

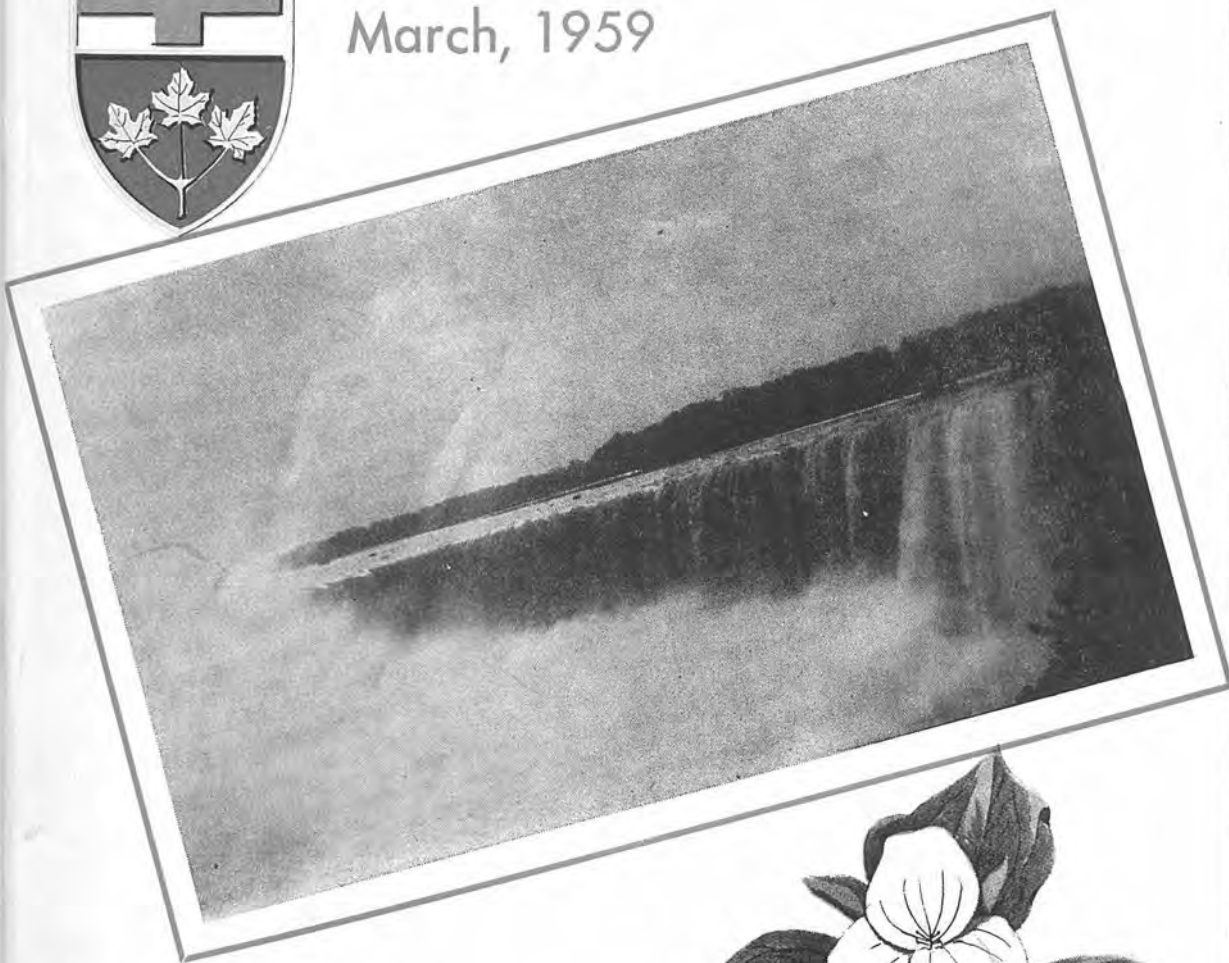
The

CANADIAN AMATEUR

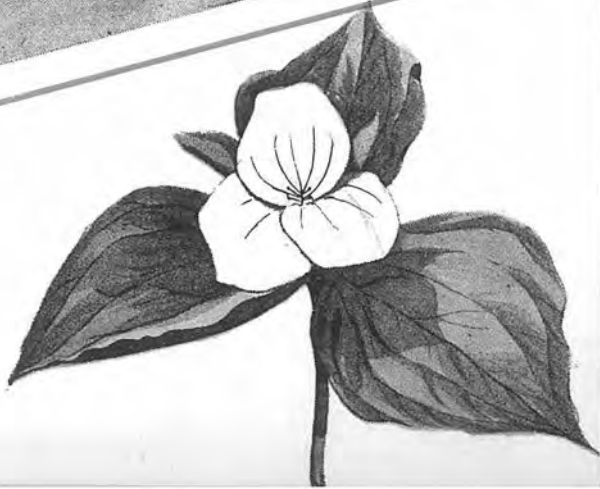
Vol. 1 No. 3 Published in the interests of the Radio Amateurs and Experimenters of Canada



March, 1959



A Salute to
VE3 land



OUR COVER . . .

How many of you XYL's have stared starry eyed at the tremendous spectacle of Niagara Falls?

The White Trillium—floral emblem of Ontario, can be found in abundance in various wooded areas of the province during late April and May.

The Canadian Amateur

VOL. 1 No. 3. March, 1959

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"THE CANADIAN AMATEUR"

10328 Trans-Canada Highway

North Surrey, New Westminster, B.C.,

Canada.



I am pleased, indeed, to extend greetings and best wishes to the radio amateurs of Canada through the medium of the "Canadian Amateur."

Within our Province of Ontario, there are many radio amateurs whose operations provide a bond of good fellowship, not only with the other Provinces of Canada, but as well, with many other countries. Their operations enable friendly contacts and relations with other peoples, thus making for a better understanding among all countries. Again, their services have proven of value in transmitting emergency messages and arranging contacts between families of members of our defence forces who have been on duty in widely-separated parts of the world.

I wish the radio amateurs of Canada many more years of enjoyment and of service and every success to the "Canadian Amateur."

LESLIE M. FROST
PRIME MINISTER OF ONTARIO.

The Canadian Amateur — Published monthly by The Radio Experimenters of Canada at 10328 Trans-Canada Highway, North Surrey, New Westminster, B.C., Canada and authorized as second class mail by the Post Office Department, Ottawa

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EDITORIAL

The third edition of your Canadian Amateur magazine pays tribute to Canada's heartland, Ontario. It could also be called the nerve centre of our great nation, but more important to us, it contains more than half of the radio amateurs in all of Canada!

This large and tremendously busy province staggers the attempts of your writer to even try and do justice to its many outstanding and world-renowned attractions. Seeking a fitting front-piece was beginning to look like an impossible task, until "Pat the Printer's" XYL, Carla, pointed to a picture contained in the exquisite brochure that tells a tiny bit of the picture story of Ontario.

Both Pat and I agreed it was lovely, but we both argued, for a very different reason. Neither of us could be accused of having that far-away look that Carla's eyes had suddenly taken on! What chance would we have in changing her mind, even if we wanted to. So we quietly nodded in agreement, as Carla whispered, "Next to heaven, that's God's gift to honeymooners, Niagara Falls!"

Before the writer's inability to properly cope with the magnitude of the task of telling the story of Ontario becomes to apparent, let's turn to something he is a bit more familiar with—The spirit, the courage and the fortitude that is typical of Ontario's radio amateurs. Their exploits in times of need, emergency and disaster, rank high in the hearts of amateurs the world over.

The Canadian Amateur magazine is indeed proud to honour those Ontario amateur "Pioneers," who, against overwhelming odds, struggled to bring to life a Canadian radio journal, which they, in their vision, could see the need for even then. The letters of encouragement from some of these fighters and hundreds of other VE3's throughout this great province, wishing the new Canadian Amateur magazine sincere success, completely erase what ever doubts and fears your editor may have had for the future of this little journal,

and the destiny of Canadian amateurs in general.

A statement of policy, in part, at this time, seems in order. Your Canadian Amateur magazine, born during British Columbia's one hundredth birthday, came into being with a prayer that it would fill a void that had endured for almost ten years. A Canadian amateur radio publication designed and devoted to the needs and problems of Canadian radio amateurs. It has no intention of, or desire to replace anything, anywhere. The Canadian Amateur magazine, in attempting to represent the Canadian amateur spirit, wishes to work as closely as possible with publications and organizations working for the good of amateurs the world over. It is with this feeling of good fellowship and co-operation that the Canadian Amateur magazine extends it's hand in friendship.

A Message From the Premier of Alberta

I am pleased to extend greetings through "The Canadian Amateur" to Canada's ever-increasing corps of radio amateur operators.

The Alberta Government has arranged for Alberta operators to purchase motor vehicle license plates bearing the same lettering as their call numbers. These special plates, we feel, will serve as a ready means of identifying those men and women who can readily establish an emergency communications network. All of us, I am sure, are hopeful that the need will never arise but never-the-less, it is heartening to know that the facilities are available.

On behalf of the people of the Province of Alberta may I also at this time extend best wishes for the success of "The Canadian Amateur," and the various radio clubs throughout our country.

E. C. Manning,
Premier of Alberta.

Letters to the Editor



The Editor:—

Enclosed please find three bucks (or a negotiable facsimile thereof) for a subscription to your magazine.

This sounds like the best news to come out of the west in years. And as a transplanted (forcibly) exVE7 this is something!

Is it too much to ask that the issues be made retroactive to the first of the year so that I could get the back issues and thus get a complete set? I'd sure appreciate it if this is at all possible. I only heard about the magazine today while QSO'ing on 10 meters with a VE3 and you will have to admit I haven't lost too much time.

The news from Newfie isn't much and as we are pretty well cut off from the rest of Canada your magazine will sure fill a much wanted need. If only to give us the gen on the latest DOT regulations it would be worth it and if, in addition, it serves to tie the rest of the call areas together it will be really achieving something worthwhile. For example it is amazing the number of VEs who don't realize that to work all Canadian provinces (the old faithful WAVE) now requires a VO1 and VO2—at least I should imagine it would! Hi. In fact you hear some that don't even know that Newfie is now part of Canada. For our part we are just as much in the dark about the latest doings of the BC 75 meter net or any other goings on.

So you certainly have our strong support to your venture and may it even result eventually in a complete national ham association that will put the case for the radio amateur to the proper authorities and speak for the VE/VO hams.

From international rumblings it is evident that it is certainly high time that all hams were getting together and showing that it is not only by virtue of previous occupancy that we deserve fair and equitable treatment in the allocation and preservation of ham frequencies.

The recent changes in amateur licensing in this country, (examination, methods etc. show, I think, an intelligent and far sighted attitude by our government al-

Dear Sir:—

In VE3AML's letter which appeared in the February issue of The Canadian Amateur there was no mention made about Novice operation in the 15 meter band. Their allotted frequencies of 21.100-21.250 mcs in this band completely blanket the portion where DX phone stations usually choose to operate. Anyone who has tried to dig for that rare phone signal down under the third layer now knows what hell must be like! That blue smoke occasionally seen issuing from my shack owes its origin to such pleasantries! That slow speed CW and endless CQ-ing is enough to drive a man to watch television. I agree with Rowland that break-in efforts on DX phone stations by U.S. CW men is aggravating. However, this interference is usually short-lived since the DX seldom carries around his own frequency but tunes the U.S. phone band for a contact.

Band planning seems like a good solution and I feel that the Canadian Director of the ARRL should do all in his power to push such a suggestion. I believe he would not only get the wholehearted support of Canadian phone amateurs but also that of many DX phone amateurs if on-the-air comments are any indication.

R.M. Burmeister, VE3DYB

though probably causing some heart throbs amongst our more non-technical fraternity! Hi. My own opinion, and this is speaking both as a professional electronics technician and as an amateur, is that it is none too soon. I could even be so rude as to suggest that it should be made retroactive to cover all amateurs.

Another favorite hobby horse of mine is disaster or emergency equipment. It is my contention that with the gaining of full amateur privileges that it should be made an integral part of receiving this privilege for the recipient to guarantee having available at all times "adequate emergency communications equipment". Now if this isn't a leader for an article or at least an interest provoking editorial I've never seen one. One little detail—emergencies have a habit of clobbering commercial power and, witness our last hurricane and snow storm, the private automobile is not always the answer. Nuff said.

"Vince", VO1FF

THE RI SAYS . . .

By J. E. Kitchin, VE7KN — Supervising Radio Inspector of B.C.

From time to time amateur interest in Civil Defence ebbs and flows like the tide, twice in every twenty-four hours. Or, perhaps, acts like the wiggly line seen on the graphic representation of a sine wave.

This, undoubtedly, is a "hot" subject so it is not the intention here to discuss the relative merits of any association or organization but, in view of the current interest, to point out that neither the "Amateur" nor the "Advanced Amateur" Certificates of Proficiency in Radio qualify one to operate a station licensed by any Civil Defense organization as a Civil Defense station.

Before somebody hurriedly pens a letter to the Editor, let me say that an amateur station, licensed as an amateur station and operated in accordance with the Regulations governing the operation of amateur stations is not, in effect, a "Civil Defense" station as such. It is an amateur station operated in a Civil Defence net for tests and exercises and therefore, remains in the status of an amateur station.

The Civil Defence Authorities may have their own, non-amateur, stations and these are classified by the DOT as LAND Stations in the Private Commercial Service. Such being the case, an amateur holding only one of the above Certificates would not be considered eligible to operate on such a station. How do you become eligible? By obtaining a Radiotelephone Operators Certificate, either "Restricted" or "General" class or, to go a bit higher, a First or Second Class Certificate.

Amateurs must not assume from this that they are considered to be unqualified to operate such stations as this is definitely not the case. Amateur certificates are of a higher technical category but refer solely to the Amateur service. In other words, they are not acceptable for operating service on stations other than amateur. Similarly, Radiotelephone Certificates are not acceptable for operation on a CW station. Lines have to be drawn somewhere. So, in order to qualify as a certificated operator in any class of station, you require a Certificate which is acceptable for that class of station. In the case of CD stations, licensed as such, you require a Radiotelephone Cer-

tificate as a minimum. Now that we have this all cleared up, let's have the details of the examination for a Radiotelephone Restricted Certificate—which is the lowest category.

