and Proper Use of 33 "33", the signature used between YL' s is often mis used and its origin tends to get lost. YLRL was organized in 1939 and it was at this time that, through YLRL women amateur Radio Operators seemed to find their niche. "YL" was adopted as a general term denoting any licensed Amateur feminine operator, regardless of age or marital status. "33" was originated this same year by Clara, W2RUF - ex W8KYR- and adopted by YLRL for exclusive YL use. It means "Love sealed with

friendship between one YL and another YL". With this background and meaning, it is very understandable that "33" is not only exclusive with YL' s but is NEVER used in the plural. We sign, "33", never 33"s. Reprinted from YL Harmonics, Issue #2, 1980. Thanks to Lea AB5TY for the reference. (Note also that 73 and 88 should NEVER be used in the plural form. You would not say Best Regard's nor Hugs and Kisses' s would you?)

ORIGIN OF 73

Via Louise Ramsey Moreau, W3WRE and Charles A. Wimer KC8EHA The following is from Louise Ramsey Moreau, W3WRE: "The traditional expression "73" goes right back to the beginning of the landline telegraph days. It is found in some of the earliest editions of the numerical codes, each with a different definition, but each with the same idea in mind - it indicated that the end, or signature, was coming up. But there are no data to prove that any of these were used. "The first authentic use of 73 is in the publication The National Telegraphic Review and Operators' Guide, first published in April 1857. At that time, 73 meant "My love to you"! Succeeding issues of this publication continued to use this definition of the term. Curiously enough, some of the other numerals used then had the same definition as they have now, but within a short time, the use of 73 began to change. "In the National Telegraph Convention, the numeral was changed from the Valentine-type sentiment to a vague sign of fraternalism. Here, 73 was a greeting, a friendly "word" between operators and it was so used on all wires. "In 1859, the Western Union Company set up the standard "92 Code." A list of numerals from one to 92 was compiled to indicate a series of prepared phrases for use by the operators on the wires. Here, in the 92 Code, 73 changes from a fraternal sign to a very flowery "accept my compliments," which was in keeping with the florid language of that era. "Over the years from 1859 to 1900, the many manuals of telegraphy show variations of this meaning. Dodge' s The Telegraph Instructor shows it merely as "compliments." The Twentieth Century Manual of Railways and Commercial Telegraphy defines it two ways, one listing as "my compliments to you"; but in the glossary of abbreviations it is merely "compliments." Theodore A. Edison' s Telegraphy SelfTaught shows a return of "accept my compliments." By 1908, however, a later edition of the Dodge Manual gives us today' s definition of "best regards" with a backward look at the older meaning in another part of the work where it also lists it as "compliments." "Best regards" has remained ever since as the "put-it-down-in-black-and-white" meaning of 73 but it has acquired overtones of much warmer meaning. Today, amateurs use it more in the manner that James Reid had intended that it be used - a "friendly word between operators." I hope that this helps you in some way.... 73, Charles A. Wimer Amateur Radio Call: KC8EHA Assistant Emergency Coordinator, Trumbull County (OH) ARRL Official Emergency Station (OH)

Somebody wrote: Actually "73" was a term the old telegraph operators would use back in the old west days. It meant that they owned a Winchester 1873 rifle (their most prized possession) and that when they died they would give it to the other operator. Hence ' 73' meant I would will you my 73 rifle. ' 73s' meant you had more than one rifle that you would give to them (they were a really good friend.). > Hello, It' s a nice story, but it has no basis in fact. The actual source of "73" and "88" was the list of numerical abbreviations used by wire telegraphers. These abbreviations were used in a manner

similar to Q signals today. Here' s a partial list of number abbreviations:1 - Wait 2 - Important business 3 - What is the time? 6 - I am ready 7 - Are you ready? 12 - Do you understand? 13 - I understand 14 - What is the weather? 17 - Lightning here 19 - Form 19 train order (used by RR) 21 - Stop to eat 23 - All copy 24 - Repeat this back 30 - No more, end 31 - Form 31 train order (used by RR) 44 - Answer promptly by wire 73 - Best regards 88 - Love and kisses 92 - Deliver promptly 134 - Who is at the key? Note that American Morse was used by landline telegraphers. The signal "30" in American Morse is "..._ . ____" (Zero is an extra long dash). This was corrupted into a single character, "..._ ._" which is usually thought of today as SK or VA, with the space between letters removed. 73 (never plural!) de Jim, N2EY QRPers sometimes sign off with 72 indicating they may be a mite short on power for a full 73!

