

The

CANADIAN AMATEUR

Vol. 1 No. 6 Published in the interests of the Radio Amateurs and Experimenters of Canada

June, 1959

Read the thrilling
conclusion of the

Mt. Fairweather Story

Page 21

***A Salute to
VE8 Land***



"BRING ON YOUR BLIZZARD"



Our cover this month is a darling study of the Northland
and was submitted by our YL Editor, Lois Gillespie.

The Canadian Amateur

VOL. 1 No. 6. June, 1959

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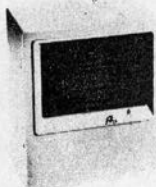


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Editorial

The Canadian Amateur salutes Canada's great North-land, world famous for its Mid-night Sun, Northern Lights and . . . Zone Two!

Nowhere on earth is Amateur Radio more appreciated, more welcome than in these vast reaches, where, for months on end the isolation is utter and complete. Nothing ever happens to break the monotony . . . well, almost nothing. One wouldn't consider, "Sorry John, I couldn't keep our sked, a blizzard took the beam down, and I had to wait for the temperature to rise to 38 below before I could climb up and repair it! !!" . . . or, "I am thinking about a fishing trip, it may take me sometime to get there . . . straight down through EIGHT FEET OF ICE! !!" . . . or, "The Eskimo gals were out en masse today, really having fun . . . HACKING UP A WHALE! !!" . . . or, "I took some color fotos today . . . OF FLOWERS IN BLOOM, THEIR HEADS STICKING THROUGH THE SNOW, AND THE BEES BUSILY GATHERING POLLEN! !!" . . . Hold it! Hold it! You have gone far enough Roman. Just because we live in the banana belt, it doesn't mean we are that gullible! ! !

Your editor is not exactly sure what Roman is doing 280 miles above the Arctic Circle, but one thing I do know—the guy is a past master at fake photography! ! ! He sent me pictures of all these things actually taking place! Listen for VE8CE, Roman on Victoria Island. He has just about the most consistant signal from VE8-Land.

To Lieut. Bob Collins, VE8AU, president of the A.R.C. at Aklavik, VE8AY, goes most of the credit for helping make this VE8 edition possible. Bob sent in some wonderful material, with pictures. Nice work Robert.

Letters from New Zealand, Australia, England, Malaya and other parts of the commonwealth have come to hand, all apparently happy to have received copies of the Canadian Amateur magazine.

Most of them express amazement upon learning that the amateurs of Canada have no National organization, and in many instances ask, "Why are the Canadian amateurs so apathetic about the future of Amateur Radio in Canada?"

Being at a complete loss for an answer to this one, your editor wonders if there are any readers of this journal who would care to offer an explanation.

Peggy, VE4PE and John, W6TBL/VE4 have worked like beavers to help bring the Canadian Amateur to Manitoba. We will see you there next month.

Letters to the Editor



Dear Sir:—

May I sincerely congratulate you and your staff on your splendid magazine, the second edition of which found it's way north of the Arctic circle to arrive at Aklavik, N. W. T., this first week of March, 1959.

"The Canadian Amateur" soon found it's place in the library of our Amateur Radio Club VE8AY, where operators Fred, 8NU; Ken, 8BN; Jim, 8CB; and George, 8GW expressed their keen interest in the magazine.

As members of VE8AY, the most Northernly active Amateur Radio Club (any contenders?) we offer our support to your journal and extend our very best wishes for success and continued encouragement from all brother Amateurs.

Yours truly,
Bob Collins, 8AU
President, Amateur Radio
Club, VE8AY.

Dear Sir:—

I have just read your article in your magazine, Feb. 1959—about David Laing, YJ1DL, page 33 and 34.

Our club is always on the lookout to help another ham, and if it is not too late we would like to supply him with QSL cards for the time being, and maybe later with something else. It looks like he is in a little bad shape, down under. Although most of us are not DX men, we do like to help out other amateurs that like to work DX—and to get all stations worked, they must have QSL cards. So here's hoping we are not too late to help. Is the QTH O.K. in your magazine?

Sincerely Yours,
Geo. Leber, W6MDQ
President: Douglas Amateur
Radio Club, Segundo, Cal.

Dear Sir:

Pointing up your article in April issue of The Canadian Amateur re the Forty Meter Phone Sub Band, several amateurs here and I wish to violently disagree with his supposition. With 7100 kc to 7200 kc already badly upset with Spanish phone commercial and the entrance of Canadian phones, it would certainly thoroughly gum up the band for both VE and W CW amateurs. No thinking amateur in North America could properly suggest such further QRM.

73,
Walter Guillot, VE3BUR

Dear Sir:

In your May issue, there appears a "Letter to the Editor" over the signature of VE3CFI (Len Humphries), in which he comments on the "waste" of space in your magazine caused by the publication of news concerning YLs and XYLs. I am wondering whether or not this letter of his is intended to be a practical joke. I cannot believe that any normal person could pen such a poisonous, ungentlemanly, destructive letter, and expect its contents to be accepted in all seriousness.

There must be some hidden cause for such a frame of mind, if his letter is intended to be taken seriously. Is it possible his braggadocio, or some other revolting quality in his psyche, has caused women to shy away from him, thus drawing down his wrath on all females? Or, is it possible that some lady amateur sent him a little CW, on some occasion, and, because of his inability to copy it, he wishes to resurrect his flattened ego by pouring insults on all lady hams?

Whatever the cause, his letter will not, I am certain, meet with the approval of many other amateur operators.

The Great Function in woman's life is the bearing of children, and even the reading of Humphries' letter has not altered my belief in that claim, although it has somewhat shaken it. Those whose love for their wives and daughters is deep and complete will, I believe, feel that Humphries should crawl back into the woodwork in the structure that houses the twisted theorizings of his sick soul. As an amateur psychiatrist, I would be inclined to claim that he is a man below normal height, who wears high heels to boost his stature to as near normal as possible, who talks in loud tones, walks in a swaggering manner, and has his name in the Call Book in large letters, thus giving salve to his inferiority complex.

I would earnestly suggest to you, Mr. Editor, that you, from now on, assert your prerogative to withhold all letters from publication which are DESTRUCTIVE, rather than CONSTRUCTIVE. Subscriptions are too important to the life of the magazine, and letters such as that from Humphries may result in their loss. There are always people who cannot stomach such material, and detach themselves from a magazine because of its publication. I am NOT one, but there may be some.

Yours truly,
Albert Whittaker, VE1RT

Dear Ed:

I am asking for help, but perhaps this comes under the DX Editor's department, if so, please refer this to his desk.

For several years now, I have been hearing some stations calling a place called Dawg-X-Ray and it is driving me to a nervous breakdown, because when I look

(Continued on Page 39)

THE RI SAYS . . .

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

Change in the Regulations. While the subject of inductive interference to radio reception may not be of great interest to a number of amateurs who are interested solely in transmitting, it is thought that a recent ruling regarding radio frequency "noise" might be worth while mentioning.

The Regulation specifies that any electrical disturbances in excess of the limits mentioned in the Order of the Minister shall be considered likely to cause interference to radio reception. The Minister's Order specifies that: "Radio Noise" means any electrical disturbance produced by any mechanical, electrical or other device, line, system, apparatus or equipment which is capable of being received on a radio receiver.

Certain bands are set apart for ISM (industrial, scientific and medical) use and radio frequencies in these bands may be used without any limitation on the radio frequency energy provided that it is not used for radiocommunication. The bands, in mcs, are:

13.5532 —	13.5667
26.9573 —	27.2827
40 6597 —	40.7003
890.0000 —	940.0000
2,400.0000 —	2,500.0000
5,775.0000 —	5,925.0000
10,500.0000 —	10,700.0000
17,850.0000 —	18,150 0000

Emissions outside these bands from equipment operating in the bands must not exceed twenty-five microvolts per meter at a distance greater than one thousand feet from the RF generator. If an RF generator is authorized to use a frequency outside of the above bands the field intensity must not exceed fifteen microvolts per meter at a distance greater than one thousand feet.

A special provision is intended to take care of cases such as industrial equipment with a power of more than 5 KW or high frequency arc welders. In these cases the allowable field intensity is 10 mv/m at one mile.

The field intensity must be measured on equipment approved by the Department of Transport, or other instrument giving an equivalent measurement, and the field strength meter must be adjusted to the "quasi peak" value of field strength.

The prescribed form of antenna is a horizontally polarized dipole having a height of 7½ feet and such an antenna is required to be used for field strength measurements on frequencies above 25 mc.

It is important to note that although certain field strengths are stated, the Department may at any time require the suppression of radiation to lower values if considered necessary.

In connection with the "Citizens Band" in the USA and DOT has issued the following notice: "In view of the recent withdrawal of the frequency band 26.96—27.23 from the Amateur Service in the USA it must be borne in mind that you are not authorized to work any non-amateur stations which may be operating in that band, as you are licensed to communicate only with other amateur stations".

"QC" CLUB AWARDS

The "QC" Club is a group of hams who are employed by CFQC Radio and Television, located in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada; and who because of their mutual interest in their work and their hobby decided to get together in the form of a club. To let their interest be known and to find out the interests of other hams, particularly in their vocational field, the "QC" Club Award was implemented. It is hoped the Award will further mutual interests and goodwill . . .

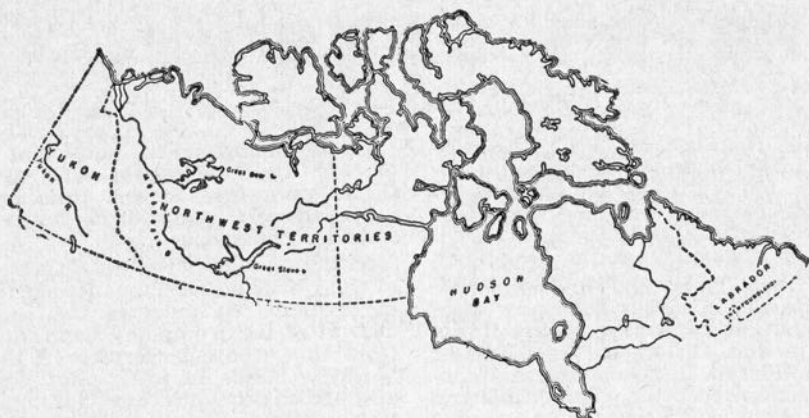
Qualifications for the "QC Club Award"

1. The "QC", CFQC-TV-AM, Club Award for contact with four (4) "QC" members, is available to amateurs anywhere in the world and all Earth-Originated Satellites.
2. Contacts must be made by authorized amateur stations on authorized amateur bands. The mode of transmission may be CW, Phone or SSB or any combination of these.
3. Contacts must be a SOLID QSO with a 100% exchange of signal report, Name, OCCUPATION and QTH.
4. Give your 4th "QC" contact the call, and date of your previous 3 "QC" contacts and, on local confirmation, your "QC" Award will be sent directly to you. "QC" award winners are expected to exchange QSL with all their "QC" contacts.
5. Recipients of the "QC" Club Award are requested to display the Award in full view at all times.

For further information please contact:

"Mel", VE5QC
Box 801
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
Canada

Cu on the air,
Bob, VE5BQ; Carl, VE5OB; Greg, VE5GY;
Mel, VE5QC; and Dave, VE5AG.



The Canadian North

By R. (Bob) Collins, VE8AU

Radio amateurs throughout the Canadian North extend on a broad true north sweep from Whitehorse in the Yukon to Yellowknife in the North West Territory a hearty frontier welcome to the many amateurs on the "Outside" who give so freely of their time to relay and handle messages and phone patches from the VE8 boys.

Although the mysterious north offers many interesting experiences and wondrous sights the radio men who serve for a year or two or three in isolated stations welcome the opportunity far more than their surroundings to contact their families and friends through the medium of amateur radio.

Stations of particular mention on the northern skip of 10 and 20 meters who have been most helpful of late in handling of traffic and patches from the Canadian Weather Stations, Government and DEW line sites and the Aklavik area are:

VE2UN, Montreal, Ross.
VE3AIU, Goderich, Fred.
VE3BWY, Toronto, John.
VE3CPR, Toronto, Al.
VE4QD, Brandon, Barney.
VE5HM, Wiseton, Mac.
VE5LM, Saskatoon, Leo.

