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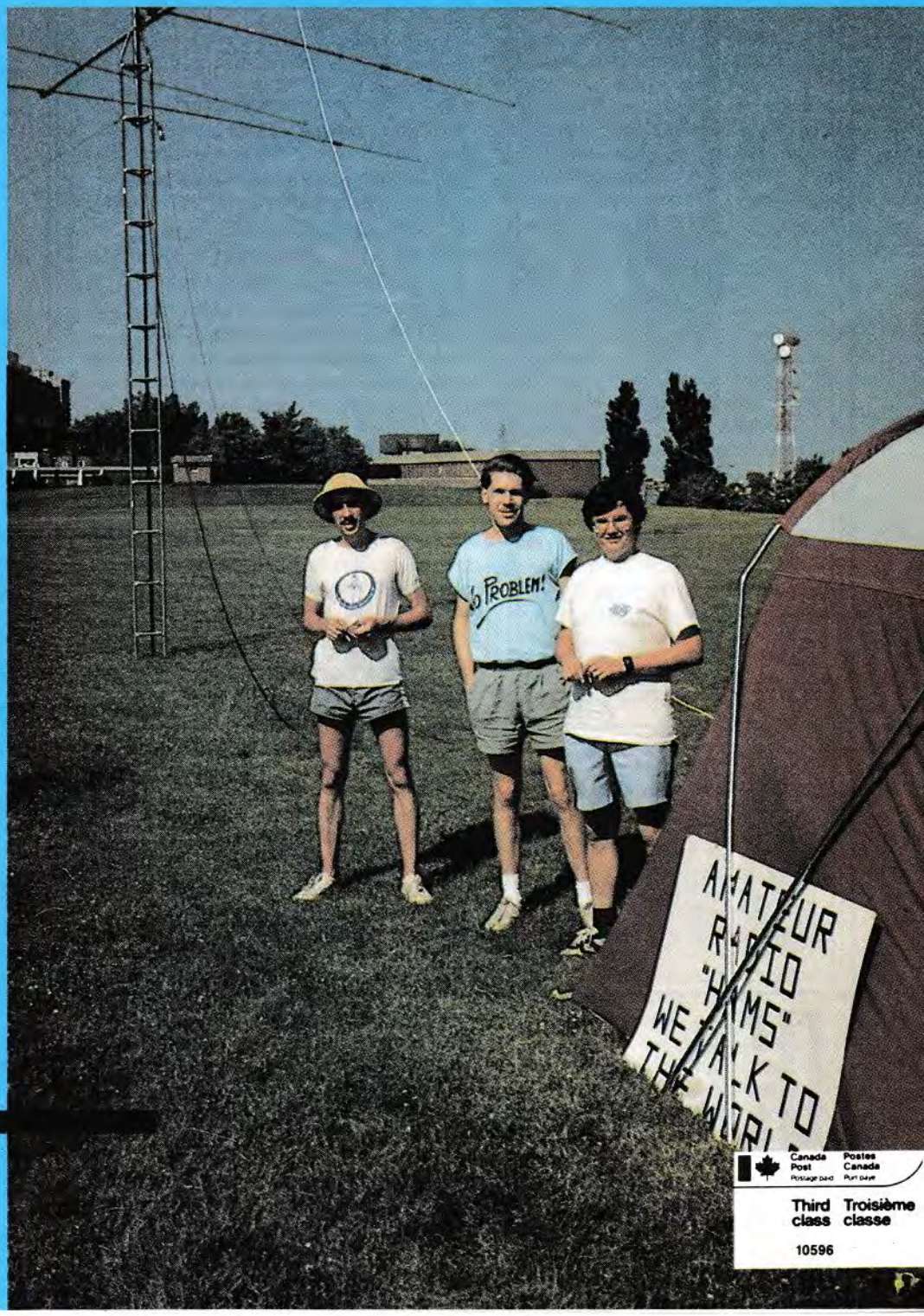

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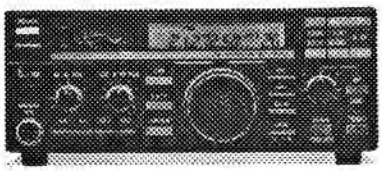

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QST CANADA

QST Canada (ISSN 0840-1670) is published monthly by CRRL Publishing, Inc., to provide radio amateurs, others interested in radio communications and electronics, and the general public with information related to the science of Amateur Radio communications. Second-class Mailing Permit pending.

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ABOUT THE COVER

Lots of enthusiasm at Concordia Amateur Radio Club's 1989 Field Day setup at Wyola Campus, Concordia University, Montreal! From left to right: Ken Shae, VE2HAK; Mitch Herf, VE2BAB; and Mike Ross, VE2DUB. *(VE2XL photo)* ■

It Seems to Us... /Il nous semble...

The Value of CRRL Membership

Just after I was first licensed, in the mid-1960s, I attended a joint meeting of Toronto Amateur Radio clubs. The guest speaker was Lew McCoy, W1ICP, who at the time was Beginner and Novice Editor of *QST*. When Lew walked onto the stage, he looked out at the few hundred hams in the audience and he asked: "How many of you subscribe to *QST*?" Most of us enthusiastically raised our hands.

As Lew looked out at the sea of raised arms, he said, "You know, I'm disappointed with you guys. I don't subscribe to *QST*. I'm a member of the League—and one of the benefits of League membership is the magazine, *QST*!"

Of course, CRRL is now completely independent of ARRL, and CRRL provides most of the services formerly provided by ARRL. In fact, CRRL's expanded team of volunteers takes pride in supplying many unique services that ARRL was never able to provide.

Most of you are aware of CRRL's activities. You know that CRRL represents you nationally to DOC. DOC controls our frequency bands, our privileges, and sets the technical standards for our radio equipment. Since DOC is guided in many of its decisions by the Radio Advisory Board of Canada (RABC), CRRL is a member of RABC. CRRL volunteers participate in all RABC committees that have an impact on our interests. CRRL volunteers also participate in the Electromagnetic Compatibility Committee of the Canadian Standards Association (CSA). And the money to support this work comes from only one source—fees paid by you, the CRRL members!

CRRL also represents you internationally. It's the only Canadian member society of the International Amateur Radio Union (IARU). Please don't be confused by similar-sounding names! IARU is the only organization working to protect your interests internationally—and has been doing so since 1925! Only CRRL speaks for Canadian amateurs in the international community. Only CRRL pays to protect your interests in the international arena.

IARU works on developing voluntary band plans, facilitating arrangements for reciprocal licensing, and even developing international standards to reduce the susceptibility of consumer electronic equipment to our transmissions. Since the radio frequency spectrum is controlled by the International Telecommunications Union (ITU), IARU's major responsibility is to protect our bands. IARU has participated at all ITU conferences, such WARC '79, where use of the entire radio frequency spectrum was reviewed and amended —and at mobile and broadcast WARCs since then. Obviously, the work is expensive. Where does the money come from? From individual amateurs, through membership dues paid to IARU member-societies like CRRL.

CRRL provides incoming QSL bureaus as a free service to all Canadian amateurs. It organizes the bureau volunteers and pays the costs of sending QSLs from the CRRL Central Incoming QSL Bureau to the various provincial bureaus. CRRL maintains the Field Organization in each of its Sections. CRRL Section Managers are responsible for organizing traffic nets through their Section Traffic Managers. They are also responsible for the Amateur Radio Emergency Service in their Section, through their Section Emergency Coordinators. Of course, Section Managers' administrative expenses, and those their appointees, are ultimately paid for by CRRL members!

Unfortunately, many Amateurs, including some who have been ARRL and CRRL members for many years, have no idea of the costs associated with running an organization like CRRL. They either forget about the services or they seem to think that the money needed to pay for them just miraculously appears!

I am astonished when friends phone me and say, "Well Ray, I'm not getting much out of *QST*, so I think I'll drop my membership". I'm also amazed when amateurs tell me they aren't active right now, so they don't want to join or renew their memberships. At the very least, CRRL membership is cheap insurance, helping all amateurs—active or not—keep our precious frequency bands.

I've met many amateurs who spend thousands of dollars on radio equipment and then moan that CRRL membership is too expensive while an annual CRRL membership with *QST Canada* costs as little as a case of beer. With both *QST* and *QST Canada*, it's still less expensive than two cases of beer! How many Amateurs *really* can't afford to support and protect Amateur Radio through membership in CRRL?

If you subscribe to a magazine like *73* or *Ham Radio*, you are only paying for the magazine. But if you are a member of CRRL, you are supporting the work and the services, protecting your frequencies, *and* paying for the magazine(s) included with your membership. I believe in CRRL. I believe no other Canadian organization has the resources, the connections, or the team to do all that needs to be done. Your support—and that of your Amateur Radio friends who are not yet members—will help the good work continue. —*Ray Perrin, VE3FN* ■

Letters/Lettres

Conducted By Harry MacLean, VE3GRO

All letters will be considered carefully. Letters are edited and may be condensed in order to have more information and readers' views presented. The publishers of *QST Canada* assume no responsibility for statements made by correspondents.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH

For some time we have been a check-in member of two current events nets. The original, operating since the 1940s, is called the Liberty Net. It can be found on 3950 kHz at 10 pm EST/EDT. NCS is Vic, W1WCR, in Hudson, New Hampshire. Stations from all over the States check in for news and comment and to exercise our right to freedom of speech, but we never hear Canada! The second net, founded last year, is called the Amateur Radio Forum. It can also be found on 3950 kHz, but on Thursdays at 10 pm EST/EDT. NCS is Jack, NR9Q, of Chicago, Illinois. Again, no Canadians check in.

We would very much like to hear from the Canadian Amateur Radio community. It has been over three years since any Canadian amateur has checked in. This Canadian told us you have to be extremely careful what you speak of on the radio in Canada or you will lose your licence! Is this really true? Do you really foster freedom of speech on radio (and everywhere) in Canada? *—Harvey Parsons, KE4NY*

We assured KE4NY that Canada is a democracy with freedom of speech, religion, etc for which our people died in several wars.

VE3SR

What better memorial and testament to the courage and tenacity of Jack Ravenscroft, VE3SR, could there be than publishing—in the pages of *QST Canada*—exact details of the RFI problems Jack encountered and the specific "fixes" which ultimately reasulted in even the last of his neighbour's appliances being "suppressed". If even a single member of the amateur fraternity was able to resolve a personal RF susceptibility problem from this, thanks to Jack Ravenscroft, something enduring and good would have come from his ordeal. *—Edward P Swynar, VE3CUI*

Is there someone out there who could assemble the information and put it into an article, perhaps someone in the Ottawa area who knew Jack personally?

CLARIFICATIONS

... we think there's a typo. A caption in June *QST Canada* describes Bill Elliot as shaking hands with VE1BM of Halifax ARC. VE1BM is a .72/.12 repeater in Fredericton, NB. *—Frank Ryder, VE1AIL*

...SK Matthew Reid, VE3AQO, of Lakefield, ON, was incorrectly listed as VE3AAQ who is alive and well, thank you!*—John Heiderbecht, VE3AAQ.* ■

The Canadian Radio Relay League, Inc
La Ligue Canadienne de la Radio Amateur, Inc

The Canadian Radio Relay League (CRRL) is a noncommercial association of radio amateurs organized for the promotion of Amateur Radio communications and experimentation, for the establishment of networks to provide communications in the event of disasters or other emergencies, for the advancement of the radio art and the public welfare, for the representation of radio amateurs in legislative and other matters, and for the maintenance of fraternalism and a high standard of conduct.

CRRL is incorporated under the Canada Corporations Act. Its affairs are governed by a seven-member Board of Directors elected every two years by the CRRL general membership. CRRL is noncommercial, and no one who could gain financially by the shaping of its affairs is eligible for membership on its Board.

CRRL is the Canadian member-society of the International Amateur Radio Union (IARU). "Of, by and for the Canadian Radio Amateur", CRRL numbers within its ranks the vast majority of active amateurs in the nation and has a proud history of achievement in amateur affairs.

A bona fide interest in Amateur Radio is the only essential requirement for membership. An Amateur Radio licence is not required, although full voting membership is granted only to licensed amateurs in Canada.