First of all, as you must know by now, the most important thing about an examination is to prove who you are. In general, this is done by producing a birth certificate and these can be obtained from the Registrar of Vital Statistics in the capital of the Province in which you were born. In England it is the Registrar, Somerset House, London. In some cases church records are satisfactory and, also, other documents which show the date and place of birth, such as naturalization and citizenship certificates, passports, etc. Note that two items must be shown on the document: the **place** and the **date** of birth. Next you will require two photographs of the type which nobody will admit is a true likeness, namely, passport type but a smaller size (two inches square), without hat or cap and unretouched.

While the photographs are being developed you might drop a line to the nearest RIs office and ask for forms 2038 and 2068. If it so happens that you are unable to obtain a birth document you will also require form 2036 but you had better have a good reason for being unable to supply a birth document! After collecting all your papers together in one heap you should, preferably, make an appointment for the examination. Otherwise you can trust to luck and just drop in on the chance that enough Examiners are sitting around with nothing to do. (Let's have no misunderstanding here please—this would be a most unusual situation.)

Now, assuming that you indulged in enough finger chewing to take care of the elapse of time, you now appear for examination and of course you haven't forgotten to bring the \$1.00 examination fee.

The fee is collected and examination given only when all your documents are in order, so it pays to have them right at the start. Otherwise, that's as far as you get.

Next month, details on Restricted Radiotelephone Certificate examination.

Amateur Radio 1911 Style at the Oakland Y.M.C.A.



This wonderful old picture, taken way back in 1911, shows Temp Campbell, W6ELW and a group of his pals, busily engaged in blanking out the radio reception for miles around. Temp is standing behind what looks like a new-fangled, high-frequency, low-angle antenna! He can't remember, (too bad, and only 48 years ago too) the names of the other boys who were gathered together at the Oakland Y.M.C.A., at a boy's hobby show. Temps effort took first prize.

It is awfully hard to get Temp to talk

NOTICE

Because of the growing demand for the Centennial edition (first) of the Canadian Amateur, it may be necessary to reprint another 5000 or more copies. To keep my friends from murdering me and if the demand justifies it, we will certainly re-run them. —Editor.

about the good ole days, but I am working on him. In his recent letter to me he mentions a QSO that he had in the early 1920's with 5GO, using a 202 running 5 watts on CW. And this on 200 meters! Although it was way past mid-nite, Temp had to wake up the XYL and tell her about his DX contact, (she couldn't care less, I know, the same thing happened to me . . . 15 years later !!!) Incidentally 5GO was that ole maestro, VE7ZZ, Earl Chang, now, as my DX editor puts it, in the land of perpetual DX, may the good Lord rest his soul.

As an active member of the Antique Wireless Association, Temp holds the position of Historian for the Western part of America. He has amassed a fabulous collection of pictures, colored slides and movies, which incidentally are available to clubs for the cost of the postage. I have seen some of his work, and if your club wants something different, something outstanding, for a club show, get in touch with Temp—He will be glad to hear from you, he loves his work.

Bruce Kelley, W2ICE, the originator of the Antique Wireless Association is preparing a story for me about his wonderful organization, I will tell you more about it in a subsequent issue.

A Pair of 6146's

Ever since the type 47 was introduced transmitters have used multi element tubes in various functions. It is a safe bet to say that present day transmitters use multi element tubes in most R.F. stages. Triodes if used at all are usually final amplifiers.

The biggest bug-a-boo of the multi element tube has always been stabilization. Fortunately, complete stabilization has not been required in A.M. and C.W. transmitters, and the pentodes and tetrodes have proved very satisfactory and popular.

With the advent of SSB however, the shortcomings of the multi element tubes and of the tetrodes in particular as linear amplifiers have become apparent. The requirement of a source of regulated screen voltage is not too hard to meet. However the stabilization problem is not as easily solved. A tetrode or pentode linear amplifier is like a wild horse. Sitting idle with full plate and screen voltages and biased to say $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ its rated plate dissipation, it needs only the slightest regeneration to set it oscillating wildly.

Neutralization by the capacity bridge method that proves satisfactory in most triode stages, is usually tricky with the multi element tubes and when the stage is tamed it often requires readjustment if the operating frequency is moved to a different band. With the increasing popularity of SSB, most fellows would like to be able to change bands by simply turning a few switches and doing no more alignment than present A.M. transmitters require.

All SSB transmitters require a high gain stage of relatively low power to amplify the output of the mixer stage to a level suitable for a low power transmitter, or to drive a following amplifier. Fig. 1 is a circuit for such an amplifier using an 807, 6146 or one of the larger receiver or TV types. It is a stabilized amplifier, neutralized by a completely balanced capacity bridge.

A first glance will leave the impression of a push-pull stage except the grids are in

parallel, which could make it a balanced modulator. A closer look however will disclose that the heater circuit of no. 2 tube is not complete and that tube will be running cold. This is the sometimes mentioned circuit, whereby a vacuum tube is used as a vacuum condenser to neutralize another of the same type. With pentodes and tetrodes, the grid to plate capacity is so low and the stray capacities that tend to upset the bridge are so many that neutralization by a single condenser is seldom successful. By using a tube of the same type as our amplifier as a condenser, we not only take care of the grid to plate capacity but also all of the stray tube capacities that are unbalancing our neutralizing bridge.

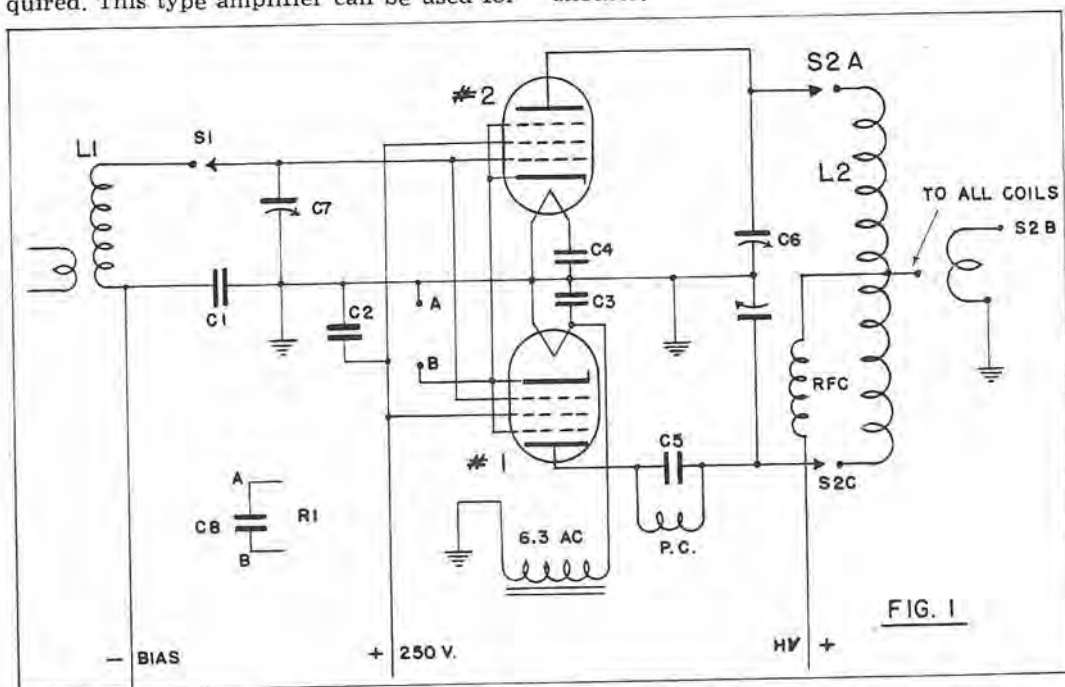
This is a very efficient neutralizing circuit and why it is not more popular is a mystery. It is just as practical with triodes as with the other types. It looks just as good and symmetrical as a push-pull stage. In fact, if some care is not used to make it symmetrical, it may not work. True it will take up more space. One of the requirements being that the tubes not be mounted too close together. The neutralizing tube does not even have to be a good one. It need not even be capable of lighting up. It must not be soft or gassy and it must not have any shorts. On the other hand it can be your brand new spare and using it as a condenser will not shorten its life in the least.

The little amplifier built here recently uses a pair of 6146s, only one of them working, at 450 volts to drive a pair of 837s in grounded grid to 200w input. Screen voltage of 250 is regulated by VR tubes. If a lower power stage is required to drive a tetrode final it can use low plate voltage and cathode bias and be operated class A. For 400 PV cathode resistor could be 200 to 400 ohms. For AB1 operation at 450V the grid is biased 35 to 45 volts negative with a small B battery and the cathode is grounded.

A few points regarding layout of components in building a stage of this type.

The tubes should be kept a few inches apart to keep the electrostatic fields separated. The grid circuits must be well shielded from the plate circuits, ie—all the grid circuit must be below chassis and all the plate circuit above. Rotate the tubes till the grid pins are adjacent and keep the grid leads as short as possible. Tubes that have shielded bases, i.e., 6146, can be mounted above the chassis provided base shields are grounded. Tubes with internal shields, i.e., 807, 803, should be sunk into chassis to the level of the shields. Connect the plates to the end of the tank circuit to which they are closest. A parasitic trap is shown in the diagram. It was necessary in our amplifier but may not always be required. This type amplifier can be used for

CW and AM fone of course. For CW no changes would be required. For AM fone the screen voltage could be controlled by a clamp tube or plain dropping resistor from the plate supply and grid leak bias used instead of fixed. For band switching the grid circuit, a single pole 5 position switch is required to switch in 5 different grid coils to cover 80 to 10. For the plate circuit a 3 deck 4 position switch is required. 10 and 15 are both covered by the smallest coil. 20, 40 and 80 each have separate coils. All the center taps are tied together and connected to the high voltage to save one switch deck. The ground side of the link coils are not switched to save another.



Referring to Fig. 1 C1 to C4 inclusive are mica .002 or larger. C5, 10 to 15 mmfd. mica or ceramic. C6, English Jackson C603 - 168 mmfd. dual. C7 English Jackson C804 - 100 mmfd. C8 if R1 is used, .01 mica.

All condensers except C5 should be joined at a common tie point. Parasitic choke PC consists of 12 turns of No. 22 wound around a pencil and mounted across C5. If R1 is not used, A and B are joined or a jack could be inserted for keying. R1 for class A operation 200 to 400 ohms. The arm of switch S2B goes to the output connector.

Referring to the paragraph preceding, the simplest grid switching could be accomplished by using a tapped grid coil. The 10 and 15 meter coil of L2 is 10 turns No. 14 copper wire, 1½" dia. (wound around a 1¼" form) and stretched to 3" long. The remaining coils of L2 were cut from coil stock 1½" dia. 16 turns per in. with the aid of a grid dip meter. As the amplifier must be heavily loaded for linear operation, some cut and try may have to be done on the links of the L2 coils. For a start, try 3 turns on the 80 meter coil, and 2 turns on the others.

(Continued on Page 34)

European Proposal For Reduction of Amateur Bands

By Verne J. Read
VE7EH

An editorial by Wayne Green, W2NSD, appearing in a recent issue of CQ magazine has reference to some very disturbing proposals to cut the width of the existing amateur bands. These proposals are expected to be presented to the forthcoming International Telecommunication and Radio Conference by representatives of the European Common Market block of 12 countries. Since these countries have 12 votes as compared to one for Canada, and two for the United States and Territories, it is obvious that we face a major battle for the continuance of Amateur Radio as presently constituted.

Unfortunately Mr. Green did not give sufficient details of the proposed restrict-

ions to permit a full analysis of the extent of the danger threatening our hobby. Let us therefore examine carefully such facts as are presently available.

The situation is complicated not only by the various bands of frequencies involved, but also by the segregation of the world into three separate regions. In view of this it will be advantageous to study the matter one band at a time.

80 METER BAND

The following chart is reproduced from "The Final Acts of the International Telecommunications and Radio Conference, Atlantic City, 1947" and is the basic guide for the allocation of frequency bands between 3500 and 4000 kc/s.

Frequency Band and (Bandwidth) kc/s	ALLOCATION TO SERVICES			
	World-Wide	Regional		
		Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
3500-4000 (500)		3500-3800 (300) (a) Amateur (b) Fixed (c) Mobile except Aeronautical Mobile	3500-4000 (500) (a) Amateur (b) Fixed (c) Mobile except Aero- nautical Mobile (R)	3500-3900 (400) (a) Amateur (b) Fixed (c) Mobile
		3800-3900 (100) (a) Aeronaut. Mobile (OR) (b) Fixed (c) Land Mobile		
		3900-3950 (50) Aeronautical Mobile (OR)		3900-3950 (50) (a) Aeronaut. Mobile (b) Broadcast.
		3950-4000 (50) (a) Broadcast. (b) Fixed		3950-4000 (50) (a) Broadcast. (b) Fixed

The three regions indicated in the above table are comprised mainly of the following geographical areas:

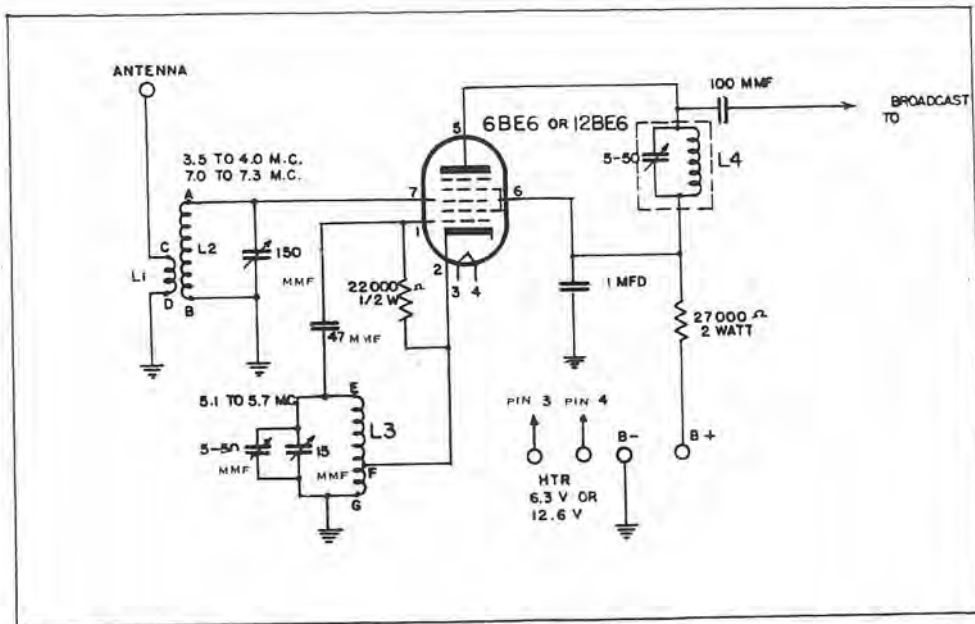
REGION 1. Europe, Africa, Asia Minor.
REGION 2. N. & S. America, Greenland
REGION 3. Asia and Australia.