VE6HM, Edmonton, Charlie.
VE6HG, Calgary, Bill.
VE7ALS, Ladner, Mac.
VE7ALE, Vancouver, George.
VE7TG, Victoria, Roy.
VE7ZM, Duncan, Bill.

Our apologies to those stations we have failed to mention. To all of you we offer our sincere thanks.

For the radio amateur the north is certainly an active place these days and it will become much more active. The population is gradually increasing as more men and women move north to make their home and find a new life. Even the numbers of oldest inhabitants of the north, the Eskimo, are increasing.

Now there is a new generation in the north, amateur radio operators—young men from the armed services, R.C.M.P. and other government divisions; men of the DEW line sites; men from the D.O.T. who have volunteered to serve in isolated weather stations.

These amateurs lead an adventurous but sometimes lonely life, generally they like it, because they have the satisfaction of working for all of Canada as well as knowing that through amateur radio, contact with the outside world may be maintained.

Aurora Borealis or Northern Lights

By R. C. Collins, VE8AU, President: Aklavik Amateur Radio Club

Most radio amateurs have had the pleasant experience of observing one of nature's most awe-inspiring displays—the Northern Lights. Many have the idea that the Northern Lights have an effect on radio reception and the weather. This article is designed to give you enough information to satisfy your curiosity.

It so happens that the Northern Lights are seen more frequently and with greater brilliancy in some years than in others. From what has already been written you have no doubt gathered that Northern Lights are not seen in all parts of the world. However they are not confined only to Canada. They are often seen in Alaska, in northern parts of the Atlantic and in Norway. The most southerly portions of Canada do not experience them as often as northern Canada and they are in view only occasionally in the United States, Russia, Siberia and England. In the southern hemisphere they occur in the Antarctic regions, where they are known as Aurora Australis.

Because of great amounts of artificial light, town and city dwellers can seldom appreciate the magnificence of the Aurora, which is the name given over three centuries ago to the Northern Lights by the French philosopher, Gassendi. Through reading a description on their beauties or by examining photographs of Northern Lights one can never get a true conception of their artistic qualities. But then there is no need for me to describe them because all of you must have seen them at one time or another, as we get reasonably frequent displays in all parts of the Dominion. Of course they occur even more often than you may realize because sometimes they are hidden from our view by clouds or again they may be invisible because of the brightness of the sky. In those regions where they occur very rarely, it is scarcely surprising that during the infrequent occasions when particularly bright Northern Lights have been seen in the Mediterranean countries for example the inhabitants were considerably disturbed and came to regard them as something supernatural and indicating that evil happenings would come to pass. As a matter of fact once in the sixteenth century, thousands of peasants from the country around Paris, terrified by a great Aurora, trooped into the city to offer prayers in the great church. As recently as the winter of 57/58 a quite fantastic display of red Northern Lights made it appear that there must be a gigantic fire below the horizon.

Now let us explain what makes the Northern Lights glow in the sky. The answer is similar to the explanation of the brilliant glow in a neon sign. Electrons which are the elementary charges of nega-

tive electricity rushing through a rarified gas cause it to glow. In this case the outer rings of our atmosphere provide the rarified gas. But where do the electrons come from? The answer to this point is not definitely known. It is suspected that they are shot out at amazing speed from the surface of the sun 93 million miles away. If this is not correct then they may be produced by strong bursts of radiation emitted by the sun at irregular intervals.

Northern Lights are very closely associated with sun spots and that is why it was mentioned earlier that many vivid displays might be expected in certain years when sun spot activity is at a maximum. These will include some which flare a brilliant red or sparkling green, others which are made up of darting streamers and dancing searchlight beams, still others which are like vast curtains or flowing draperies, and many which simply light up the sky with a steady glow. What causes the various colours? Well, green is the most commonly seen colour, and it is caused by electrons striking the very cold oxygen of the upper air. The red is then produced when nitrogen is hit. In the summer violet-gray shades are seen and their origin is extremely interesting. They are caused by the electrons rushing through the very warm, sunlit portion of the night sky. Late at night when we see the violet rays of the aurora, we are looking at light which originates in the very rare atmosphere hundreds of miles in the sky, in which the sun is still shining.

The Auroral band besides consisting of a region where visible light is seen also includes a region of intense absorption in which radio waves are not reflected. This is just outside the visible Auroral band. This band is normally present in the northern regions. Any radio transmission which crosses this band for any considerable distance will be affected. At the time of these disturbances due to the solar eruptions the arrival of an extra large number of charged particles has the effect of spreading the auroral band outward and consequently southward in all directions so that radio reception in lower altitudes will be affected at these times and may be completely cut out.

Finally—do the Aurorae have any connection with the weather? The answer is negative. Of course they can only be seen to any extent on clear nights, so many people associate Northern Lights with clear fine weather. However, although we cannot see them on cloudy nights, they may be still putting on a fine show for no one to witness. Certainly they do not provide any assistance in forecasting weather,

(Continued on Page 31)

Eureka, N.W.T.

VE8KY, Neil Roberts

There was a time, several years ago, when a VE8 contact was considered DX. However, with the advent of the DEW line, weather stations and other services in the arctic the VE8 amateur is no longer considered rare. The two territories that comprise the Canadian Arctic, Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territories cover an immense area and settlements, although increasing, are still very few and far between. Amateur radio still plays an important part in the daily lives of most of the people living in these settlements. To the average person in the arctic, amateur radio is the only means of keeping in touch with the outside world. During the long, dark winter it's a real blessing to be able to keep in contact with friends and loved ones.

If you can imagine eight men all of totally different backgrounds and of different personalities all living in a large house. Each with his own job to do, but actually only entailing about five to six hours a day. The rest of the time he has ping pong, cards, books and amateur radio to amuse himself. They are confined to the immediate camp area due to the darkness and severe cold. Those fellows will have to put up with each other for five or six months without seeing a new face or even getting any letters from home, and in an attempt to escape from the monotonous routine they will get on the ham set and call CQ, talk to many different people all over the world. But mainly they will be interested in talking to people from their own home town and getting messages from home. But the biggest thrill is when somebody is raised with a phone patch. It will not take very much imagination to realize the importance of amateur radio to the people in the arctic.

I am speaking mainly of the Canadian U. S. weather stations situated at different points in the arctic. Most amateurs in southern Canada have talked to these stations, maybe even handled traffic for them. Starting from the west, first of all there is VE8MC, Mould Bay on Prince Patrick Island, VE8MD, Isachsen on Ellef Ringnes Island and VE8MB, Resolute Bay, on Cornwallis Island, VE8MA, Eureka on Ellesmere Island and VE8ML, Alert, the most northerly, on the northern tip of Ellesmere Island. These stations are amongst the most northerly habitants of men in the world. The primary purpose of these stations is the taking of upper air sounding and surface weather observations. However they also serve as a base for other scientific studies, and expeditions, continually being made. For instance, this summer, at Isachsen a group of men from

the Mines and Technical Survey's are doing research on the polar continental shelf. They have chartered two small planes and are making Isachsen their base, make side trips in the general area, sometimes staying out for a week at a time, collecting their data. Last summer, at Isachsen, we were quite shocked one day to see a piper cub plane come over and land on the muddy strip. Turned out to be a geologist and his pilot looking over the country. They had a base camp on Melville Island. The landing at Isachsen was their 250th landing on unprepared strips.

Except for Resolute Bay and Eureka, the stations are totally supplied by aircraft. The main airlift is in the spring of the year when the sun is up for twenty-four hours a day and the ground is still frozen. The airlift will last for a week or maybe two weeks. Everything that is required to keep the station running, from tractors to QSL cards are brought in by aircraft. Mould Bay, Isachsen, and Alert are on the edge of the polar ice cap and therefore completely unnavigable to ships. Although the ice does break up around the islands in August and a few years back one of the ice breakers got within a hundred miles of Alert.

During the spring airlift there is generally quite a large changeover of personnel, with some having completed their tour of duty and going south. Others changing to another station. Usually, a person comes up for two years. There are exceptions, some leave after spending only six months and yet others keep coming back year after year. I guess the arctic just gets into their blood. There is no doubt that it is a fascinating country.

During the airlift, in April, three of us left Isachsen for Eureka, where we were completing our contracts. Although the stations are much alike, it does offer a change of faces. Eureka is different than the other station in that it is supplied by icebreaker once a year, in August. The station is located 80.00' north, 85.57' west, in Slidre Fiord and about half-way up Ellesmere Island. Looking west out of the Fiord you can see Axel Heiberg Island about twenty miles away. To the east, about fifty miles away, is a chain of mountains about 5000 feet high, marking the edge of the ice cap. The station is on the shore and in the summer the ice will break up, enabling the ice-breaker to come right to the station.

Being so far north one might wonder how any wild life or plant life could exist. However the fields and hills are covered

with grass and flowers in the summer, supporting foxes, wolves, musk ox, arctic hare and cariboo. All of which are quite numerous around the station especially during the summer. It is amazing how there is so much life only 600 miles from the North Pole.

It being so expensive to keep these stations running effectively year after year, they are jointly controlled by the Department of Transport and the U. S. Weather Bureau. The Weather Bureau supplying half of the personnel and half the cost of running the stations.

All of the stations except Resolute Bay, have eight permanent personnel. Four radiosonde operators, one cook, one mechanic and two radio operators. The two radio operators and two radiosonde operators being Canadian and the others being American.

Resolute Bay is considered larger than the satellite stations. It serves as the control station. All air traffic and administrative messages either are from or relayed through Resolute Bay. A regular sked flight is made into Resolute Bay every two weeks. Whereas scheduled flights into the satellites are made only four times a year. Spring resupply, fall resupply and an air-drop in July and at Christmas. However, there are usually a few unscheduled flights which are always a welcome sight. It's always a welcome day when mail comes.

If you have read this far, you are probably wondering what attracts people up here. There is only one thing that anybody comes up for and that is money. The money is quite good, room and board is free. Apart from cigarettes, clothing and other personal expenses, there is absolutely nothing to spend it on. One can expect, after two years and after taxes, to save between ten and fifteen thousand dollars. The average being twelve thousand dollars.

Maintenance on the air strip is done during the summer, when several air strip mechanics are sent to each station. Drainage is the biggest problem. The strips get too muddy for aircraft to land during the summer. This year at Eureka they will be building a culvert, in an attempt for better drainage, hoping to make the strip serviceable year round.

And of course all other maintenance on the station is also done during the summer. The temperature averages between forty and fifty degrees, sometimes getting as high as sixty degrees, making work outside quite pleasant. However, all this outdoor activity practically always results in at least one mercy evacuation. Last summer, at Isachsen, one of the fellows had an attack of appendicitis. A Search and Rescue team is maintained in Winnipeg for just such occasions, however it was found much quicker for a rescue plane from Thule, Greenland to make the trip. They

had him out in a matter of hours and back to Thule where he was operated on. We later found out that in another four hours his appendix would have burst. The interesting part of it is, as that plane was approaching Isachsen a radio blackout was coming on. As soon as the plane left with the patient a complete radio blackout occurred. It was several days before radio conditions were back in sufficiently enough to make contact with Resolute Bay. These radio blackouts seem to be characteristic of the Arctic and may last for two or three weeks. In other words, if there had been a few hours delay in reporting it, he would surely have died.

The D. O. T. and U. S. Weather Bureau recognize the importance of amateur radio for the upkeep of morale. They supply the station with the top notch equipment and they see it is kept working efficiently. The equipment is mostly Collins, although Isachsen and Alert have Eldico transmitters. The receivers are all either 51J3's or 51J4's.

In the winter months the weather gets terribly severe. This last winter at Isachsen was one of the worst ever recorded. During December, January and February there was hardly a day the wind stopped blowing. Quite often, during a blizzard, the wind rose to over a hundred miles an hour. The temperature, during the winter, averages between 30 degrees and 40 degrees, frequently going as low as -50° to -60° . Under these conditions, exposed areas of a person's face would freeze in thirty seconds. These winds made short work of the telerec beam that was up. Completely mangled it. Consequently a new special ruggedized beam is being sent to all the stations.

No article about the Arctic and amateur radio would be complete without mentioning two amateurs who probably have more arctic friends than any other men. They are Charlie Harris, VE6HM and Stan Serber, W9NZZ. Both these men have daily traffic skeds with various arctic stations. They handle all our amateur traffic as well as doing a lot of personal favours such as sending up things we may need, films, etc. Stan was stricken with a mild case of tuberculosis a few months back and he is now confined to bed for six months. His rig is set up so he can operate from bed. He still faithfully keeps his skeds. Charlie is seventy three years old and he also very faithfully keeps his skeds. Needless to say both men are very greatly admired, not only by the boys up north, but also by their families and friends.