Membership inquiries and general correspondence should be directed to CRRL Headquarters, Box 7009, Station E, London, ON N5Y 4J9 (519) 660-1200.

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Calendar

Attention: Deadline for items is the 1st of the second month preceding the month of publication. For example, information would have to reach *QST Canada* by January 1 to be included in a March issue.

Barrie, ON: Hex-9 Packet Radio Symposium cancelled for this year.

CARF-DOC Symposium: 1989 Symposium at Wexford Collegiate, Scarborough, ON, October 21. An opportunity for direct input to DOC. Topics: Frequency coordination of shared bands, restructuring, amateur examinations, repeater coordination, call signs. For more information, contact CARF, Box 356, Kingston, ON K7L 4W2.

CRRL "QST" QSO Award Party: Phone: 14.13 and 21.25 MHz, 1400–2200 UTC, November 4 and 5. CW: low end of 20- and 15-metre bands, 1400-2200 UTC, November 11 and 12. All eleven CRRL-sponsored "QST" stations are expected on the air. Contact any eight, any mode, to earn the "Worked 'QST' Award". Send log along with SASE or IRCs to CRRL Awards Manager Garry Hammond, VE3XN, 5 Mclaren Ave, Listowel, ON N4W 3K1.

Greenwood, NS: First Annual Fleamarket, 9 am to 4 pm, Saturday, September 23, at Gilwell Hall. Sponsored by Greenwood ARC. Door prizes, refreshments, speaker from DOC. Admission: $1 (children under 12 free). Tables: $5. Talk-in on VE1WN, 147.27/.87, VE1BO, 147.06/.66, and 146.52-MHz simplex. For reservations or information, contact Jim Baskey, VE1VAQ, Box 63, Greenwood, NS B0P 1N0, Tel (902) 765-4570.

London, ON: 12th Annual Fleamarket, 9 am to 2 pm, Sunday, October 15, at Pot o' Gold Bingo Palace, Hamilton and Gore Roads. Sponsored by London ARC. Large indoor sales area, large paved parking area. Admission: $4 (14 and under free). Tables: $5. Talk-in on VE3LON, 147.06/.66 MHz. For reservations or information, contact Dave Noon, VE3IAE, Box 82, Station B, London, ON N6A 4V3, Tel (519) 453-2292.

Jamboree-on-the-Air: 32nd Boy Scouts Jamboree-on-the-Air, 0000 local time, Saturday, October 21, to 2400 local time, Sunday, October 22. An opportunity to introduce scouts to Amateur Radio and permit them to communicate with other scouts. Call "CQ Jamboree" on any authorized frequency. Agreed World Scout frequencies: 3.59, 7.03, 14.07, 21.14 and 28.19-MHz CW, and 3.74, 3.94, 7.09, 14.29, 21.36 and 28.99-MHz phone. ■

The Rockpile Antenna

A wire antenna for 80/75, 40 and 20 metres

By Phil Muncaster, VE7AWJ
General Delivery
Egmont, BC V0N 1N0

In 1974, I retired to a waterfront property located on Sechelt Inlet up the coast from Vancouver, BC. I brought with me a collection of wire antennas I had built and used in other parts of Canada. All these antennas were cut to length using formulas in available handbooks.

To my disgust, the signal strength of many stations I listened to was mediocre. Reports of my transmissions were not great either. This triggers a program of experimentation with many types of wire antennas.

Early on, I had discovered that my main problem was the terrain at my new QTH. Our house was situated on a shelf of land approximately 100 feet above sea level in an alcove of an 850-foot mountain less than a quarter mile away. My antenna had to run east and west due to space limitations and could only span a maximum distance of 132 feet. Beneath the antenna, the land had a five- or six-foot overlay of rocky soil above bedrock. The rock in the mountain to the back and in the bedrock below was lava rock laced with copper and iron deposits with no commercial value. I am now convinced these mineral deposits played havoc with HF amateur operations using conventional antennas cut to handbook formulas.

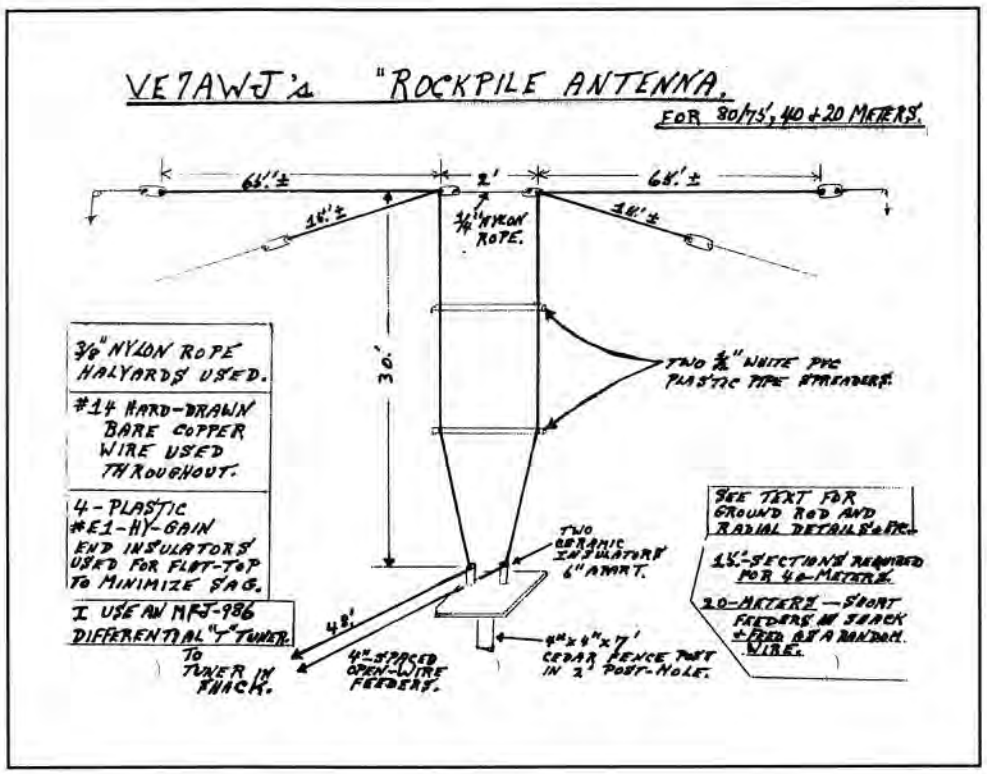
The Design

The design I finally settled on—and present here—is based on ideas garnered from many sources over the years, with a different twist here and there that I have found advantageous at this QTH. I have used this antenna for over two years on almost-daily 75-metre net operation, and lately, on 40 and 20 metres. I am more than pleased with the results. I can think of many places in Canada where amateurs are faced with a rocky terrain similar to what I encountered. It is with this in mind that I would like to share some of my findings, to help to amateurs who may be confounded by elements in the rock structure, over which there is not much control when using somewhat more conventional antennas.

Essentially, the design consists of two inverted-L antennas spaced back to back a distance of two feet, the vertical portions being 30 feet long and each horizontal portion 65 feet long, plus or minus for trimming to desired frequency. In parallel with each horizontal portion, there is a 15-foot wire hanging below the flat-top in inverted-V style. (See the diagram for insulator and spacer details.) The use of four lightweight insulators in the flat-top sections is to keep sag to a minimum, as any appreciable sag may cause signal degradation. Three-eighth-inch nylon halyards are used to support the antenna with the help of a 40-foot mast at one end, and a clothesline pulley in a high tree at the other end. The halyard at the tree end is kept taut by a scrap-iron weight. All this puts the flat-top portion of the antenna 35 feet above ground. The two ceramic insulators at the bottom of the vertical portion are attached to a 3/4-inch plywood board attached to a 4- by 4-inch fence post with a single 4-inch spike so the board can be swivelled if required. The 4-inch spaced open-wire feeders extend for 48 feet to the transmatch in the shack,

My 100-watt solid-state transceiver is grounded with a short section of #6 wire clipped to a 6-foot ground rod outside the shack. Attached to this, I have 130 feet of #12 wire running more or less in a straight line, off into the bush, lying on the ground nowhere near the antenna. At the fence post which is below the centre of the antenna, I have another 6-foot ground rod, and from it I have attached four 65-foot radials made of #12 plastic-covered wire. These are spaced about two-feet apart and laid directly under the flat-top of the antenna, two each way.

I use an MFJ-986 differential-T tuner. Between the tuner and adjusting the length of the 15-foot sections, inch-by-inch, I get the SWR down to 1:1 at the following frequencies: 3735, 7150 and 14150 kHz. I would suggest that whenever putting up a wire antenna, you allow extra wire to be let out or shortened in small increments until you are satisfied with the SWR at your favourite operating



frequencies. You may have to raise and lower the antenna several times—as I did—to make adjustments, but it pays off in the long run.

Some Final Thoughts

Open-wire feeders have been used with this antenna. I did experiment with various lengths of open-wire feeders, but with mixed results due to space limitations. I finally settled for 48-foot feeders.

If necessary the ends of the flat-top can be bent down to help the antenna fit into a smaller space. (This is an old dodge. There won't be much deterioration in the signals.)

On 20 metres, the antenna does not load well the regular way. For 20-metres only, I short the feeders with alligator clips and run a single wire to a banana plug which goes into the coax outlet on the back of the MFJ-986 tuner. The tuner is grounded separately. Using this random-wire feeding method, the antenna loads up very nicely.

You'll like the Rockpile Antenna. Try it and let us know how it works for you.

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Gann, W C, W4NML, "A Center-Fed Zepp for 80 and 40", May 1966 *QST*.

Hardacker, W6PIZ, "All-Band Antenna", Techincal Correspondence, March 1967 *QST*.

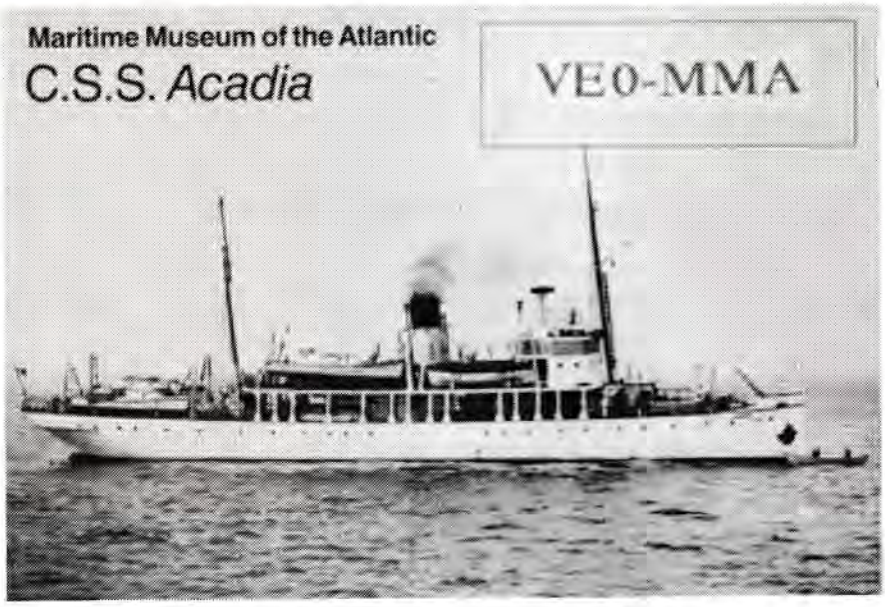
Orr, W, W6SAI, "An Inexpensive Utility Antenna for 80 Meters", December 1970 *CQ Magazine*. ■

Why does it work?

The Rockpile Antenna may be problematic for many antenna experts. It could be argued, for instance, that on 80/75 metres, the antenna is simply a low half-wave dipole fed with open-wire line, that on 40 metres it's a double Zepp, and when the feeders are clipped together and fed on 20-metres, any random-length wire might do just as well. Well, maybe. Just remember that the antenna did work where other designs did not. No doubt part of the reason is that VE7AWJ has taken a lot of trouble to keep his losses down. That 130-foot wire may be dissipating stray RF around his shack, keeping the pattern around the actual antenna "clean". Those radials under the antenna are probably acting as reflectors, giving VE7AWJ a strong high-angle lobe and a strong signal on 80/75 and 40 metres out to, say, 1000-1500 miles. In the absence of other ground reflections, it's probably not hurting his low-angle radiation as well. Finally, it may just be that the specific lengths and spacings of VE7AWJ's antenna and feedlines may be resulting in impedance transformations that help make ground losses under the Rockpile Antenna a very small part of the overall equation.

