VOLUME XLVII, NUMBER 10

SPURIOUS EMISSIONS

OCTOBER, 2025

INDIAN RIVER ARC

P.O. BOX 237285, COCOA
FLORIDA 32923-7285

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CLUB MINUTES

President Steve Luchuk, N4UTQ, called the October meeting to order at the usual time.

Following the Pledge of Allegiance, Steve presented the Treasurer's Report. The members in attendance accepted the Treasurer's Report for audit.

Next, the minutes of the September meeting were approved.

Following the business meeting, Steve made a presentation about aviation accidents. He discussed about 30 accidents and the circumstances surrounding these accidents. During the discussion, Greg, AB4GO mentioned a piece of radar altimeter equipment that he worked on for the Boeing 747 while at Motorola.

Following the presentation, the meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

Armando Delgado,
KN4JN
Secretary

HAPPENINGS

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) is seeking volunteers to passively track the 2026 Artemis II Orion spacecraft as the crewed mission travels to the Moon and back to Earth. Targeted for no later than April 2026, the mission will rely on NASA's Near Space Network and Deep Space Network for primary communications and tracking support throughout its launch, orbit, and reentry. However, with a growing focus on commercialization, NASA wants to further understand industry's tracking capabilities.
The methodology involves observing the Doppler shift on the Orion S-band return link carrier signal when it is received at a partner ground station.
This is a passive operation; no transmissions or uplink signals from the ground station will occur.
The objective is to achieve and maintain carrier lock on the signal for tracking purposes; collecting or tracking telemetry data is not part of this activity.
Orion is configured to transmit S-band signals within the frequency spectrum of 2200 to 2290 MHz, a range earmarked for Space Operations.
For further information go to the sam.gov website.

The following article first appeared in the club newsletter in February, 1998, edited at the time by Roy Hill, W6QCM.

"Why We Are Called "Hams"
By Gord VE7RGJ
Extracted from the Amateur radio bulletin board on AOL.
Have you ever wondered why we radio amateurs are called HAMS? Well it goes something like this—the word ham was

HAPPENINGS

applied in 1908 and was the call letters of the first amateur wireless station operated by some of the members of the Harvard Radio club. They were Albert Hymen, Bob Almy, and Peggy Murray. At first they called their station Hyman-Almy-Murray. Tapping out such a long name in code soon called for a revision, and they changed it to Hy-Al-Mu, using the first two letters of each name. Early in 1909 some confusion resulted between the signals from HYALMU and a Mexican ship named Myalmo, so they decided to use only the first letter of each name and identified their station as HAM. In the early unregulated pioneer days of radio, amateur operators picked their own frequencies and call letters. Then, as now, some amateurs had better signals than some commercial stations. The resulting interference finally came to the attention of congressional committees in Washington, DC and they gave much thought to proposed legislation designed to critically limit amateur activity. In 1911, Albert Hyman chose the controversial Wireless Regulation Bill as the topic of his thesis at Harvard. His instructor insisted that a copy be sent to Senator David Walsh, a member of the committee hearing the Bill. The senator was so impressed that he sent for Mr. Hyman to appear before the committee. Hyman was put on the stand and described how the little amateur station, HAM, was built, and he almost cried when he told the crowded committee room that if the bill went through, they would have to close up the station because they could not afford the license fees and other requirements which were set up in the bill. The debate started and the little station HAM became a symbol of all the little amateur stations in the country that were crying out to be saved from the menace and greed of the big commercial stations who did not want them around. Finally the Bill got to the floor of the Congress and every speaker talked about the poor little station, HAM.
That's how it all got started. You can find the whole story in the Congressional Record. Nationwide publicity identified the station HAM with amateurs. From that time to this, and probably to the end of time, in radio,"Every amateur is a HAM".....73s de VE7RGJ.

From the NTS Letter of October 7, 2025:
Over the past decade, Radio Relay International (RRI) has worked extensively to develop, test, and evolve the National Response Plan. The plan is complemented by a variety of emergency communications tools developed by the RRI Emergency Communications Committee, often with cooperation from the Winlink Development Team, other EmComm organizations, and served agencies. These "I Am Safe" tools are available to anyone via the RRI website.

Most recently, RRI has been working on the implementation of a specialized "Request for Information" reporting method. The first process for which the RI procedure will be used is that of collecting useful weather data. Beginning in mid-October, RRI and ARRL NTS will begin testing this WXOBS messaging process. The RI process will also be expanded to support Situation Awareness Reports (SITREP) and Operational Readiness Reports (OPRED) messages.