It is amateurs like Charlie and Stan and many others too numerous to mention, that the people in the arctic can thank for being able to keep in touch with home.



A Girl, a Sports Car, and a Gonset (Gonset on right) VE7BBB says you can have a lot of fun with this equipment.

Getting Started . . . on Two

On receiving my ticket in April, I noticed that I could go on two meters without further endorsements. "What a hope I have in raising anyone on that band," I thought. In the process of listening around I had sampled two meters occasionally and had only heard a quiet rushing sound, something like Vancouver's softly falling rain; so I turned to the 20 meter cw band and, in true Scotch fashion, haywired a 5 watt

transmitter from my Hi-Fi set and managed to work VE3DUY, Allan, for a first typically confused contact. Although I had some excellent cw contacts on 20, my location and rig were not exactly TVI proof and so when 20 meters folded up one week I managed to snaffle some 2 meter equipment and take a crack at VHF.

A description of the location is in order at this point to give a background to the

results I obtained. My station is located at the top (fortunately) of a 22 storey building about 200' high. Vancouver itself is shielded by mountains on the north, with a clear path down the Fraser river valley, and another south through the Straits of Georgia to Bellingham, Wash., Victoria, B.C. and Seattle, Wash. Scattered liberally through these clear paths are various mountains, some real dandys (Mt. Baker, 10,750 feet, Ranier, 14,408 feet) that can be used for "bounce."

The equipment consisted of a gonset communicator, (6 watts), a 4 element beam, and a copy of Bill Orr's VHF handbook. The first evening's operation gave me static-free, QRM-free communication with Tom, W7BML, Port Angeles, Wash. just using the whip of the Gonset, Q5, S7 with 6 watts over a distance of 93 miles! Subsequent contacts have been made at will, indicating that the two meter band is not subject to much variation in propagation characteristics. I think it would be quite safe to say, then, that two meters will give consistent communication using low power and simple antennas (my 2 meter beam is only 3 feet long) for distances up to 100 miles.

The people on two meters are very experiment-minded, and I have received a lot of co-operation in the giving of reports and general testing. One characteristic of two is that the signal does not completely disappear with distance; a certain amount of radiation follows the earth's surface in a curved line instead of shooting off into space at "line-of-sight" as formerly believed. This characteristic means that any signal that can be heard faintly can be improved—better antenna, quieter receiver, more power, and with perseverance routine communications will be obtained. Power as low as 5 watts can be used most successfully. Given an equally efficient antenna and receiver, if a signal of three watts can be copied at 60 miles, 100 watts will be copied at 110 miles and 300 watts just 130 miles, so inexpensive equipment can really hold its own on this band! As an added attraction, low power means less TVI, and I notice that some of the people on two meters are refugees from the lower bands. I am much indebted to John, VE7ALD and Don, KN7HNI, for their co-operation in testing and monitoring in order to obtain data and it is this experimental attitude that gives two meters its own particular flavour.

Because phone is restricted on the new hams ticket, and also because of its charm, I could recommend that the newcomer should at least familiarize himself with this band and consider its uses. An excellent, low cost converter (see illustration) is available in kit form from *International Crystals. It is crystal controlled for stability, has 1/2 microvolt sensitivity, and comes in kit form for 12.95 and complete \$17.95. The I.F. output must be selected to suit your particular application though, so I would suggest you send for their catalogue if interested. Wiring time

is about four hours and the instructions are quite complete. I have hooked it onto various communications receivers, battery portables, and my car radio, and it performed quite well on all of them. The ham who likes to "roll his own" should pick up a "VHF Handbook" as there are some excellent projects therein. A further point that comes to mind is that experience gained in the theory and construction of speech equipment will be invaluable when it comes time to try for a higher class of certificate.

Next month I'll describe a small 20 meter home brew transmitter that gave me my first contact. Total cost—\$9.00 or 3 miles a cent. In the meantime though, I hear a weak signal at 145.8 MC, and it may be that chap in Seattle who was going to try to get through. Maybe if I peaked the RF section I could

*International Crystal Mfg. Co. Inc.
18 North Lee,
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, U S.A.

June "Skywire" Arrives

The June Edition of Skywire arrived and as usual is full of most interesting items. Alex Reid, VE2BE was to be the guest speaker at their June 8th meeting, his subject: A.R.R.L. activities and the coming Geneva conference. The Canadian Amateur would like very much to hear about that meeting, there would be much of interest to all Canadian Amateurs. Could we prevail on VE2KG, the Skywire Editor for the high-lights? de VE7JB.

Editor Meets W7PHO

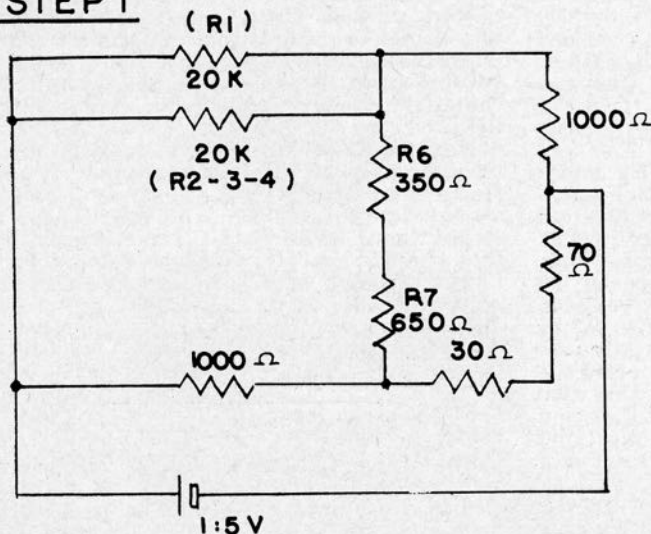
A quick trip to Seattle with Marv. 7AKD, brought me face to face with one of the Pacific Coast's biggest, (almost 300 pounds and countries!) best liked fourth layer expert, W7PHO. Bill for once in his life did not greet me with, "Say JB, you ole SWL, (short for several wimmin's lover). How's DX. He was full to overflowing with pride of his off-sprung, who because he had come by it naturally, was making a speech at graduation that afternoon.

When he finally got his chest back into position he asked, "So you want me to help you with your DX column? It will be my pleasure my friend . . . is stuff like this any good to you . . . When ZL3DX was on Tonga, he made arrangements to have a station operate from what is possibly the rarest country on earth today . . . Tokelau. The operator is Lloyd Webber from Somoa, who goes to ZM7Land for a period of two months each year on government business. The complete trip should be jelled within the next 45 days. New Zealand and American Amateurs will combine to supply the necessary equipment."

Bill has a wealth of scoops and material, complete with fotos . . . as we pulled out I heard him say. "Give my regards to the B. C. DX club, tell them I will see them all at the Portland convention in August. So long, Jelly Beans, you can count on me!"

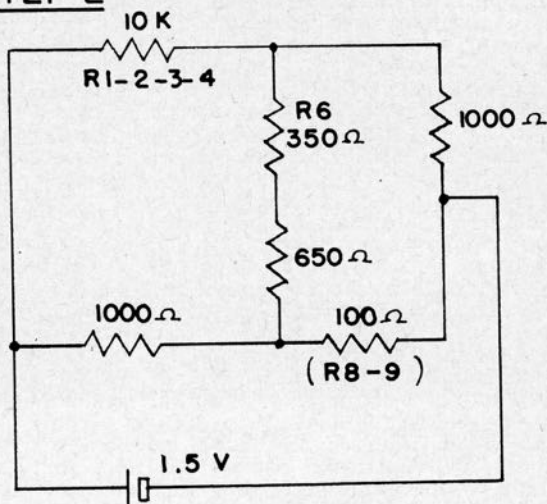
"HOW MUCH POWER DISSIPATED IN R6"

STEP 1



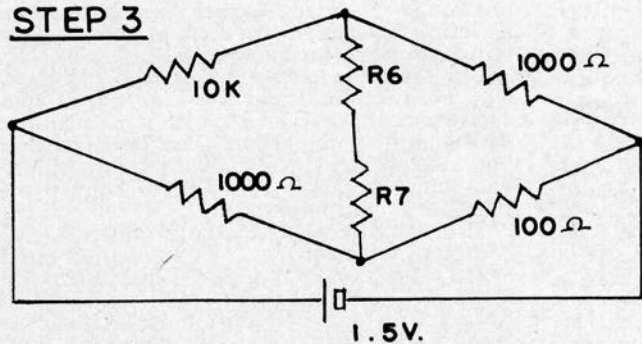
The series string of (R2, 3, 4) and (R8, 9) in step 2 are added to form equivalent resistances.

STEP 2



The parallel network of R1 and R2, 3, 4 is solved giving an equivalent resistance of 10K.

STEP 3



With the circuit now redrawn as shown, it becomes apparent that the battery voltage is being applied across a balanced resistance bridge, so NO CURRENT flows through R6 and NO POWER is dissipated in it.

—VE3DWN

L'attrait de Mexico---Mobile!

par Dalton S. Reymond, K6JD—XEØJD

Après avoir quitté mon domicile QTH et parcouru environ 100 milles, j'appelais mon bon ami Mac (W7BD) à Eugene en Oregon. Je lui avais parlé deux jours auparavant d'un garage en briques en plein centre de Los Angeles où j'avais fait installer une batterie de 12 volts supplémentaire sous le capot.

Ce contact a été le d'un itinéraire par radio presque incroyable: chaque jour, presque à chaque heure, soit en voyage, soit arrêté, nous avons maintenu le contact comme prévu pendant tout le parcours allé jusqu'à Taxco, à 150 milles au sud de la ville de Mexico, et pendant tout le retour jusqu'à Beverley Hills. Sur une longueur de fréquence de 20 mètres, ni les collines, ni les vallées, ni les tunnels, ni les bâtiments, ni les lignes de transmission, ni le bruit, ni la mauvaise réception QRM, QSB ne nous ont empêché de garder le contact. Quel que soit l'endroit où je me trouvais ou l'heure à laquelle j'appelais, Mac était là. Il avait devant lui le livre AAA "Le Mexique en voiture" (Mexico by Motor), semblable à celui que j'avais dans la voiture et une carte. Il me dirigeait presque partout pendant le voyage, m'indiquant les motels, les restaurants, les intersections, les kilométrages, exactement comme s'il était assis à côté de moi dans la voiture.

Des expériences multiples, variées et imprévues m'attendaient depuis le moment où je passais la frontière pour entrer au Mexique jusqu'à ma rentrée aux Etats-Unis, beaucoup trop nombreuses pour pouvoir être relatées dans un aussi court résumé: je n'en cite que quelques-unes pour illustrer ce récit.

En rentrant à Nogales j'ai parcouru l'excellente grande route No. 15 passant par Hermosillo, Guaymas, Obregon, Navjoa, Culiacan, la ville de Mazatlan avec sa jolie plage, Tepic, jusqu'à la superbe ville coloniale de Guadalajara où je suis arrivé vers 4 heures de l'après-midi. Je m'inscrivis au motel Cahpalita. J'ai immédiatement téléphoné à mon ami Luis Moragrega (XE1SN) sans pouvoir le joindre. Après le diner j'ai encore essayé sans plus de succès. Je décidais alors de faire un tour en ville pour visiter le quartier très moderne des affaires resplendissant sous les lumières du neon, où se trouvent les meilleurs magasins et hotels. Sur le chemin du retour vers mon motel je décidais d'essayer d'appeler "CQ" simplement pour voir ce qui allait arriver. Immédiatement une forte onde fit brusquement bouger l'aiguille de mon récepteur. Environ 20 secondes après quelqu'un répondit: XEØJD ici XE1SB, où êtes-vous Ray? Luis! J'étais à trois blocs de chez lui. Il m'indiqua le chemin de sa maison et le lendemain je passais le soir chez lui bavardant avec sa charmante femme et opérant son appareil Johnson 500 et 75A4 jusque bien après minuit.