So what"s going on? There are lots of you out there with all kinds of antenna savvy. Let's have some correspondence on the subject. —*Editor* ■

CSS Acadia: VEØMMA



The VEØMMA QSL card: Contacts on three bands earn you a certificate.

The old "lady" has done her job well, so well in fact that she's earned her place in Canadian history by being declared of national historic interest and made part of the Maritime Museum of the Atlantic (NS) display.

The Canadian Survey Ship (CSS) Acadia indeed has had a very distinguished career. Built in England in 1913 for the Canadian Hydrographic Service (CHS), the first of many specifically built for CHS, she soon gained a worthy reputation (at least among those who sailed her) for her ability to produce an abundance of data to make marine charts. Literally hundreds of thousands of miles of soundings, bottom samples, and tide and current data were gathered along the Canadian East Coast including Hudson Bay, Hudson Strait, the Labrador and Newfoundland coasts and coast of Nova Scotia. During the two world wars, she served the Canadian navy as a patrol and training vessel, and throughout her active life, she was involved in several worthy search and rescue missions.

In addition to the good old CSS Acadia being displayed as a national heritage item, the Acadia has now become the home of Amateur Radio station VEØMMA. Two years ago, two visionary members of the Halifax Amateur Radio Club negotiated with the director of the Maritime Museum to establish this radio station on board the Acadia. They hoped to bring the Acadia's radio shack, silent for many years, back to life.

It all happened. Terms of operation and antenna design were agreed to, and last year (1988) during the June to September tourist season, the station operated regularly on weekends and holidays, and periodically on weekdays. The station is manned (I guess "staffed" is the word we should be using now, hi) principally by old retired "sea dogs" holding Amateur Radio licences: former radio operators ("sparks"), deckhands and deck officers who give the impression that they've never been away from it!

Everyone agrees that we have a winner. Tourists visiting the CSS Acadia moored at the berth at the Maritime Museum of the Atlantic (foot of St George St, Halifax, NS) have the opportunity to hear dots and dashes of old, send messages to friends, get first-hand information on the history of the vessel, and listen to some old and maybe slightly stretched "sea yarns".

The Acadia, VEØMMA, can be found on any of five DX frequencies on the lower end of 80, 40, 20, 15 and 10 metres, just above the DX windows, on most weekends at 1300–1900 UTC; occasionally on SSB and occasionally on weekdays. Certificates will be issued to any station working VEØMMA on any three of the bands listed above, on either CW or SSB. "QSL sure via the buro!" —*Mel Lever, VE1VX* ■

MOVING?

All copies of *QST* bound for Canada and all copies of *QST Canada* are processed at CRRL Headquarters. If you are moving, please send your change of address notice—quoting either your call sign or the seven-digit number from your mailing label—to CRRL, Box 7009, Station E, London, ON N5Y 4J9. We appreciate eight weeks' notice if possible. —*Ray Staines, VE3ZJ, General Manager* ■

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Ici VE2RUA

25 novembre 1988 : tremblement de terre!

By Jaques Pamerleau, VE2 AB
Coordonnateur, Réseau d'urgence
Radio Amateur du Quebec, Inc.
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Vous souvenez-vous du 25 novembre dernier? Pour ceux qui ont été concernés, ils se souviennent exactement de ce qu'ils étaient en train de faire vers 18h45, ce vendredi soir là. Tous les Québécois ont pris conscience que les désastres naturels pouvaient se produire chez eux. Plusieurs ont même cru que cette fois, c'était la bonne! Comment les amateurs ont-ils réagi? Quelles leçons pouvons-nous tirer de notre action ce soir là? Voilà l'objet de mon propos dans cette chronique.

Parlons d'abord de l'évenément. Une secousse sismique assez forte pour inquiéter presque toute la population du Québec se produit en début de soirée. A Québec, elle est assez forte et dure longtemps : assez longtemps pour qu'on ait le temps de comprendre ce qui arrive, puis de se demander si le pire est passé, ou s'il reste à venir, avant que la terre ne se calme... Tout de suite après, la question se pose à savoir où est l'épicentre. Car, avec une telle intensité, si l'épicentre est dans une région habitée, il peut y avoir des dommages, des blessés...

Les amateurs qui sont déjà en ondes sur le réseau de Québec, ou sur un réseau local, mettent leur station en fonction. Immédiatement les informations s'échangent : on s'inquiète de Baie St-Paul, de la Malbaie. VE2CTT ne fonctionne plus... Plus tard, VE2RUC (station du Bureau de la protection civile à Jonquière) entre en fonction car on appréhende une fuite de gaz toxique dans la région 02 (Saguenay-Lac St-Jean). Les amateurs du réseau d'urgence RAQI/BPCQ de cette région sont mobilisés. À Québec, VE2AB, coordonnateur provincial du réseau, est sur 3780 kHz; VE2GHO, coordonnateur de la région 03 (Québec), est sur le THF et anime immédiatement un réseau entre Québec et la région de Charlevoix et Jonquière. Tous les membres du comité de gestion de VE2RUA sont à l'écoute, tant sur HF que sur THF, et sont prêts à intervenir si la situation devait le justifier. Le réseau VE2AQC demure opérationnel sous l'excellente gouverne de Clermont, VE2ABE, assisté deMarcel, VE2JM. Tout semble se bien dérouler et la discipline est de rigueur. Bravo!

Ceci dit, nous devons profiter d'une telle alarme pour examiner d'une façon critique notre dégre de préparation. Nous sommes venus près d'un désastre : des territoires importants de l'Arménie, Mexico et autres ont été dévastés par des secousses à peine plus fortes que celle que nous venons de connaître.

Nos chances

Au moment du séisme, c'état l'heure de réseaux. Si les opérateurs se sont organisés vite et bien, c'est qu'il y avait des *contrôleurs de réseau* déjà en fonction sur HF et THF.

L'électricité : Les pannes ont été dispersées et de courte durée pour la plupart des endroits.

Le téléphone : Il a été rapidement engorgé, mais encore en usage à peu près partout par la suite.

Les circonstances : Le vendredi soir en début de soirée, la plupart des amateurs sont soit chez eux, soit en déplacement dans leur véhicule, ils sont en état d'opérer de façon autonome.

Les pouvoirs publics : Ils n'ont pas perdu leurs moyens de communications; il n'y a pas eu de dommage étendu. Ils n'ont donc pas été débordés.

Renversons la situation

Pas de contrôleur de réseau : Ça saute aux yeux, ou plutôt aux oreilles! Sans contrôleur, le désordre risque de s'installer sur les ondes et alors, nous perdons la capacité d'acheminer le trafic efficacement et selon les priorités. Donc,

a) S'il survient une situation d'urgence et que vous êtes un meneur de réseau expérimenté, prenez le contrôle de votre fréquence locale. Les amateurs sont habitués à vous entendre et adopteront plus facilement une discipline qui leur est famillière.

b) Si vous constatez que l'indiscipline risque de survenir sur une fréquence de grande couverture (i.e. 3780 kHz) et que les contrôleurs habituels ne sont pas en ondes, passez votre réseau local à un autre amateur et prenez charge de la fréquence la plus achalandée. Gardez-là tant qu'un opérateur officiel ne se sera pas signalé.

c) Exigez des amateurs à l'écoute qu'ils suivent un procédure stricte, à savoir : intervention courte; pause entre chaque échange; s'identifier en phonétique internationale; ne pas quitter le réseau sans le signifier au contrôleur du réseau.

d) Si le réseau est déjà sous contrôle, signalez-vous brièvement au maître du réseau et rester à l'écoute. N'intervenez pas la suite que si le contrôleur du réseau vous le demande ou que vous ayez une raison sérieuse de le faire...

e) Gardez votre calme! si vous n'êtes pas en pleine possession de vos moyens, évitez d'intervenir sans nécessité. Évitez de communiquer votre nervosité...

L'électricité : Si par malheur le séisme s'était produit en période de verglas, les pannes d'électricité auraient été nombreuses, peut-être même longues. Dans une situation d'urgence, il arrive qu'un amateur en région dévastée réussisse à se mettre en ondes avec des moyens de fortune : basse puissance, antenne tombée sur le sol, alimentation réduite ou usage de batteries d' accumulateurs, etc. Il ou elle ne parviendra jamais à se faire entendre si les amateurs qui ont leur pleine puissance monopolisent la fréquence ; un message important peut être retardé, ou l'alimentation peut manquer avant qu'il ait été diffusé. Il est d'importance primordiale dans ces situations de laisser une pause entre chaque échange, et d'être *particulièrement attentif* aux signaux faibles.

Le téléphone : Si une panne de téléphone survient, tous les pouvoirs publics sont handicapés. Notre capacité de monter un réseau l'est également. Il importe dans ce cas de se porter en ondes le plus rapidement possible car il est assuré que notre aide sera essentielle, et on ne pourra organiser des communications que par radioamateur.

Les circonstances : Si le séisme s'était produit aux heures de travail, durant la journée, beaucoup moins d'amateurs auraient été disponsibles. Il importe donc que les amateurs capables d'entrer en ondes le fassent sans hésitation. Nous avons eu, cette fois-ci, un exercise non planifié au meilleur moment, ce 25 novembre 1988. La nature pourrait se compter quitte et nous surprendre à un moment propice.

Les pouvoirs publics : La capacité d'intervention des pouvoirs publics repose essentiellement sur leurs communications. Notre capacité d'aider efficacement dépend de notre degré de prépara-

tion personelle et de l'état de notre équipement. Une évaluation des deux facteurs serait de mise, ne croyez-vous pas?

Peut-être direz-vous que le réseau d'urgence existe justement pour intervenir dans des situations semblables. C'est exact : encore faut-il bien comprendre certaines choses importantes.

Premièrement, le réseau RAQI/BPCQ ne peut se mettre en opération qu'à la demande expresse du Bureau de la protection civile du Quebec, et pour suppléer à une rupture ou à un débordement des capacités de ses propres moyens de communications. Si le Bureau n'a pas besoin de nos services, le réseau n'est pas mis en opération. Cependant, comme tout autre amateurs, ses membres demeurent libres d'intervenir, à titre individuel (sous leur indicatif personnel), pour aider à l'échange des communications qui, sans être "d'urgence" peuvent quand même être d'intérêt pour la sécurité publique.

Voilà pourquoi, le 25 novembre, VE2RUC était en ondes, alors que VE2RUA et VE2RUD ne l'étaient pas. Le BPCQ de la région 02 avait demandé l'intervention des amateurs, ce qui n'était pas le cas ailleurs au Québec. Si la situation s'était empirée, le gouvernement du Québec aurait pu décréter l'état d'urgence et le réseau aurait été déjà constitué.

Enfin, le réseau d'urgence RAQI/BPCQ est avant tout une structure de liaison, d'encadrement et d'animation. Bien que doté de moyens de communications importants, il doit compter sur la collaboration d'amateurs entraînés et familiers aux interventions d'urgence pour remplir sa mission.

Conclusion

Les facteurs passés en revue précédemment nous amènent à pose quelques questions que chacun et chacune devra considérer selon ses propres valeurs, capacités et disponibilités. Par example :

Est-ce que je connais la procédure à suivre en opération d'urgence? Est-ce que je sais ce qu'est un message de routine, de service, de priorité ou d'urgence? Est-ce que je maîtrise bien l'alphabet phonétique internationale?

Est-ce que je serais capable de prendre charge d'un réseau alors que les intervenants sont sous tension, inquiets et, pour certains, en opération dans ces endroits défavorables, voire dangereux?

Est-ce que je suis incrit(e) au réseau d'urgence local de mon club? Est-ce que j'ai fourni la fiche personnelle à jour de mon équipement disponible à mon coordonnateur?