RRI/NTS Training
RRI has released its fall-winter 2025/2026 training schedule. Classes are available on a variety of topics, ranging from basic voice communications methods to emergency communications planning and exercise design. Training on the RI process described above will also be included. Those who complete the required training may obtain a "Certified Radio Operator" certificate from Radio Relay International. More information can be found on the RRI website at www.radiorelay.org

ON THE AIR

W0W War of the Worlds Special Event Station Oct 26, 1600Z-2100Z, W0W, West Windsor, NJ. Delaware Valley Radio Association. 7225 14255 21300. QSL. W0W DVRA, P.O. Box 7024, Trenton, NJ 08628. To commemorate the anniversary of Orson Welles' infamous 1938 War of the Worlds Halloween broadcast, members of the Delaware Valley Radio Association will gather at Grovers Mill, NJ site of the fictional Martian landing, to set up a temporary radio station and communicate with other ham radio operators around the world. https://www.w2zq.com

Operation Able Archer '83 Nov 1-Nov 14, 0001Z-2359Z, K9NBH, Salem, WI. Great Lakes Radio Club. 7.225 14.250. Certificate. Great Lakes Radio Club, General Delivery, Salem, WI 53168. Commemorating the 1983 Cold War Able Archer Exercise. See K9NBH QRZ page for additional event details. Digital certificate available. No paper certificate or QSL cards. https://www.qrz.com/db/K9NBH

50th Anniversary, Sinking of the SS Edmund Fitzgerald Nov 2-Nov 15, 0000Z-2359Z, W8F, Livonia, MI. Livonia Amateur Radio Club. 14.260 7.260 7.050 14.050. Certificate. e-certificate, e-QSL only, See website for, details 48151. Nov. 2-15 LARC club members signing as W8F on all bands/modes - watch spotting sites. Sat. Nov. 8 only, 1530-2030 UTC W8F SES will operate at Dossin Great Lakes Museum, Belle Isle Park, Detroit, MI. (POTA K-1487). QSL cert.-electronic ONLY via club website. livoniaarc.com

Amateur Radio Software Award Nov 7-Nov 17, 0600Z-2359Z, K6A, K6R, K6S, Ames, IA. Amateur Radio Software Award. 14.260 7,190 . QSL. Amateur Radio Software Award , Special Event Station, P.O. Box 126, Ames, IA 50014. Bringing awareness to the Amateur Radio Software Award and promoting innovative, free and open amateur radio software. Also honoring the 2025 award recipients Sebastian Delmont (KI2D) for Ham2K Portable Logger. https://arsaward.com/special-event.html

AFMARS 77th Special Event Nov 8-Nov 11, 0001Z-2359Z, W1A/E/C/W, Scott AFB, IL. United States Air Force Military Auxiliary Radio System. General and Technician portions of 80-10m (excluding 60m) Modes: Voice, CW, Digital (FT8, etc.). Certificate. Available After 5 Dec 2025 , visit: , http://cert.elemcoshopfloor.com. community.apan.org/wg/afmars

Continental Marines Birthday Nov 8-Nov 12, 1300Z-0400Z, WM3PEN, Philadelphia, PA. Holmesburg Amateur Radio Club. 14.276 7.276. QSL. Holmesburg Amateur Radio Club, 3341 Sheffield Ave, Philadelphia, PA 19136. wm3pen.org

Call Signs by Armando Delgado, KN4JN

Amateur radio call signs are a unique thing, literally. If a person were to Google their first and last name, they will likely encounter multiple people who share the same names. On the other hand, for each actively licensed radio amateur there is only one personal call sign that designates that ham…in the entire world. It does not matter if the ham is licensed in the U.S., Russia, China, or anywhere else in the world; the call sign is unique to just that individual. It was not always that way.

When Guglielmo Marconi made his first transatlantic radio contact in December, 1901, he not only revolutionized the world of communications but also stimulated the imagination of people all over the world with the idea that any individual was capable of contacting people in distant places from their own homes. The spark gap transmitters and coherent receivers of the day were technologically simple devices that could be built with readily available components and a little knowhow, and many enterprising individuals built them.