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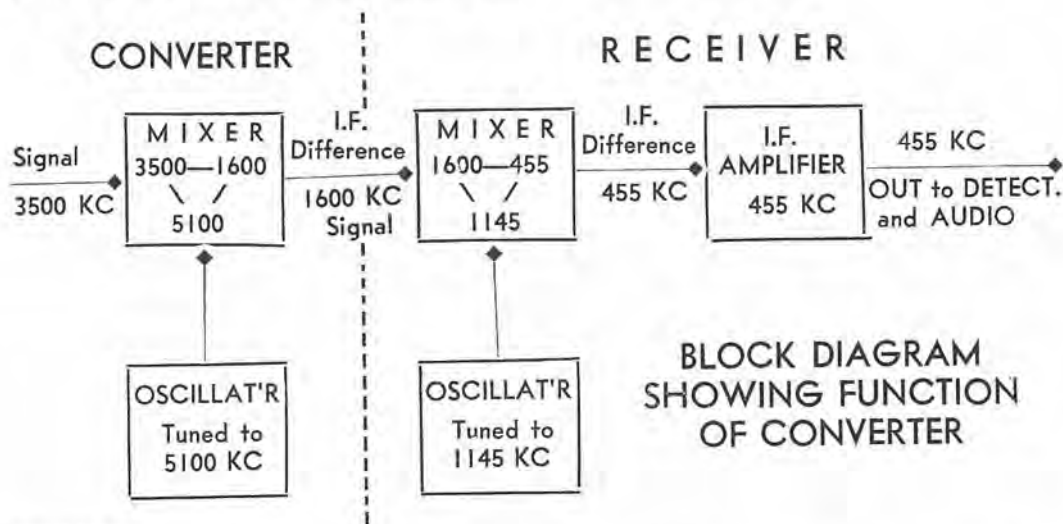
The Scot's Special - Part two (of two)

By Ken MacNicholl



Although enough information has been given in part one to enable the experienced constructor to build the converter, it was felt that some further material might be of help to newcomers, and this article will

attempt to cover some of the questions on superheterodyne theory customarily asked by the radio inspector when application is made for a "ticket."



THEORY

In any superheterodyne, when the input (L2) is tuned to a particular frequency, the oscillator (L3) is tuned to a different frequency. In other words, there is always

a difference between the oscillator and input frequencies. This difference is called the **intermediate FREQUENCY**. Some commonly used I.F.'s are listed on next page:

IF (intermediate frequency)	Where used
262 kc.	some car radios
455 kc.	home radios
2000 kc. (or so)	some communications receivers
10.7 mc.	F.M. receivers (frequency modulation)
21.2 mc.	T.V. receivers

In each of these cases shown, then, there will be a difference between the oscillator and the input, but it is always necessary to keep that difference the same while the receiver is tuned through its range. Then, since the output of the converter is always at the same frequency, an amplifier that does not have to be continually re-tuned to suit each station can be employed. It is fixed tuned and if the input and oscillator circuits TRACK properly, that is, always maintain exactly the same difference, the set will be quite simple to operate.

If you place two ordinary home radios near each other, you can observe a more concrete example of this principle. Tune one radio to 1500 kc. Tune the other radio through its range and observe its dial reading when a carrier sound is heard from the first set. Make up a chart as below and record your frequency observations, keeping the receiving set above 1000 kc.

Frequency of Set 1 Receiving	Frequency of Set 2 Tuning	Difference
1500 KC	1045 KC	455 KC
1270 KC	715 KC	455 KC
1050 KC	595 KC	455 KC

You can see from this that when a home radio is tuned to a station, it is emitting a radio wave higher in frequency than the input signal, the difference being the I.F. However, although it is customary to have the oscillator higher in frequency than the signal, the difference can be produced just as well if the oscillator is LOWER in frequency, and it is this principle that is used in the converter.

The output frequency in this particular converter is 1600 kcs, the highest frequency available on a regular home receiver. Some sample frequencies used by the converter are listed below, showing how the 1600 kc difference is produced.

	80 METERS			40 METERS		
Input Freq.	3500	3750	4000	7000	7200	7300
Oscil. Freq.	5100	5350	5600	5400	5600	5700
Differ. (IF)	1600	1600	1600	1600	1600	1600

You should note the following points:

1. The difference is always 1600 kc when L2 is tuned correctly.
2. The total range of the oscillator is only 600 kc.
3. The total range of the input is 3800 kc.
4. The input uses a much larger variable condenser (150 MMF) than the oscillator (15 MMF) to cover its range.

I hope then, that the foregoing has provided some enlightenment as to the theory of the thing, but this is covered in much greater detail in regular texts and I must progress to . . .

CONSTRUCTION TIPS

Although the "cut and try" method will work, it is recommended that you locate a friend with a communications receiver if possible, and trim the oscillator coil while listening on his set. You will probably find it necessary to remove a turn or two of the oscillator coil to bring it up to the top of its tuning range (5.7 mc), (condenser plates open).

This is the only critical adjustment; but the input coil should be trimmed until a 3.5 mc signal (usually cw) is loud and clear with the input tuning condenser (150 mmf) plates fully meshed. Fix the windings with cellulose cement and remove the parts from the "breadboard" for final assembly.

The unit as made for the car radio was fully shielded and assembled in a 2x3x5 minibox, but a unit used for home receiving could be assembled around an ACN dial.

Shielded cable should be used to connect to the radio to eliminate signal pick-up of 1600 kc stations.

The Scotsman's "Super Special Cut Rate B.F.O." for cw and S.S.B. listening can be made by inducing oscillation in the receiver's 455 kc. I.F. stage. An insulated wire about 1 inch long can be soldered to the

(Continued on Page 37)

Outstanding Events . . .

The above title doesn't do justice to the first DX convention, ever to be staged, by British Columbia's potent DX club. There can be no doubt, our southern buddies won't forget the good time that was had by all, well, almost all. There were a few minor disturbances, for instance, Pot Hangs Over was warned several times, by the management, to keep his voice down to a dull roar, as the guests on the 18th floor were complaining. VE7MGT had to be told, quietly but firmly, by several of the XYLs, No, and I mean No, even if your wife isn't here!" . . . VE7TB's commercial, "I guarantee to remove your ulcers without busting up your QSO, was not to well received. VE7JB made the mistake of sitting next to VE7ZM at the banquet, and as a result, suffered from quite a hang-over, caused by Bill's breath!

But these slight irregularities were soon forgotten by everyone as they enjoyed the beautiful colored slides and discussion given by VE7ADS about his visit to many distant Amateurs during his trip around the world. This was certainly the highlight of the convention.

No, VE7VC had not just finished sucking a lemon, it was just that he happened to be standing between two cracker-jack DX men and their nonchalant exchange of rare ones confirmed caused the rather unusual expression.

To be successful as this convention was, meant there must have been a lot of careful and thorough planning, there was. The DX club numbers amongst it's members VE7ALR, radio and television star. Vic must take a major share of the credit for the convention. This is understandable, as program manager of radio station CJOR, which by a lucky coincidence has it's studios in the Grosvenor Hotel, he was a natural to take charge.

The 59 get together is scheduled to go to Portland, Oregon and all indications point to another "Outstanding Event," If big handsome VE7GJ has anything to do with it you can bet it is going to be a real wing-ding! The Canadian Amateur magazine hopes to have the honour of reporting that one, from "Ringside."

Now, to all the out-of-towners who came

and helped make the convention the success it was, may I, on behalf of the Vancouver DX club thank you sincerely. We'll see you in Portland! VE7JB

Dear John:—

Thanks for the copies of the Canadian Amateur, I have found them to be more interesting than any other Amateur publication I have read. I think you have produced an excellent magazine.

I am eighteen years old and active on 40 meters CW, running 50 watts to an 807 with a Hallicrafter S53-A receiver and "Q" Multiplier. I am the Assistant Secy. for the Scarboro Amateur Radio Club. We have sponsored 75 meter hidden transmitter hunts and a two meter club project in which twelve members are now building portable 2 meter stations. A club banquet is planned for March 21, 1959 and tickets are available from club members. We also have a flourishing club newspaper called, "VE3SRC Calling." VE3SRC is the club call. The club has 103 members at this time.

It was nice to meet you on the telephone and I hope that I have the pleasure of working you in the near future.

I wish to take this opportunity to extend my congratulations to you and the staff of the Canadian Amateur for publishing such a fine magazine.

My best wishes are for your success.

73,

de VE3CNA

Gordon H. Hogarth

Editor's Note: Gord's letter is representative of hundreds that I am getting from all across Canada. Thanks sincerely Gord, please say hello to Lucky, VE3LN, at your next meeting, and pass my regards on to all the boys and gals in your club

A grand letter from Mel, VE5QC, gives a hint about a new award that the boys at CFQC-TV-AM are sponsoring. Sounds like a very sharp idea, and I'll wager will be much sought after. Hurry and give us the details Mel. Thanks a million to the gang at CFQC for their wonderful support.

The Mt. Fairweather Story

PART 3

By George Kitson, VE7ALE

George and Ken may have, as indicated in the last episode, agreed to accompany the expedition in a moment of weakness, but they soon found that was the only thing about the whole deal that was weak! They were going to find that they would need strong backs, strong nerves, and strong stomachs before the trip was much older! Let's sit down and relax as we watch the boys get closer to their destination.

At 6:30 a.m. June 16th we arrived at the R.C.A.F. base, Sea Island. There we got the first view of our transportation. An Air Sea Rescue Group, Canso. At first glance I wondered how in heavens name were they going to get all our gear aboard, let alone the Crew, Mountaineers and ourselves. But on boarding her and seeing how our gear had already been packed in, a truly marvelous feat, I saw that we would be able to get in O.K. We then met the crew. We had two Captains aboard, Flt. Lt. Don Hill and Flt. Lt. Ed Cameron. These two men are a study in types. Don has the appearance of a quiet, reserved, successful business man. Ed, more of an extrovert, reminded me of a burly Marine Chief Engineer. Why he should, I do not know. Because after doing a little snooping, (I being a detective) found that he had been with airforces sometime. He first joined the R.A.F. in 1938, flew in the Battle of Britain, was one of Bader's Boys in that terrific turmoil, and has been with the R.C.A.F. for 20 yrs. (Boy will he kill me if he ever reads this). However, both of these men filled us with confidence as to their capabilities of taking us on this flight, some 1200 miles north.

Don took all of our party under the wing of the Canso, and briefed us. He introduced us to the Mae Wests which were compulsory to wear. He showed us how to put them on, saying, "In case we have to ditch, inflate them by pulling this little jigger. In case that doesn't work, blow them up orally. The plane, you see, has two motors. Should we lose one, this would mean we would have to drop a few things. The heavy things go first—your radio equipment, (Gulp, the casual way the man said that), then your packs, lastly the food. That should enable us to keep airborne." With these few but emphatic instructions, he said, "Let's go." We climbed aboard and disappeared within the bowels of our crate, which to me is reminiscent of what I imag-

ine Jonah's whale was like, with all the climbers and ourselves cramped in everywhere. A raucous voice roared from up front, "Fasten your safety belts. DOUSE THOSE BUTTS!" Nothing so genteel as the Airlines Securez Votre ceinture. Ne Pas fumez.

The motors started with a solid roar and we taxied out to the tarmac for the take-off. On looking around, it appeared that the crew were just as cramped as we were. The only ones who appeared to have elbow room, were our two pilots. And even they were surrounded with dials-meters-levers and in front of each was a "Stick" which looked like an automobile wheel sawn in half. Say, if our Rigs had as many meters and dials as that crate, we would be nuttier than we are accused of being. At 7:50 a.m. we took off. The old girl lumbered into the air. How she did it, I do not know. The Captain said we were within the weight limit, but I had other ideas. Once aloft, we made ourselves comfortable.

At 8:20 our "Stewardess" Jake, a Flight Sargeant, passed around a passenger bulletin (some luxury). Returning to Vancouver, forgot flight documents. At 8:45 a.m. we landed again at Vancouver, got the necessary papers and at 8:55 we took off once more. Now we were on our way.

Around 9:15 a.m. Jake, our charming hostess, passed around sandwiches and cups of milk. He also informed us we could go back and sit in the "blister" and do some sight seeing. But only four persons at a time. Believe me, we worked out quite a relay system. It is quite a sight to see the marvelous scenery of our coast from the air. To me, who had never been further north than Campbell River, it was quite interesting to have Ken, who knows the coast very well, point out various landmarks. Some of us put on earphones and listened to our Radio Op. talk to Sandspit airport Op. Quite a thing, this radio business, I

heard some of the climbers say, Hi. Around noon, Jake got busy and handed out lunch boxes and hot soup, it was delicious. We told Jake he would make a fine wife for some lucky woman. "Don't worry, he said, "I have been trapped already."

At 1:10 p.m. we landed at Sandspit. A very neat and tidy place. No hum and bustle of the city airports we are used to. Everyone was notified to make out lists of gear being taken in, for the American Customs at Juneau. Ken and I walked around with a superior air, ours was already typed out in triplicate. We had been tipped off to do this. Needless to say we sure got ribbed by the other members. While the plane was being refueled, we went to the Coffee Shop and inhaled coffee and pie. My lord it seemed like we were doing nothing but eat and sleep. Well, it's a good pastime.

At 1:50 p.m. we took off again. The sky was clear and held good promise of good weather. However, that soon changed — Clouds started to close in and rain started running off the cockpit windshields and Plexiglass of the blister. Everybody seemed much quieter, some reading, others sleeping. It was some chore moving from one end of the plane to the other, climbing over prostrate carcasses and pieces of gear.

Around 5:00 p.m. the plane started to let down through the clouds, it was quite a relief to see the salt chuck again, 5:13 p.m. we landed at Juneau, Alaska. A very busy spot, though it felt quite isolated. It is some eight miles from the city. We went through the formalities of the Border, stretched our legs by walking over to the-You guessed it, the Coffee Shop.

We took off again at 7:15 p.m., hoping to get into Lituya Bay that evening. The weather station had given low overcast for Lituya area. We were keeping our fingers crossed. Over Gustavus, a former World War two airbase, we swung westerly along the radio beam, Amber 2, to the coast. Then swung to the Starboard, North along beam Blue. Our Aircrew had never been in this neck of the woods before. That didn't bother us, we had every confidence in them. They would get us there all O.K.

