

F52-1-1



(The following information on AFRN was taken from an Alaskan Forces Radio Network brochure dated February 1981, via Brian Vernon. bp)

AFRN is the oldest American Forces Radio Network in the world. Its first outlet was established on Kodiak Island in late 1941 when American soldiers assembled a low-power radio transmitter. The network has grown to be the largest in the world in terms of the number of outlets. The AFRN headquarters, located at Elmendorf AFB in Anchorage, feeds radio programs to all stations. Although AFRN does not broadcast in the Anchorage area, it retains authorization for radio broadcasting in the Anchorage area during emergencies on 890 kHz. An emergency

1000 watt transmitter is located in the immediate area of the network studio complex.

The Eielson AFB facility serves as the network backup station and has the capability to serve the entire network. Additionally, Eielson is the key station for a mini-network (the AFRN Northern Network) that serves Clear AFS, Tok Junction RRS, and Fort Greely. During an emergency, the Eielson AFB outlet can boost its power from 50 watts to 100 watts to serve Fort Wainwright and the Fairbanks area.

Within AFRN, there are four types of outlets:

(a) Manned outlets, which carry network programming, have the capability to originate local programming, and transmit a signal for reception at the installation served:

Eielson AFB	1490 kHz	50 watts
Fort Greely	1360	250
Adak Naval Station	890	250

(b) Unmanned transmitters, which carry only network programming originating at the Elmendorf AFB key station: (50 watts, except where noted)

Galena/Campion	1490 (250w)	Kodiak Coast Guard Station	960(25w)
King Salmon	970(250w)	Cape Romanzof AFS	1240
Fort Yukon AFS	1340	Cape Lisburne AFS	1400
Tok Junction RRS	1400	Tatalina AFS	1450
Kotzebue	1340	Tin City AFS	1490
Cape Newenham AFS	1450	Indian Mountain AFS (top)	1240(10w)
Indian Mountain (bottom)	1490	Clear AFS	1490
Cold Bay AFS	1450	Sparrevohn AFS	1550

(c) Unmanned audio distribution systems, which carry only network programming fed from Elmendorf, heard by assigned personnel through public address system or other closed circuit means with no radiating transmitters involved. These systems are located at about a dozen DEWS sites in Alaska, Canada, and Greenland.

(d) Independent outlets which are self-contained and operate autonomously. Fort Greely-90.5MHz/150 watts, Adak-101.1MHz/250w, Shemya-101.1MHz/1000w.