Len Anderson retired (from regular hours) electronic engineer person Writes:
After 1844 (the year of the first commercial telegraph service in the USA, Baltimore, MD to Washington, DC), the blazing speed of the early electromechanical sounders made it necessary for commercial telegraphers to use abbreviations for standard phrases in telegrams. It gave telegraphers a chance to send more telegrams during a workday, increase their profits, etc., etc. A whole bunch of different two-number sub-codes were invented and used. Few survive to today since Morse codes have survived only in amateur radio. One of the enduring sub-codes is "73" meaning "Best regards." Hams use it on voice, as well. It has become traditional jargon. Morse code did NOT begin as the character = <dot-dash group> but was originally ALL numbers! Morse got a financial and lab mentor in railroad heir Alfred Vail who is reported to have suggested a change from the all-number code to one where each letter, number, and common punctuation mark has a unique dot-dash group. This latter improvement, along with a way to increase the distance of a landline by using a "relay" of an electromagnet whose magnetically-coupled switch substituted for a telegrapher' s key in an unmanned telegraph line relay station. Up to three such "relays" could be used on a wired telegraph circuit. That may or may not be the etymological origin of the word "relay" as the component we know today. Jim, N2EY writes on a news group in 1985, Western Union standardized on the "92 code" in which the numbers from 1 to 92 were assigned meanings. It was in this list that 73 got its present meaning. Later more numbers were added. Here' s a partial list:

- 1 Wait a moment
- 2 Important Business
- 3 What time is it?
- 4 Where shall I go ahead?
- 5 Have you business for me?
- 6 I am ready
- 7 Are you ready?
- 8 Close your key; circuit is busy
- 9 Close your key for priority business (Wire chief, dispatcher, etc)
- 10 Keep this circuit closed
- 12 Do you understand?
- 13 I understand
- 14 What is the weather?
- 15 For you and other to copy

17 Lightning here
18 What is the trouble?
19 Form 19 train orders
21 Stop for a meal
22 Wire test
23 All copy
24 Repeat this back
25 Busy on another wire
26 Put on ground wire
27 Priority, very important
28 Do you get my writing?
29 Private, deliver in sealed envelope
30 No more (end)
31 Form 31 train order
32 I understand that I am to ...
33 Car report (Also, answer is paid for)
34 Message for all officers
35 You may use my signal to answer this
37 Diversion (Also, inform all interested)
39 Important, with priority on thru wire (Also, sleep-car report)
44 Answer promptly by wire
73 Best regards
88 Love and kisses
91 Superintendent's signal
92 Deliver promptly
93 Vice President and General Manager' s signals
95 President's signal
134 Who is at the key?

"19" and "31" refer to train orders of two different types (absolute and permissive). They were so well known that the terms "19 order" and "31 order" were still in railroad use in the 1970s, after the telegraph was gone from railroad operations. The Morse code used in US wire telegraphy was the "American" Morse code, which shares some codes with the "Continental" code we still use today. (The continent referred to in the name is Europe, and it became the standard code for radio work early in the 20th century). The abbreviation "es" for "and" derives from the American Morse character "&" which was dit dididit. The prosign "SK" with the letters run together derives from the American Morse "30", which was didididahdit daaaaaaaah (extra long dah is zero in that code). There are some urban legends about Winchester rifles and such, but they do not stand up to historical fact. 73 de Jim, N2EY

PHILLIPS CODE

The Phillips code is a shorthand code of word abbreviations for the telegraph first published in 1879 by Walter Phillips (b. 1846 - d. 1920)

ORIGIN OF FIST

The early spark transmitters showered the operator with sparks - so Marconi's key lever was lengthened and the padded end was beaten with the 'fist' of the operator to send dots and dashes.

