

# Perfect Storm Exercise Information Sheet



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## Bolinas Transmitter Site KPH



Bob, Mark, Paul





THIS STATION WAS DESIGNED AND CONSTRUCTED  
BY THE

**RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA**

THE 200 KW HIGHER FREQUENCY ALEXANDERSON GENERATING  
EQUIPMENT WAS MANUFACTURED AND INSTALLED  
BY THE GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING AND CONSTRUCTION WORK  
WAS PERFORMED BY THE  
J.G. WHITE ENGINEERING CORPORATION

1920

Radio Corp











Paul, Mark

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# MARITIME RADIO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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## Continued

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### A Visit To Marine Station KPH

A group of our members trekked out to Point Reyes to visit the ship to shore marine radio station KPH, the staff at KPH spent a good deal of time with us explaining the history of the station and its purpose of passing and receiving messages from ships at sea. The photos below tell a small story of our visit at the receiving station. Two members went on to visit the transmitting site in Bolinas and later joined up with us, many of their pictures will also be posted soon. Another opportunity was to use a straight key to send a Morse code signal on the Amateur CW Bands to other Amateurs who would be listening.







**RCA**



1985

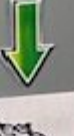
**The Last Decade of Western**  
The formation of MCI was a result of a series of events that began in 1980 when Robert E. Kahn, a former Bell Labs researcher, and John T. Dunlop, a former AT&T executive, founded Western Union. Kahn and Dunlop were both involved in the development of the ARPANET, a precursor to the Internet. Kahn's work at Bell Labs was focused on packet switching, while Dunlop's work at AT&T was focused on the development of the Bellcore network. The two men's shared interest in network technology led to their collaboration at Western Union. In 1981, Kahn and Dunlop were joined by a third partner, Thomas A. Levin, a former AT&T executive who had been involved in the development of the Bellcore network. The three men formed a partnership that would eventually become MCI. In 1982, the partnership was reorganized as a corporation, and MCI was born. The company's first major success came in 1983 when it launched its first long-distance service, MCI Mail. This service allowed users to send and receive mail through a computer terminal, a significant improvement over traditional mail services. MCI's success in the mail market led to its expansion into other areas of the telecommunications industry. In 1984, MCI launched its first long-distance telephone service, MCI Telecommunications. This service provided a competitive alternative to the Bell System's long-distance service, and MCI's market share grew rapidly. In 1985, MCI launched its first long-distance television service, MCI Tele-Video. This service provided a competitive alternative to the Bell System's long-distance television service, and MCI's market share grew rapidly. In 1986, MCI launched its first long-distance data service, MCI Tele-Data. This service provided a competitive alternative to the Bell System's long-distance data service, and MCI's market share grew rapidly. In 1987, MCI launched its first long-distance fax service, MCI Tele-Fax. This service provided a competitive alternative to the Bell System's long-distance fax service, and MCI's market share grew rapidly. In 1988, MCI launched its first long-distance internet service, MCI Tele-Net. This service provided a competitive alternative to the Bell System's long-distance internet service, and MCI's market share grew rapidly. In 1989, MCI launched its first long-distance mobile service, MCI Tele-Mobile. This service provided a competitive alternative to the Bell System's long-distance mobile service, and MCI's market share grew rapidly. In 1990, MCI launched its first long-distance satellite service, MCI Tele-Satellite. This service provided a competitive alternative to the Bell System's long-distance satellite service, and MCI's market share grew rapidly. In 1991, MCI launched its first long-distance fiber optic service, MCI Tele-Fiber. This service provided a competitive alternative to the Bell System's long-distance fiber optic service, and MCI's market share grew rapidly. In 1992, MCI launched its first long-distance wireless service, MCI Tele-Wireless. This service provided a competitive alternative to the Bell System's long-distance wireless service, and MCI's market share grew rapidly. In 1993, MCI launched its first long-distance broadband service, MCI Tele-Broadband. This service provided a competitive alternative to the Bell System's long-distance broadband service, and MCI's market share grew rapidly. In 1994, MCI launched its first long-distance ultra-broadband service, MCI Tele-Ultra-Broadband. This service provided a competitive alternative to the Bell System's long-distance ultra-broadband service, and MCI's market share grew rapidly. In 1995, MCI launched its first long-distance quantum service, MCI Tele-Quantum. This service provided a competitive alternative to the Bell System's long-distance quantum service, and MCI's market share grew rapidly. In 1996, MCI launched its first long-distance nanotechnology service, MCI Tele-Nanotechnology. This service provided a competitive alternative to the Bell System's long-distance nanotechnology service, and MCI's market share grew rapidly. In 1997, MCI launched its first long-distance biotechnology service, MCI Tele-Biotechnology. This service provided a competitive alternative to the Bell System's long-distance biotechnology service, and MCI's market share grew rapidly. In 1998, MCI launched its first long-distance nanotechnology service, MCI Tele-Nanotechnology. This service provided a competitive alternative to the Bell System's long-distance nanotechnology service, and MCI's market share grew rapidly. In 1999, MCI launched its first long-distance biotechnology service, MCI Tele-Biotechnology. 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This service provided a competitive alternative to the Bell System's long-distance biotechnology service, and MCI's market share grew rapidly. In 2016, MCI launched its first long-distance nanotechnology service, MCI Tele-Nanotechnology. This service provided a competitive alternative to the Bell System's long-distance nanotechnology service, and MCI's market share grew rapidly. In 2017, MCI launched its first long-distance biotechnology service, MCI Tele-Biotechnology. This service provided a competitive alternative to the Bell System's long-distance biotechnology service, and MCI's market share grew rapidly. In 2018, MCI launched its first long-distance nanotechnology service, MCI Tele-Nanotechnology. This service provided a competitive alternative to the Bell System's long-distance nanotechnology service, and MCI's market share grew rapidly. In 2019, MCI launched its first long-distance biotechnology service, MCI Tele-Biotechnology. This service provided a competitive alternative to the Bell System's long-distance biotechnology service, and MCI's market share grew rapidly. In 2020, MCI launched its first long-distance nanotechnology service, MCI Tele-Nanotechnology. This service provided a competitive alternative to the Bell System's long-distance nanotechnology service, and MCI's market share grew rapidly. In 2021, MCI launched its first long-distance biotechnology service, MCI Tele-Biotechnology. This service provided a competitive alternative to the Bell System's long-distance biotechnology service, and MCI's market share grew rapidly. In 2022, MCI launched its first long-distance nanotechnology service, MCI Tele-Nanotechnology. This service provided a competitive alternative to the Bell System's long-distance nanotechnology service, and MCI's market share grew rapidly. In 2023, MCI launched its first long-distance biotechnology service, MCI Tele-Biotechnology. This service provided a competitive alternative to the Bell System's long-distance biotechnology service, and MCI's market share grew rapidly. In 2024, MCI launched its first long-distance nanotechnology service, MCI Tele-Nanotechnology. This service provided a competitive alternative to the Bell System's long-distance nanotechnology service, and MCI's market share grew rapidly.