Quand ai-je participé pour la dernière fois à un exercice d'urgence (avec messages chronométrés, et évaluation systématique par la suite)?

Est-ce que j'ai un équipement qui pourrait être mis en march si l'électricité manquait pendant deux jours? Si mon antenne était tombée, comment pourrais-je rapidement revenir en ondes? Qui pourrais-je rejoindre si mon répéteur local était en panne?

Est-ce que je peux encore copier dix (10) mots à la minute en CW?

Qui est responsable du réseau d'urgence RAQI de ma région; de mon club? Dois-je attendre qu'il (qu'elle) m'appelle ou ne devrais-je pas plutôt lui offrir mes services *aujourd'hui* même?

Ce tremblement de terre a bouleversé bien des personnes et des organisations au Saguenay–Lac St-Jean, et pour cause. Plusieurs ont fait une étude de la situation et il semble que la probème majeur ait été le manque de *communications* sur le territoire. Heureusement, les radioamateurs étaient là. Une réunion extraodinaire a eu lieu à Jonquière, le 14 décembre dernier, où plusieurs intervenants représentaient les corps policiers municipaux, la Sûreté du Québec, l'Environnement, et l'Hydro Québec. Le cégep de Jonquière, le ministère des Communications, les journalistes de la presse écrite et parlée de la région, les radioamateurs du comité de gestion VE2RUC et des personnes du BPCQ de Québec et de la région se sont mis d'accord pour trouver un moyen de coordonner l'échange d'information pendant une situation d'urgence afin que la population soit informée au plus tôt de la situation existant sur son territoire. Nul doute que cela va contribuer à améliorer la structure des communications et faire en sorte que les organismes officiels puissent communiquer au public leurs directives et informations. Enfin, signalons que le directeur du BPCQ à Jonquière, monsieur Magalla Tremblay, mentionnait que le Bureau avait la situation bien en main et ce , grâce au magnifique travail des membres du réseau d'urgence VE2RUC.

Il ressort toutefois que dans l'ensemble de la région 02, certaines intervenants n'étaient pas tout-à-fait prêts pour ce genre de situation. Si un événement de ce genre survenait à nouveau, un quartier général, avec un centre de communications et d'informations pour les médias et les différents intervenants, serait érigé dans les hueres qui suivraient.

Les lacunes qui ont été observées permettront de dresser un plan d'urgence régional plus efficace en vue de faire face plus rapidement aux différents problèmes qui peuvent survenir lors d'un sinistre, quel qu'il soit. Voilà. J'espère que cette réflexion vous aidera à mieux cerner l'ampleur que peut prendre une situation d'urgence lors d'un sinistre ou d'un cataclysme naturel.

Je tiens à remercier vivement Michel Lavallée VE2MJ, coordonnateur adjoint à VE2RUA et Jean-Rock St-Gelais VE2DI, coordonnateur adjoint à VE2RUC, pour les commentaires et la documentation qu'ils m'ont fair parvenir suite à cet événement. Ils m'ont servi grandement dans la rédaction de cet article. Je tiens à remercier, au nom de l'Association provinciale et de toute la population de Québec, tous les amateurs qui se sont impliqués lors de cette soirée mouvementée. Votre dévouement et votre générosité ont été fort appréciés.

À la prochaine! —RAQI, *fevrier-mars 1989* ■

Strays/Méli-Mélo

❒ Rob Gammon, VE3CJX, isn't the only one collecting Canadian Amateur Radio licence plates (1989 June *QST Canada*). The set on the right belongs to Mike Ludkiewicz, W1DGJ, of Ludlow, MA. Although Mike now has all Canadian provinces and territories, he's still looking for a VO2 plate so he will have all Canadian call signs as well. Can anyone help? Contact Bill Hardie, VE3EFX, 575 Johnston Cr, Kincardine, ON N2Z 1S5, who first heard about Mike's collection and supplied this photograph.

❒ More help needed. Ilona Tenpow is an Amateur Radio student at Scarborough Amateur Radio Club who is looking for manuals for a Motorola Micom rig Model D80SBA1820BK (both operating and service manuals) and a Canadian Marconi CH25 SSB transceiver Model CMC 189-575, Serial No 3910 (service manual only). Both these radios have gone to Guyana. Contact Ilona at 32 McGinty Pl, Scarborough, ON M1B 1T4. ■

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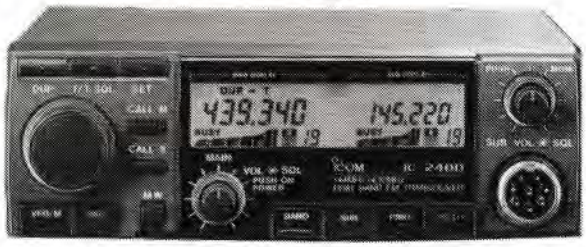

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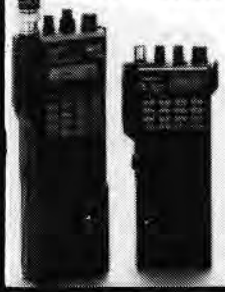

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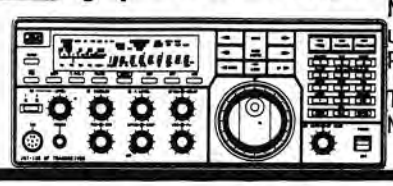

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CRRL Convention Wrapup

August 18–20: Over three hundred amateurs from as far away as Quebec and Vancouver came to Winnipeg to thoroughly enjoy themselves at the CRRL National Convention.

Speakers took on a variety of topics: packet radio, emergency communications, moonbounce and more. The program was arranged so everyone could attend everything, and most everybody did. Really, there was no presentation that anyone would have wanted to miss. Food at the banquet was great (no rubber chicken here, hi) and there was plenty of it. The convention station, WB4WARC, used an IC-781 loaned by Icom Canada to make several hundred contacts. And the "midnight" Wouff Hong ceremony, a team effort by conventioneers from Winnipeg, Kenora and London, featuring John Gowron, VE3ADS, Woody Linton, VE3JJA, and Woody's XYL, was an event to remember.

The only hitch in the whole weekend came when a wedding "struck up the band" in the room next to the banquet hall—just as Iris and Lloyd Colvin were about to take everyone on a slideshow tour around the world. Resourceful convention organizers quickly negotiated rights to another room, and everyone carried their chairs across. The slide show proved most interesting. While the Colvins have operated from more exotic DX locations than you or I may ever work in a lifetime, it was done at considerable risk. They seemed to have spent as much time explaining their way past police chiefs as actually operating!

It was a great convention—marked throughout by the kind of hospitality that people in our western provinces have become famous for. We won't soon forget the good times we had, the many friends we met or the many friends we made. Congratulations to Ed Henderson, VE4YU, and his committee for making the 1989 CRRL National Convention such a success. —*Harry MacLean, VE3GRO*

These photos of the CRRL National Convention in Winnipeg arrived just before press time and we're sorry we can't identify everyone. No matter. The point is that it was a great convention, enjoyed by all. Top left, CRRL General Manager Ray Staines, VE3ZJ, checks out the colour of CRRL Midwest Director Ken Oelke, VE6AFO's money at the CRRL booth. Top right: Operating convention station VB4WARC. We're glad you can't read the message on the T-shirt. This is a family magazine, hi. Bottom left: At the banquet. From left to right Judy Gowron, XYL VE4ADS; Gil Frederick, VE4AG; Beryl Frederick; Nancy Karle; and not paying attention to the speaker, Bill Karle, VE4KZ. Bottom right: Dave Snydal, VE4XN and friend at the OT radio display. Yes, Dave is looking for donations for an Amateur Radio museum being developed by amateurs in Brandon, Manitoba. Contact him for details. *(VE3GRO photos)*

CRRL NOTES

A CRRL General Meeting was held at the CRRL National Convention in Winnipeg. At that meeting, CRRL members approved changes to the CRRL By-laws which, when approved by Consumer and Corporate Affairs, will result in:

1. Election of the CRRL president and vice president by the CRRL board instead of directly by the members.

2. Prohibition of any CRRL officer, including the CRRL president and vice president, from holding a directorship while serving as an officer.

3. By regulation, creation of two new CRRL regions (Midwest to be divided into Alberta and Midwest, Ontario into Ontario North and Ontario South) and regional directorships.

4. Two-year terms of office (instead of one-year) for all CRRL officers.

5. Automatic succession of the CRRL vice president to CRRL president in event of the president's resignation.

6. Elimination of the requirement that the CRRL secretary be a director.

7. Permission to create the position of elected vice director at a later date.

8. Opening of CRRL Associate Membership to people outside of Canada.

9. Deletion of *QST* as the CRRL official journal, putting in its place *QST Canada* or "other publication that the Board of Directors may indicate".

10. Change in the quorum for a CRRL General Meeting from two to ten.

DOC NOTES

❒ DOC has announced that it will soon release draft regulations on Emergency Locator Beacons and Personal Locator Beacons. These draft regulation will be of interest to amateurs as the beacons may be assigned to bands shared with radio amateurs.

❒ To celebrate the 125th Anniversary of the Charlottetown Conference which led to Confederation, Canadian amateurs may use the following special prefixes until October 15: CI1–CI8 for VE1–VE8, and VO8–VO9 for VO1–VO2. (The prefixes became available August 15. The notification was dated August 25 and arrived August 31. No special prefix was indicated for VY1.) In connection with the anniversary, Charlottetown ARC was given permission to use special prefix CF1 throughout September and October.

CONGRATULATIONS TO...

❒ Marshall Killen, VE3KK of Waterloo, ON, for 70 years as an amateur; Fr Charles E Robert, VE2EC of Pointe-du-Lac, PQ, for 60 years as an amateur; and Reino Martin, VE3AC of Sudbury, ON, for 50 years as an amateur.

❒ John Belrose, VE2CV, who was recently reappointed ARRL Technical Advisor specializing in antennas, propagation and radio technology.

❒ Ken Pyke, VE3OGM, who was the only Canadian amateur chosen to join the Yaesu Design Team. ■

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- **RC-10** Multi-function remote controller
- **IF-20** Interface unit handset
- **DRU-1** Digital recording unit
- **MC-44** Multi-function hand mic.
- **MC-44DM** Multi-function hand mic. with auto-patch
- **MC-48B** 16-key DTMF hand mic.
- **MC-55** 8-pin mobile mic.
- **MC-60A/80/85** Desk-top mics.
- **MA-700** Dual band (2m/70cm) mobile antenna (mount not supplied)
- **SP-41** Compact mobile speaker
- **SP-50B** Mobile speaker
- **PS-430** Power supply
- **PS-50** Heavy-duty power supply
- **MB-201** Mobile mount
- **PG-2N** Power cable
- **PG-3B** DC line noise filter
- **PG-4H** Interface connecting cable
- **PG-4J** Extension cable kit
- **TSU-6** CTCSS unit

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THE CRRL BOOKSHELF

STUDY MATERIALS	Non-Member	Member	Stock#	Postage	✓
Canadian Amateur Licensing Manual	$18.75	$17.00	100	$1.50	❐
Canadian Amateur Question Bank	10.00	9.00	112	.75	❐
Canadian Amateur Regulations Book	10.00	9.00	190	.75	❐
Canadian Amateur Code Tapes (OT)	38.00	34.25	200	2.50	❐
Canadian Advanced Question Bank	10.00	9.00	116	.75	❐
Banque de questions première	10.00	9.00	113	.75	❐
Banque de questions superieur	10.00	9.00	117	.75	❐
First Steps in Radio, W1FB	8.00	7.25	470	.75	❐
Premier pas en radio, W1FB (RAQI)	8.00	7.25	F900	.75	❐
Operating an Amateur Radio Station	1.25	1.25	300	1.00	❐

OPERATING					
Operating Manual	21.00	19.00	522	1.50	❐
Complete DXer	15.75	14.25	440	.75	❐
Low Band DX	14.00	12.50	890	.75	❐
Low Band DX Software (available for many computers; send SASE for prices)					