Within a few years after the Marconi success, the number of radio amateurs on the air increased exponentially. At that time, there were no government regulations or licensing. Early operators identified themselves on the air by using their initials, nicknames, or other imaginative descriptors. Needless to say, there were a lot of identical call signs.

By the second decade of the 20th Century, the primary commercial use of radio was for maritime communications; it was also used extensively by the navies of the world, including the U.S. Navy. As the number of amateurs on the air increased, there occurred the inevitable problem of interference, especially considering the broad band of those early spark gap transmitters. Both, the commercial operators and the Navy complained that amateurs interfered with their operations. Things came to a head in 1912 following the sinking of the *Titanic,* where radio played a significant role. That year, the U.S. Congress passed the Radio Act, the first regulation of radio transmitters in the United States.

The Radio Act of 1912 required all radio transmitters to be licensed and to be located at a specific address. It also regulated the operating wavelengths of the different services. For the amateur licenses, the country was divided into 9 different regions and call signs for each region used the number of the region followed by, initially, two letters that later increased to three as the number of licenses in some regions exceeded the number of possible two-letter combinations.

During those years, other countries also began to license transmitters and many used the same format for call signs as the U.S.A. Unfortunately, some call signs from different countries were identical and misunderstandings occurred.

In the mid-1920's tube radios made possible more sensitive receiving and selective transmitting, and shorter wavelengths made possible longer and more sustained radio contacts. Soon, the countries of the world realized that radio signals had no boundaries and to coordinate radio transmission necessitated international agreement. The International Radiotelegraph Convention to address these issues met in Washington, DC in 1927.

The Convention addressed many issues, but the most important for amateurs were the assignment of band segments to the different radio services, including amateurs, and the determination of specific prefixes to the radio call signs of each country. Each country would be assigned one or two letter prefixes that would not change, followed by a number and a suffix of two or more letters. The number and the letters of the suffix remained at each country's discretion.

The U.S.A. received the letters W, K, and N. The W was to be used by stations in the continental U.S., the assignment of the K was for the U.S. territories, and the N was for the Navy. Since American hams already had call signs issued previously, all the government did was to attach a W to the previous call sign. For example, Hiram Percy Maxim, one of the founders of the ARRL, had the call sign 1AW. Following the Convention, his call sign became W1AW which the ARRL took for their station call sign following Maxim's death in 1936, and that is still in use today.

In the following years, many other countries joined the ranks of amateur radio and acquired their specific prefixes and individual call signs for their operators. The U.S. also acquired the AA-AL prefixes and the Navy relinquished the N prefix which was then assigned to the amateur radio service.

Prior to WW2, American amateurs utilized three license levels: Classes A, B, and C. Call signs were the same for all classes, consisting of generally 1X3 formats and issued consecutively, regardless of class. In 1951, the FCC introduced the "incentive license" concept to encourage the growing amateur community to become more proficient in their knowledge of radio. They created the Novice and Amateur Extra licenses and renamed the old licenses Technician, General, and Advanced. The call signs issued also were unique to each license category. The Novices had a WN prefix in 2X3 call signs. The N was removed when the amateur advanced to a higher license level. Technicians and General kept the old 1X3 formats, Advanced were issued 2X2 call signs, and Extras had the shortest ones with 1X2, 2X1, and the exclusive use of the A prefixes.

Following the World Amateur Radio Council (WARC) of 1997 that removed the international requirement of Morse code qualification for amateur licenses operating in the HF bands, the FCC eliminated that requirement as well for American licensees. They also eliminated the Novice and Advance licenses and introduced the Vanity call signs that allowed hams to choose their own call signs from the pool of inactive previously issued ones.

The new Technician licenses used a 2X3 format with a K series of prefixes that in some regions are reaching the end of the alphabet, while the General and Amateur Extra continued their previous format.

Amateur radio call signs have evolved over the years and will continue to do so as the numbers of amateurs increase. By the same token, the limited number of possible combinations of letters for call signs require innovation, as we saw with the Vanity call sign concept that recycles previous identifiers, but regardless of the format and combinations of amateur call signs, the important fact remains that call signs are unique identifiers of individual radio amateurs.

W1AW CW PRACTICE TRANSMISSIONS

7 PM EST Slow CW : 5-15 WPM
Mon, Wed, Fri

7 PM EST Fast CW: 35-10 WPM
Tue, Thu

FREQUENCIES:
1.8025, 3.5815, 7.0475, 14.0475, 18.0775, 21.0675, 28.0675, 50.350, 147.555

Editor's Note:

Send comments about the Newsletter or to contribute information or articles to the Editor's email address:

olardelga@aol.com.