Sure enough, some half hour later, there was Lituya Bay. It was low overcast alright. Too low. Our pilots guided us through the breaks in the clouds and we got glimpses of the Bay. It sure looked a wild and rugged spot. The plane swung

south towards Gustavus. Our pilots had decided it would be better to try again the next day. Those boys don't take any chances.

Back at Gustavus, the friendly people who populate the spot, took us all to Gustavus Lodge, in two delapidated motor vehicles which had certainly seen better days. We had a marvellous supper, went for a short walk and then to bed. Seemed funny going to bed in broad daylight. We were in the land of the midnight sun.

Up again next morning, We headed for the Bay again. Got there at 11:15 a.m., still overcast. We cruised around for awhile but as our gas was getting low, we headed back.

With not sufficient gas to get to Juneau, we sat down again at Gustavus, where two barrels had to be handpumped into our tanks, then off to Juneau for a complete refueling. We left Juneau at 1:30 p.m. Arrived at the Bay at 2:50 p.m. and this time we were able to land. We were at our destination at last! —Continued.

ATTENTION . . . All Contest Participants

It has been brought to my attention, very clearly, very forcibly, that in my haste to take full advantage of what I thought would be a good way to encourage and stimulate interest in my new Canadian Amateur magazine, I created a situation that would indicate that I was handicapping some contestants and helping others.

My critic properly points out that to publish any of the letters as samples before judging day, puts the person submitting such letters at a disadvantage with respect to those who may hold back until near contest closing time before entering an opinion.

However great my desire to bring to life our Canadian Amateur journal, it is not my intention to gain support at the sacrifice of a few of my old friends chances of having an equal chance of winning.

There will be no further "samples" displayed, all entries will remain closed until judging date. Thanks for your interest gals and boys, I wouldn't want to have to decide the winners, it is going to be a tough job. —Your editor.

Activities of the Ryeham Radio Club

By Paul D. Edgley, VE3CKW

The Ryeham Radio Club is a student organization at the Ryerson Institute of Technology in Toronto. The institute offers technical training on a university level. Most of the thirty members and nine licensed hams in the club are studying electronics.

The amateur radio club at the Ryerson Institute of Technology cannot boast of a long history as some of the older established universities or colleges, but we feel that the accomplishments of this club since its foundation have made up for our late entrance into the field of amateur radio.

It was not until after 1953 that the first amateur club was formed as an off-shoot of the radio broadcast course taught at the institute.

Membership the first year consisted of 46 members, seven of whom were licensed amateurs. After the initial period of organization, the club applied for and obtained

the call letters VE3RIT for our club station.

The first transmitter, consisting of a pair of 807s driving a single 811, was built as a club project and worked very well on the 80 meter band. The receiver used was a Marconi CSR-5A left over from the days when Ryerson was a veterans rehabilitation center.

Operations during the first year was restricted to 80 meters with no real DX contacts logged until early in 1954 when the transmitter was changed to 4-813's in push pull parallel. This rig feeding 600 watts to a Zepp antenna did not work out too well because of television interference so a



Three members of the Ryeham Radio Club—Keith Moorhouse, VE3CMK and Mitch Powell, VE3BCJ (President) and at Rig is Don McLean, VE3CKA on first QSO using the new console.

Millen exciter was substituted until a new rig could be built.

In the 1954-55 school year the club began to make some real DX contacts. Call areas logged at the time were G3, ON4, DL5, FA8, KV4, KP4, SM4, and ZS6. It was during this year that the club moved from the original shack in the basement of Ryerson Hall to the second floor of the student union building. As it turned out, this was to be the first of four moves before the club settled in its present location.

In 1956 Ryeham had the honor of being net control for the Eastern Canada University Net, passing traffic between the University of Western Ontario, Queens, McGill, University of New Brunswick and Acadia. Although the activities of the net have dwindled in the past year, we sincerely hope that the net can be revived and hooked up with the Western University Net to form an active cross-Canada communications system.

At present the club has two rigs in operation, a DX-100 feeding a windom antenna, and a DX-20 for novice members. The receivers in use are an AR-88 and the original CSR-5A. One of the recent projects of the club was the design and construction of a new console. Incorporated in its features are complete one switch operation, indirect lighting, and oscilloscope monitoring of all transmission.

There are now 42 members in our club, 12 of whom are licensed amateurs, VE3AAZ, W.H. Anderson, our staff adviser, VE3BCJ, VE3ELM, VE3CKA, VE3CKB, VE3BJW, VE3CKW, VE3CMK, VE3CIT, VE3CLM, VE3CMN and VO1DS. The majority of the members are from the school's Electronic Technology course, but there is a good representation from other courses on the campus. Code classes are given twice a week and seven members hope to obtain their certificates this spring.

To date the club has worked 28 zones and 78 countries towards the W.A.Z. and DXCC awards and has recently received the W.A.S. and W.A.C. certificates.

We at Ryeham would like to express our congratulations to the editor and staff of "The Canadian Amateur" for the fine job they are doing in bringing about the unification of amateur radio in Canada. ●

CANADIAN AMATEUR RADIO CLUBS AND ASSOCIATIONS . . .

This space will be devoted to the use of clubs across Canada for reference purposes. While the time may come when the space available will not permit as complete a coverage as that given to the club below, we will get you in here, who you are, where you are, when you are, and if possible, your secretary's phone number. This was Gerry's idea, VE3DQL and the following information comes from him. Thanks Gerry. —Editor.

The Norquebont Amateur Radio Association operates the Muskeg Net on 3755 phone or CW, Mondays to Friday at 1915 hours EST. The Net and Club cover Northern Ontario, Northeastern Quebec and the Net also covers Northwestern Ontario. The Headquarters for the organization is in Timmins, P.O. Box 265, 175 Third Ave., Timmins Ont. The Club call is VE3PCD. Meeting nights are the first and third Wednesdays of the month at Civil Defense Headquarters, 175 Third Ave., at 8:00 p.m. Club President is Walter Totman, VE3DMI; Vice-President and Activities Manager, Doug Stickle, VE3AKL; Secretary-treasurer, Harry Burnett, VE3DVT; Net Manager, Precious Totman, VE3DVU; Directors, George Mabee, VE2AMY, Jerry Halliday, VE3EAW, Dudley Ryder, VE3AVS, Sid Walker, VE3AUD .

The Porcupine branch of the Association operates Code Classes on Friday nights during the winter time. We presently have about 15 students in the class drawn from the Timmins area where the population is slightly over 30,000. The Norquebont Amateur Radio Association is affiliated with the American Radio Relay League in West Hartford.

THINGS TO COME

There is an ever increasing interest in radio control of models. The writer had the opportunity to look and listen to Dr. Mort Hall, VE7HD, when he demonstrated his developments with model boats. The Doctor promised, (he didn't say when) to do an article on the type of radio control he uses with great success, I promise to keep pestering him for news about this little known phase of electronics.



The YL Page

By Lois Gillespie, VE7AUF



Ontario YLs are in the limelight this month, and we send our warmest greetings to each one. We were interested to learn that they number sixty strong, as of early last winter, out of a total of nearly 3300 licensed Ontario radio amateurs. We think this must represent a fairly high proportion of the total YL population of Canada, and wonder where they all are!

No doubt the whole sixty are busy right now, because it is early spring now in Ontario. It is twelve years since we spent a spring in Ontario, where we grew up, but we think the snow should be melting about now, and the snowdrops will be poking up their little heads, soon to be followed by the pussy willows and the purple and gold of the crocuses. And then the trees will acquire that haze of delicate, lacy green as the first green leaves appear. We don't mean that the YLs will be busy just watching the unfolding beauties of spring, though. They will probably be also occupied with spring cleaning, garden preparations, Easter outfits for junior ops—in addition to trying to keep those same junior ops reasonably dry as the snow turns to water and rivulets run temptingly along the curbs. But we hope that many of you whom we have never heard on any of the workable bands for VE3-land will dust off that log-book and take time to get back on the air. Because—wouldn't sixty active YLs, all in one general area, form a wonderful nucleus for a Canadian YL organization?

One of the active Ontario YLs is Doreen, VE3CGO. Doreen now lives in Ottawa, but came originally from Brandon, Manitoba, and first got her ticket in Fredericton, N. B., in 1950, with the call VE1ABT. While there she was president of the Fredericton Radio Amateur Club and Director of the New Brunswick A.R.A. She is now a member of the Ottawa Valley Mobile Radio Club. She also belongs to the Rag Chewers Club and the Royal Order of Wouff Hong.

Doreen's OM is VE3GX, Ed, and they

have two junior ops—Billy and Paul, aged seven and five respectively.

You will find Doreen on twenty meter phone most afternoons, and she also operates mobile on 3760 kcs. Doreen is going to send us news from eastern Ontario, and we are looking forward to hearing from her again soon.

Elsewhere in this section you will find an article about one of the most northerly Canadian YLs. Dell, VE3AJR, has the distinction of being the most southerly. In fact, her station and that of her Om, VE3DNV, are the most southerly ham stations in Canada—which means, incidentally, that they are south of a good many U.S. ham stations, too. As a consequence of her position, Dell's YL contacts are mostly with those of the U.S. She uses a Viking II and checks YL nets on five different bands as often as possible, and thus works YLs all over the continent. Dell, incidentally, lives at Leamington.

We've been called so often for a contact for somebody's YLCC that it was a surprise to learn that Dell has 273 YL QSL'S to her credit, and has, of course, worked many other YLs without an exchange of cards. Out of all this number, only ten of them are from Canada, of which seven are from Ontario.

Dell is a former District Chairman for YLRL. She is now very busy as president of the "Sparkles of Happiness Club" a charity organization for crippled children and handicapped persons. The club numbers many hams in its membership, and it sounds like a wonderfully worth-while work.

Dell is modest about her certificates. She admits to having the "WAS, RCC, etc." We wonder what that "etc." includes! Her most prized one is the A-1 Operator's Certificate, and we agree that that is one to be highly valued, and one which we feel Dell richly deserves.

We were very sorry to hear that Denny, VE3DEA, had an encounter with the ice which resulted in a cracked bone. That can

be very painful, and we hope you are much better now, Denny, and can throw that cane away!

Denny is an art teacher and cut a good deal, so her operating is limited to early morning or late at night. But she takes time to pass traffic for VE8's and also for Europe and the Gaza Strip. Denny lives in Islington, Toronto, so probably gets plenty of traffic to handle! We will look forward to that sked, Denny, as soon as the station is set up at the new QTH.

* * *

AND NOW—FYL?

"These girls speak an alphabet language," declared a radio announcer, as she recorded a session of a YL net, bewildered by the station calls, the frequent use of the Q code, and sundry mysterious references to YLs, XYLs and OMs!

We wonder if it might not be a good idea to add another group of letters to this language. What about FYL, which would indicate a future YL, a member of the fair sex who is working for her license? How many XYLs and other readers of this page qualify? They might be interested in hearing how some of the other YLs got started and in comparing their progress with other strugglers. We think they will be encouraged in their efforts by the article in last month's issue by Irene, VE7NW.

* * *

EAST COMES WEST

Isn't Lena Yun Yee a pretty name? Lena is the XYL of our very good friend Alvan Yee, VE7ASD, at the Ashcroft Radio Range Station. Lena flew out from Hong Kong last September and they were married shortly afterwards. Lena knew about ham radio in China, and considers it a fascinating hobby, but her life is too full to fit it in right now, with a new language to be studied (she already knew a little English), new impressions to be absorbed, new customs to be acquired—a whole new life to which to adjust. Our very best go to you both, Lena and Alvan, and we are looking forward to seeing Lena become an FYL in the not-too-distant future.

* * *

SEE YOU ON TWENTY?

At long last the Gillespies have found a permanent residence, and hope to take

possession on or before March 15th. The new address will be Hammond Bay Road, R.R.1, Wellington (just outside of Nanaimo) B.C. Plenty of room for a skywire, so, before long, we will have the Viking I unpacked, de-TVI'd (we hope) and then we will start looking on twenty meters for all the YLs who have kindly suggested skeds on that band. If the TVI problem is not too bad, we should soon be active again on all bands, and will be looking forward to renewing old acquaintances and making new friends.

* * *

B-R-R-R—IT'S COLD UP THERE!

Snow lasted for three whole days on the west coast, despite outraged cries from its web-footed citizens. On the air, across the country, we heard glum weather forecasts: "It's going down to zero tonight!" "It's only fifteen above here today!"

But Margaret quite nonchalantly mentions in passing that it has been between thirty-five and fifty-two below at her QTH! There the temperature goes up to the zero, rather than down! Margaret is Margaret Zagol, VE8UC, and she lives at Fort Rae, in the North West Territories. She is a school-marm there, at present teaching in an Indian TB hospital, and in that isolated outpost we can well understand when she says her radio is her best friend!

Cold weather is not the only thing Margaret takes in her stride. Terrific winds are also taken for granted up near the top of the world. At one time, Margaret tells us, she was very ambitious, and had five antennas strung out. Who wouldn't envy Margaret her antenna farm? But, alas, they all fell victim to the lusty gales. Margaret was not easily daunted, and some went up and came down again several times before she would admit defeat. At one time she had even hoped for a beam, but this hope expired when the last antenna hit the snow! She now works 75, 20 and 15 meters, all on one half-wave doublet cut for 75 meters.

In that far-away spot, when the snow is blowing and the winds are howling and the frost is thick on the windows, ham contacts are Margaret's social life, and the RCC is the only certificate for which she has bothered to qualify.

Margaret operates a Viking 1, plus a single 813 with a Meissner Signal Shifter

as exciter with a 75-A-4 receiver. She is usually on after 6 p.m., MST, during the week, and also during the day on Saturdays and Sundays. We haven't a picture of her yet (wonder how far away the nearest studio is?) but hope to get one later. In the meantime, look for Margaret when VE8-land opens up, and you will enjoy a good QSO.

* * *

THE WAY TO A MAN'S HEART . . .

Every woman, YL or not, knows the rest of that saying! It does seem as though the way to a ham's heart should be along a different channel, through a short-wave one, possibly! But experience has taught us all that, however high-minded, DX-minded or otherwise ham-minded our OM may be, he's right down to earth when his tummy sends out the hunger signal! No doubt he would rather ham than work! frequently he would rather ham than sleep, but never would he rather do anything than feed the inner man when hunger strikes!