Le lendemain je conduisis jusqu'à la ville très pittoresque de Moralia à environ 165 milles de Guadalajara où j'arrivais vers 3 heures de l'après-midi. Après m'être inscrit à la villa San Jose, un beau motel situé sur le flanc d'une colline surplombant la ville, je revins vers la Plaza ou "Zocalo" pour prendre quelques photos avec mon Rollei. Après avoir rangé ma voiture un garde (vigilante) m'offrit de surveiller ma voiture. Je lui demandais en espagnol: "Conoce Vd. un radio aficionado aqui en Morelia?" Connaissez-vous un radio amateur à Moralia? Apsès avoir regardé l'antenne installée sur ma voiture il me répondit avec un large sourire: "Oui, voulez-vous que je vous y conduise?" Naturellement j'acceptais. A travers un dédale de rues étroites et pavées nous longeâmes quelques blocks et nous arrivâmes bientôt chez notre nouvel ami, J. Manuel Trevino (XE1TV) propriétaire de la station de radio locale. Il appela trois ou quatre autres amateurs qui me reçurent à bras ouverts, me firent à la remorque, me firent visiter toute la ville, m'inviterent à manger un poulet à la mexicaine. Très intéressés par mon appareil Gonset Twins, ils s'entassèrent dans ma voiture et appelèrent plusieurs postes mexicains, cubains et d'Amérique Centrale, parlant en espagnol, et naturellement W7BD.

Il n'y a pas que les amateurs mexicains qui me témoignèrent leur affabilité, comme le prouve le fait suivant: Le 1er janvier à 8 heures du matin je conduisis vers le sud à environ 50 milles de Guanajuato sur la route de Guadalajara. Mon ami Norm (W6KUL) à Encino, Californie, m'informa par radio qu'un incendie très sérieux s'était déclaré brusquement dans les taillis à Benedict Canyon tout près de chez moi. L'incendie qui n'avait pas encore pu être contrôlé menaçait plusieurs maisons dans la région. Pendant la journée et toute la nuit, presque heure par heure, mes amis tels que Ted (W6HX), Smitty (W6PIB), Hobby (W6LI), Harry (W6FZL), qui est le chef des pompiers à Van Nuys, m'informèrent des progrès de l'incendie. A 8 heures du soir, assis dans ma voiture au Motel Ciahpalita à Guadalajara, à 1700 milles de chez moi, soucieux, écoutant les nouvelles, soudain j'entendis la voix basse et profonde de Norm qui m'appelait à l'heure dite: l'incendie était contrôlé, ma maison était sauvée.

Pendant tout le voyage je reçus de multiples témoignages d'une amitié si généreuse que l'on ne peut facilement oublier. Déjeuner de Noël à Cuernavaca avec Geoff Lord (XE1GE) et sa charmante XYL et ses jumeaux de 7 ans Pat et Mike; déjeuner à Culiacan avec Max (XE2K); un splendide diner à Mexico avec Rafael Villasenor (XE1YT); un réveillon mémorable à Guanajuato; l'exquise hospitalité de Guillermo Tapia (XE2GT) à Hermosillo; la merveil-

leuse réception de mon ami Ariel Obregon (XE2DO) et de sa charmante famille dans leur belle maison à Obregon; l'amitié de Roberto Blum (XE2BM) à Durango; la générosité de tous les amateurs de Torreon et tout particulièrement celle de mon ami Jacobo Labrija (XE2MS) au Palais Gomez; et celle des 71 autres amateurs dévoués à qui j'ai parlé ou que j'ai rencontrés personnellement dans leurs pays. Je leur en suis très profondément reconnaissant.

Une assurance automobile mexicaine est obligatoire au Mexique. Aucune autre assurance n'y est valable. Elle s'obtient facilement et rapidement quel que soit l'endroit où vous entrez au Mexique. Ma voiture est une Chevrolet 1956. Le cout de l'assurance est de \$14.05 pour trois semaines, \$5,000 pour dommages aux tiers, \$10,000 pour toutes blessures corporelles. Je n'avais pas pris d'assurance contre l'incendie et le vol parce qu'au Mexique l'assurance contre le vol n'est valable que si la voiture entière est dérobée. Des agents d'assurance sont à votre disposition dans toutes les villes pour vous prêter assistance en cas d'accident.

Une des questions qui m'a été le plus fréquemment posée concerne la nourriture et l'eau au Mexique. Il y a presque partout d'excellents restaurants. Toutefois il faut éviter de manger des légumes verts ou des crudités, sauf dans les meilleurs restaurants situés dans les grandes villes. Le lait et le beurre ne doivent être consommés que dans les grandes villes où la pasteurisation est obligatoire. A Hermosillo, Obregon, Guadalajara dans la ville de Mexico, à Cuernavaca, Taxco, Torreon et Chihuahua le lait et le beurre sont pasteurisés. Demandez en toute simplicité si ces produits ont été pasteurisés et on vous répondra franchement. Le problème de l'eau est très simple. Dans tous les hôtels et motels où je me suis arrêté, une bouteille d'eau et un verre stérilisé, (agua purifeada) enveloppé dans de la cellophane, se trouvent dans toutes les chambres. Pratiquement tous les restaurants ne servent que de l'eau stérilisée et la plupart des hotels effectuent eux-mêmes leur stérilisation. Ne buvez pas l'eau des robinets. N'ayez pas peur de demander si l'eau est stérilisée. On peut acheter partout au Mexique de l'eau minérale. Le coca-cola et le Pepsi-cola sont très populaires au Mexique ils se vendent partout, même dans les buvettes aux croisements intersections des routes et sur toutes les grandes routes, même dans les régions les plus reculées.

Je conseillerai à tous les touristes canadiens et américains de prendre une précaution supplémentaire et de se munir d'une petite provision de cachets "Entero Vioforma" fabriqués par CIBA. J'en prends un après chaque repas. Si vous ressentez des troubles alimentaires, prenez-en davantage. Ils sont très bon marché et peuvent être achetés dans n'importe quelle pharmacie tant aux Etats-Unis qu'au Mexique, et vraisemblablement aussi au Canada. J'ai mangé pratiquement n'importe quelle nourriture et je n'ai souffert d'aucun malaise.

Le problème des routes est mal compris. En général les grandes routes au Mexique sont goudronnées, larges, avec des lignes blanches peintes au milieu. Elles sont tout aussi bien marquées que n'importe quelle route aux Etats-Unis ou au Canada. Que les côtes dans les régions montagneuses ne vous inquiètent pas, à part quelques très rares exceptions, on peut les parcourir sans ralentir, car elles sont tout aussi bien construites que celles des Etats-Unis ou du Canada. Cependant évitez de conduire la nuit si possible, et faites attention au bétail et aux mules, tout comme vous le feriez si vous traversiez aux Etats-Unis ou au Canada une région où le bétail est en liberté.

Le problème de l'essence toutefois est différent. Il y a 3 catégories d'essence au Mexique, toutes trois contrôlées par le gouvernement. La meilleure est GASOL-MEX, 90 octane, qui coute un peso par litre (un peso représente 8 cents américains). La qualité suivante s'appelle SUPER 80 octane, et est meilleur marché, on la trouve partout où il n'y a pas de GASOL-MEX. MEXOLINA 70 octane est la qualité inférieure et ne coute presque rien. Il n'y a guère de différence au kilométrage entre ces trois qualités, bien qu'avec les qualités inférieures vous risquez d'avoir quelques bruits insolites à moins que vous ne changiez le réglage de votre Moteur.

L'entretien de votre voiture ne pose aucun problème au Mexique. Dans chaque ville où je suis passé il y avait une agence automobile très moderne avant des ouvriers qualifiés et toutes les pièces nécessaires à la réparation de n'importe quelle marque de voiture américaine. Assurez-vous que vos pneus sont en bon état: si vous devez en acheter au Mexique ils sont très chers.

Le guide le meilleur et le plus complet que j'ai trouvé est "Le Mexique en voiture" (Mexico by Motor) publié par l'Association Américaine Automobile. Il n'est pas en vente mais se trouve à la disposition des membres de tous les clubs affiliés. Ce livre m'a été absolument indispensable. Vous y trouverez d'excellentes cartes détaillées, tous les renseignements dont vous avez besoin sur l'histoire du pays, les endroits à visiter, le logement, les prix, les restaurants, sur ce qui se fait et ne se fait pas, sur les règlements douaniers, quelques phrases essentielles en espagnol, en un mot sur tout. Je dois vous avertir que plusieurs excellents hotels ne sont pas indiqués dans l'édition courante.

En terminant ce bref résumé, je désire experimer mes meillurs souhaits à mes collègues canadiens, et tout spécialement à ceux de la Province de Québec avec lesquels je me sens tout particulièrement lié car je suis né et j'ai été élevé dans la région Acadienne de l'Etat de la Louisiane, et mes ancêtres sont originaires de votre province. A tous ceux d'entre vous qui désirent passer de belles vacances dans un pays magnifique et facinant, riche de traditions, dont l'hospitalité est illimitée, je leur dis: "Good Mobiling in Mexico!"

Ontario Amateur Radio Assn.

Dear Radio Amateur,

Your membership subscription is solicited in establishing an organization to be known as the Ontario Radio Association.

The aims and objects of this Association are:

- (1) To realize the issuance of Call letter Licence Plates.
- (2) To act as spokesman for the Amateurs of the Province of Ontario.
- (3) To promote any idea, development or activity that shall be for the betterment of amateurs in general.

The proposed Directors of the Ontario Amateur Radio Association are:

Howard E. Fralick, VE3CAB, Belleville.

Rowland C. E. Beardow, VE3AML, Sarnia

Richard W. Roberts, VE3NG, Toronto.

Joseph Jeffery, VE3GB, London.

Lee D. Dougan, VE3BZA, Sarnia.

Rev Father Robert C. Leclair, VE3CNV, Sudbury.

Frank Start, VE3AJ, Port Arthur.

Gerry Spooner, VE3DQL, Timmins.

Tom Kennedy, VE3NK, Ottawa.

All of the individuals are prominent and respected citizens in the community and the Province.

To protect the membership at large and

The Only Hobby and Museum Centre Like It in the World

One of the most unusual projects ever undertaken by any group of hobbyists anywhere in the world has come to life on the west coast of Canada. Mr. Bill Hagelund, able president of the B.C. model Engineers, must accept a large share of the credit for this auspicious undertaking. When completed, the Burnaby Hobby and Museum Centre will house and have facilities for, every known pastime, from coin collecting to Amateur Radio. The donation of nine acres of the finest park land to the Centre by the Burnaby Municipality, has made the project possible.

Congratulations . . .

On your second wedding anniversary, Joan and Ray Baty Having had the thrilling pleasure of meeting you Joan, the fact that your OM was active from Fanning Island as VR3A is of secondary consequence! George, VK3AOM, Ray's pop, tells me that baby Jennifer has your devastating brown eyes . . . Lord help all the young nippers within a radius of 500 miles! Best wishes to you all from your many Canadian admirers. de7JB

provide a unified group it is the intention to form an Incorporated body.

A \$1 membership fee is requested from all licenced Radio Amateurs in Ontario to finance the Organization.

Your subscription should be sent to:

Ontario Amateur Radio Association
P. O. Box 762
Sarnia, Ontario
Canada

Your prompt reply would be appreciated.

Yours Sincerely,
Rowland C. E. Beardow, VE3AML
Secy. Treas. Ontario Amateur
Radio Assn.

W7EWW Going Strong

Canadian Amateurs visiting Seattle will be happy to find W7EWW going like a house on fire, at his new location.

Drop in and say hello to Dick at the Amateur Radio Supply Company, 6213 13th Ave. South. Pa. 5-6100

VE8CF Has Fine Collection Of Coloured Slides of Arctic

VE8CF, Roman, a radio amateur of the first water, can hardly be called an amateur photographer. Since his sojourn above the Arctic circle, Roman has taken thousands of coloured slides of Eskimo life. His pictures of plants and flowers in the land of snow and ice have to be seen . . . even then it is difficult to imagine such floral beauty thriving under such adverse conditions.

VE3NG Compiles Book

A blast from VE3 Done Pooped Out, Reg, of Hanover, points out the obvious ignorance of a certain Editor: the April edition carried a report from Dick, VE3NG, Ontario's SCM, this report was reprinted from the GBARA/GBN bulletin. A paper the Canadian Amateur magazine is always happy to receive, we all read it . . . thanks Reg.