ACTIVE REPEATERS INCLUDING DMR, PACKET & SIMPLEX

RACESBRE0008 REV B

Repeaters & Packet are open for all licensed amateur radio operators to use.

OUTPUT FREQ.	STD. NAME	OFFSET	TONE/CC	CALL	LOCATION	OWNER	NOTES
WBFM							
145.130	130 VB	-600	107.2	AB4AZ	VERO BEACH, INDIAN RIVER	AB4AZ	
145.350	350 SC	-600	103.5	K4OSC	St. CLOUD, OSCEOLA	K1XC	Radio Science Club, Fl Club
145.370	**370 CO**	-600	156.7	W2SDB	COCOA-BROADCAST CT.	IRARC	Yaesu Repeater replaced with Bridgecom FM
145.470	**470 ME**	-600	107.2	K4HRS	MELBOURNE- RIALTO PL.	HIRAC	
145.490	**490 TI**	-600	100.0	WN3DHI	TITUSVILLE SR405 & Fox lk rd.	WN3DHI	
146.610	**610 ME**	-600	None/107.2	W4MLB	MELBOURNE- HOLMES HOSP	PCARS	Tone Downlink only
146.625	**625 MM**	-600	100.0	KE4NUZ	NW of MIMS NEAR HARRISON RD.	KE4NUZ	Limited coverage
146.775	**775 MM**	-600	100.0	K4KSC	NW of MIMS Hog Valley , W of I95	K4KSC	
146.850	**850 ME**	-600	None/107.2	W4MLB	PALM BAY- Port Malabar Rd.	PCARS	Tone Downlink Only
146.880	**880 RO**	-600	107.2	W4NLX	ROCKLEDGE- WUESTHOFF HOSP.	IRARC	FUSION Repeater replaced with Bridgecom Fl
146.895	**895 PB**	-600	107.2/107.2	**K4EOC**	PALM BAY- DeGroot Library	EOC	TSQL as of 5/2018
146.910	**910 TI**	-600	107.2	K4KSC	TITUSVILLE Water Tower on south st.	TARC	
146.940	**940 RO**	-600	None	K4GCC	ROCKLEDGE Carver Rd.WLRQ Tower	LISATS	
146.970	**970 TI**	-600	107.2	K4KSC	TITUSVILLE-T'VILLE TOWERS	TARC	
147.075	**075 SC**	+600	107.2/107.2	**K4EOC**	SCOTTSMOOR Near US1-Aurantia Rd	EOC	TSQL as of 5/2018 Relocated 4/2019
147.135	**135 RO**	+600	107.2/107.2	**K4EOC**	ROCKLEDGE-EOC	EOC	TSql as of 5/2018
147.240	240 DE	+600	123.0	KV4EOC	DELAND	VARES	
147.255	**255 PB**	+600	107.2	K4DCS	Near Babcock & Palm City S City limi	PBARC	
147.330	**330 TI**	+600	107.2	K4NBR	TITUSVILLE-PARRISH HOSP.	NBARC	
147.360	**360 TI**	+600	107.2	N4TDX	TITUSVILLE-PARRISH HOSP.	NBARC	DSTAR Gateway in work
442.850	**850TI4**	+5000	107.2/107/2	N4TDX	TITUSVILLE-PARRISH HOSP.	NBARC	TSql;FUSION/WBFM/WIRES-X
444.325	**325ME4**	+5000	107.2	K4DCS	MELBOURNE-TRINITY TWRS-E	PBARC	
444.375	**CNLBRE**	+5000	107.2		I95 FDT Twr 1/2 Mile N of County Lin	SARNET	"SARNet Sebastian Repeater"
444.425	**425ME4**	+5000	107.2	W4MLB	MELBOURNE- RIALTO PL.	PCARS	
444.525	**525RO4**	+5000	103.5/103.5	**K4EOC**	ROCKLEDGE-EOC	EOC	TSql; VOICE/NBEMS
444.650	**CNMBRE**	+5000	107.2	W4NLX	COCOA-FHP SR520	IRARC	"SARNet Cocoa Repeater"
444.750	**750TI4**	+5000	156.7/156.7	N4TDX	TITUSVILLE- TGO WATERTOER 230 ft.	NBARC	TSql
444.875	**875MI4**	+5000	107.2	KC2UFO	MERRITT IS. COURTNEY SPRS.	K4UZM	
444.925	**925KS4**	+5000	131.8/131.8	N1KSC	KENNEDY SP. CTR.-VAB	KSCARC	FM Tsql ; P25 capable
224.120	**120CO2**	-1600	123.0	AA4CD	COCOA Broadcast Ct.	AA4CD	
DMR							