**MCI** 1988



1996



1997







Pictured above from left to right Dee and her traveling pup, Mike, Berry, Walt, Mike G. Lin

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## Visit Cont



Steve and Kristen





Chuck and Donna say Hi!



Jack at work taking the minutes



Al and Nancy



Cheryl and Barry



Dave and Helen





Ken, ED. and his YL





# ARRL Vice President Visit

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## WFD 2025

Provided by Mark Godbout N6IV

Wrap up.

N6FRG WINTER FIELD DAY 2025

We arrived in Copperopolis at Barry's K06F0V home at 9am to a sunny blue sky and a crisp morning.

On site were Mike N6AXQ, Dee KM6ELF, Mike KB6USJ, Barry K06F0V (and xyl Cheryl), and myself, Mark N6IV. Helen KM6ELE arrived later to join the fun.

We set up a 40m doublet at 35feet, a 2 m Fm j.pole, and a 40m/80m wire antenna.

Qso's were to be had on 40m, 20m, and 10m. No contacts on 2m and we did not try 15m.

Propagation was fairly decent. We contacted HI, UT, WWA, OR, AZ, STX, NTX, ID, BC, MN, OK, NV, SDG, SF among others.

Helen and Barry made their first contesting qsos so now they are addicted like everyone else.

Clouds finally ensued and the temperature dropped to the point we said qrt.

We all are thankful to Barry and Cheryl for the accommodations, hot coffee, and homemade coffee cake.

All in all we had a good time and it was worth braving the elements for some good fellowship and ham radio.

73

Mark, n6iv

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## Cold Day For WFD 2025



N6AXQ , NVIS Antenna



## Small antenna Farm



N6AXQ making the connection



K06F0V surveying the site



Dee KM6ELF, And Barry K06F0V



Mike and Dee handling 40 Meters





K06F0V Barry at right with N6IV center and N6AXQ left Barry completed his first QSO on HF



Helen-KM6ELE- and Mark N6IV going over Log



Helen-KM6ELE- completed her first QSO on HF



Dee and Women's best friend warming each other

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**Winter Field Day January  
25th, 2025**



Winter Field Day is an exciting annual event for amateur radio enthusiasts, taking place on the last full weekend of January. It offers a unique opportunity for radio operators to set up field operations in remote locations, enabling them to connect with other participants worldwide. You may choose to participate solo or get your your friends, family, or whole club involved. Winter Field Day is organized by the Winter Field Day Association. The association strongly believes that ham radio operators should practice portable emergency communications in winter environments. This is because freezing temperatures, snow, ice, and other hazards pose unique operational concerns.