Reg has put together a 24 page booklet. it contains a wealth of information useful to Canadians who have been bitten by the bug known as Amateuritis. Reg wonders if there is anyone interested in helping him run off a few hundred copies, you could do lots of things that would give you far less pleasure! Good-luck Reg.

Congratulations . . .

To that grand old chap, VE5GO. Many, sincere happy returns on your 78th birthday. Enjoy your stay with your sister at Invermay and come home soon, we miss your cheery voice on 20. de7JB.

The **Aklavik Amateur Radio Club**

Naval Radio Station, VE8AY

BY JIM GRAHAM, VE8CB

The Aklavik Amateur Radio Club, at Naval Radio Station, Aklavik, being barely more than a year old cannot boast of any outstanding achievements in the field of amateur radio, but we of the club are proud of our small organization, and have high hopes for its future.

The transmitter used is an RCA AT3 (RCAF) dual channel 300 watt unit (2.5 to 20 mcs) feeding a single dipole wire antenna.

Two receivers are employed, a Hammarlund Model SP600 (550 kcs to 54 mcs) and an RCA AR88 (540 kcs to 32 mcs).

Operators during the early months of 1958 when the club was not officially formed, included amateurs, Boyd Webb, VE8OI, John Fuller, VE8PX, and Doug Potter, XE8AY, whose call later became that of the Amateur Club. Contacts at this time were mostly confined to the Western States and Provinces. After some work on the antenna a number of DX contacts were made with good reports from Europe, New Zealand and Australia. Successful operation continued, and although confined to the 20 meter band, good contacts were made both in DX and Local working.

On the 17th of June 1958, the Aklavik Amateur Radio Club was officially organized. Licenced members at the time were Boyd—VE8OI, John—VE8PX and Bob—VE8AU, also included were a number of unlicenced members. During the summer of 1958 the station became a centre of attention for people wishing to contact relations and friends in the south. Also at this time two new calls appeared on the

Club Lists, Jim—8CB and Larry—8BW. During the late summer three of our oldest members, John—8PX, Boyd—8OI and Doug—8AY departed for the southern latitudes for duties elsewhere. At the present time the club boasts a total of thirteen members, six licenced, president Bob Collins—8AU, sec. treas. Fred Linton—8NU formerly VE1ADF, George Ward—8GW, Ken Duncan—8BN, Larry Chase—8BW and Jim Graham—8CB.



Two members of VE8AY—Ken Duncan, VE8BN (right) and "Jake" Berry operating mobile equipment installed in snowmobile.

Club meetings are held monthly and at the last meeting of the club, it was decided that a new transmitter would be obtained, possibly a DX—100 which the club hopes would be installed during the summer months.

Owing to our short career, and the fact that operation has been limited mainly to the twenty meter band, the club has not made much headway toward any major awards, but up to this time has worked 35 countries, 26 zones, and hopes are high that with the new transmitter operation on several different bands will provide a much better chance of gaining the various awards. Also it is hoped that with the use of the other bands, the club will become part of the local 75 meter net, which takes in many stations in the Aklavik area.

Finally from the members of the Aklavik Amateur Radio Club, best wishes for continued success to the editor and staff of *The Canadian Amateur*, whose fine magazine has filled a long existing void in Canadian Amateur Radio.



Operating from station bombardier (snowmobile) Back row, left to right—J. Berry, K. Duncan, J. Graham and C. Burleigh. Front row, left to right—G. Ward, L. O'Donnell and R. Collins.



The YL Page

By Lois Gillespie, VE7AUF



No matter how great our love for the sun and the warm weather; no matter how unwelcome the snow and dull skies, there is something about the northland—remote, mysterious and unreachable for most, that holds a fascination for all of us. The people living in VE8-land are there for various reasons—some in search of adventure or money, some sent by the Government to man isolated radio stations or defence posts, some to settle down and become permanent residents; but we imagine that, intermixed with their other, more prosaic reasons, was the desire to see and experience something of a land and life about which they had dreamed.

Any YL who works the higher frequencies is almost certain to have on her files messages showing VE8-land as their station of origin. On birthdays, anniversaries, and above all at Christmas and New Year's, we hear them, hoping for a phone patch, or at least for someone who will take a message to somebody near and dear to them—yet so far away! We know that a number of our VE-YLs specialize in Arctic traffic, helping to make life a little less lonely for the more isolated Polar inhabitants.

YLs are usually on the receiving end of such traffic, but there are some YLs up there too. After a long, deep winter, with dark days made darker by radio black-outs, they will be looking forward to summer conditions and frequent contacts. Unfortunately, mail service from there is not quite so speedy as ham radio and some hoped-for letters about YL life in VE8-land have not arrived in time for this issue, but we hope to have this material for a later article.

NOTHING ELSE TO DO?

"Why do girls get involved in this sort of thing?" asks Madolyn, referring to some worth-while YL ham activity. "Nothing else to do, perhaps?" she hazards, in an attempt to find an answer!

Madolyn is VE5YF, Madolyn Sinclair, in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, and she could hardly have been referring to herself when she gave that answer! Madolyn has been a hard worker in the interests of ham radio from 'way back. Writing about the Canadian Amateur, she says, "I have been keenly interested in the formation of a Canadian Association and magazine for years. I was the Saskatchewan representative and reporter for CAROA and XTAL for years, and worked with the VE3's to keep it alive. I had my sticky little fingers in the formation of the Saskatchewan Amateur Radio League (SARL) and every

other organization that was ever dreamed up. I'm a great believer in the old adage, "United we stand; divided we fall." Just to coin a phrase.

Madolyn also wrote for Skywire and the Alberta RF magazine, to say nothing of supplying the SCM with news for years. She is now working in C.D. Communications, and says she finds this a most rewarding work. She adds, "The OM, Heddle, (VE5FY), is Communications Officer and this gives him the satisfaction of being my boss for part of the week! I work at the training end. I now have over 70 R. R. O. operators trained in C. D. procedures. I also have four Arnprior trained instructors who are a wonderful help in setting up exercises to keep the operators interested. We have run five training courses this year, nine weeks each, one night a week.

The amateurs here have shown a lot of interest and are always prepared to give of their time and equipment to make our exercises a success. Last fall I suggested that they take a C. D. operating course and get their R. R. O. commercial certificate. I prepared a short course for hams and much to my amazement and satisfaction we now have twenty amateurs trained and right in there pitching. After three years of struggle, we now have a wonderful Communications section in Saskatoon, with full backing and assistance of the Amateur Club. I have been asked now to assist with the Provincial training programme, so here we go again!"

With all this—plus three lively teenagers, it is no wonder that we do not see Madolyn on the air as we would like! She says all her activities at present are on two meters, but some day, some year, she hopes to get back on other frequencies. The OM, Heddle, has been hamming since 1918, and Madolyn has been right in there since the early twenties, even though she did not get her ticket until 1947. Seeing so many familiar names and calls in the Canadian Amateur, many of them belonging to personal friends, may provide the inducement to become more active on the lower bands—provided she can find the time!

You have done and are doing a wonderful job, Madolyn. We don't see how you can crowd it all in — nothing else to do, perhaps? ? ?

MORE FYLS

Watch for two VE7 FYLs who will soon drop the "F". We hear that it will be only a matter of weeks before a new YL will be on from Port Hardy, and the XYL of one of our nearest ham neighbors here near Nanaimo is delving into the mysteries of

radio theory with renewed vigor. Her code is already more than adequate—so pretty soon we will be getting together for our morning coffee breaks via the airwaves!

SPARKS FROM A WOUFF HONG

A magazine that we have been looking for for some time is the Brandon Amateur Radio Club publication, SPARKS. It is edited by a YL, Fran Haddon, VE4KN. We



VE4KN, our Manitoba news-gatherer

haven't received one yet, but we hear that it is a very fine paper, and Fran has put a lot of work on it for some years.

Besides being an Editor, Fran has a certificate for ARRL and the RCC, and Royal Order of Wouff Hong. She is possibly the only member of the latter in Manitoba. Does anyone know of another? Fran uses a DX100, with a "Commander" receiver, on both phone and CW, with an 80 meter folded dipole and a 20 meter dipole. A picture of Fran and the ham shack is seen on the left, and we think this glamorous looking operator should go in for amateur TV too.

ACROSS THE LINE

Lillian, W8HWX, of Toledo, Ohio, is looking for a first issue of the Canadian Amateur. We have had many requests, which, unfortunately, we are unable to satisfy, but, if any YL has somehow acquired an extra copy of that first issue, Lillian would very much appreciate receiving it.

Lillian is very active on ten-meter YL net on Tuesdays. She would love to see more Canadian YLs check in. She also thinks a Canadian YL net would be a wonderful thing, but hopes that it will be on a frequency that will permit the U.S. YLs to check in too. They would certainly be welcome to check in, Lillian. Lillian mentions, too, that it would be nice if more VE YLs would tune up into the "American" band in order that the gals below the border might have the opportunity for a QSO, and a Canadian YL contact. Let's try to remember to do that, girls.

Thank you so much for your encouraging remarks and good wishes, Lillian, and do please write again.

Life at Baker Lake, North West Territories



Esau, taking a class of younger Eskimo. She is a regular assistant to Canon James at the school. The characters at the top of the blackboard are the Eskimo phonetic alphabet.



Andre Violette, son of one of the radio operators, looking very proud in his caribou parka.



Toopik and her little boy Misherak. She is the wife of Francis, our handyman.

From the land of the Mid-Night Sun . . .

Louis and Francis our handyman, in front of the igloo which protects the entrance to one of the ice porches in front of the station. Their Eskimo names are Tapatai and laga.



Tremendous Interest Shown In Canadian Amateur Contest

The Contest is all but over and it is now up to the judges to name the winners of the wonderful prizes offered. The contentious question—What is your opinion concerning the word "Amateur?"—created quite a sensation among radio amateurs everywhere. Entries were received from all parts of Canada and the U.S.A. and the judges will certainly have their hands full for the next week or so.

Winners to be Listed In July Issue

Winning entries will be judged by a panel of three prominent amateurs and the winners will be listed next month.

The New RME 4350A COMMUNICATION RECEIVER

The Contest's First Prize and it's a honey. Jam-packed with value, it will do just about everything!

A TRANSCEIVER—value \$700

Contributed by "The Ham Shack" this brand new 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

This beauty is contributed by McCarter Radio & Television Ltd., Vancouver. It's built like a battleship and is hot as a firecracker.

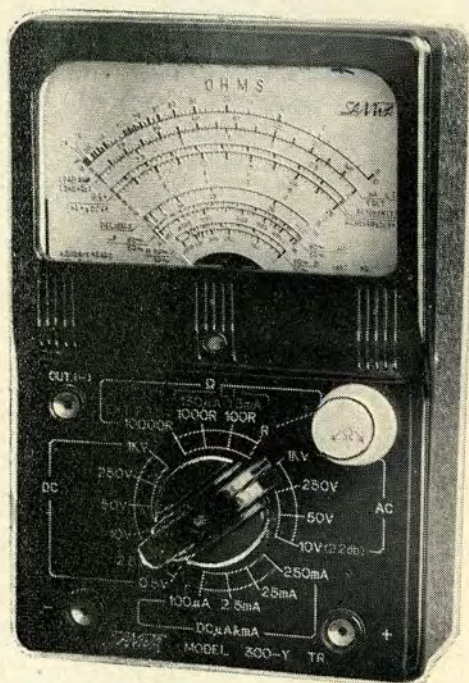
A Beautiful VOLT-OHM METER

The V.O.M. will do everything but mix the batter for you — it's a dandy!

A Johnson SIGNAL SENTRY

Contributed by Taylor Pearson & Carson of Vancouver, this handy little gadget is a must for all amateurs.

Here's Just One Example
Of Many Prizes Offered



300-Y TR Multimeter

This beautiful prize contributed by R. Mack & Co. Ltd. of Vancouver on behalf of the Canadian Radio Jobbers handling Sanwa Mutimeters.

This newly created Multimeter is specifically designed for testing transistors and transistor circuits but as well can be used as any multimeter. New low voltage scales. New LI scale. Attractive black sloping front panel. A rugged practical multimeter with eighteen position rotary selector switch.