444.150	**150TI4**	+5000	CC1	K2JO	TITUSVILLE-PARRISH HOSP.	KC2CWT	DMR FL
444.575	**575CO4**	+5000	CC3	K4DJN	COCOA BROADCAST CT.	AA4CD	DMR Brandmeister
444.675	**675TI4**	+5000	CC3	K4DJN	TITUSVILLE-T'VILLE TOWERS	AA4CD	DMR Brandmeister
ATV							
427.250	**250CO4**			K4ATV	COCOA BROADCAST CT.	LISATS	NTSC INPUT 439.25 See www.lisats.org
PACKET STATIONS:							
145.090	**WL2KPB**	WINLINK		W2PH-10	PALM BAY-W2PH QTH	PBARC	WINLINK GATEWAY
145.090	**090 ME**	PCARS		W4MLB-2	MELBOURNE-TRINITY TWRS-EAST	PCARS-K1YON	BBS W4MLB-4 EASTNET
145.770	**770 PB**	SEDAN		K4EOC-7	PALM BAY	N2DB	http://www.fla-sedan.com
145.770	**770 TI**	SEDAN		KD4MWO-4	TITUSVILLE	N2DB	INACTIVE NODE
BREVARD RACES/ARES SIMPLEX							
146.480	**CENTX**	SIMPLEX		N/A	CENTRAL REG	IRARC	CENTRAL NET SIMPLEX BACKUP
146.550	**SOUTHX**	SIMPLEX		N/A	SOUTH REGION	PBARC	SOUTH NET SIMPLEX BACKUP
146.580	**MLBX**	SIMPLEX		N/A	MELBOURNE REGION	PCARS	MELBOURNE REGION NET SIMPLEX BACKUP
146.595	**NORTHX**	SIMPLEX		N/A	NORTH REGION	TARC	NORTH NET SIMPLEX BACKUP
147.540	**EOCROX**	SIMPLEX		N/A	RACES Bay	EOC	EOC VOICE/NBEMS
SIMPLEX							
146.520	**CALL52**	SIMPLEX		N/A	Station to station, anywhere		VHF national simplex calling freq
146.490	**TAC A**	SIMPLEX		N/A	Station to station, anywhere		Standardized tactical option since 2006
146.560	**NBRX**	SIMPLEX		N/A	NBARC -Club/Parrish Hosptial Activities		
146.580	**TAC B**	SIMPLEX		N/A	Station to station, anywhere		Standardized tactical option since 2006
147.420	**TAC C**	SIMPLEX		N/A	Station to station, anywhere		Standardized tactical option since 2006
147.420	**IRARCX**	SIMPLEX		N/A	IRARC 'FUN NET" and CLUB ACTIVIES		
147.450	**TAC D**	SIMPLEX		N/A	Station to station, anywhere		Standardized tactical option since 2006
147.570	**TAC E**	SIMPLEX		N/A	Station to station, anywhere		Standardized tactical option since 2006
446.000	**CALL46**	SIMPLEX		N/A	Station to station, anywhere		UHF national simplex calling freq
446.500	**TAC A4**	SIMPLEX		N/A	Station to station, anywhere		Standardized tactical option since 2006
446.600	**TAC B4**	SIMPLEX		N/A	Station to station, anywhere		Standardized tactical option since 2006
446.700	**TAC C4**	SIMPLEX		N/A	Station to station, anywhere		Standardized tactical option since 2006

2 Meter & 70 cm WBFM repeaters use CTCSS; if one frequency is listed it is for uplink (user Tx) , if two are listed the repeater is set for uplink and downlink (user Tx a

Repeater Call Signs in bold are owned by Brevard Emergency Management and are maintained by the county. Repeater Trustee: Ron K2RJ

NOT ON AIR

Standard Names in Bold are recommended for Emergency Radio in Brevard *

PBARC= Palm Bay Amateur Radio Club (Replaces DCS for South Brevard) See Ed W2PH for more info