ORIGIN OF Q, R, X, AND Z CODES

Subject: Z codes this article was recently submitted to the Telecomms Heritage Group's journal (which I edit). Rather than just reprint the section on Z-codes and frustrate readers, I attach the full text. Hope this doesn't use up too much bandwidth! Andy G8PTH ----- TELEGRAPHIC CODES OF MORSE AND MEN by Kenneth Brown G0PSW The first line telegraph message is thought to have been sent from > Washington to Baltimore in May 1844 by Samuel Finley Breeze Morse, (1791-1872). He is said to have tapped out the message, "What hath God wrought?" using a code of interrupted signals which he and his associate Alfred Louis Vail, (1807-1859), had developed some years earlier. After this momentous achievement and following the founding of Western Union in 1856, coast-to-coast telegraph lines were quickly installed and it then became commercially possible to send and receive telegraphic traffic by line. Since then and with an eye on faster speeds of transmissions and higher accuracy, newspapers, railways and post offices made great use of the telegraph to provide their customers with speedy, economic, personal and commercial communication. This also paved the way for transmitting traffic by radio from the late 1890s following successful experiments by Marconi. One way of speeding the flow of traffic was to operate an agreed set of short codes to replace well-known sentences or phrases but at that time there was no common national or international standard. The first of many conferences to discuss and try to resolve this issue was held in the US in April 1857, culminating with the release of the National Telegraphic Review and Operators' Guide. This Guide makes the first authentic reference to the well-known greeting 73; at that time meaning love and kisses. ' Later editions kept this definition but, as time went by, the meaning of 73 changed from a Valentine type of greeting to a vague sign of operators' fraternalism. Western Union, in 1859, set up the Standard 92 Code. Replacing common sentences and phrases with selected numbers between 1 and 92 the message was telegraphed to a distant station. At the distant end the numbers were decoded and a plain language version delivered to the recipient. The definition of 73 changed yet again to a very flowery accept my compliments. From 1859 to 1900 the many telegraphic manuals show variations of this meaning. Each major telegraph and railway company had its own distinctive telegraphic codes. Since there was no agreed standard all were different and, as a consequence, there was much confusion in communicating with different networks. During this time there were even two alphabetical Morse codes the American and Continental (European) versions. Although there were basic similarities there were also some major differences. This, combined with the multiplicity of telegraphic codes, caused confusion and made communication with and between US establishments particularly difficult. The US 1908 Dodge's Manual gives today's definition of 73 best regards. Other Dodge numbers were 88 love and kisses, 55 lots of success and 99 get lost (probably unofficial). Also, in 1908, the British Post Office, despairing of action to agree an international code of abbreviations, issued its own list of two letter abbreviations intended for use between British coast stations and ships. The list, published in the

PMG' s Instructions to Wireless Telegraphists, included abbreviations RA to RZ and SA to SF. The next International Radiotelegraphic Convention, held in London in July 1912, adopted and extended the GPO abbreviations. Q was added as the first letter and so the Q code was born. The new code now ran from QRA to QRZ and QSA to QSX. On 1st July 1913 the Q code finally became an official international information code, updated as changing circumstances demanded to include new codes relating to such matters as aviation and maritime. Some time later came the Z code, running in parallel with the Q code. This originated as a company code of Cable and Wireless with application limited, in the main, to high speeds machine Morse operating at speeds of typically 120wpm. Widely used by many countries, including Germany, the Q code and Z code continued in use throughout the war. After the war high-speed Morse became less widely used and was replaced by other forms of traffic communication such as RTTY and facsimile. The Z code, therefore, gradually went out of fashion and slowly disappeared. Examples of the Z code include ZAA you are not observing circuit discipline, ZAN we can receive absolutely nothing, ZST send slips twice, ZAP acknowledge please and there were lots of others. Operating during the 1930s and early 40s, at the same time as the Z and Q codes, was the X code, then in use by European military services as a wireless telegraphy code. This consisted of the letter X followed by a number. For example X34 meant your Morse is bad, X50 your Morse is good, X100 affirmative, X112 interrogative, X279 what is the strength of my signal? X496/257 I am winding in my aerial prior to landing/i have nothing further for you. The X code continued in use with the forces until 1942 when, at the insistence of the US military, it was replaced by the Q code. However, the odd X code can still be heard from veteran telegraphists even now but not very often. So the Q code became the standard international military and civil telegraphic letter code used in CW communication. (Sometimes, incorrectly, even in R/T). Published as an operators' manual, there are separate sections available to deal with various areas of communication. Some less well known examples of the Q code used by base stations of the British Army included QAU followed by QHU, meaning I am waterlogged, I am about to jettison fuel; AS5 generally followed! Even less well known is QGG send the pony by the next train. Widely used by radio amateurs operating CW, today' s Q code has slightly different meanings but is still very similar to the 1912 version. One of the great benefits of using the Q code is the pleasure in being able to communicate with overseas operators who may not be fluent in the English language. In conclusion, it is sad fact there will be no successor to the Q code; no longer is the Morse code taught to Royal Navy. Data stream transmissions have displaced Morse and taken over everyday communication such is the march of time. Acknowledgements: Grateful thanks to Pat Hawker G3VA and Peter Broom G5DQ, for their help and advice. More On R-Codes and S-Codes R - Codes and S - Codes -- Pre-1912 Brevity Codes Large List Of Q-Codes I Large List Of Q-Codes II Today' s Amateur Radio QCodes The Missing Q-Signals -- Just For Fun -- Like QLF