OPERATING AIDS					
1989 Callbook Supplement (OT)	12.00	11.25	730	1.00	❐
Log Book (OT)	3.50	3.00	121	.75	❐
Super Log Book (OT)	5.75	5.00	125	.75	❐
Radiogram Forms (OT)	2.00	1.75	170	.75	❐
1989 ARRL Repeater Directory (OT)	7.00	6.00	193	.75	❐
Grid Locator for North America (OT)	2.00	1.50	800	.75	❐
DXCC Countries List (OT)	2.00	1.50	812	.75	❐
1989 Net Directory (OT)	2.00	1.50	823	1.50	❐
ARRL World Map (OT)	13.50	12.25	840	2.50	❐
Callbook Prefix Map of the World (OT)	8.50	7.75	RA10	*3.50	❐
Callbook Prefix Map of N America (OT)	8.50	7.75	RA11	*3.50	❐
Callbook Great Circle Map of World (OT)	8.50	7.75	RA12	*3.50	❐

VHF-UHF					
Basic Guide to VHF-UHF	10.75	9.50	790	.75	❐
RSGB VHF-UHF Manual	32.25	29.00	370	1.00	❐
All About VHF Amateur Radio	14.50	13.00	RP130	1.00	❐
Satellite Anthology	7.00	6.25	700	.75	❐
Satellite Experimenter's Handbook	16.00	14.50	540	.75	❐

PACKET AND COMPUTERS	Non-Member	Member	Stock#	Postage	✓
AX.25 Packet Protocol	$12.75	$11.50	430	$.75	❐
Computer Network Conference #7	15.00	13.50	602	1.00	❐
Gateway to Packet Radio	14.00	12.50	900	.75	❐

ANTENNA BOOKS					
1988 Antenna Book	24.00	21.50	411	1.50	❐
RSGB HF Antennas for All Locations	21.25	19.00	330	1.00	❐
Antenna Compendium #1	15.75	14.25	420	.75	❐
Antenna Notebook, W1FB	11.50	10.25	405	.75	❐
Novice Antenna Notebook, W1FB	10.75	9.50	425	.75	❐
Antenna Impedence Matching	18.00	16.25	450	1.00	❐
Yagi Antenna Design	21.00	19.00	630	1.00	❐
All About Cubical Quad Antennas	12.00	10.75	RP110	1.00	❐
All About Vertical Antennas	13.25	12.00	RP120	1.00	❐
Simple, Low-Cost Wire Antennas	14.50	13.00	RP140	1.00	❐

OTHER					
1989 ARRL Handbook	32.25	29.00	494	2.00	❐
ARRL Electronics Data Book	15.00	13.50	516	.75	❐
Radio Frequency Interference	5.75	5.25	532	.75	❐
Solid State Design	17.00	15.25	551	1.00	❐
Transmission Line Transformers	14.00	12.50	880	.75	❐
Hints and Kinks, 12th edition	6.25	5.75	512	.75	❐
QRP Notebook, W1FB	8.00	7.25	590	.75	❐
Morse Code - The Essential Language	8.00	7.25	610	.75	❐
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Set of 3 CRRL Logo Decals (OT)	1.00	1.00	180	.75	❐

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Yes ☐ N ☐

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Section News/Nouvelles des Sections

Conducted By Jack Strangleman, VE3GV

The CRRL Field Organization Forum

Reports invited: CRRL Section Managers (SMs) and their Section-level assistants coordinate traffic handling, emergency communications and bulletin service across Canada. Your SM (name and address appears on page 2 of this *QST Canada*) welcomes reports of individual and club activities for publication in this column. Activities do not have to be related to the CRRL Field Organization or to CRRL.

SECTION MANAGER ELECTION NOTICE

To all CRRL members in the Maritimes-Newfoundland Section: You are hereby solicited for nominating petitions pursuant to an election for Section Manager. Name of the incumbent appears on page 2 of this *QST Canada*. A petition, to be valid, must carry the signatures of five or more CRRL Full members residing in the Maritimes-Newfoundland Section. It is advisable to have more than five signatures. Photocopied signatures are not acceptable and signatures must be on the petition. Petition forms, FSD-129-C, are available from CRRL Headquarters in London, Ontario, but are not required. The following form is acceptable:

..... (place and date)
CRRL Field Services Manager
Box 7009, Station E
London, Ontario N5Y 4J9

We, the undersigned CRRL Full members residing in the Maritimes-Newfoundland Section, hereby nominate ..... (name and call sign) as Section Manager for this Section for the next two-year term of office: .....(signatures and call signs) ..... (addresses with postal codes)

A Section Manager must be a resident of his or her Section and a licensed radio amateur holding a Canadian Advanced Amateur Certificate or equivalent, and have been a CRRL Full member for a continuous term of two years at time of nomination.

Petitions will be received at the CRRL Headquarters office until 1600 EDT 1989 December 8. If only one valid petition is received, the person nominated will be declared elected. If more than one valid petition is received, a balloted election will take place. Ballots will be mailed from CRRL Headquarters by 1990 January 01. Returns will be counted after 1990 February 20. A Section Manager elected as a result of these procedures will serve for a two-year term of office beginning on 1990 April 01.

If no valid petition is received, the Section will be resolicited in 1990 April and May *QST Canada*. You are urged to take the initiative and file a nominating petition immediately. —*Jack Strangleman, VE3GV, Field Services Manager*

REPORTS FOR JULY 1989

Alberta: SM/STM/DEC: Bill Gillespie, VE6ABC; ASM: VE6AMM; SEC/TC: VE6AFO; OO: VE6TY. Amateur Radio in Alberta has slowed a bit over the past several weeks. Only the Saskatchewan Hamfest and the CRRL Convention in Winnipeg on August 18-20 still to go. Pretty soon it will be back to the classrooms for potential amateurs. Band conditions have improved a little and perhaps the colder weather will bring an improvement on that.

British Columbia: SM: Ernie Savage, VE7FB. British Columbia Emergency Net Manager Ferdi, VE7EJU, was on holidays and most net members were also, I guess. This included the Section Manager, so no reports for June. British Columbia Public Service Phone Net was active in June. net Manager Jim, VE7JN, reports activity: low:83, high:154, total check-ins:3652. Same net for July: low: 90, high: 155, total check-ins:3941. Maple Ridge Hamfest was well-attended, by all reports an interesting weekend. Oakanagan Hamfest also reported a really good turnout. QCWA meeting held there was well-attended with our Interior Director Al Miller, VE7KC, and Treasurer Dave Gilmour, VE7YG, well pleased with the turnout. We are sorry to report that Herb, VE7ZK, is showing only a little improvement from his stroke and is still in hospital. Ham Happening will be a one-day affair at Sanscha Hall in Sidney on September 10.

Manitoba: SM: Jack Adams, VE4JA; ASM:VE4IX; SEC: VE4TM; ATC: VE4ADP; NMs: VE4LB, VE4IX, VE4TE. Action, action. Both HF and VHF activity high these last two weeks. Forest fires in Manitoba have caused the evacuation of thousands of people from northern settlements to the southern part of the province.The provincial governments and many individuals are to be complimented on the superb job they did. I will attempt to mention some of the Amateur Radio involvements.EC Paul Obitkoff, VE4PO, owner-operator of Overflow River Lodge, organized HF links between Thompson, Flin Flon, Brandon, Portage and Winnipeg on the weekend of July 22 when many communities were being evacuated. While our communications service was not required, getting this province-wide 75-metre link together was very successful. (I must mention that our new SEC, Rod, VE4TM, was right in there on CW. Rod will get his Advanced soon, now, hi.) Other evacuation centres did use amateur VHF communications: the group in Brandon (not sure of all the names, so won't try to mention any individually), and the group in Dauphin including yours truly, with the help of Stu, VE4STU, gathered up Keith, VE4KK, Patti, VE4PAT, Charlie, VE4CCO, and Jim, VE4AO, to set up four base stations, one each at the EMO centre, the reception centre, the supply depot and the Dauphin high school. Stu worked at the airport checking incoming flights to inform the reception centre of arrivals (total 900). I acted as gopher, driving EMO officials to centres, keeping radio contact. Thanks to Con who helped even though he still needs CW to get his licence. Later, it was real pleasure to hear the mayor praise the work of our crew on the local radio stations. To all amateurs who helped through this time of hardship for our northern Manitoba residents, a heartfelt thank you.

Maritimes-Newfoundland: SM: Carl Anderson, VE1UU; ASM: Ned Mulrooney, VO1MN; STM: Mel Lever, VE1VX; BM: Brent Taylor, VE1APG. Your SM is still on vacation, working his way across Canada and back. Regular reports resume next month.

Ontario: SM: Larry Thivierge, VE3GT; BM: VE3GSA; SEC: VE3GV; STM: VE3CYR; TC: VE3EGO; OBS: VE3s AR, BDM, CDS, DZH, EFX, FQV, LSU, MGQ, MNI, OSQ, PPE, TNL and VQ. Thanks to the assistance of VE3JPC and encouragement from VE3GSA, VE3JF and VE3WQ, yours truly is finally active on packet radio. Anyone wishing to send messages to me can do so by forwarding them to PBBS VE3WQ in Pembroke or VE3JF in Ottawa. After a short stop in Renfrew, VE3WV has relocated to Belleville. The rededication of the newly renovated W1AW took place in Newington, Connecticut, on July 20. Taking part in the ceremonies: Fred Hammond, VE3HC, who addressed the several hundred visitors assembled. Also in attendance: VE3s CD, CDM, GCR, GRO and KK. It is interesting to note that the main console is a beautiful and functional piece of work which bears the Hammond nameplate. VE3JPC has his RTTY DXCC totals up to 171/140 and has WAS as well. VE3KK, who has just celebrated 70 years as an amateur, had a great Field Day weekend. He broke his own record by staying awake the entire 28 hours. It appears that US amateurs are going to be required to pay a licensing fee again, probably one that will cover the actual cost of administration. VE3VQ has been serving as OBS in the North Bay area.

Quebec: SM: Harold Moreau, VE2BP; STM: VE2EDO; SEC: VE2LYC; BM: VE2ALE. I hope that everyone enjoyed a nice summer vacation and activities will resume after Labour Day. J'espère que tous et chacun ont passé une belle été et sont prets a reprendre les activités après la fête du travail. Avec regret, j'ai à vous annoncer le décès de Jean-Guy, VE2AAC.

Saskatchewan: Bruce Rattray, VE5RC. Reports on amateur activities are scarcer than a 70s contact with South Yemen as Amateur Radio takes a back seat to the good old summer time. But never fear, Amateur Radio's still here as Saskatchewan hams do the hamfest circuit: Dayton, Peace Gardens, Glacier-Waterton, Saskatchewan Provincial and CRRL National in Winnipeg. Speaking of the Glacier-Waterton Hamfest, it was the 50th year and bigger and better than ever with 473 in attendance. A friendly get-together with emphasis on good times, it's the only hamfest that features a QLF contest for the right foot. All hookup sites were booked for next year before the hamfest was half-done. Packet radio in Saskatchewan is growing slow but sure. Sounds like the first provincial link is in between Regina and Saskatoon. Another link that might become a reality is from Regina to Cypress Hills to Lethbridge and already established networks throughout Canada and the US. Saskatoon amateurs had a busy time helping out at the Canada Summer Games in August. I'm looking for volunteers for Section Emergency Coordinator (SEC), Bulletin Manager (BM) and Section Traffic Manager (STM). Interested? Call me, write me or packet me. This is an excellent time to volunteer as you may become part of merger—a milestone in Canadian Amateur Radio history. Hope everyone had a great summer and that we all have a fine autumn. 73. ■

Silent Keys

Conducted By Ray Staines, VE3ZJ

It is with deep regret that we record the passing of these amateurs:

VE2SD, Laurence "Arn" Petch, Hull, PQ
VE4ATJ, Don Reavely, Ottawa, ON
VE3FAQ, Sid Beesley, Toronto, ON
VE3JLA, A E "Bert" Lindsay, Prescott, ON
VE3NMW, Marwood Lumley, Iona Station, ON
VE3PBI, Tom Davall, Kingston, ON
VE6JQ, Mervin H Jaque, Sidney, BC
VE6ZW, Ralph VanDuzee, Calgary, AB
VE7BBD, Fred Devenish, Sidney, BC

Note: Silent Key reports sent to *QST Canada* must include name, address and call sign of reporter in order to be listed. To avoid unfortunate errors, reports are confirmed only through acknowledgement from the family of the deceased. Thus, those who report a Silent Key may not receive an acknowledgement from *QST Canada*. ■

On the HF Bands/Sur les Bandes HF

Conducted By Garry Hammond, VE3XN
5 McLaren Ave, Listowel, ON N4W 3K1
Tel (519) 291–4813

The XYL

These days, it's very important to know the alphabet because every organization, group or unit makes its own use of alphabetical letters. And every group makes up its own definitions for the letters they use.