The Mt. Fairweather Story

PART 6

By George Kitson, VE7ALE

Father time has brought us to the concluding chapter of George and Ken's great adventure. The memory of this historical achievement will live with them for the rest of their lives, and George's fine portrayal of the event has guaranteed it will live for generations to come. The editor wants the world to know how grateful he is to VE7ALE for having been given the opportunity to tell the Mount Fairweather Story. I am sure you will agree George has done a grand job. A sincere thanks from all of us George. It is efforts such as this that constitute your little journal's life's blood. The next time you hear from George he will be reporting on a rare expedition that he and I will have made to San Jose—Watch for a true account (well, almost) in a future issue by 7 Able Love Easy.



An earthquake spewed a tidal-wave 50 feet high over this spot just two hours after our boys had left for home!!!

The days rolled by. We were keeping close to the rigs—the power plant was running almost continuously. The group up on the mountain were getting ready for the final assault. Would they make it? We kept remembering the history of the mountain, only once climbed and tried for many times only to end in disappointment and failure. Our faith in "Our" gang never faltered and conditions seemed ideal. Also it was British Columbia's special year.

At last on June 23rd. we got word that they had started. The climbers had split into two groups. They were going to take two cracks at it. The message we received was—"We had break in weather we needed. As first group of four arrived at the foot of Carpe ridge, they were able to see a feasible but difficult route up to possible Camp 2 between nine and ten thousand feet. They set up a tiny camp on a glacier, where it was chopped up by big crevasses running in all directions. Their two tents at 5100 feet were perched on an ice block about 8 feet wide. As support party dropped off rations and returned to base camp Monday evening, the first party split up into two groups and were searching out the best way. They will try to get through to camp 2 Tuesday. The others will take more supplies and then investigate glacier approach to several other unclimbed peaks. End."

We sent this message to Expedition headquarters via the Net and heard Ted, VE7AHJ in Terrace relay it down to Vancouver. The next day we were sure anxious for the hours to pass, so that we could hear what had transpired on our next contact. Dead on nine o'clock we heard the little rig come on and Dennis gave us the traffic. "The first assault party was high on Carpe ridge Tuesday night, trying for summit Wednesday. They managed to find a way off Fairweather glacier, making excellent progress. They plan to start their climb soon after midnight on frozen snow. They will return to high camp on Wednesday night. Planning to descend to base camp Thursday. Leaving tents at the spot for use by second party who leave same day. Everything depends on the weather. Base camp altitude 4250'. Clouds rising slowly toward summit. Party hoping weather lasts. Paddy. End."

This was the last message we expected to hear for days, as the entire crew would be away from Base camp. They were not taking the rig as they would have to travel as light as possible. However, this did not relieve us, in fact it added to our watches. Every hour, on the hour we turned on our rigs and listened for ten minutes. This was the arrangement we had made for safety. But never a word did we hear, until 9 p.m., June 27th. The excited voice of Joe Hutton came pouring from the speaker saying, "well fellows, do you think we made it?—Break." We knew then they had conquered. I turned the rig on and tried to say in a very casual tone, "Of course you made it—Break."

Then out poured the story. On the 25th.

they had been forced to stay huddled in their tent, held in by falling snow. They started out at 8:30 a.m. on the 26th. The weather was much better and they had reached the 11,800' level by noon. The weather was getting much colder, and the altitude made breathing difficult. By 9.30 p.m., after 13 hours of solid climbing, they reached the summit. Joe said, "On the top it was misty and cold, we wasted no time up there after we had planted our Centennial flag and took one or two pictures of the group. Our boots were frozen stiff and were quite painful for some time after we had begun our descent." They had left the Top camp at 3.30 a.m. just as the second party were leaving for their attempt. Joe said they were beat and were going to hit the sack. Before they signed off, they asked us to contact Juneau, and make arrangements for the pilot who had flown Kelly Duncan and Mike Rothery in, to come in and pick them up again. And if possible, to fly over the glacier to see if he could land up there to save them the walk out. Oh boy, what do those guys expect. But believe it or not, that is just what he did do. They also requested that he take in six packages of cigarettes and a bottle of 80 percent proof rum. Hmm.

On June 29th we took the following message, and what a message it was. "The second party of four arrived at Base camp early Sunday after reaching summit 15,350', Mt. Fairweather." This means that every member Centennial Expedition has scaled B. C.'s highest mountain. The most successful B. C. climbing expedition. Second party were on mountain longer than the first from Base camp up and back, the 11,000' climb was a total of 65 hours. There was a strong wind and temperatures of zero degrees when ice crested summit was reached 13 hours above camp 2, but they escaped without frost bite. All are fit and well. Sunday was spent relaxing in brilliant sunshine high above a sea of clouds that blocked out Pacific ocean 4250' below. B. C.'s highest point turned out to be a fantastic ascent. Paul Binkert, 50 years old, who has climbed in Europe and Andes, said it was fantastic, the most wonderful climb he had ever made. Fips Broda, who has climbed in Europe and the Caucasus, also thought it was the best climb he had ever made. Most outstanding feature of the climb was what Mountaineers call exposure. When you look between your shaking knees and see the glacier thousands of feet vertically below, that is exposure. This mountain had a staggering amount. Most of the snow and ice slopes and cliffs of rotten rock seemed to drop off into infinity, ever ready for the false step. Camp 2 at 9300' was in an incredible place—a rock ledge 5' wide by 15' long. Above it was a hanging wall of ice, below it a sheer drop of 3000' down cliffs to the glacier. The glaciers here had been softened up drastically since our arrival. Members of the party were getting accustomed to falling into crevasses. All told, climbers had drop-

ped partly through snowbridges about 30 times.

This huge peak kept its biggest problem almost to the last. As the first party reached 14,700' late Thursday p.m. they met a wall of solid green ice towering 150'. It took them two hours to chop steps up it. A first class feat of climbing and the key to a spectacular climbing success. End."

On hearing of the successful culmination, Ken and I were just hilarious. We slapped each other on the back, shook hands and toasted the boys on the mountain with coffee. The strongest either of us inhale. Hi. The way we carried on, you would have thought it was us who made the climb. When we contacted the Net that night, I told Wally, KL7BF, that I had this long QTC, some 340 words, and if he thought it was too long for them to handle, we would try to get it straight into Vancouver on Twenty meter through John, VE7JB. Wally was quite indignant. "Nothing doing," said he. "When you first went up there, we contracted to handle your traffic so let her go." This was another example of the people on the Panhandle Net.

After the second party had rested up in camp after their return, they gave us a shout and told us that the entire group were leaving camp and were going to spend some days climbing some of the lesser unclimbed peaks. They told us we would not hear from them for a few days, and would we keep a watch on the radio each evening.

During these days we did considerable nattering with VEs and Ws. It was during these ragchews, that I noticed something that several persons said, when signing off, they would wish us Goodluck, Godspeed and a safe return. I had first noticed it when I received the good wishes messages of the gang on the BCAREC Net from Phil, VE7APH. He used those same words. I called Ken's attention to it. He said he also had received the same expression on several QSOs he had had. We conjectured for some length on it.

On July 7th. the gang reported in. They had been enjoying themselves just skylarking around in their mountain playground. The weather was very good, in fact, too good. The snow and ice were getting pretty rotten, and so, very dangerous. Paddy asked us to contact Vancouver and see if they would get the plane in to pick us up earlier than Saturday as originally planned. This was done and word came back that the plane would be in for us at 7 a.m. the morning of July 10th. Paddy said they would be in camp at Lituya Bay by 10 p.m. on the 9th. For some reason I was quite insistent that they get in camp by noon. They arrived in at 1.30 p.m. We had a substantial hot meal ready for them. How those guys tucked it away after living for three and a half weeks on dehydrated foods. They sure enjoyed it. They all had baths in "Lake Litoo" and then loafed around camp. They had lots to tell us. And

did they rave about the way the radio had worked. They told us that when sked time approached, they would all cluster around the little rig and listen to what we had to tell them. They said it was the highlight of the day. If any of the members were away from camp when sked time approached they would hurry back so as not to miss hearing our voices. All were of the opinion that no expedition should be without a radio.

Ken and I started to dismantle the radio shack preparatory to pulling out the next morning, when at 6.30 p.m. the Canso suddenly roared overhead and landed out on the Bay. We ran down to the beach. The skipper Ed Cameron, shouted, "Are you ready to go?" We told him no, that we were not expecting them till next morning. He told us to get cracking as he was taking us off that evening—the weather was breaking up and he wanted us out of there. He would not even let us stop for supper as we could eat in Juneau. We sure moved I can tell you. Rigs and receivers were put in their cases, tents and antennas taken down, packed and taken to the beach where a steady ferry service via rubber raft was in progress. At last everything was aboard, we heaved ourselves in and the plane taxied up the Bay for our take off. As the plane left the water I glanced at my watch, it read 8 p.m. Some feat I can assure you—one hour and a half.

As we left the Bay I noticed two fishing boats that we knew, anchored in there for shelter for the night. They were "The Sunmore," owned by Mr. and Mrs. Orville Wagner and "The Badger" owned by Mr. and Mrs. Wm Swanson. "The Edrie" with owner Howard Ulrich and his son aboard were just entering the Bay to shelter for the night.

We winged our way south to Juneau. While we were there making arrangements for some place to stay for the night, a violent tremor shook the earth. The time was 10.17 p.m. We dismissed it from our minds, we were to interested in finding some place to stay. All the hotels were filled. Our reservations had been made for the 12th. Finally we decided to stay in the plane hanger of Ken Loken, a local pilot. After a good meal uptown, we broke out our sleeping bags and literally hit the sack. About 5 a.m. I awakened. After finding I could not sleep anymore, I decided to get up and look around at the planes parked around the airport. After a while I noticed lights on in the Weather Bureau, I sauntered over and went in. The man on duty glanced up, said good morning and went on with his work. Suddenly he looked up again and said, "Say aren't you one of the Mt. Fairweather Expedition members?" I said, "Yes, I was." "Boy how lucky can you guys get," he replied. I asked him what he meant. He then told me that an earthquake had occurred at Lituya Bay at 10.17 p.m. the previous evening, and had

(Continued on Page 38)

News bordering on the sensational will soon be appearing in this section. The Canadian Amateur magazine has been holding its breath because the possibilities involved seemed just to good to be true. But recent correspondence has confirmed this dream . . . DX news will be a big part of your journal. Patience, please!

In an attempt to keep you "pile-up" addicts off my back until this section has had a transfusion. . . I recite a sad experience that should only happen to a Novice on 21400!

ZS2HI, Ken, had just laid FR7ZD in the lap of a "Beeg" Southern DXer, who got 4 and 6 from Guy. I was listening, with the filaments lit, while I banged away on my typewriter. While I have several confirms from FR7Land, (got them years ago, using small bon-fire and Indian blanket)

VEIYO Wins Almost Impossible Battle For Survival

Two years ago a 47 year old Cape Bretoner with a rare blood disease was given little chance to live.

When Angus MacDonald, a hemophiliac who would hemorrhage from the slightest blow to his body, was taken into hospital in Halifax little hope was held he would ever come out alive.

Authorities Pessimistic

Top American blood authorities said they would take a look at him but they, too, held little hope of survival when they heard the particulars of the case.

Today after a major operation, in which Angus lost his left leg and used up 55 bottles of whole blood and 172 bottles of fresh frozen plasma, he is alive and well and living with his sister in Dartmouth.

"The Angus Story" as the case is referred to in the Halifax medical circles, was outlined Friday by Dr. H. C. Read, the province's hematologist at a Red Cross Society blood donor meeting.

"He had absolutely zero chance," Dr. Read said as he recalled the case. To add to the anxiety Mr. MacDonald is a rare blood type and donors had to be found from a wide area. The patient had to be injected every six hours with frozen plasma.

On March 11, 1957, Angus went into the operating room to have his leg and thigh removed. By this time there was "an extreme mass hemorrhage 35 inches in diameter" in the thigh which had moved right down to his heels. To move, all Mr. MacDonald could do was drag the leg behind him.

Appeared End Of Road

The skin had broken down, infection had set in and it looked like the end of the road for a native of Dominion, a small Cape Breton coal mining town. But the operation was highly successful due in large measures to the quantities of blood

thought it would be a novelty to have a card from Reunion Island that said, "Thank the Lord you broke in JB, I need your card terribly, will send stamps, don't reply until you have received my QSL . . . Oh yes, your 5 and 9 plus 40. . . Do you wish to rag-chew? Etc, etc.