ORIGINS OF ROGER WILCO

Incidentally according to the "Morris Dictionary of Word and Phrase Origins" by William and Mary Morris (Harper Collins, New York, 1977, 1988). ROGER -- "in the meaning of ' Yes, O.K., I understand you- is voice code for the letter R. It is part of the ' Able, Baker, Charlie' code known and used by all radiophone operators in the services in

the 40' s 50' s. >From the earliest days of wireless communication, the Morse code letter R (dit-dah-dit) has been used to indicate ' O.K.- understood.' So ' Roger was the logical voice-phone equivalent." Also from "I Hear America Talking" by Stuart Berg Flexner (Von Nostrand Reinhold Co., New York, 1976)."Roger! A code word used by pilots to mean ' your message received and understood' in response to radio communications; later it came into general use to mean ' all right, OK.' Roger was the radio communications Morse code word for the letter R, which in this case represented the word ' received.' ' Roger Wilco' was the reply to ' Roger' from the original transmission of the radio message, meaning ' I have received your message that you have received my message and am signing off." Wilco implies "I will comply" Then of course there is the "Roger Beep" (Di-Dah-Dit) which legend has it was innovated by the Space Missions as a quick way to "Roger it" No source for this "but have it on good authority - by a guy who was there" hi hi. From the DX Reflector Ok, I have heard and seen half dozen explanations, now here is one from one who has "Been there- Done That". "Roger" in both military and government communications definitely came out of the old cw days (and yes I did send/receive cw messages at the beginning of my career). The "R" was sent as a confirmation of receipt of a message, or a portion of a message. "R" was used, not "QSL". In voice communications, it thus became "Roger". Even in front-line operations such as by forward observers (I did that too). We used Roger and Negative You had to be completely confident in what you were sending or receiving after all, it could, and often was, life or death as to what got thru the communications lines. I cringe almost every time I hear any military movie communications. WILCO means: I will comply with your orders. OVER means I have finished my transmissions and turn the channel over to you to transmit. CLEAR means I am finished with this communication and am standing by on the channel. OUT means I have completed transmission and am completely finished and closing this station or switching to another channel. So you can see why I cringe with "Roger Wilco Over, Clear and Out" WHAT DID HE SAY???? Navy Pilots say the use of Roger Wilco is frowned on, use one or the other as applicable. In addition to "R" Roger, early CW use for "correct" was Morse "C", this carried over to the phone circuits as "Charlie". This is still used by Morse ops and can still be heard on some military voice circuits as in "That' s Charlie" or "That' s a Charlie read back". Usually following a read back of a message and meaning ' that is correct' One will also see the occasional reference to FOXTROT messages as in the "DO NOT ANSWER" also encountered on military circuits. This is also from the CW "F" meaning ' do not answer' . Report\$ by 5 and Loud and Clear>from an old Military Radio Telephone Procedure Manual (Circa 1953). In all probability, these came from the Q-Signals of yore where QRK was -- What is the readability of my signals? Answer: The readability of your signals is ... (1 to 5). And QSA -- What is the strength of my signals? Answer was: The strength of your signals is ... (1 to 5). Report of Signal Strength

5 LOUD

Your signal is very strong.

4 GOOD

your signal strength is good.

3 WEAK

your signal strength is weak.

2 VERY WEAK

Your signal strength is very weak.

1 FADING

your signal strength fades to such an extent that continuous reception cannot be relied upon. Report of readability

5 CLEAR

Excellent quality.

4 READABLE

Quality is satisfactory.

3 UNREADABLE

The quality of your transmission is so bad that I cannot read you.

2 DISTORTED

Having trouble reading you because your signal is distorted.

1 WITH INTERFERENCE

Trouble reading due to interference.