The YL who has called her OM repeatedly, sent the children after him, threatened him and finally started the dinner without him, may ruefully dispute this, but just try missing that meal altogether! He may want to eat in his own sweet time, but he still wants to eat. And he wants a square meal, too!

Since naturally, any YL would prefer hamming to preparing a meal—to say nothing of doing the dishes afterwards, it might appear that this was a rather unfortunate propensity on the part of OMs. Actually, however, it is a very good thing, since YL's and junior ops. also have to eat, and we all know how much more pleasurable it is to prepare a meal for others than just for ourselves.

Still, we know what Betty means when she whimsically wishes for a "Quick Recipe Corner",—something that can be put together quickly and easily and shoved into the oven between transmissions so that you don't miss a single contact, and yet keep the OM contented! Something other than pork and beans, once in awhile, you know!" Yes, we know, Betty! In a more serious vein, Betty, who is Betty Sayer, VE7ACH, of Kamloops, B. C., goes on to say that she is hoping that Canadian YLs will be drawn closer together through this page and become better acquainted, as we

are mostly so scattered that personal contact is impossible for the majority of us.

Betty, and her OM, VE7ALF, have four junior ops and don't manage to work in too much in the way of special DX or contest participation, but they are both active in Civil Defence, check the B.C. AREC Net faithfully, and handle quite a bit of traffic. We have only worked Betty on 75-meters, and are not sure what other bands she works, but will let you know in a later issue, as we know she is looking for YL contacts.

* * *

"THE XYL HAS TOO MUCH TIME"

I've supervised homework and curled
Mary's hair;
The OM's suit's pressed and I've mended
the tear;
And NOW—I'm going to look after ME—
Im going after my DXCC!
The twins have developed their bedtime
thirst—
I've carried them drinks till I think they'll
burst!
But now I'll be deaf to their every plea—
I'm too busy with my DXCC.

Of course the baby would have to cry,
And back to the bedroom I had to fly!
Well—that contact's lost, but you wait and
see:

I'm still going to get my DXCC!

A storm is raging over the town,
I think it's blown my antenna down.
But an FO8 comes faintly to me—
I'll go after him for my DXCC.

The twins are fighting, the baby falls—
"We've visitors here," the OM calls—
It seems there's nobody else but me
Who cares if I get my DXCC!

The phone is ringing, the doorbell, too;
OM's lost his pliers, I've got ironing to do,
Just ONE more contact I'd like to see
Towards that elusive DXCC!

It may not be this year, nor many a long
day—

I may have to wait 'till I'm old and grey—
And the children have grown up and
moved away—

And I've gone to a desert isle to stay—
But at long, long last, on my wall you'll
see

That longed-for certificate, DXCC!

* * *

More YL News on Page 35



JUST LOOK at the PRIZES!

that are being offered in this Contest!

A COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVER!

We'll keep you drooling for info about this receiver for a while.

A TRANSCEIVER

Value — \$700.00!

—Brand New!

"The Ham Shack's" contribution. This terrific Transceiver has two Pioneer Dynos, is 12 volt and will handle two hambands as is, plus broadcast receiver.

A HI-GAIN —

3 ELEMENT

10 METER BEAM!

Bill McCarter's 3-element, 10 mtr Beam is a beauty. It's built like a battleship and is hot as a fire-cracker!

A Beautiful —

VOLT - OHM

METER!

The V-O-M will do everything but mix the batter for you — It's a honey!

A Johnson

SIGNAL

SENTRY

Taylor Pearson & Carson have added a Johnson Signal Sentry to our list. A read handy gadget!

This magazine wants your thoughts on a very contentious question:

What is your opinion concerning the word "AMATEUR?"

DO YOU FEEL IT IS TIME WE GOT OUT OF A RUT?

DO YOU THINK IT IS A FITTING NAME FOR OUR HOBBY?

For the best letter, for or against a change,

We will award a Grand Prize!

All you have to do is write a short letter, 300 words or less, expressing your viewpoint on the subject and mail to:

"THE CANADIAN AMATEUR"

10328 Trans-Canada Highway,

North Surrey,

New Westminster, B.C., Canada

CONTEST RULES:

Entrants must be amateurs to win Grand Prize.

There will be other valuable prizes awarded to runners up.

A consolation prize will be awarded for the best letter to anyone not licensed but interested in ham radio.

All letters will be judged carefully by a panel of three prominent amateurs who's decision shall be final.

All letters must be legible and contain 300 words or less.

Contest closes June 22, 1959, and winners' names will appear in the July issue.

All letters to become property of "The Canadian Amateur" who shall retain the rights of publication.

More

Prizes

Coming!

The Hamilton Amateur Radio Club Incorporated

VE3DC

By Stu Graves, VE3EIK

On Sunday morning in the early thirties, after the family was safely off to church, the boys of the Hamilton area would reach under their beds and pull out a couple of boxes. To the uninitiated, they would appear to contain scraps of wire and odd shaped bottles, nothing but junk. But in a few minutes, the 80 and 160 meter bands would suddenly come alive with chirps, scratches and even a few T9 signals. The gang were in session. Such calls as 3JU, QU, YR, CJ, KM, VZ, IA, HP, and many others were distinguishable. Those requiring help, asked for it, and got it. They would visit each other's QTH, giving assistance in getting those notes cleaned up and coaxing all possible electrons to head for the antenna.

Shortly after Xmas of 1932, they decided they should all get together regularly and iron out their problems. Back to the ether went the gang, advertising the fact that they were going to organize a radio club. The first meeting was held at the home of VE3KM, Wibb Clemence, and a turn out of forty-five amateurs was recorded. Thus, the Hamilton Amateur Radio Club was born and VE3HP, Art Ferguson, was elected president.

The year 1934 brought the Club's first field day activity which was held under canvas on Highway no. 2 at the QTH of VE3IA, Eric Farquhar. The HARC topped all other Canadian Clubs and took third place in the challenge from south of the border. Battery operated rigs were used and all nearby service stations with chargers were kept busy. The next five field days were also taken in grand style and a cup was pretended to the club by the SCM of those days, Fred Saxon, VE3SG. Later a permanent field day site was leased, Signal Hill. It is on one of the highest points of land in the vicinity and power is supplied by gasoline generators owned by VE3CJ, Noel Eaton. Also with Noel's assistance, two permanent shacks were built and are still in use. Noel has given many Hams a new country towards DXCC when operating under his other call, VP5BP from the Cayman Islands.

Club meetings were held in the homes of

various members in the early years, but with a growing attendance, they were moved to the Westminster Hall and later to the Moose Hall which was destroyed by fire. Many of the Club records along with its Charter were lost. Future meetings were held at the S.O.E. Hall until the war started when they moved to McMaster University. At that period membership soared to nearly one hundred and thirty. Several moves were made after the war and the Club now meets at H.M.C.S. Star, Hamilton's naval reserve base.

The year 1958 was a full one for the Club. The largest project was the taking on of an ARRL convention. This was held in October and turned out to be a tremend-



Report on the 160 Meter Band

By Verne J. Read, VE7EH

Having spent several enjoyable hours during past winter evenings renewing acquaintance with an old friend, 160 meters, a startling fact suddenly reared its ugly head. BRITISH COLUMBIA AMATEURS DO NOT WANT OR NEED THIS BAND! Out of thirty stations QSO'd only one, VE7AJW, was a countryman, and this contact was by pre-arrangement! No other VE station has been heard, although W6DVT reports he worked one VE6.

What's the matter fellows, do we have too many frequencies? The upcoming international conference may rectify that situation! What about you 75 meter fone men and YLs, rag chewers, net members, newcomers etc? Is that little 75 kc/s of Canadian fone band with the bottom end cluttered up with novice C.W. stations wide enough? Would you like an additional 50 kc/s to spread out a little? They are there for the taking on 160. Sure, the Ws use the same frequencies, but they are few and far between this side of California, and the sixes won't bother you too much.

Are you afraid of the antenna problem? You needn't be. Some of the W6s had short antennas 16 to 60 feet in length with a loading coil at the transmitter end. They put out respectable signals too! Is it those LORAN signals? Yes, you can hear them on the 1900-1925 kc/s segment, but very rarely between 1975 and 2000 kc/s. Any kind of respectable signal drowns them out.

Propagational conditions are similar to 80 meters, with a somewhat reduced normal range. This is an advantage from the standpoint of less QRM from distant stations. No overlapping of B.C. and Alberta nets would occur here! Ground wave signals are strong, particularly with vertically polarized antennas. Here is the ideal band for local and short distance rag chewing on either fone or C.W. Nightly code practice by automatic tape is available at different speeds from K6USN for you fone men who would like to brush up on your receiving, for newcomers, or for the old timers who would like to test their skill at 45 words per minute.

The nearest station worked except for

VE7AJW was W7ZVY in Seattle. Mike has a beautiful strong steady signal with a minimum of QSB. Furthest was KH6IJ, making this the seventh band QSO with the old contest master! Yes, the band even has DX possibilities! However, conditions for overseas QSOs were worse than usual probably due to the high level of sunspot activity, but should improve as the cycle deteriorates. Who knows, you might even make W.A.C. on 160 meters!

In closing, just one other reason for using the band, if we don't they may take it away! See you on 160.

The Hamilton Amateur Radio Club—Cont.

ous success. Led by the 1958 President, VE3AZH, Jim Musselman, Convention Chairman, 3KM, Secretary 3CEC and Treasurer 3DJE, the Club did a bang up job. Attendance included visitors from as far away as VE1 land as well as several from W land.

In August the annual picnic and transmitter hunt was held. The usual WX prevailed-wet, however it did not dampen the spirit of the mobiles and they arrived from all parts of Ontario. To complete the year, a christmas party and dance was held at the Royal Hamilton Yatch Club.

The 1959 season is headed by President George Clark, 3ELA, Vice President Walt Dougherty, 3EIA, Secy. Treasurer Stu Graves, 3EIK, Directors Les Don, 3COV, Fred Spring, 3?, Harry Johnson, 3? and Bob Wilson, 3CIB. Code training classes are held each week and projects include mobile rigs, d/f loops and hi-pass filters. VE3EIA is busy getting a TV transmitter ready for 440 megs and expects to have it on the air in the early spring.

AREC exercises are held monthly, the corps boasts a membership of thirty-two and have headquarters at the local Red Cross. Mobiles are always ready to go and the AREC has been called in on several emergencies.

The Club is very fortunate in having the Ontario QSL Manager, VE3QE, Les Whetman as a member. Les handles many thousands of cards each year and finds it a most interesting job.

Despite the Editor General's remarks as a footnote in the February issue, we note he has just forwarded an urgent plea via radiogram for us to come up with the March column. Considering the fact the Editor General is a busy man we have decided to hail his victory of finally working Soe Ya, XZ2SY (who by the way, is a very old friend to this Editor) and continue our efforts to make the DX enlightening.

From this issue on I intend to let you in to the secret of working DX in the hopes that we can adopt a cleaner, healthier and brighter outlook by our International Friends when they hear us calling. Each month I will give you a new hint on how to do this in the hopes you will adopt our practices.

No. 1 and prime consideration for DX is the ability to **listen**, keep your key silent and your mouth, shut until you have located the DX Station in the pile up. When you do find him (and hear him, you must) if you want a two-way exchange, **don't** blindly open up on him. First locate and check his operating tactics, find where he is working on the band (if you can), decide whether you can actually be heard by him, (to do this a good guide is the strength of the received signal), now you are ready to try your hand at making yourself heard. Needless to say it is amazing how little excess QRM you have created whilst checking as outlined above. How many times have you suddenly (after blandly calling your head off) heard someone working the DX station after only calling him once. These tactics are the result so try it, it works, I can assure you.

Conditions during the past month have been spasmodic and usually are at this Winter to Spring changeover season, but gratifying is the upswing of 28 Mcs. and steadying of 21 mcs.

A brief list of good ones to listen for, all worked during the past month, are as follows:—

- Italin Somaliland—Zone 37-A3-I5FL,
14127 kcs.—2000 G.M.T.
- Also A3-I5AAW,
14130 kcs.—2000 G.M.T.

This latter station is also active on 15 meters—1800 to 2000 G.M.T. on c.w. between 21020 and 21045 kcs.

Belgium—Zone 14-A1-ON4HC,
3.502 kcs.—0630 G.M.T. RST 559.

A good catch for 80 meters.

Mauritius—Zone 39-A3-VQ8AD,
14160 kcs.—1600 G.M.T.

Paul tells me VQ8AH and VQ8AV are always active at the same time on 21 mcs.

Southwest Africa—Zone 38-A3-ZS3E,
14130 kcs.—2100 and 0500 G.M.T.

Vatican City—Zone 15-A3-HV1CN,
14105 to 14130 kcs.—0610 to 0640 G.M.T.
Domenico now speaks good English and note exactly the times as he is only on each day, except Sunday, between those times due to the fact he can only operate when Vatican City Radio Station is off for maintenance.

Grenada—Zone 8-A3-VP2GS,
21260 kcs.—0000 G.M.T.

Falkland Islands—Zone 13-A3 and A1,
VP8CV and VP8CX—21200 to 21240 kcs.—0200 G.M.T.

San Andres Island—Zone 7-A3-HK0AI,
21225 to 21240 kcs.—0300 G.M.T.

Note:—Victor can only be on for about one hour around this time daily due to power supply. He has finally made it to 15 meters and the writer caught him on his first cq.

Egypt—Zone 34-A3-SU1KH,
14130 to 14180 kcs.—0300 G.M.T.

Note:—In "DX" Bulletin number 63 of W4KVX—SM3C21 is branding Mohamed as a phoney. **Sure is not so**, because the writer received his very fine QSL complete with Egyptian Stamps of authentication.

Malaya—Zone 28-A3-9M2GA,
28250 kcs.—0000 G.M.T.

Note:—9M2 is the new prefix of old VS2 and came into effect January 1st. 1959. 9M2GA is Dr. Lee of Muar, Malaya and his 25 watts and Quad antenna pack a potent wallop.

Svalbard—Zone 40-A1-SM5WN/LA/P,
21080 kcs. and 14090 kcs.
Daily operations during all hours.

Das Island—Zone 21-A3-MP4DAA,
14125 kcs.—2100 G.M.T.

Note:—This counts as Trucial Oman and
is a good phone catch.

RONCADOR KEY and SERRANA BANK

Under the call **KS4BB** on all bands, c.w.,
fone, s.sb., commencing on or about
March 13, 1959. Operators at writing—
W9EVI, W3PZW and W4KVB. One other
to be announced. This has been definitely
given the nod by W1WPO of DXCC
Award Committee as one that will be
approved as a new one, separate to KS4,
Swan Island.