Like I said, a card with this on from FR7Land would be a bit of a novelty. . . so I Zero'ed the W6, called Ken, he snapped back, "QRX John. . . Guy, VE7JB is coming in on my frequency. . . Give Guy a call John." What an easy way to knock them off nowadays, I think to myself. I am making out FR7ZD's card while giving him a short blast

(Start the sad music maestro)

"John, Guy says he can't find you in the CW QRM, sorry! !!" de ZS2HI. - - - Gulp! Indicating wind has returned, very nochantly, "That's all right Ken, I couldn't find Guy either!" OK JB, 73. . . ZS2HI, is clear. Anybody for FR7ZD?

Remember Pete, KR6LP, whose cheery voice used to be heard from Okino Erabu-Shima, a small island adjoining Okinawa. (I think) Pete served his stretch and is now back home. He can be heard making quite a racket from Rancho Cordova, California, signing the call K6EDV. . . de 7JB.

Congratulations . . .

The Amateur Radio League of Manitoba is happy to have the opportunity of wishing the Canadian Amateur magazine a long and successful life. The League believes a Canadian radio publication is long overdue. Support the Canadian Amateur and help bring to life a voice for Canadian radio Amateurs.

The Amateur Radio League of Manitoba Inc.

and blood products on hand at the Victoria General Hospital.

The life of a hemophiliac is always a risky one. The inherited disease leaves the victim without the blood content essential in the clotting process. Even a minor accident can end in tragedy. Having a tooth pulled is a risk.

When Angus was three years old he was called a bleeder by his doctor. Later his case was diagnosed as hemophilia. When he was only 16 he was struck in the left thigh by a stone tossed by a boy in play.

Angus says that over a period of 30 years there had been repeated hemorrhages in his left leg between the hip and the knee.

Family Relations

(Tube families, that is) By TOM HOLTBY, VE7VP

When someone is talking about going to SSB one of the first questions after a discussion of exciters is usually, what will I use for a linear amplifier. The answer is always another question, what tubes have you got. When we know what tubes a fellow has it is not hard to suggest a practice amplifier.

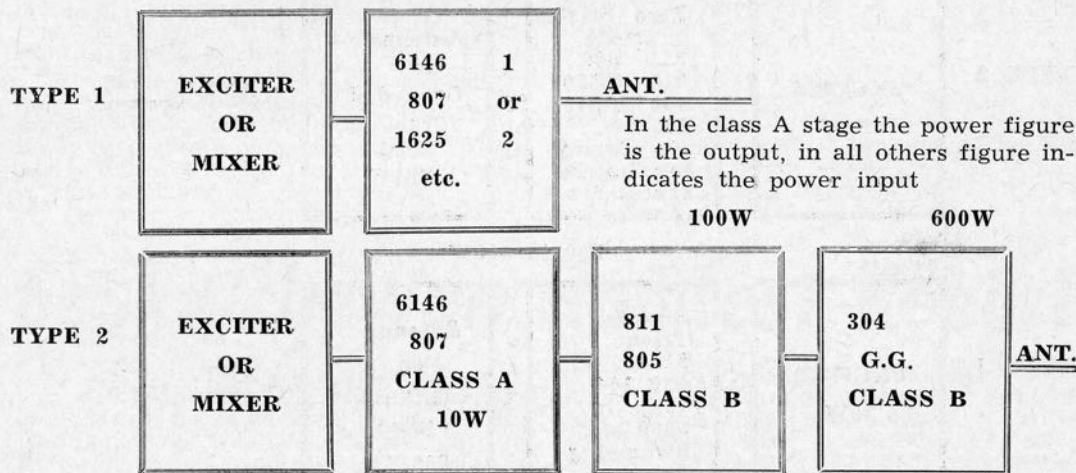
In this article, possible combinations using tubes that are well known and that most of us might have.

Block diagrams seem to be the most simple method of doing this with a bit of discussion for each group.

Group A

Consists of an exciter with output stage at the operating frequency or a mixer stage that has output on more than one band. An amplifier using one or two small tetrodes will give a good respectable signal. This is the layout of most commercially built SSB transmitters.

40 to 150 WATT CLASS AB1

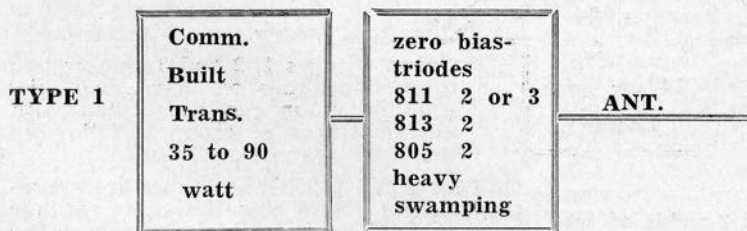


Type 2 is the same type exciter carried on to high power. This is your editors favorite but is in moth balls at the present.

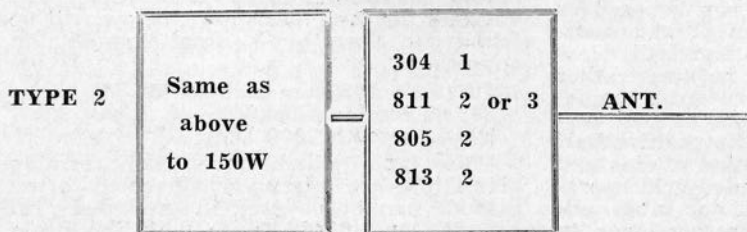
Group B

This is for the commercially built jobs that have 35 to 90 watts PEP built in.

400W CLASS B



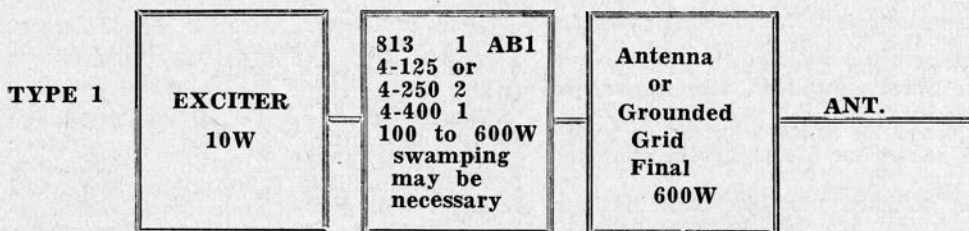
GROUNDING GRID 400 to 600W



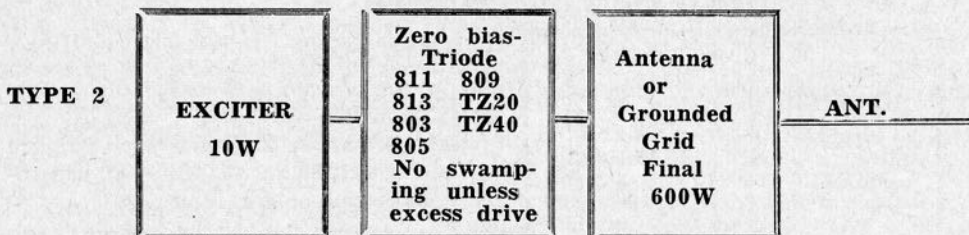
Group B is a hard nut to crack. The grounded grid final is the only one in which heavy swamping will not have to be used.

Group C: One of the older commercial exciters ended up with 10 watt output. Group C are layouts for that power class.

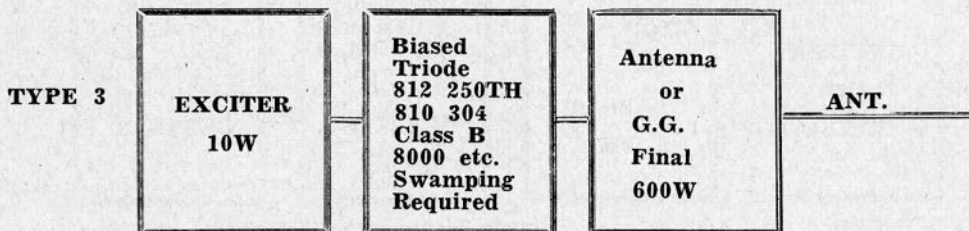
TETRODE CLASS



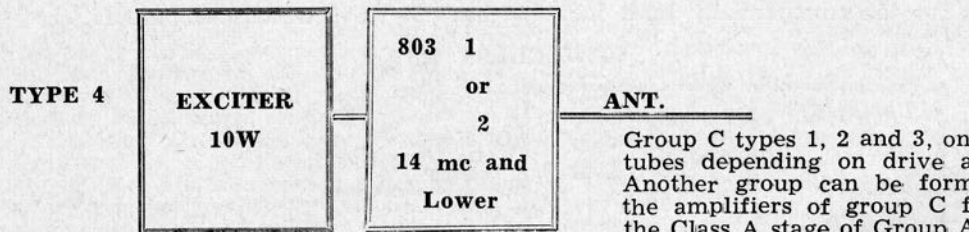
CLASS B 100 to 600W



200 to 600W



CLASS B 300 to 600W



Generalities:

When the number 2 and 3 grids of tetrodes and pentodes are connected to the control grid these types then become so called zero bias types and can be used as neutralized triodes without fixed bias. They will operate class B and will draw heavy grid current and require rather heavy drive. No swamping will be required, unless excess drive exists, as grid current will flow over all of the positive half of the cycle. A good discussion of this and tetrode connection in grounded grid operation as applied to certain Eimac tubes will be found under Tech. correspondence in

QST for April 1959. When tubes are operated without fixed bias the plate voltage must be held down to the point where the plate dissipation without excitation is well below maximum rated dissipation. The voltages for the types shown below will be found safe. Sorry but I do not have data on any others.

807, 837, 1625 are zero to 750 V.

813 is zero to 1500 V.

803 is zero to 2000 V.

Tube types which have beam forming plates that are internally connected to the cathode cannot be used in grounded grid e.g. 807 and 6146. Types with the beam

forming plate brought out to a separate pin can be used, e.g. 813 .

It is safe to say that in general the tetrodes cannot be operated Class AB2 without serious distortion. Be satisfied with class AB1, the difference in efficiency is small.

The pentodes can however. The rugged old 803 makes quite a nice linear and a well designed stage can be made to operate without neutralizing. It is a low frequency tube though and not recommended above 14 MC.

Where fixed bias is used on a stage that draws grid current the bias source must have good regulation and the voltage must remain constant.

Where fixed bias is used with a stage that is operating class AB2 or class B swamping must be used even if the drive proves to be insufficient. The above does not apply to grounded grid. In grounded grid the antenna system presents a constant load to the driver.

Any stage that requires screen voltage must have that voltage supplied by a source with good regulation. 300V and lower can usually be handled by VR tubes. Above 300V a good power supply with choke input and bleeder may do.

The grounded grid amplifier was very well covered from the stand point of drive requirement in QST for Dec. 58. It has long been a favorite of your editors. We will go into that amplifier in the near future and promise something of interest.

Since our last article went to press, one appeared in QST on much the same basic problem. Entitled "Just like QST except" and is recommended reading. Mr. Tilton's amplifiers are for 50 MC. and higher but most of the ideas fit. I'll string along with the disc by-pass condensers. I didn't have enough used mica and got by. I had not tried keying the "pair of 6146s" at time of going to press but gave them a work out in the CW DX contest and found this fly in the ointment. On all bands except 10 the output dropped off when the key was plugged in. No instability, just less output. This could only mean that the key lead reactance was degenerative. A .1 paper condenser across the key plug brought the output back to normal.

My idea of mounting sockets below chassis was always to put them in the bottom of a can or enclosure that shielded the whole lower part of the tube and so far have found it worth while.

73, Tom Holtby

Saskatchewan Hamfest Report

As there are quite a number of exiles and refugees from the wheat province along with Saskatchewan hams, reading the Canadian Amateur, we thought the following report would be of interest to them. The trailer station of the Moose Jaw Club, 5MA beamed the mobiles into location on the Sunday morning until it started competing with a minister's sermon on the sound system of a nearby church. The meetings and banquet were held in the new Elk's Hall.

Fred Campbell, VE5IL, introduced the speakers of the afternoon. The main point made in all the talks was that the Saskatchewan radio amateurs should make an all-out effort to get special call-letter licence plates. (A meeting has already been held at the Legislative Buildings to this end.) The Gus Cox Trophy for C.W. was won by 5MS, Mike Seibach of Lafleche.