Amateur Radio operators, more commonly known as "hams", are no exception. Most notably they use Q-codes: QRS means "too fast" and QRM "too much noise". But the Q-codes are not the only alphabetical shortcut that hams use. There are many others and among these is "XYL".

The XYL is I—or me—the wife of a ham radio operator. This use of the end of the alphabet does not exactly sound amorous: the letters X and Y do not allude to the X and Y chromosomes that determine your sexuality. But upon learning the real meaning of these letters, they are quite honorable indeed.

Once I was a "YL" meaning "young lady". Now I'm a former young lady, an ex-YL or XYL. I would like to describe to you the threefold role of the XYL, first as wife, second as hostess, and third as unofficious ham.

First, as wife, there are the regular duties: cooking, house cleaning, grocery shopping and so on. But along with all of these ordinary duties, the XYL's job routine also includes:

–delayed meals because "I must continue this QSO with Sandy in Texas."

–supper interruptions because Ivan calls almost every evening just to pass the time.

–supper served on a tray and taken to the ham shack because "There's a contest on. I must stay on or the boys will be disappointed."

–interrupted sleep because "Ian, deep down in New Zealand, wants someone to talk to when propagation conditions are just right." I look at the clock. It is 3 a.m.!

Another job of the XYL as wife is to be an expert listener as the ham displays schematics. "Now the current should go through this diode to that capacitor to that cable. But for some reason, it's not working that way," the ham laments. I attempt to look intelligently at the schematic, but I am thinking, "If only it said K2, P2, K10, then I'd understand."

The second major role of the XYL is to be a hostess. This is the most delightful role. Those antennas on the roof are an automatic symbol to any hams that pass through town. A response to the doorbell often goes like this: "Hi! I'm George, VE3FXT. Is the Old Man around?"

These kind of inquiries have come from people as far away as Texas, California and Scotland, as well as from many parts of Canada. We've had whole families on vacation drop by. These visits are the most enjoyable for me because I can exchange notes with another XYL. Visits usually involve a meal or two and always a lot of friendly chatter. Surprisingly, visitors become friends for life.

A definite requirement for the XYL as hostess is to keep the coffee cups filled and a plate of high-calorie goodies nearby for those "hard-working hams" in the shack. "Hard-working" indeed, turning dials, talking into microphones and listening through a maze of crackles and snapping noises just to hear a voice on 20 metres coming from the outer edge of Siberia. A real technological wonder!

The third role of the XYL is to be an unofficious ham. Early on, the XYL learns that "The difference between men and boys is the price of their toys."

As an unofficious ham, the XYL shares in :

–the joy of a new piece of equipment.

–the wonder of making contact with Yugoslavia on 10 metres.

–the achievement of 5680 points during a contest weekend.

–the pay-off to get the sensational new 2-metre repeater in Hay River working effectively. We can now talk to the Yellowknife gang from the kitchen or the car, and dial anyone in town that has a telephone.

–the satellite orbits with their apogees and perigees.

–the teletype that picks words out of the air and prints them onto paper.

As an unofficious ham, the XYL acknowledges at least partial understanding of all these things.

In conclusion, the role of the XYL as wife, hostess and unofficious ham is varied, interesting and full of surprises: a cold supper, a knock on the door, or a new transceiver. Gradually, the XYL learns the terminology of the hams. She becomes at least partly acquainted with capacitors, diodes, antennas and all the abbreviations: the Q-codes, S-meter and XYL—really, quite a respectable title.

The ham calls himself and his fellow hams "OM" meaning "Old Man". I suppose he could call me "OW" for "Old Woman"! I'm pleased that he doesn't. I really don't mind being known as "The XYL"! *—Mamie Munroe, XYL of Stewart Munroe, VE8CM, Hay River, NT*

THE JOY OF QRP

If you're like most of us, you have probably read or heard about "the joy of QRP". I never gave QRP operation much thought until just recently. But with the fantastic propagation on the HF bands, I decided to give flea power a try.

Some quick reading informed me that to officially sign ".../QRP", I had to run five watts output or less. I reasoned that if five watts was an interesting challenge, one watt would really show me what QRP was all about. I vowed at the start that my upper limit would be one watt, no matter how tough the going became.

To make a long story short, the past weeks of QRP CW operating have been among the most eye-opening and rewarding of my Amateur Radio career. To date, 18 states as well as delicacies like UZ4, UA9, UA3, UP2, UB5, HA5, OK1, OK2, DJ6, DL4, YU1, YU2, I2, OH6 and SM3 have been worked. To make things even more interesting, several of the states and the UB5 and UZ4 were called and worked with only 500 mw—1/2 watt of power. It didn't take long for the QRP bug to sink its teeth into me!

One of my most interesting contacts was with another QRP enthusiast, W5TTE, in New Mexico, who answered my CQ on 14.060 MHz, the 20-metre QRP gathering frequency. The path was optimum and his signal was exceptional, peaking S-9. Ed was running only two watts and he decided to take advantage of our very fine propagation. "QRX... will QRP again," he informed me. Ed uses a very accurate wattmeter capable of measuring power down to *microwatts*. A few seconds later he called again, this time running 500 mw. "589" was my report. "QRX," said Ed. His next call was on 100 mw (one-tenths watt). "569 and solid copy," I told him. "QRX." Now it was getting interesting. We continued in steps until Ed was down to 10 mw. "How copy now?" It was almost as exciting as my first QSO. One-hundredth of a watt and solid copy!

If you've ever been tempted by QRP, now is the ideal time to try it. Band conditions have never been better and should continue to improve for at least another year. You don't need a big fancy antenna, though it helps if your antenna is efficient. On the low bands, I use a sloper fed at the 50-foot level, and a raised radial system made of 400 feet of wire set around the perimeter of my 33-foot wide lot. On the higher bands, a three-element tribander does the work. Today I worked a fellow in Iowa operating from his apartment using only three watts and an "invisible" Zepp made from #24 wire—simple but efficient.

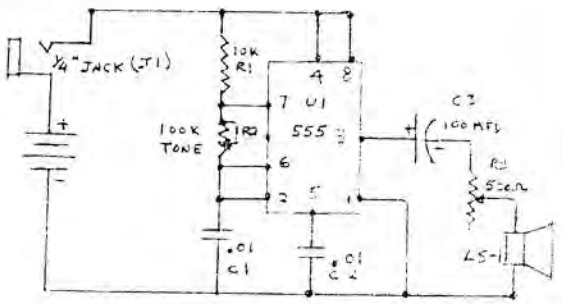
As I mentioned earlier, QRPers do gather on 14.060 MHz. You can also find them on 7.040, 21.060 and 28.060 MHz. More information and a fine newsletter can be obtained by writing QRP Amateur Radio International at 10923 Carters Oak Way, Burke, VA 22015. See you soon on QRP! *—Steve McDonald, VE7SL* ■

Conducted By George Murphy, VE3ERP
103–1095 Mississauga St, Orillia, ON L3V 6W7
Tel (705) 326–9612

Burnaby ARC Code Practice Oscillator

Every amateur or would-be amateur should build his or her own Morse code oscillator. This is a good project for licensing classes because it is easy to build and inexpensive depending on how resourceful you are in scrounging up a parts, a case and a speaker.

The circuit, a variation of one in many texts, is based on a 555 timer chip and a few resistors and capacitors mounted on a Radio Shack circuit board. The board can be cut in half to make two oscillators, or the second half can be used later to build a small power supply—another good beginner's project. —*Lou Beaubien, VE7CGE*



The Burnaby ARC Code practice oscillator: In addition to the parts shown in the schematic, you will need a Radio Shack circuit board (RS-276-159), a couple of knobs for the tone and volume controls, and a small case. A 9-volt battery readily powers the oscillator.

B&W A/P 10: AN ANSWER TO THE APARTMENT BLUES

I recently obtained my amateur licence. Then I discovered I couldn't put up a permanent antenna (dipole, beam, etc). Boy, I was lost. To work CW, I had to go to my friends' shacks and use their rigs. Very frustrating sending QSL cards, each listing a different rig and antenna. I tell you I longed for my own station.

Then I made a deal. I purchased a Yaesu FT-101EE and a B&W A/P 10. Home I went, a little leery about this little telescopic antenna and box of loading coils. I attached the counterpoise, connected the antenna tuner and tuned up on 40 metres. I tried my luck. It was off to California (I had done that with a beam), then Oregon and Washington. On to Arizona, Alberta and Vancouver. Not bad. I was very happy until I'd seen my buddies at the Burnaby Amateur Radio Club getting farther east, west north and south.

Then a friend suggested 15 metres. On Saturday I tuned in. Hold on to your hat: New York, Maine, Pittsburgh, Louisiana, Tennessee and the Virginias. That little antenna stood mighty tall in my book.

Last summer on vacation, I took my rig and A/P 10 along. Just ten minutes to set up and I was on the air. And last month I called a fellow in the Grand Cayman Islands. Just as he returned my call, the band dropped. Feeling dejected at having missed that contact, I almost missed a VE3 calling me. After that contact, I worked a fellow in Florida and then someone in Japan....

So any of you amateurs out there, stuck in apartments without access to a beam or dipole, take my advice. Try a B&W A/P 10. In my log, it's one mighty big antenna. —*Jim Junker, VE7JKJ* ■

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In Training—West Coast Style

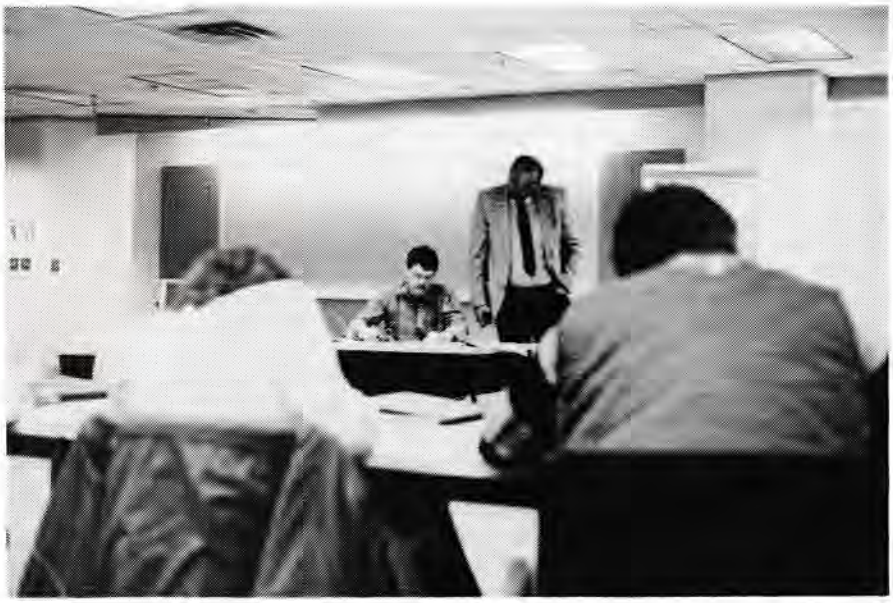
For two years now, several Vancouver-area Amateur Radio clubs have banded together to sponsor Amateur Radio classes. The training facilities of BC Telephone were obtained through the many amateurs who work for that company, and through the Telephone Pioneers Society. Each of the radio clubs provided instructors and assistants to handle the theory and code sessions. Other amateurs made themselves available to come in and give short talks on technical subjects, operating and club activities.