Again our thanks to VE3EGD/SU on
the Gaza Strip, Egypt. Keep your letters
coming Bob, you know we welcome them.

Bob gives us word of an impending ex-
pedition to AP2 and will advise further as
he receives details.

Bob intends to challenge my throne on
his return to Canada. I wondered why the
chair I sit in was so shakey lately.

VE6QG is over with Bob and VE1SI will
visit him shortly.

Bob monitors the following frequencies:
14160 kcs. from 0100 to 0600 G.M.T.
28250 kcs. from 1300 to 1400 G.M.T.
28290 kcs. from 1600 to 1730 G.M.T.

Bob sends his 73's to all his many VE
friends, including the Editor General, but
this last he says rather reluctantly because
he failed in a sked and to Bob that's the
last straw. (Too bad you'll never learn
John).

Many, many thanks to Russ Burmeister,
VE3DYB for an interesting letter. Russ, if
more would tell us what they want, I'm
sure we could make this column a must
for Canadian DX'ers.

And now turning to a more quieter tone,
it is with deep regret that I today learned
that a great DXer and great personal friend
George, GM3DHD, lies within the shadow
of that eternal land of DX. George has
suffered a heart attack and other compli-
cations. It is our sincere wishes that you
get well soon George and your many Cana-
dian DX friends join me in wishing you
a complete recovery.

To separate the men from the boys, here-
with is a list of all WAZ standings of
Canadian Amateurs to September, 1958.
As there has been some uncertainty in CQ-
DX Department in the past few months,
more than shown here may have been is-
sued and if so, I apologize to any who are
missed. Advise me if you are WAZ and
not listed and give certificate number.

W.A.Z.		
Cert. No.	Station	Issued
11- 1	VE7ZM	Dec., 1947
63- 2	VE7HC	Sept., 1948
76- 3	VE4RO	Oct., 1948
168- 4	VE6GD	Dec., 1949
169- 5	VE7VO	Dec., 1949
170- 6	VE7GI	Dec., 1949
?- 7	VE3EK	April, 1952
?- 8	VE6KW	Sept., 1952
288- 9	VE7KC	Aug., 1953
366-10	VE8AW	Jan., 1958
399-11	VE6VK	Jan., 1958
473-12	VE6NX	Feb., 1958
494-13	VE3JZ	March, 1958
495-14	VE6MN	March, 1958
497-15	VE3DIF	March, 1958
505-16	VE1IEP	March, 1958
556-17	VE3QD	May, 1958
595-18	VO1DX	June, 1958
613-19	VE1PQ	June, 1958
632-20	VE7MD	June, 1958
635-21	VE2WW	June, 1958
* 720-22	VE7JB	July, 1958
758-23	VE3KE	Aug., 1958

* This station made the list, but many
wonder how! !! Good you did John, be-
cause as editor, you will never have time
again!

The above WAZ list adds up to an im-
pressive box score as follows:

1-VE8, 7-VE7, 5-VE6, 0-VE5, 1-VE4,
5-VE3, 1-VE2, 2-VE1, and 1-VO.

Many will say the VE7's made it first
by being closer to AC4, ha! !! Try making
yourself heard from here through a hungry
W6/7 gang. They can make one's life a
most interesting experience.

A few DX addresses are listed below as a starting point. We will try to broaden the number as the editor will permit, but he already is trying to cut me down as he says this is for ALL and NOT a dx paper. Big joke, if it wasn't for us the editor would be another unnecessary member of our personnel.

VS9MI—A.V. Render, Royal Signals, c/o R.A.F., Gan, B.F.P.O. 180, c/o G.P.O., London, England.

AP5B—P.O. Box 496, Lahore, Pakistan.

EL1K—Chester L. Hoyt, Firestone Plantations Co., Harbel, Liberia, West Africa.

VQ5EZ—G.F. Keen, P.O. Box 30163, Nairobi, Kenya.

VP2DX—QSL via W8VDJ.

XW8AL—Houmphanh Saignasith, Director of Statistics of Laos, Box 115, Vientiane, Laos.

VS5JA—Harry McQuillan, c/o B.S.P. Co., Seria, State of Brunei.

SM5WN/LA/P—Via SM5AHK.

VP2SL—Via K4SXO.

ZS7M—Des Vahl, c/o Bombo Ranch, Big Bend, Swaziland, South Africa.

KA0CG—c/o U.S. Coast Guard, A.P.O. 815, c/o P.M. San Francisco, California.

EA8CN—Antonio Cruz G., Apartado 22, S. Cruz de Tenerife, Canary Islands.

YS1MM—Mario Molina V., 3a. C.P.y 71 Ave., N., Colonia Escalon, San Salvador, El Salvador, C.A.

HC1FO—Col. R. E. Herr, U.S. Embassy, Quito, Ecuador.

With regard to Danny, word received indicates the boat is still on the rocks of Union Island, north of Grenada. Danny is getting around despite his fractured foot. The probable total loss of Yasme II is indicated, but Danny is determined to carry on to Grenada as he has salvaged all radio gear.

Now in closing, can some of you DX'ers send us your information. The writer can use all the help he can get as sometimes I miss some of the DX you want to hear about. (Big joke isn't it), and I know some of you really grieve for my misfortune when I miss them.

Until next month, 73's. ●

Each alternate month DXCC listings will be published. This month is for **Phone Only** and note how few VE's actually have a DXCC Phone Certificate.

CANADIAN DXCC STANDINGS AS TO DECEMBER 31st, 1958 (Inclusive)

233	111
VE7ZM	VE3AAZ
224	VE3TW
VE3KF	VE7MS
200	VE2BR
VE3QA	110
192	VE3KT
VE3AIU	108
172	VE3EHR
VE2WW	106
160	VE5JV
VE3BDB	105
156	VE1FQ
VE5RU	VE7YR
150	104
VE7AIH	VE3VO
138	102
VE7JB	VE3AUJ
130	VE4RP
VE2GQ	VE6TF
122	VE7HC
VE1NH	VE7SB
VE7VO	101
120	VE1DR
VE1CR	VE2AHE
VE3BNQ	VE3BQP
115	100
VE6NX	VE3AOL
	VE3MR

MORE EXCUSES

Because our RTTY editor, Jim Hepburn, VE7KX is confined to bed with a severe attack of "flu-bug," you teletype addicts will have to wait until next month for another episode of "Jingle Bells," complete with schematics . . . Come on Jim, get out of that bed, we got a dead ? ? ? ? to meet!

Also a couple of technical articles had to be by-passed because we have so much other material with pictures that we can't put off. Ken MacNicholls, from Aberdeen, will have something to show the clan next issue. Be with us then when we jump out to VE1 land.

Want to be a ham?

JON OGDEN, VE3ECO

The day dawned hot and sticky as usual and with a sigh I rolled out of bed, dressed slowly and crawled downstairs. A slow breakfast, a long cool smoke and I left for Grahams. His mother ushered me into the house and informed me that Graham would be right with me. I sat down and started reading Bugs Bunny. Graham strolled slowly into the room and sat down beside me. "Hi". HI, I replied. "What should we do today," he asked. "I don't know, want to go for a swim?" "No." It had been like this for a long time now, not a darn thing to do and two months to do it in.

Man! we had tried everything from chess to badminton and we were still bored stiff. Everything we tried was fun for awhile but soon the novelty wore off and we were stuck with nothing to do again. Slowly we walked outside and strolled over to the drugstore. Leaning against the bus stop pole was a friend of mine, a kid they call Willy. Smart kid in some respects and not so smart in others. He often spoke technically of electronics. What he had to say used to fascinate me, not because I understood it but you know the way people can spellbind you with a lot of technical jabber you know nothing about. Anyway, we ended up going to his place and started asking him alot of dumb questions. You know the kind. Graham and I just looked at each other and then we knew it. This was for us. The more he talked about something called ham radio the more fascinating it became. Willy went over and turned on a very impressive looking receiver and soon strange almost human voices came ushering into the room. Not the kind you hear over your own little table radio but human voices, people talking back and forth to each other normally. Not a bunch of rehearsed junk but ordinary talk. Some of it we couldn't understand but most of it was just normal talk. And the stupifying thing about it was the guys they were talking to were hundreds and even thousands of miles away.

Yet each sat in his own little corner of the house and talked back and forth to each other like they were right along side of each other. Not the kind of buck you jabber about on the phone but interesting conversation. Hunting, fishing, weather, guns, antennas and anything else you care to think of. Willy said you can make real friends that way. If you happen to hit it good with some guy you make something you call a sked and the next evening he is there waiting for you. "You can even talk to guys half way around the world," he said. Imagine sitting in your room and talking to some guy in Australia, China, India or anyplace! "Not only that but you can make a wonderful career out of it too, he said. You tinker around with your rig and before you know it you are building your own equipment. Next thing you know, if you've got the guts and the know-how your an engineer, serviceman or own your own little repair shop. But even if you don't make a career of it, ham radio is still "THE HOBBY." Educational, interesting or better still, fascinating. I find it very difficult to explain in words just what ham radio can do for you. It doesn't matter what you want to talk about, discuss or even have a friendly little give and take of opinions on the latest gear or the best fishing place. Chess, checkers sure, just slip in a move now and then via the designated square no. and before you know it the game is over and you've talked half the night."

Well as Graham and I walked home that evening we didn't talk much, our minds were whirling with the thoughts of becoming a ham. You just don't become a ham overnight though. You have to have guts and will-power to skip Walt Disney once in a while and do some hard studying.

But no matter what the sacrifice, we know that the pot of gold was really going to be at the end of this rainbow.

Next article, "Study Sleep Stubborn." That's if the R.F. doesn't melt the typewriter.



"Bob Swanlund, WØWYX, at 11,000 ft., looks down on the world from this tremendous location on Squaw Mountain."

What a Set-up !!!

Dear Sir:—

Enclosed you will find a United States Money order for the sum of \$3.00 which will pay for my subscription to the Canadian Amateur magazine.

I talked several times to Earl Green, VE7AGC, at 528 McMartin St., New Westminster, B.C. and, in my QSO, he told me about the new magazine and also said that he would send me his copy if I would promise to return it as soon as I had read the magazine.

As a result of reading it, I am interested, as you can see, in becoming one of your subscribers.

We have a large amateur radio club in Denver called the Denver Amateur Radio Club, and they publish a small magazine that comes out monthly, and includes discussions of many of the events participated in by local amateurs.

I work many Canadian stations on 10 meters, and have also worked some on 6, and have been interested for many years in Canada and in the work the amateurs have done. I hope some day to be able to visit your wonderful country, and would like to have you do the same with the Mile High State of Colorado, and especially visit my home, QTH, at Squaw Mountain, which is thirty miles airline west of Denver, Colo. and at an elevation of 11,500 feet. I am enclosing a picture of this ham location that serves our purpose during the summer months as a ham shack.

There are four radio systems in this shack besides the amateur station: State Patrol, the Denver Water Company, the F.B.I., and the REA Power Company, all of whom enjoy at least 110-mile mobile talk back; so you can see how advantageous this location is for amateur radio. The mountains in the background are the Rocky Mountains, and are called the Continental Divide. Most of them are over 14,000 feet. The roads you see in the picture are seven miles away, airline. The town is Idaho Springs, Colorado. The small building in the trees, underneath the larger corner reflector antenna is a power plant building, and has room for three 10,000 watt plants; however, only

one is in use at this time. Our power is furnished by the REA, and is fairly stable.

The larger building contains the radio equipment and living quarters; has a huge fire place, and is constructed of native stone with walls 36 inches thick. Access to the place is made by any type of automobile when there is no snow on the ground. At other times, we use a 4-wheel drive vehicle or sno-cat, which is furnished by the State Patrol.

My XYL, Margaret, and I own the property, and enjoy having guests to entertain. Denver is visible at night and is a very glorious sight with the thousands of lights, and as there are now over 800,000 people in the Denver area, you can readily understand how spectacular this must be as Denver is 5,280 feet, and 6,000 feet lower than Squaw Mountain.

I certainly hope to work you sometime.

Sincerely,

F.A. "Bob" Swanlund. WØWYX

Editor's Note: One of the most fabulous "Ham" locations I have ever seen a picture of, comes to the Canadian Amateur from "Mile High Denver", where Bob, who is with the Colorado State Police, makes his home. The letter that accompanied the wonderful picture, is so thrilling, I just had to show it to you.

This chap Art, VE7AAA, doesn't have much time to operate, but what little he does is packed full of surprises. . . . Working in the basement a few mornings ago with the receiver turned on, he suddenly became aware of a GM calling a leisurely CQ. For no reason that Art could account for at that moment, (he has stacks of GM'S), he turned the filaments on, . . . then called GM3EST. . . . The first thing Andy asked Art, "What be you using for an antenna lad?" A three element beam up 35 feet, Andy. . . . "Why would you be using a beam up only 35 feet Art, when you hae a 80 foot pole in yon back yard?" After Art had picked himself up off the floor, he managed to ask, "how do you know I have an 80 foot pole in the yard, Andy?" "Weel that's what it sez on page 39 of my Canadian Amateur."

VANCOUVER DX CLUB CONVENTION—1958.



Top Row—left to Right:—W7JNC, W7GJ, 7TB, 7HV, W7MGT, W7PHO, 7VC, W7DL, 7KC, 7AM, W7AMS. 2nd Row:—W7DET, W7NRB, W7TMF, W7KTN, 7GI, W7GUV, W7GXA, 7EH, W7CNM. 3rd Row: — W7AQB, W7HKT, W7ADS, 7VO, 7QL, W7GHB, W7GBW, 7MD. 4th Row:—W7FZA, DJ2IE, 7ALR, W6CTL, 7JB, W7AEA, 7ZM. See "Outstanding Events" Page 12.

WACAN

H. L. Benson, VE3HB—Nortown Amateur Radio Club

WACAN (Worked all Canada) AWARD

Since the advent of Newfoundland (VO) as the tenth province of Canada on March 31st, 1949, this province has not been included in the WAVE (Worked all VE) Award. An additional award WACAN has now been introduced by the Nortown Amateur Radio Club, (VE3NAR) of Toronto which more typifies contacts with the different sections of Canada.

The requirements are that you obtain two cards from each Province and Territory as listed. Each of the two cards must be from a different station and on a different band which makes a total of twenty-two (22) cards.

