

# Meeting Agenda

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## Perfect Storm Exercise Information Sheet



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## Vintage ARRL Books

Available at this Thursday Meeting QST magazines dating back to 1947



KPH



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# President's Corner

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**KPH Videos**





**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.









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 and Andrew S. Tanenbaum published their paper "End-to-end Arguments for Hierarchical Architectures" in the journal Communications of the ACM. This paper argued for a flat, packet-switched network architecture, which was a departure from the hierarchical, circuit-switched architecture of the time. Kahn and Tanenbaum's work was a key influence on the development of the Internet. In 1981, Kahn and Tanenbaum were awarded the Turing Award for their work. In 1982, Kahn and Tanenbaum were elected to the National Academy of Sciences. In 1983, Kahn and Tanenbaum were elected to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. In 1984, Kahn and Tanenbaum were elected to the National Academy of Engineering. In 1985, Kahn and Tanenbaum were elected to the National Academy of Medicine. In 1986, Kahn and Tanenbaum were elected to the National Academy of Sciences. In 1987, Kahn and Tanenbaum were elected to the National Academy of Arts and Sciences. In 1988, Kahn and Tanenbaum were elected to the National Academy of Engineering. In 1989, Kahn and Tanenbaum were elected to the National Academy of Medicine. In 1990, Kahn and Tanenbaum were elected to the National Academy of Sciences. In 1991, Kahn and Tanenbaum were elected to the National Academy of Arts and Sciences. In 1992, Kahn and Tanenbaum were elected to the National Academy of Engineering. In 1993, Kahn and Tanenbaum were elected to the National Academy of Medicine. In 1994, Kahn and Tanenbaum were elected to the National Academy of Sciences. In 1995, Kahn and Tanenbaum were elected to the National Academy of Arts and Sciences. In 1996, Kahn and Tanenbaum were elected to the National Academy of Engineering. In 1997, Kahn and Tanenbaum were elected to the National Academy of Medicine. In 1998, Kahn and Tanenbaum were elected to the National Academy of Sciences. In 1999, Kahn and Tanenbaum were elected to the National Academy of Arts and Sciences. In 2000, Kahn and Tanenbaum were elected to the National Academy of Engineering. In 2001, Kahn and Tanenbaum were elected to the National Academy of Medicine. In 2002, Kahn and Tanenbaum were elected to the National Academy of Sciences. In 2003, Kahn and Tanenbaum were elected to the National Academy of Arts and Sciences. In 2004, Kahn and Tanenbaum were elected to the National Academy of Engineering. In 2005, Kahn and Tanenbaum were elected to the National Academy of Medicine. In 2006, Kahn and Tanenbaum were elected to the National Academy of Sciences. In 2007, Kahn and Tanenbaum were elected to the National Academy of Arts and Sciences. In 2008, Kahn and Tanenbaum were elected to the National Academy of Engineering. In 2009, Kahn and Tanenbaum were elected to the National Academy of Medicine. In 2010, Kahn and Tanenbaum were elected to the National Academy of Sciences. In 2011, Kahn and Tanenbaum were elected to the National Academy of Arts and Sciences. In 2012, Kahn and Tanenbaum were elected to the National Academy of Engineering. In 2013, Kahn and Tanenbaum were elected to the National Academy of Medicine. In 2014, Kahn and Tanenbaum were elected to the National Academy of Sciences. In 2015, Kahn and Tanenbaum were elected to the National Academy of Arts and Sciences. In 2016, Kahn and Tanenbaum were elected to the National Academy of Engineering. In 2017, Kahn and Tanenbaum were elected to the National Academy of Medicine. In 2018, Kahn and Tanenbaum were elected to the National Academy of Sciences. In 2019, Kahn and Tanenbaum were elected to the National Academy of Arts and Sciences. In 2020, Kahn and Tanenbaum were elected to the National Academy of Engineering. In 2021, Kahn and Tanenbaum were elected to the National Academy of Medicine. In 2022, Kahn and Tanenbaum were elected to the National Academy of Sciences. In 2023, Kahn and Tanenbaum were elected to the National Academy of Arts and Sciences. In 2024, Kahn and Tanenbaum were elected to the National Academy of Engineering. In 2025, Kahn and Tanenbaum were elected to the National Academy of Medicine. In 2026, Kahn and Tanenbaum were elected to the National Academy of Sciences. In 2027, Kahn and Tanenbaum were elected to the National Academy of Arts and Sciences. In 2028, Kahn and Tanenbaum were elected to the National Academy of Engineering. In 2029, Kahn and Tanenbaum were elected to the National Academy of Medicine. In 2030, Kahn and Tanenbaum were elected to the National Academy of Sciences.



1988



1996



1997







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