RADIO CHECK

What is my signal strength and readability i.e., how do you hear me?

ROGER

I have received your last transmission satisfactorily. The omission of comment on signal strength and readability is understood to mean that reception is loud and clear. If reception is other than loud and clear it must be described with the prowords from above

WHY LSB BELOW 9 MHz AND USB ABOVE NOTICE

This subject is highly controversial. Many agree with the synopsis below - others disagree- take it for what is worth. You have to see the circuitry for early SSB transceivers to appreciate this -- but the easy explanation is -- in the early days of SSB design, one of the common SSB generating schemes used a 9 MHz carrier oscillator/IF. Anything below that freq was inverted (LSB) compared to those freqs above it (USB). So there was no USB/LSB switch, it automatically went to LSB for frequencies below 9MHz and vice versa. The protocol has stayed with us to this very day. But you can operate USB at 7 MHz and below if you want and vice versa. Few do (or should) as it is a gentleperson's agreement (not an FCC rule). Another opinion from the internet. Once upon a time we had 9 Mcs carrier generators for ssb. We used surplus ARC-5 aircraft transmitters as a VFO. TWO MOST popular bands were 75 and 20. Subtract 5 Mhz from 9 and there was 75. ADD 5 MHz to 9 and you had 20. The side bands were translated. So there is the rest of the story why 75 was LSB and 20 was USB in general! Another opinion from the Internet. The answer is not dependent on the ARC-5. The original rigs generated the sideband signal at 9 MHz and either added 5 MHz to get 14 MHz or subtracted 5 MHz to get 4 MHz. The addition process preserves the sideband (upper or lower) and the subtraction process inverts it. Since nearly all rigs generated the 9 MHz signal as USB, we came to use USB when adding and LSB when subtracting. Many hams used the ARC-5 as a VFO for the mixer, but *any* 5 MHz VFO would do. ARC-5s were cheap and easy but not required. Someone else e-mailed me complete with intricate math and vehemently sed that there is NO inversion or translation --- hmmm I s

Recipe

Cheesy Broccoli Pockets

1 pkg (10 ounces) frozen chopped broccoli	2 tsp olive oil
1 clove garlic, minced	1 cup shredded mozzarella cheese
1/3 cup grated Parmesan Cheese	2 jarred roasted red peppers chopped
1 tablespoon chopped fresh oregano or 1 tsp dried oregano	½ tsp salt
1 pkg (16 ounces) frozen bread dough, thawed	¼ tsp black pepper

Preheat oven to 375. Grease 2 baking sheets. Cook broccoli according to package directions; drain well.

In a medium skillet, heat oil over low heat. Add garlic, sauté for 2 minutes. Add broccoli; cook, stirring until moisture has evaporated, about 3 minutes. Remove from heat; cool slightly.

In a medium bowl, combine broccoli mixture, mozzarella, Parmesan, roasted peppers, oregano, salt and pepper mix well.

On a lightly floured surface, divide dough into 8 pieces; roll out each piece to form a 6-inch circle. Spoon an equal amount of broccoli mixture in the center of each circle. Fold dough over filling to form a half circle. Press edges with a fork to seal; prick a few holes in pocket tops.

Place pockets on prepared baking sheets. Bake until golden, about 25 minutes. Serve immediately. Makes 8 pockets.

Member Birthdays

JUNE

Holly Schuessler KC5QLN – June 4
Mark Corona KD5TTT – June 8
Jim Shultz W5OMG – June 10
William Davis KD4VSY – June 17

JULY

Al Klokau W5VSH – July 15
Doug Kirk AD5CU – July 19
Susan Corona KD5UKA – July 26
Bill Caldwell AC5BC – July 29

New Magnetic Signs

Special Event Communications

Signs are now available. They are 12" X 18" \$25 per set of 2. Order yours now contact Bill Caldwell – AC5BC@arrl.net

Irving Amateur Radio Club, Inc.
Special Event Communications
www.irvingarc.org

Upcoming Hamfests

June 18 & 19, 2004 - Ham-Com, Arlington, TX

August 14 2004 – Hamfest for WCLAARC Leesville, LA
Website: www.wclarc.com

Minutes

IARC Inc. Board & Business Meeting minutes of May 13, 2004 at Heritage Park, Irving, TX.