Province	Call Area
Newfoundland	VO
Prince Edward Island	VE 1
Nova Scotia	VE 1
New Brunswick	VE 1
Quebec	VE 2
Ontario	VE 3
Manitoba	VE 4
Saskatchewan	VE 5
Alberta	VE 6
British Columbia	VE 7
Yukon and North West Territories	VE 8

VO stations in Labrador will be accepted in place of VO stations in Newfoundland for the purpose of this award.

All contacts must be post-war, and in the case of Newfoundland/Labrador, contacts will only be accepted after March 31, 1949.

All stations must be contacted from the same call area or from the same country where no call area exists. However, where a station is moved from one call area to another or from one country to another, all contacts must be made from within a radius of 150 miles of the initial location.

The 22 QSL cards should be sent to Nortown Amateur Radio Club, P.O. Box 356, Adelaide Street Postal Station, Toronto, Canada along with a fee of \$1.00 in Canada and the U.S.A. and ten I.R.C.'s from other countries.

Present holders of the WAVE AWARD may qualify for this new award by sub-

mitting an additional 4 QSL cards and providing all contacts conform with the rules as set forth in this award.

This new certificate does not replace the original WAVE AWARD which is still issued by the Nortown Amateur Radio Club for a fee of \$1.00.

WAVE

This certificate is now being issued by the NORTOWN AMATEUR RADIO CLUB of Toronto.

The requirements are that you obtain two cards from each Province as listed below. Each of the two cards must be from a different station and on a different band which makes a total of eighteen (18) cards.

Province	Call Area
Prince Edward Island	VE 1
Nova Scotia	VE 1
New Brunswick	VE 1
Quebec	VE 2
Ontario	VE 3
Manitoba	VE 4
Saskatchewan	VE 5
Alberta	VE 6
British Columbia	VE 7

VE8 (Yukon and North West Territories) may be submitted in place of VE7 cards.

All contacts must be after January 1st, 1939 and a fee of \$1.00 is requested for the return of your cards after verification.

VE4CC Suggests Listing New Hams

Wonderful letters, full of wonderful ideas and suggestions, this one from Fort Churchill, Manitoba, VE4CC, Rob writes, "How about listing the call signs of New Canadian Amateurs who are not yet listed in the call book? Sounds like a right fine idea, Rob, if the boys and gals want such a service, the Canadian Amateur will be glad to co-operate."

European Proposal For Reduction of Amateur Bands—Cont'd

As there are no entries in the column titled "World Wide" it will be seen that neither the Amateur Service nor any other has exclusive world-wide privileges in the band 3500-4000 kc/s.

In Region 1 amateurs are permitted to operate only from 3500-3800 kc/s and must share this band with the Fixed and Mobile services. Amateurs are not allowed to use the frequencies between 3800 and 4000 kc/s in the European, African and Asia Minor areas.

In our own region 2 the entire band is shared by three services, Amateur, Fixed and Mobile except Aeronautical Mobile (R). The (R) indicates services performed by aeronautical stations primarily concerned with the safety and regularity of flight along national or international civil air routes, whilst (OR) indicates other aeronautical stations than those mentioned.

The fact that Fixed and Aeronautical Mobile services have not been given their due assignments in Region 2 is a result of the policy followed by the Canadian and other governments in the area recognizing and supporting the present needs of the Amateur Service in this portion of the radio spectrum.

Region 3 restricts amateur operation to

a 400 kc/s band from 3500-3900 kc/s shared with the Fixed and Mobile services. No amateur in this region may use the frequencies between 3900 and 4000 kc/s Mobile, Broadcasting, and Fixed services, which are allocated to the Aeronautical, Mobile, Broadcasting and Fixed services.

The question then arises, what is the exact meaning of the European proposal that the eighty meter band be reduced to the 250 kc/s between 3500 and 3750 kc/s? Since these relatively low frequencies are allocated entirely on a regional basis the implication is that only amateurs in Region 1 will suffer a 50 kc/s reduction in their present 3500-3800 kc/s band. However the inference to be drawn from the American magazine editorial is that we in Region 2 will also lose all of our eighty meter band above 3750 kc/s. This is not likely so long as the Canadian and other Region 2 governments continue to maintain the same strong support of Amateur Radio as in the past.

40 METER BAND

Frequency allocations for the 7000-7300 kc/s band as published in the Atlantic City documents are shown in the following table.

Frequency Band and (Bandwidth) kc/s	ALLOCATION OF SERVICES			
	World-Wide	Regional		
		Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
7000-7100 (100)	Amateur			
7100-7300 (200)		7100-7150 (50) (a) Amateur (b) Broadcasting *	7100-7300 (200) Amateur	7100-7150 (50) (a) Amateur (b) Broad- x
		7150-7300 (150) Broadcasting		7150-7300 (150) Broadcasting x

NOTE

*In Region 1, the use of the band 7100-7150 kc/s by the amateur service is authorized provided that no harmful interference is caused to the broadcasting service. However, in the Union of South Africa and the

territory under mandate of Southwest Africa, the band 7100-7300 kc/s will be used exclusively for the amateur service.

x In Australia and the Netherlands East Indies, the band 7100-7150 kc/s, and in China and New Zealand, the band 7100-

7300 kc/s, may be allocated for the amateur service. The administrations of the countries mentioned in this note shall take all practicable steps to avoid causing any harmful interference to the broadcasting service and will ensure that amateur stations do not use peak power exceeding 100 watts (recently increased to 150 watts). If, however, harmful interference to the broadcasting service is experienced these administrations will consider reducing the use of these bands by the amateur service.

The above chart shows that the band 7000-7100 kc/s is allocated exclusively for the Amateur Service on a world-wide basis.

Region 1 permits amateur operation from 7100-7150 kc/s shared with broadcasting, while 7150-7300 kc/s is for broadcasting only.

Our own Region 2 is exclusively amateur from 7100-7300 kc/s. This plus the world-wide allocation gives us the entire 7000-7300 kc/s for amateur use. No other service may use the band in this area.

In Region 3 amateurs must share the 7100-7150 kc/s portion with broadcasting. No amateur operation is permitted between 7150 and 7300 kc/s, this part of the band being used for the exclusive use of the broadcasting service.

The European proposal to limit amateurs to the segment from 7000-7100 kc/s on a world-wide basis again raises the question as to the exact meaning intended. If Mr. Green's interpretation is correct it would mean that the amateur service would be barred from the 7100-7300 kc/s portion in all three regions. This indeed would be a severe loss to the amateur service, and particularly to our Region 2 which now contains close to two hundred thousand amateurs. It would seem more likely that the correct interpretation is to remove the European amateurs from the present 7100-7150 kc/s part of the band which is now shared with the broadcasting service.

In the event that they do intend to try to cut off all amateur operation between 7100 and 7300 kc/s, and assuming that Canada and the United States were outvoted, the band could still be saved for us in this Region. This could be done by the simple expedient of having our government and any others friendly to the amateur reserve the right to continue amateur allocations throughout the entire 7000-7300 kc/s band.

In this battle for frequencies between the amateurs on the one hand and the broadcasting service on the other, we have one thing in our favour. This is the broadcasters' self-condemning practice of jamming each other until the frequencies become useless markers of chaotic frustration. This has weakened the broadcasting service morally in the eyes of the world to say nothing of infringing the spirit and letter of the international regulations. Thus, the broadcasters themselves have presented the amateurs of the world with one of the strongest reasons for not increasing the allocations for the broadcast service at the expense of the amateur service.

20 METER BAND

The final Acts of the Atlantic City conference allocated 14000-14350 kc/s exclusively to amateurs with the exception that the U.S.S.R. uses the part between 14250 and 14350 kc/s for the fixed service. Unfortunately this conference reduced the original 14000-14400 kc/s amateur band by lopping off the top fifty kc/s. This was due to several causes chief of which was the intense pressure from the fixed services not only abroad but in our own region also. Amateurs were also at fault in not using the top part of the band in large enough numbers. However, most amateurs will agree that we were amply compensated for this loss by gaining the 15 meter band in exchange from the fixed services. As this portion of the spectrum (14 mc/s) is allocated to a single service on a world-wide basis without regional segregation it is not possible for any government to permit another service to share a band in any region, with the exception of course of the U.S.S.R.

15 METER BAND

The band 21000-21450 kc/s is exclusively amateur on a world-wide basis and has proven one of our most valuable assets. If only those novices were not in there chopping up the DX fone band, and if only the TV manufacturers had not used 21 mc/s I.F. in their sets in spite of being amply forewarned, then the 15 meter band would be without blemish!

10 METER BAND

Ten meters is one of the most valuable bands available to amateurs due to its 1700 kc/s width and resultant ability to carry a

load of activity greater than all other high frequency amateur bands combined. Any successful attempt to reduce it from the present 28000-29700 kc/s allocation would indeed be a severe blow to amateur radio. Since the band is assigned to amateurs on a non-regional, non sharing, world-wide

THE NEED FOR A CANADIAN PUBLICATION

The need for a publication for all Canada is constantly being driven home to the wrong guy, namely, ME! You boys and gals who are writing in to tell me you think it is time we Canadians had a little book of our own. . . . You have sold me, I am convinced!

It is needed terribly, if only to get to know each other better. There is too much going on in this vast land of ours that we might never get to hear about, this I intend correcting, in some small measure, as soon as possible. For instance, how many of you know about Skywave? I shamefully admit I had never heard of it and I have filled close to 40 log books in the short time I have been messing around "short waves!"

Skywave is a monthly bulletin published by the South Shore Amateur Radio Club Inc. at St. Lambert, Quebec, and is jam-packed full of interest to us all. Monty, VE2KG, is the editor, (thanks Monty for the copy) and is doing a wonderful job.

A PAIR OF 6146's—Continued

Regarding operation, there is no point in reading the grid current. If any, it will be very small and the correct excitation is that which produces the required power output or the maximum safe **LOADED** plate current. The loaded plate current at resonance should be only slightly lower than the off resonance plate current. In Class A operation, the loaded plate current at resonance should be the same as the plate current without any excitation. If excessive drive exists, or if the stage is driven, class AB2 swamping resistors could be placed across L1. If the excess drive is only on some bands, an extra section could be added to S1 to cut them in where needed. The 6146 won't go for class AB2 except for low plate voltage. At higher voltages the current would far exceed the tubes ratings.

For further information, drop the editor a self-addressed, stamped envelope.

basis there can be little doubt that the European proposals intend that amateurs all over the world should lose the top 700 kc/s entirely. This would result in increased loading not only of the remaining band but also of 15 and 20 meters due to the migration of many ten meter stations.

160 METER BAND

The virtual loss of the 160 meter band is certainly cause for sorrow among the amateur fraternity around the world. However, it was not possible to prevent this since these frequencies were required by the military services for long range navigational purposes (LORAN). The only hope here is that someday a more efficient system will be evolved rendering LORAN obsolete and thereby permitting return of the 160 meter allocations to the amateur service.

SUMMARY

In summarizing what effect the European proposals would have on amateur radio, it would appear that the most serious blow would come from the reduction of the ten meter band, leaving only that portion lying between 28000 and 29000 kc/s.

There is also a possible threat to the forty meter band should the proposals in fact intend that the band be cut by 200 kc/s in all regions, leaving only the part between 7000 and 7100 kc/s for amateur use.

The proposal in regard to the 80 meter band would appear to be an attempt to remove the European amateurs from the portion between 3750 and 3800 kc/s which is now shared with the fixed and mobile services. While reduction of amateur frequencies anywhere in the world is to be deplored by all amateurs, this band is administered on a regional basis in-so-far as the allocations between services are concerned, and therefore little cause can be done about it by the governments in any other region. It is likely that this proposal will have no direct effect on the 80 meter amateur frequencies in our region.

Since all amateurs are united in one thing, the desire to keep our present bands intact from conference to conference, we must be fully prepared to actively support all efforts to this end, whether it be through the Canadian Amateur, A.R.R.L., by personal letter or wire to our Telecommunications Branch, or by sending an amateur representative to the international conference.

YL SECTION—Continued

ACROSS THE LINE

We were pleased to receive copies of "YL Harmonics", the YLRL publication, from Wanda, K6ENK. It is several years since we have seen a copy of this magazine, and we were surprised at the way it has grown and developed in that time. It is a very fine little magazine and contains quite an amount of news, information and items of interest to YLs everywhere.

Wanda, K6ENK, is editor of "YL Harmonics", and we were greatly impressed to learn that she edits, types, stencils and prints it all right in her home! And a wonderful job she does of it, too! And, if that is not enough for one person, Wanda was also president of the Sacramento YL Radio Club, the "Camellia Capitol Chirps," last year, and now she has kindly undertaken the task of sending us news of YLs in Western U.S. All this in addition to looking after four junior ops, plus the OM. But she still finds time to go on the air, with a home-brew job on 20, 40 and 80-meters, CW and phone, and Gonset Communicator on 2 meters. The latest addition is RTTY. Good luck in all your activities, Wanda. We are looking forward to hearing from you again soon.

From the mile-high city comes a very interesting letter from Betty, W0TYB, with a copy of their Denver Radio Club magazine. Betty works all bands, CW and phone, and says she will be glad to sked any Canadians who need Colorado for their WAS or YL-WAS. Betty is very active indeed, we think she belongs to the Denver Radio Club, the Texas YL Round-Up Net, the Loaded Clothes Line YL Net, RACES, ARRL and YLRL, in which she served as secretary in 1958, and which she would like to invite and encourage all VE YLs to join. Also the Grandmothers' Club—and now Betty has kindly consented to send us news of the YLs in eastern U.S., so we are looking forward to hearing from you soon again, Betty.

The Denver Radio Club magazine "The Round Table," is a very fine one. The current issue contains reference to K0BTY, Kay Barclay, who is a specialist on quartz crystals with the U.S. Bureau of Standards. Here is one YL who shouldn't need to turn to her OM for advice when building—particularly if it is a crystal oscillator! Betty says that Kay gave their club a wonderful

talk on the subject of crystals, and everyone was so pleased to get the information which she was able to pass on as a result of her training and knowledge. Kay is also the very first ham to get a YLCC certificate for mobile work only.

Below is a picture of Kay, with Mister Bones, her Siamese cat. Incidentally, you will recall seeing Susie, pet of Maude, VE6MP, in the picture of Maude and her shack. Our own golden cocker, Goldie, is becoming very resentful of the prominence given to other YL's pets, especially a Cat!—and we have promised to put him in too, as soon as we can get him to stay still long enough to have a bow put around his neck and his picture taken!