The courses were attended by a good cross-section of people: teenagers to senior citizens, with the largest group 30–40 years old. Many of these latter had a good technical background and were a real asset to a course.

Most of the courses followed a common format with Morse code practice in the first half of each session, and theory and regulations after a coffee break. From time to time, students heard from "experts". Phil, VE7MJY, came in to talk about coax and demonstrate how to install and test fittings. Jim, VE7CDE, held a session with a noise bridge and a trapped inverted-V at our Field Day site. Tuning the antenna was a snap, and now many students know the technique.

All the instructors seemed to know when it was time to take a little break and tell a story about the latest DX or an antenna project. We invited students to several antenna-raising parties to get them involved. For the same reason, each of the clubs invited students to their clubs to participate in their club activities.

At Burnaby ARC, we sponsor "free" code lessons after the students have reached about five words per minute. Since code tapes used in the courses originate with Burnaby ARC club member Wally, VE7CJT/VE7QST, it was natural for us to follow up. Walt, VE7BGJ, handled the Burnaby code sessions.



Morse code practice at last year's Vancouver-area Amateur Radio classes: Bob Smits, VE7EMD, watches while Jim Junker, VE7JKJ, works the key. *(Photo courtesy Jim and Shari Sallows Freelance Photography, Surrey, BC)*

Later, when the students had reached the ten word-per-minute level, we had a group of volunteer examiners do the code testing right at the course. We tried to encourage good-sounding code and good operating practice. Last year, of the 40 people that received their ticket, about 25 passed their code at the course. The rest were given special help at the club level. Almost all had the code by Field Day.

At our Field Day, we set up a special station for our students, now new amateurs. It sure was fun getting the new amateurs started behind a key, making those first contacts. We tried to maintain personal contact afterwards by inviting new amateurs to see a shack and do some operating. We find this goes a long way towards keeping a newcomer's interest.

In summary, I would say that the Vancouver area Amateur Radio classes have been most successful. The clubs have worked together. They have used the training materials from both CRRL and CARF. They have made friends with and for a lot of new people, many of whom are now on the air. —*Lou Beaubien, VE7CGE* ■

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Reflections on Technology

A retired publisher writes about changes in his profession—and in Amateur Radio

By Marsh Jeanneret, VE3EMJ
R R 1
King City, ON L0G 1K0

Mechanical and technical processes always fascinated me, and happily my life in publishing provided countless opportunities to explore them. It was a privilege to be able, in one lifetime, to watch the technology of bookmaking turn from letterpress printing using metal type to offset lithography from smooth cylinders, to hail the invention of a whole succession of new bookbinding processes, to see the invention of xerographic copying, and even to witness the rise and fall of the electric typewriter. My chief regret about the profession I chose is that I retired before the computer had fully taken hold at every stage of the bookmaking process. But like other publishers, my firm automated its operations as rapidly as advancing technology allowed.

Today word processors have not only rendered it infinitely easier to create text—they have so greatly facilitated the task of revising that it is difficult for most writers to resist reworking their manuscripts over and over again. I myself find that I can barely afford to look at the latest version of so much as a letter I am drafting without turning to the computer keyboard just one more time to make a few further changes in its wording. Recasting and revision have certainly become a more pleasurable exercise than ever they were in the past, and since I retired from publishing the days have been far too short to stay abreast of the new science that has so streamlined the writer's craft.

I have long pleaded guilty to cultivating what I admit is a whole potpourri of hobbies—mastering most of them inadequately I suppose, and even letting them compete with each other although never with my main vocation. This simply reflects a "publisher's knowledge" that is peculiar to a profession which forces one to deal with a multiplicity of subjects at the level of a generalist. When filling out forms that require naming one's "other interests and recreations", I do not even attempt to list all my personal interests which include book collecting, reading, writing, painting, photography, hi-fi, classical music, theatre, history, and Amateur Radio to name just a few of them. Yes, these are all very sedentary hobbies, but they all have to do with the communication arts.

Some of my former academic colleagues will despair at my next admission, but I freely confess here that the extracurricular activity that has best satisfied me in recent decades has been Amateur Radio. (I flatly refuse to use the term "ham radio," which I think sounds terribly pejorative.) Radio gave me a never-ending opportunity to fling the worries of the office behind simply by pressing a couple of switches in order to meet instantly with many good friends near at hand and around the world. Amateurism has experienced its own rapid and interesting evolution, and while I have tried hard not to parade my love of it before any but fellow enthusiasts, it often puzzled and sometimes even amused my colleagues in publishing.

On the other hand, the very notion of being able to chat back and forth in Morse code around the globe completely captivated Marshall McLuhan, one of my best known authors and a scholar whose curiosity about every kind of communications technology was unbounded. I repeatedly told him he was just another victim of the flashing lights syndrome, but he was one of the few academic people on campus genuinely interested in a hobby which many were inclined to put down as being simply "communication for its own sake."

Other amateurs will recognize the question most often voiced by strangers to our craft: "How *far* can you send?" I was forever at pains to explain that there are sound cartographic reasons why Australia is the absolute limit—terrestrially anyway, not counting such phenomena as moonbounce and satellites. And for some reason they were always titillated to learn of the difference between a "long path" and a "short path." However, unlike many good friends in the amateur world, for me distance attained has always been a secondary objective. I consider that places are people, and so I like equally to talk with a friend in New Zealand or Norway or even Toronto so long as we have interests and information we can share on any subject.

Different amateurs enjoy their hobby for different reasons, of course, which is as it should be, and I respect those whose chief ambition is to count the "DX" contacts they can log. But how I wish Marshall McLuhan were alive today so that I could show him what amateurs are now doing with packet radio communication!

There is no more exciting way to converse in black and white than by using packet, to leave messages either for reading or forwarding, and to send error-free files—including whole book chapters and articles of any length—back and forth between distant computers. Indeed it is this error-free aspect of packet radio that raises it higher in the evolutionary scale, in my personal view, than either AMTOR or RTTY, for example.

Admittedly, the same feature of packet renders it most suitable for the VHF and UHF segments of the spectrum. But its precision and speed make up fully for this limitation, I am convinced, which is confirmed by the ongoing sophistication of communications programs seen in VHF packet radio in the past very few years.

Once, the well known Norwegian pubisher Edvard Aslaksen, director of Oslo University Press, while on his way to visit the American presses spent a few days with us at "Le Locle," our home

Reflections—Continued on page 20

KENWOOD

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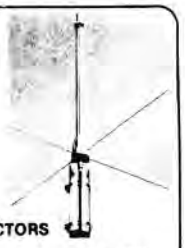

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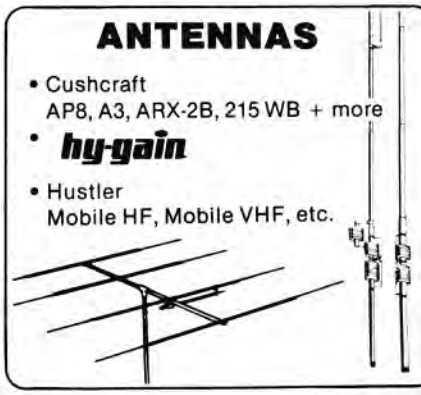

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Public Service/Service Public

Conducted By Jack Strangleman, VE3GV
and Bob Boyd, VE3SV

Telephone Trees

How can ARES members be contacted when disaster strikes?

Most emergency communications plans call for all members to check in on a designated repeater when it is apparent that a disaster has occurred or is imminent. This is fine—if the incident is apparent to all members. But what if the incident is, say, an airplane crash in a remote area?

Many emergency plans contain a telephone tree which enables all members to be alerted quickly, and to be given brief instruction for initial action. In a typical telephone tree, the persons to do the telephoning are identified, together with the names, call signs and telephone numbers of those they are to call. Provision must be made for alternates in case designated callers are not available. Usually, each caller will be required to call no more than five others. In our Kingston telephone tree, we have the EC and three AECs in the top box. The person in this box who has been notified of the emergency will telephone the first available person in the two boxes below, together with others in the box. The person in each of the boxes below who receives the call will do likewise with those in his or her box and the two boxes immediately below. With 28 members, our tree consists of just three levels with four persons per box.

But what if the telephone system is inoperative due to damage or because it is overloaded with other telephone calls, as happened during the Mississauga train derailment disaster? If this is the case, the EC can request local radio and television stations to make spot announcements. If worse comes to worst, ARES members can be rounded up by visits to homes or places of business if roads are open. For this reasons, Kingston's emergency communications plan gives the address as well as the telephone number of each ARES member.

ARES IDENTIFIERS

In a disaster, ARES operators will be assigned to key locations like hospitals, emergency control centres, Red Cross headquarters and emergency shelters. When they arrive, how can those in charge identify them? The answer is to provide each operator with a proper identifier. This could be an ARES wallet-size membership card (your EC can request these free from CRRL Headquarters), but readily visual identifiers should also be provided to each operator. Here in Kingston, each member carries, in an emergency kit, a red cloth armband with an ARES patch sewn onto it (ARES patches may be ordered from CRRL Headquarters—see the CRRL Bookshelf ad). The band is held in place on the arm with Velcro™ fastener. In Metro Toronto, each operator has an encapsulated membership card with a photo. The card is hung from the neck with a light chain. Elsewhere, luminescent vests, like those worn by road workers, are used. These vests have the ARES crest applied to them. The vest pockets provide ready storage for spare batteries for handheld transceivers, pencils, spare fuses, etc.

The use of an appropriate visual identifier by all ARES members, either in exercises or in the real thing, will help to show our professionalism to those we serve. If you are particularly proud of the identifier used by your group, send me a photo or a description, and I'll share it with readers in a future column.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Ken Oelke, VE6AFO, who is CRRL Midwest Director, is also EC for Calgary

Field Organization Reports July 1989

CRRL Section Emergency Coordinator Reports

Reports were received from the following SECs (DECs and ECs reporting to SECs are listed in brackets) denoting a total ARES membership of 805.

Reporting	ARES Members
VE3GV (VE3s EFX, FOB, GNW, HSF, JJA, LPM, LSV, LYW, KBU, MB, SV, TNL)	570
VE6AFO (VE6s ABC, AMM, XD)	235

CRRL Section Traffic Manager Reports

Call	Orig	Rcvd	Sent	Dlvd	Total
VE1DLC	2	33	42	2	79
VE1ADJ	2	11	10	0	23
VE1BTV	0	7	8	0	15
VE1ALU	1	8	8	1	18
VE1BKM	0	2	3	0	5
VE2WH	0	16	9	11	36
VE2BP	2	11	10	12	35
VE2EC	5	7	3	4	19
VE2ALE	0	4	0	0	4
VE3ORN	0	72	56	18	146
VE3DVE	0	60	60	5	125
VE3CYR	0	70	26	0	96
VE3GSQ	1	40	37	1	79
VE3GT	0	16	40	0	56
VE3IN	2	39	7	6	54
VE3GNW	0	20	26	0	46
VE3EAM	7	7	14	13	41
VE3SB	0	10	12	2	24
VE3NVJ	0	5	7	2	14
VE3AJN	1	3	4	0	8
VE3BAJ	0	1	4	0	5
VE3BDM	0	0	2	0	2
VE4JA	13	44	24	20	101
VE4LB	0	20	6	0	26
VE4TE	0	18	7	0	25
VE4STU	0	4	19	0	23
VE6CPP	-	-	-	-	24
VE6GUS	-	-	-	-	23
VE6AKY	-	-	-	-	4
VE7EJU	3	57	68	1	128
VE7ANG	2	50	59	4	115
VE7BCL	1	18	3	15	37
VE7XA	0	6	22	2	30
VE7FRZ	4	12	13	0	29
VE7FB	0	8	9	1	18
VE7BCF	6	3	6	0	15
VE7FME	1	5	6	2	10
VE7BZI	1	6	1	2	10
VE7EGD	1	7	2	0	10

National Traffic System

Net (Mgr)	Sess	QNI	QTC
APN (VE1VX)	20	72	40
KTN (VE3AJN)	13	77	78
OLN (VE3POJ)	28	506	39
OPN (VE3IN)	31	484	114
OQN-1 (VE3GSQ)	27	44	10
OQN-D (VE3ORN)	27	77	11
OQN-E (VE3CYR)	29	110	104
OQN-L (VE3GSQ)	20	59	18
MTN (VE4IX)	17	110	26
MEPN (VE4LB)	31	844	4
MMWX (VE4TE)	31	482	25
APSN (VE6AKY)	31	752	19
ATN (VE6CPP)	31	173	60

Brass Pounders' League

This listing is available to amateurs who report to their SM a traffic total of 500 or a sum of originations and delivery points of 100 or more for any calendar month. All messages must be handled on amateur frequencies, using standard ARRL-CRRL form, within 48 hours of receipt.