The meeting was called to order by Pres. Mark Corona approx 7:30 Pm
Prayer by Jim Nordgren
Pledge of allegiance by the membership
Members and guests by name and call sign.
13 signed the roster 8 boards -- 5 members

Minutes for Board and Business meeting April 8, 2004 and General meeting minutes April 22, 2004 read by secretary Doyle Taylor. Motion to accept by Gordon Gremillion second by Charlie Brown, motion carried.

Treasurer Report by Coleta KD5QFH:

General \$ 4,525.29

Repeater 9,210.79

Total \$ 13,736.08

Motion to accept by Gordon Gremillion, second by Charlie Brown motion carried.

Bingo Report by Coleta KD5QFH:

First quarter taxes were paid in the amount of \$5450.60.

Mandatory distributions for this quarter will be forth coming.

Ham Com 2004 -- Riley Hollingsworth is to be FCC representative. Letter to FCC for reimbursement of Ham-Com expenses, Coleta will give Mark IARC Inc. Tax number and he will send the letter in.

Motion to purchase from Titan Mfg. a trailer per their quote with tire and wheel added. Approx \$4693.00. Second --motion carried.

Motion to reimburse Bill Caldwell for expenses to and from to purchase the club trailer by Dennis Riise second By Coleta Taylor, motion carried.

Motion to purchase a new generator up to \$2000.00 by Tom Schuessler, second by Dennis Riise, motion carried

Tom Schuessler has a meeting set up with the parks dept for Field Day use of Bear Creek Park. They are glad to have us use the park again as no bad report on the prior use. Always left it in better condition than when we got there.

Motion to adjourn and 2nd. Motion carried
Meeting adjourned approx 8:35 pm.

Respectfully Submitted
IARC Inc. Secretary
Doyle L. Taylor AD5KE

IARC Inc. General Meeting minutes of May 27, 2004 at the Senter Park East, Irving, TX.

The meeting was called to order by Pres. Mark Corona approx 7:40 Pm

Prayer by Jim Nordgren

Pledge of allegiance by the membership and guest.

Members and guests gave their name and call sign.

22 members and 2 guests signed the roster.

Program for the night by Chris Ward (CW) on Field Day. Very impressive.

Refreshments of cookies and cold drinks brought by Amelia Shultz. were enjoyed by all present.

IARC Inc. will officially have the outside fleamarket parking at HAM COM 2004. HAM COM preparation have started to run the outside Flea Market again this year June 18-19, 2004. Two days only this year. Those that can help contact Bill Caldwell or Coleta Taylor.

Field Day June 26-27, 2004 will be at Bear Creek Park again this year. Bill Byrom is the chairperson. Bill had comments on Field Day and wanted to have a meeting June 6th at 4pm .at the park.

Upcoming Communications events sponsored by IARC Inc.:

The Great Skate- June 12

Irving 4th July parade -- (Sat. July 3rd)

Tri America -- July 3rd and 4th

Those that can help, see Bill Caldwell or Coleta Taylor

RACES members will get credit at these events for their public service commentate for the year.

Up coming Events meeting will be June 7th at Betcha Bingo # 2 at -7:30 Pm.

Motion for the purchase of Field Day shirts or pins for members that will be an active participant by Bill Caldwell, second, motion carried. Coleta will order T- Shirts. Need **intentions** and shirt size.

50 /50 Raffle \$24.00 --\$12.00 Richard Baker was the winner and donated \$ 6.00 to the repeater fund and \$6.00 to the general fund.

Amelia KD5TXQ needs articles for the newsletter.

Meeting adjourn approx 9:30Pm.

Respectfully Submitted
IARC Inc. Secretary
Doyle L. Taylor AD5KE

Past Special Events

Great Skate – June 12, 2004
MS150 Red River Run – May 1, 2004
NTTR Grasslands – March 20, 2004
Dino Dash – Jan 24, 2004
Columbia Shuttle Recovery – Feb 1, 2003
Tri America Triathlon Series – May 31 & June 1, 2003
Ham Com – Arlington – June 20 & June 22, 2003
Field Day 2003 - June 28 & June 29, 2003
Irving 4th July Parade 2003
Irving Emergency Management exercise – Sept. 10, 2003
NBC5 Technology Exposition on Sept. 27 & Sept 28, 2003
Spook Patrol – Oct. 31
Irving Sr Center Opening – Dec 16, 2003

Deadline for articles for June newsletter are due June 25

IARC Officers and Board Members

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