CQ! CQ! DX—Calling Siam!

* * *

FURS AND PARKAS

The PARKA Net, composed of YLs and XYLs of Alaska, will have had another

Kelowna Honors VE7UL, G. H. Dunn

"On December 29th, 1958, the City of Kelowna tendered a testimonial dinner in honour of retiring City Clerk, G.H. Dunn after having served the City for almost 51 years. Over the years he has been frequently consulted by city clerks of other cities in B.C. on municipal affairs and administration—in fact he has been virtually a walking encyclopedia. He was born on October 9th, 1883 in Sawbridgeworth, Hertfordshire, England, and came to Canada in 1900—going direct to Victoria. He came to Kelowna in 1908 and on June 23 he was appointed to the position of City Clerk over two other applicants.

What makes the story of interest to the readers of *The Canadian Amateur*, is the fact that "George" as he is known to his friends, is VE7UL. In 1912 he became interested in radio as a hobby and operated the first amateur radio station in this part of the country—one of the old-time spark sets. In fact it is believed he is one of the first amateur operators in Canada and at that time licenses were not required.

On February 26th, 1924 he was licensed by the Department of Transport with the call of VE5BW. In 1928 the Kelowna Radio Association was formed for the purpose of having a broadcast station provide music and entertainment for the comparatively few receiving set owners. It was necessary to convert VE5BW from Code operation to PHONE or VOICE. DOT granted the call letters of 10-AY—with the proviso that there would be no advertising whatsoever. This, then, was the first broadcasting station in this part of the province—providing morning and evening Church services from the United Church alternate Sundays with the Anglican Church. . . This type of broadcasting continued for three years, at which time Mr. J.W.B. Browne, one of George's co-workers, began to see the potential of radio from a commercial point of view and applied for a license. The Department of Transport was agreeable providing the Kelowna Radio Association relinquished its interest in 10-AY voluntarily. This was done, and it is said, for the nominal sum of \$1.00. AND so at 2:50

YL NEWS—Continued

busy period during February, as we hear via VE7KX's RTTY that they were planning to participate again this year in the annual "Fur Rendezvous," the celebrated winter carnival of Alaska, which is held in Anchorage.

Last year they set up a complete ham station in the Pacific Northern Airlines office. 725 pieces of written traffic and ten phone-patches were handled at that location. They planned to do it again Feb. 17 to 22, and we may have a report on this year's results in a later issue.

The Polar Amateur Radio Klub of Alaska was founded in 1955 to band together the YLs and XYLs of Alaska. They now have a membership of 32, plus 14 associate members.

Jim's information came originally from Geri, KL7ALZ, one of the most active YL "RTTYers," and we hope to hear more from her later.

FLASH!!!

Top VHF man now Canadian Amateur representative in the U.S.A., Bob Cooper, K6EDX, of Modesto, California, has exhibited great interest in our journal since it's inception, and having him agree to give us the benefit of his experience in the publishing field, is, another wonderful break for the Canadian Amateur. Welcome aboard Bob.

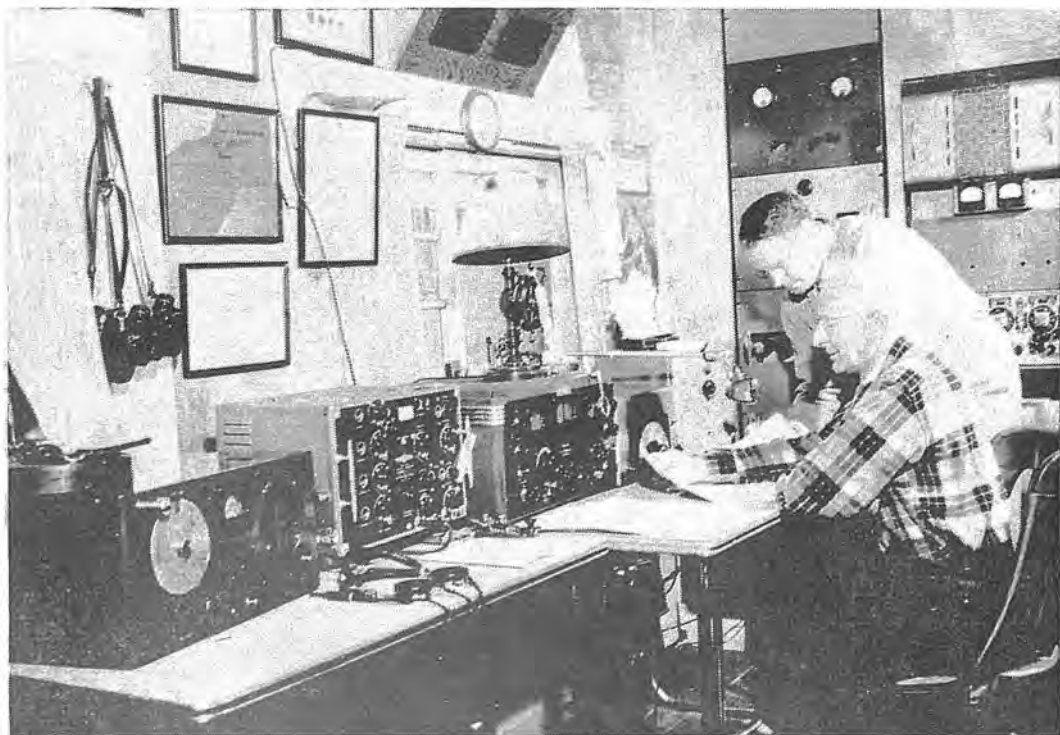
p.m. November 4th, 1931, 10-AY became no more, and CKOV was born.

As a tribute to George and in view of his hobby of radio, the City of Kelowna and staff presented George with a spanking new Viking Ranger and microphone. Geo. intends adding to this unit to give him 200 watts, and in the not too distant future you will be hearing him on various bands. Incidentally about a year or so ago he bought himself a deluxe Collins receiver.

It is with pleasure that I, VE7AAJ—on behalf of the "Hams" in B.C. wish George Howard Dunn, VE7UL, much health in the coming years so that he may enjoy to the fullest extent his hobby of Amateur Radio and its resultant association of new friends."

THE GATEWAY AMATEUR RADIO CLUB of North Bay, Ont.

Home of Canada's Biggest and Best Annual Hamfest: "THE NORTH BAY HAMFEST"
(Held Annually the Last Weekend in June)



The Scot's Special—Cont'd

signal grid (G1) of the I.F. tube and feedback can be controlled by moving this wire carefully in the vicinity of the plate connection of the same tube. When a certain spacing is reached, the set drifts smoothly into oscillation.

"HOOT MON!", says my friend McHaggis, "Ye canna find a more thrrrifty circuit than that!" Begorra!

If the power supply on the receiver is stable, the signals will be easily controlled. If, however, the signals slide in and out of tune, or jump, or are unsteady in pitch, the power supply of the receiver is not sufficiently stabilized and some further work will be needed.

Next month we will discuss ways of getting adequate regulation of the power supply and will describe a small supply suitable for this and other station accessories.

A long time ago, when the Canadian Amateur was very young, it couldn't have been much more than a month old, I asked Jerry, VE3EAW, for some news from North Bay.

Jack Barnaby, the esteem your fellow Amateurs have for you, can only be earned. The Canadian Amateur magazine is proud and happy to meet, through its pages, another true Canadian Amateur.

In the picture above, the fellow seated at the rig, with that "North Bay Sport Shirt," and a whiff of white hair is one of VE3lands best known, active and well liked Amateurs. He's Jack Barnaby, VE3TX, past president of the North Bay Radio Club, one of the instigators and most active workers in Canada's Biggest and Best Hamfest, the North Bay Hamfest, a most active Civil Defense worker and Coordinator, a Broadcast Station Engineer of
(Please turn to Page 40)

The Grey-Bruce Amateur Radio Association

REG. GIBBS, PRES.

It is a real pleasure to write a few words about the G-BARA and some of the going concerns that comprise it. Reg, VE3DPO, the fast moving president has been giving me a ruff time ever since he heard that I was contemplating a little book, he alone has contributed enough material to fill two or three magazines! Ing, VE3DWN, has taken on the technical editorship of the Canadian Amateur. He is a very active member of the group and an awfully handy man to have around the house.

Reg sent some snaps in and the one showing Reub. Lautenslager, G-BARA president in 1955, shaking hands with Wally, VE3IB, is most interesting because



Are these fellows as good natured as this touched-up foto indicates? VE3NG is S.C.M. for Ontario and VE3KM is S.E.C.



Ontario has everything including the oldest and youngest amateurs.

Reg says Wally is one of the oldest Amateurs in Canada. I am going farther than that and say he is the oldest, we should find out a few things about our old timers now! I hope to have more data on the pictures soon, particularly the young lady—I am going all the way and say she is the youngest Amateur in Canada, I'll find out!

Dick, VE3NG, the jovial looking lad who appears with VE3KM, SEC, is the SCM for



Wow! I wonder, can he cook?
Wibb, VE3KM, S.E.C.

Ontario, and a very efficient one too, I've heard from more than one source. Reg tells me Dick does a nice job of putting an article together, let's hope he can find time to do just that for the Canadian Amateur, soon.

The lads who are G-BARA, put out a top-notch Bulletin every month. It is jam-packed with interesting news and articles, and usually has one of "Ing's" crosswords puzzles in it. He also throws the boys a curve now and again in the form of a problem "teaser." You will be seeing them in your Canadian Amateur too. Thanks sincerely Reg. for all the terrific co-operation which you gave before you knew I had some rare stamps! Hi. The Editor.

SALUT A NOS CHERS COMPATRIOTES CANADIENS

d'expression française!

Ce n'est pas sans une fierté légitime que je vous présente à vous, Canadiens de langue française, ce numéro de la Revue du Radiophile Amateur Canadien. Voilà bientôt dix ans que vous êtes restés sans interprète, sans un porte-parole pour vous représenter, vous les amateurs de T. S. F. au Canada, et il était temps, je crois, qu'une publication comme celle-ci, qui vous soit propre, qui soit un lien d'amitié entre vous tous, fasse son apparition.

Votre revue sera consacrée au rapprochement de tous, amateurs actuels et à venir, qui êtes dispersés partout au Canada, à vous faire connaître les uns aux autres, à examiner ensemble les problèmes qui se présenteront à vous, à défendre vos intérêts et à réaliser vos espoirs, à connaître également les amateurs de langue française du reste du continent américain.

Je vous apporterai, dans les jours qui vont venir, des articles, des illustrations, des informations utiles et j'aimerais que vous me disiez franchement ce que vous pensez de cette petite brochure, quelle amélioration pourrait y être apportée, ce que vous aimeriez voir publier de préférence. L'un des premiers articles à paraître sera rédigé par K6JD, Rey vient d'écrire un fait-divers pour QST qu'il intitule "Mobilizing in Mexico." Je transcrirai pour vous un article similaire en française.

Et à présent, mes amis, je vous souhaite bonne chance, bonne santé et que la lecture de votre revue du Canadien Amateur vous soit plaisante, puisse notre collaboration porter les plus beaux fruits!

VE7JB, John H. Brown
Votre Redacteur en Chef.

Traduit au Consulat General de France
à Vancouver.

WARNING!!!

The Department of Transport advises that checking of the amateur licensing lists is now in progress prior to the mailing of notice renewal cards.

If you receive a notice card AFTER you have paid the 1959-60 fee, don't be alarmed—just ignore the card. It simply means that the machinery can't be stopped to pull out your particular card.

Also, and this is the WARNING: If you held a license for either "full radiotelephone privileges" or "10 & 11 m radiotelephone" in 1958-59, and have NOT taken the necessary action regarding your Certificate of Proficiency, you had better do so immediately as you are in danger of losing the radiotelephone privileges.

If you operate 10 & 11 meters phone you should have an endorsement on your Amateur Certificate (NOT on your station license). The license in this case will state "Schedule V."

If you operate on the low frequency phone bands your license should show "Schedule II" and you MUST have EITHER an appropriate endorsement on your Amateur Certificate or be in possession of Advanced Amateur Certificate.

You would be well advised to attend to this before March 31st to be on the safe side.

This does not apply to holders of commercial certificates.

SWAP and SHOP

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AVAILABLE NOW—Large stock of 110v radar surplus. For further information, contact this magazine.

Gateway Radio Club—Cont'd

more years than he cares to tell, (and the same employer all the time, too) and so on and on. Jack's XYL is also licensed and holds the call VE3DVU, using the handle "Jo". A few years back Jack went after the job of getting 6 North Bay XYL's up to the RI's office to obtain their tickets, which they did. Getting back to the picture and standing beside Jack, is Tom Elliot. Civil Defense Co-ordinator for the City of North Bay. This picture was taken during a CD exercise held by the North Bay Club. On the table, left to right is (1) VE3DVU's S-20 R and TA-12 Xmitter. (2) Jack's receiver and SX-28, 3, his VFO and frequency meter; underneath the table is Jack's very excellent phone patch. In the racks behind is 3TX's rig, a pair of 807's (most Ontario Hams think Jack uses a pair of 813's). Since Jack came over from England around 1911 he has lived in Toronto and North Bay, mostly North Bay. His XYL lost all her baggage in the sinking of the Titanic, (she was fortunately on another boat) but this didn't stop she and Jack from raising a good looking daughter and two grandchildren. As you can see by the desk lamp and glasses, Jack loves the Navy, boats, fresh water, salt water, fresh air. Jack was active in forming the North Bay detachment of the Sea Cadets Corps. Jack's QTH is about 30 feet from the shores of Lake Nipissing (in the Spring about 3 feet), has a nice sail boat and inboard river launch which is marine mobile on 75 meters.

Most of the past years Jack has been on 75 phone looking after messages and controlling the Ont. Phone Net on 3770kc—although in the last two months Jack got real nery and brave and went on 20 meter phone.

Jerry Halliday, VE3EAW

FOR SALE—Power supply 2200v at 500 mils and 1100v at 300 mils, 3 protective relays, \$75.00. Also 500v, 500 mil, 10v 10 amp and multiple fil. xfmr. Local only.—VE7AJ.

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Complete with built-in power supply, the 4301 has an extremely stable BFO, balanced detector circuit and accurate phase shift network. Adder and subtractor circuits for single sideband selection of either upper or lower sideband separately, double sideband exalted reception or normal receiver operation. Panel mounted rotary switch provides instantaneous switching between upper and lower sideband with 40 db attenuation of unwanted sideband. **\$105.00 Amateur Net.**

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