BPL: None this month

Public Service Honour Roll

This listing is available to amateurs whose public service performance during the month indicated qualifies for 60 or more points in the following nine categories (as reported to their SM). Please note maximum points for each category: (1) Checking into CW nets, 1 point each, max 30; (2) Checking into phone/RTTY nets, 1 point each, max 30; (3) NCS CW nets, 3 points each, max 12; (4) NCS phone/RTTY nets, 3 points each, max 12; (5) Performing assigned NTS liaison, 3 points each, max 12; (6) Delivering a formal message to a third party, 1 point each, no max; (7) Handling an emergency message, 5 points each, no max; (8) Serving as an EC or NM for an entire month, 5 points max; (9) Participating in a public-service event, 5 points each, no max. Amateurs who qualify for Public Service Honour Roll 12 consecutive months, or 18 months out of a 24-month period, will be awarded a special certificate from CRRL Headquarters.

PSHR: VE4JA (136), VE3ORN (107), VE4LB (106), VE4STL (72), VE3CYR (65), VE7ANG (63)

Service and Specialized Nets

Independent Net Managers: Your monthly reports are welcomed. Send to CRRL, Box 7009, Station E, London, ON N5Y 4J9.

Net (Mgr)	Sess	QNI	QTC
ARES CANADA (VE3GV)	5	92	1
ARES ONTARIO (VE3GV)	1	10	0
CRRL ONTARS (VE3FQV)	31	9703	0
SATN (VE5AGM)	12	33	2
MJARC (VE5MML)	31	274	0
ARG (VE5EE)	29	595	3
SWX (VE5EX)	31	608	0
SPN (VE5AE)	27	652	4
BCEN (VE7EJU)	31	582	121

and SEC for Alberta. In a recent issue of Calgary ARA's *Key Klix*, Ken provided safety tips for anyone—including ARES operators—who may encounter spills of hazardous materials. Here are excerpts from his article;

Hazardous materials can vary from explosives to radioactives to poison, flammable compressed gases and combustibles. When approaching any incident involving railroad or highway transportation, there is a possibility that hazardous materials are involved. the federal Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act requires that all vehicles carrying any type of dangerous goods must have a placard displayed clearly on the vehicle in several locations. The placard will have a symbol and colour code as well as a Product Identification Number which identifies the particular dangerous goods on board. The federal government makes available the Emergency Response Guide which sets forth the immediate on-site response to an accident involving dangerous materials. In emergencies, CANUTEC in Ottawa (telephone (613) 996-6666) will provide, on a 24-hour basis, full information when given the Product Identifier Number. Here are some tips to help you:

❒ If you are the first at a scene, call your local emergency telephone number. Report the location of the accident and other important information that may be of help to local authorities, including the Product Identification Number on the placard. Stay at least 1500 feet upwind until proper identification has been made.

❒ Consider any spilled material to be dangerous until declared otherwise by a competent authority.

❒ Remember, hazardous materials can enter the body through the skin, eyes and nose. Even if you can't smell it or see it, you could still be in danger.

❒ Some hazardous materials can pass through leather and rubber. Different chemicals must be handled in different ways and require different types of protection.

❒ If you've been exposed to vapour or smoke, first aid may be necessary. Wash you hands before doing anything: eating, drinking, smoking or caring for other personal needs.

❒ Flammable vapours can be ignited by operation of equipment such as radios, flashlights, cigar lighters, running engines, etc. Don't use portable transmitters in the immediate area. If you must transmit, do so upwind at least a quarter mile away.

❒ Remember... in a hazardous materials or any emergency situation, you are on the scene for communications purposes only! Let the authorized people carry out the containment and movement of dangerous goods. Follow directions from those in command to help render a safe and efficient service to the public.

QUOTABLE QUOTES

❒ Jean Lane-Davis, Manager of Emergency and First-aid Services, Ontario Red Cross, in April-June 1989 *Emergency Preparedness Digest*: "ARES was our sole link after the Barrrie tornado. For many hours it was the only way we knew what was going on and what was needed."

❒ John Lester, VE3MB, Belleville-Quinte-area EC: "A disaster is a situation that has occurred where nobody involved has made prior preparation for possible future trouble. An emergency, on the other hand, is a similar situation where those involved have taken prior training and are therefore able to cope."

❒ Bill Westbrook, VE3EKA, in the bulletin of Pioneer ARC of Ottawa: "Those guys in the Cumberland group have class! They are currently raising funds in excess of $50,000 to acquire and equip a mobile communications vehicle and a state-of-the-art fixed station to be used for health and welfare communications, emergencies, public service activities or contests."

❒ Doug MacKinnon, PEI Emergency Measures Organization, in April-June 1989 *Emergency Preparedness Digest*: "We had a meeting with the ham radio operators—they're really enthusiastic and don't ever underestimate them. They can do great things for you." —*Bob Boyd, VE3SV*

ARES is a branch of the CRRL Field Organization, although you do not have to be a CRRL member to take part. It is hoped that this column, which also appears in The Canadian Amateur, *will serve as an ongoing source of news and information about ARES activities across Canada. ARES members, particularly ECs, are invited to send information on what they are doing and developments they would like to share. Bob Boyd, VE3SV, will pull this together for future columns with the objective of increasing our ability to serve, should disaster strike.* ■

ONTARIO DX ASSOCIATION

Box 161, Station A
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We are a club of 1000 SWLs and DXers. We publish an 80-page DX ONTARIO magazine each month with listening tips for medium-wave and short-wave broadcasts; aeronautical, maritime, FAX and RTTY transmissions; and more. Send for a free sample by writing to us and mentioning this ad.

Monitoring the World Via Radio—Since 1975

Reflections—continued from page 17

in King City, Ontario. Chester Kerr, my opposite number at Yale (which had recently published the famous Vinland map), always enjoyed vying with Toronto for the privilege of playing official North American host whenever our Scandinavian colleague came to our shores, and of course I had been only too glad to twit him gently over Edvard's decision to visit Toronto first on this tour.

One morning during our guest's stay I was driving him to Toronto when a loud alarm sounded in my car. It was my radio car-phone, a device that was none too common in those pre-cellular telephone days. Although I used it constantly to "call out", it rarely rang into me for the simple reason that almost nobody had the slightest idea of how to access it through the mobile telephone service. I was a trifle mystified therefore as I picked up the receiver.

"Good morning!" a loud voice boomed in clearly over the car phone. "This is the director of Yale University Press and I wish to speak with the director of the Oslo University Press. Is he there?"

As I recognized my rival Chester Kerr, I held the instrument so that Edvard would miss nothing before I seized the opportunity to pull the caller down a peg by replying: "Yes, but I am so sorry—he is tied up on the other line."

Marsh Jeanneret, VE3EMJ, was director of the University of Toronto Press for almost twenty-five years during which he published many hundreds of books of lasting importance including Marshall McLuhan's The Gutenberg Galaxy, *the multi-volume* Dictionary of Canadian Biography, *and the highly successful albums of photographs by Yousuf Karsh. His own memoirs,* GOD AND MAMMON, Universities as Publishers, *was released by Macmillan of Canada this spring. Marsh has been a dedicated member of the Canadian Amateur Radio fraternity for many years. His reflections on technology, which appear here in QST Canada, were prepared in the course of writing his book.* ■

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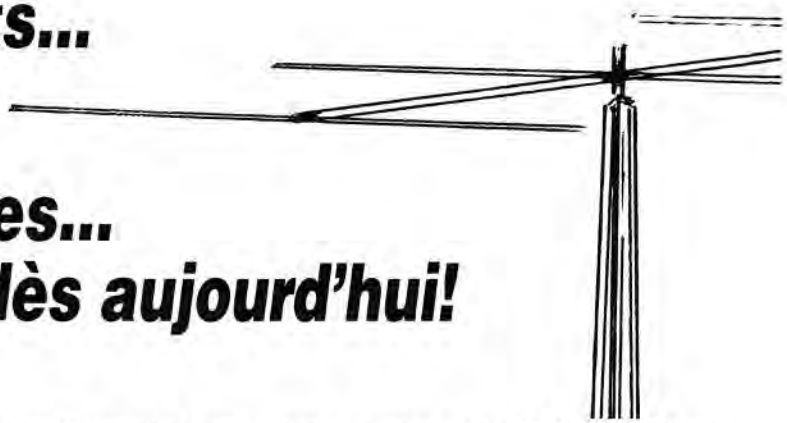

Consider the benefits of joining CRRL: QST Canada and QST (either or both) monthly journals, ***free CRRL Outgoing QSL Bureau****, and* ***discounts*** *on CRRL, ARRL and RSGB books and materials. Your membership supports many important services to Canadian Amateur Radio:* ***representation to DOC*** *and other government agencies,* ***representation to IARU****; Field Organization (NTS, ARES, OBS) for public service, the incoming QSL bureaus and much much more. Consider the* ***benefits*** *for you and Canadian Amateur Radio and* ***join CRRL today****!*

Pensez aux avantages d'être membre de la Ligue Canadienne de la Radio Amateur (CRRL) : abonnement aux publications mensuelles ***QST Canada*** *et/ou* ***QST****,* ***service gratuit de QSL vers l'étranger et réductions*** *sur les livres et produits de CRRL, ARRL et RSGB. Grâce à votre cotisation, nous pourrons continuer à servir les radioamateurs canadiens* ***en les représentant auprès du ministère des Communications*** *et d'autres organismes gouvernementaux, ainsi que sur* ***la scène internationale****, et en mettant sur pied des réseaux servant l'intérêt commun, pour ne nommer que ceux-là.* ***Devenez membre de la Ligue.*** *La radio amateur canadienne et vous en sortirez* ***gagnants!***

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IC-448A 440MHz Mobile

THE BEST THINGS COME IN SMALL PACKAGES

Meet the master of 2-meter FM mobiles! ICOM's easy-to-operate IC-228A/H answers your requests for custom big rig performance and maximum frequency coverage in a compact unit designed to fit today's autos. Operate odd split and subaudible-tone accessed repeaters, monitor NOAA weather and enjoy incomparable ICOM quality with every call!

DUPLEX INDICATOR
Indicates plus or minus duplex.

PRIORITY WATCH
Monitor any channel for calls while continuing operation on another frequency.

TUNING STEP INDICATOR
Programmable tuning steps of 5kHz, 10kHz, 15kHz, 20kHz or 25kHz.

45 OR 25 WATTS
The IC-228H delivers 45 watts; the IC-228A 25 watts. Both include selectable low power.

SRF INDICATOR
Shows signal strength when receiving, and relative output power selection when transmitting.

SUBAUDIBLE TONES/BEEPER
Includes all subaudible tones built-in. TONE appears when the tone encoder is turned on. SQL lights when the optional UT-40 pocket beep function is activated (silently monitors for calls with your pre-programmed tone).

WIDE BAND COVERAGE
Full reception of 138-174MHz including public service and NOAA weather bands. Transmit range of 140-150MHz includes MARS and CAP frequencies.

20 MEMORIES
Each memory stores any Tx offset and subaudible tone.

MEMORY LOCKOUT
Lights when a memory channel is programmed as a skip channel.

- Wideband Coverage 138-174MHz Rx
- 20 Memories with Memory Channel Lock-Out
- 45/25 Watts
- Color Keyed LCD
- Band and Memory Scanning from Supplied DTMF Mic
- Call Channel
- Optional Beeper
- Priority Watch

ICOM

First in Communications

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All stated specifications are subject to change without notice or obligation. All ICOM radios significantly exceed FCC regulations limiting spurious emissions. 228789.