Art Chesworth, 5SY gave the welcoming address at the banquet and 5OM, Austin Capper was master of ceremonies. One hundred and seventy-five attended the banquet of roast turkey. We missed Shorty MacDonald's shining pate at the feast. Syd Young, 5AJ, received the pre-registration prize and Rene Cote of Dunrea, Manitoba won the draw on the DX100. The oldest ham present was Stu Houston 5KJ of Tyvan. He would only admit to being "over 70." The prize for the greatest distance travelled was taken by VE3EDB of Marathon on the shore of Lake Superior.

Paul Abriel 5PI, of Saskatoon, walked off with the Liars Trophy and then later had a tough time being believed when he complimented Fred Ward, 5OP on Fred's handling of the QSL mail. The Saskatchewan radio amateurs presented Fred with a DX40 in appreciation of all the work he has done as their QSL manager in handling their mail through the years, and Paul made the presentation.

Monday morning we had 89 hams gathered together for breakfast and everyone had a real rag-chew over their bacon and coffee. Later in the morning Al Lacel, 5AW showed a film on Cuba. After dinner the gang gathered at River Park. 5YS of Stalwart carried away the handsome CKBI Trophy. The three mobile prizes were won by 4KP of Brandon, 5FB of Saskatoon, and 5JK of Regina. Jack, (5KJ) had his new Heathkit mobile rig and ably demonstrated that it really had the goods.

During the Monday afternoon the weather, which through Sunday had been perfect, rapidly cooled and the threatening clouds opened up with one of those typically cold Saskatchewan May rains and we were away to a good start on the transmitter hunt. Steve Hand 5LD with 5EI at the wheel finally cornered the hidden transmitter and we shivered our way back to base for the close of the 59 hamfest.

Bill McKay, 5WM
Secretary-treasurer.

W4TK, Robert Reid

Jacksonville, Florida

Licensed in 1925, Bob has been operating almost continuously here since that time. Moving from California in 1921, the bug bit him at an early age, and soon got on the air with a 5 watt tube and chemical rectifiers. Since then he has gone through all the stages of experimenting and improvements, and at different times using such things as "sync" rectifiers, mercury arc, 900 cycles A.C., and once before high powered rectifiers were available, 3000 volts of raw A. C. (60 cy.) back in the old days. This was his first big tube, a UV-204A running 600 watts input and this QRM'd NAA something awful on 37½ meters (the 40 meter band was from 7000 to 8000 K. C. around 1927) Having been a broadcast engineer all his life, Bob had used only CW and had never modulated an amateur phone until after the war, when rebuilding his rig, decided to see if this "phone" business that he had heard about would really work. So, in 1953, a voice began to be heard from W4TK, using a pair of 810s in P.P., running 600 watts and using the old system of modulation known as Cathode Modulation. This was the simplest thing that would work and the results were excellent. After receiving so many complimentary reports on the modulation, Bob decided that phone was really here to stay, and shortly after completely rebuilt the rig, incorporating a lot of improvements and conveniences that he had been wanting to use for a long time.

Today this station uses a home built 1 K.W. amplifier operating on 10-80 meters. The final tube is an 833-A triode with a PI tank coil with vacuum variable condenser. The modulator for this is a pair of 810s class B, capable of developing around 700 watts of audio. High level plate modulation is used and we don't have to strain anything to run a cool kilowatt. A multi-match modulation transformer here assures proper impedance match, and a big Variac in the primary of the amplifier plate transformer controls the input from nothing to an easy K.W. This is driven by a Heathkit Apache, which is also used as an emergency stand-by transmitter. This makes band changing about as simple as it can be. The antenna used for 10-15-20 meters is a Hy-Gain trap triband with Gamma Match, and on 40-80 meters a vertical radiator is used. Antennas are switched at the operating position by B & W rotary co-ax switches. Careful planning, design and engineering has resulted in a station that is operated every day with convenience and pleasure that comes with the knowledge and experience gathered over a period of years. A 50 foot E-Z Way crank-up tilt over tower makes the beam antenna erection and maintenance a one man job. Bob has

been interested in most all phases of amateur activity, being an old CW traffic handler, contacting expeditions, rag chewing, emergency storm work, and chasing DX. The first WAC holder in Jacksonville in 1928, and presently considered to be the oldest continuously licensed amateur in the city, his first amateur license is signed by Herbert Hoover, then secretary of Commerce. One of his prized QSL cards is from WNP, the McMillan arctic expedition in 1927 when the schooner Bowdoin was at the North Pole Running phone patches for stations in out of the way remote places and chasing DX is of greatest interest to Bob at the present time. He hasn't touched a key in a long time and dust is gathering on the Vibroplex, but does listen occasionally in the CW section and will give a call there if anything interesting is heard, but phone is much more satisfactory.

A card file here shows a complete record of all QSOs for almost 35 years, together with the station log and several thousand QSL cards, is quite a bit of nostalgic memory. Many world wide friendships have been formed and some little incident or point of interest from almost every QSO can be remembered. Every QSL card ever received here has been answered. Bob has several other interests besides amateur radio and can converse on most any subject, so, if you ever hear W4TK on the air pause a few moments and have a little chat with old "Cuhn'l" Bob, a gentleman of the old school, suh.

73,

Robert H. Reid.

Editor Invited to St. Jose

To partially suppress the almost certain rumor that JB has already made at least fifty grand out of his trusting buddies. . . when some grape vine experts hear that he has taken off for San Jose! Actually he has been invited to stay with W6ELW, in Oakland. Temp will see that I get to the convention where an awful lot of our American friends will get a first look at the Canadian Amateur Magazine. How will I get there? George, VE7ALE is going to drive me down! Man, what a soft life these editors have. Green off on another world tour, Budlong headed for Geneva. . . Hmm, Brown seriously considering touring Canada. I can just see me being escorted by gendarmerie, through the beautiful thorough-fares of Montreal, signing autographs and kissing babes. . . I mean babies. That should give the vine experts something to work on!

ACROSS

1. VE's and VO's.
9. Non-professionals
16. Hooks up.
17. Crystals belong here.
18. Nameplates get this.
19. Something for tea.
20. Currents do this sometimes.
21. Elderly YL.
23. Corrode.
24. DX is often this.
26. 12 or 16 ounces.
27. The DXer's friend.
29. This is Honduras.
30. A Biblical name.
32. Some crystals are put in here.
33. Norwegian King.
35. Makes a good pole.
37. Circuit controllers.
39. Parasite egg.
41. Pertaining to hearing.
43. Shines up.
46. How is yours on CW?
47. Hope for lines like this
51. A good thing to know (two words).
53. Connects with wire.
55. One thousand and two.
56. Most tubes have this.
61. Length of 3 dots.
62. BFO changes this.
64. Tear apart.
65. Final tubes might.
68. Negative.
69. Some meters go here, knobs too.
70. Type of circuit (abb.)
72. Something a lid might pull off.
74. Arm.
75. Radio Centre is in this State. (abb.)
76. American Ornithologists Union (abb.)
78. Storage coil.
79. Latin pronoun "he".
81. Converters do this.
83. It pays to have a good one.
87. 3-element tubes.
88. Hires.

X-Word

By Lester A. Jeffery
W8WT
Farmington, Mich.



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
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		18					19				20			
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76		77		78					79			80		
81			82					83	84				85	86
87								88						

DOWN

1. Copper-clad (abb.)
2. amateur operator, abb.
3. Direction.
4. Skywire.
5. Rot.
6. Itched (obs. spelling)
7. By.
8. Canadian Province.
9. Could be said of a pile-up.
10. Inventor of our code.
11. Canadian Province.
12. Score at football.
13. Electrified fish.
14. Mountains in UA-Land
15. Radio Society of Great Britain.
19. That man.

21. Burned transformers. have this.
22. Fundamental antennas are half _____.
24. Send.
25. Another printing.
28. Short for Nelson.
29. Korean prefix.
31. No bias.
33. Capitol of LA-Land.
34. Cyclotrons do these.
36. Eat.
38. Young (abb.)
40. Form of communication (abb.)
42. Football position.
44. Unit of resistance.
45. Kind of brush.
47. Prefix of Wallis and Futuna Islands.
48. Ham dunderhead.
49. Found in Arabia.
50. Kind of coil.
52. Us.
54. Some meters are.
57. Surveyor's instrument.
58. A metal.
59. Not odd.
60. Depend on.
63. Negative.
66. Ogle.
67. Possible aids.
69. Something for notes.
70. An agreement.
71. Conditions are this too often.
73. Check (abb.)
74. A good insulation material.
77. Blackbird.
80. First YL.
82. Canadian prefix.
83. Reserve Corps (abb.)
84. Exclamation.
85. Symbol for erbium.
86. Recruiting Service (abb.)

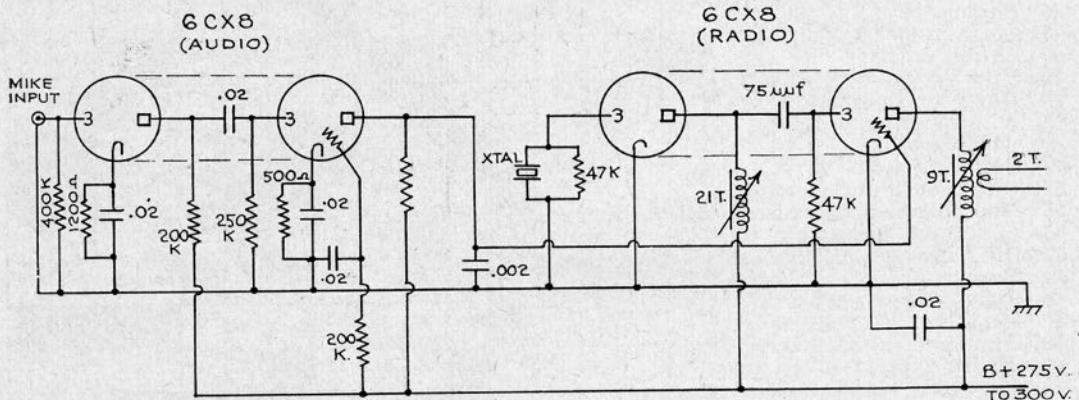
6CX8 Times Two Equals 50 (Megs)

By RAY FULTON, K6BP

There has been sporadic activity in the past few years regarding small low power transmitters. We have built our share of them, but there is always something new whenever new tubes hit the market.

Such is the case at hand. The 6CX8 tube looked like a good bet for small portable use on 50 megacycles, and we found it to be all of that actual use. The transmitter uses only 30 mills for the complete plate consumption, at 275 volts. However, we ran the plates up to 300 volts and greatly

increased the output. A no. 47 pilot light will burn brightly and can be used to tune up by . . . after locating proper setting for slugs with a dipper of some sort. The use of a Grid dipper is a MUST with any transmitter. Do not try to get a rig going without one, you can damage your tubes, not to mention the chance of getting off on the wrong harmonic. The transmitter to be described is very simple, both as to audio frequency and radio frequency design and construction.



Looking at the modulator, first, as follows: The first half (triode section) of the 6CX8 is used as the first audio stage. Reference to the diagram will show the method of connection, and the parts value required. The second half (or pentode section) is driven by the first half and puts out more than enough audio power, to modulate the 50 megacycle final. In fact, the use of a crystal microphone is **required**, for a carbon mike would put out more audio than the rig could handle, unless you redesigned the audio gain circuits. And as you can see, the plate resistor of the last audio stage is also the screen grid resistor of the final radio frequency stage. In actual operation, we find that the DX voltage on the final screen grid does not change with modulation. This is very good! And the AC or voice frequency present at the terminal was excellent. By connecting an AC voltmeter of the "low drain" type (20K per volt or better) you can measure the AC or voice frequency impressed upon the carrier. Simply connect one meter lead to the chassis, the other to a .1 mfd 600 volt paper con. and then to the point to be measured. In that way you get AC only to the meter. It is a good way to find out where your audio signal is, if any is around.

The radio frequency portion is simple. . . which makes it better than usual right off

the bat! By using one of the plentiful crystals from the surplus market, we started out on 16,700 kc. . . and placing the crystal in the grid circuit of the triode section of the 6CX8, with a slug tuned coil in the plate, started things off on frequency. The crystals are of the overtone variety and can be purchased for less than 50 cents each on the surplus market. They work **ONLY** when the plate circuit is tuned to the frequency shown on the crystal. Then they work excellently. By using the second half of the 6CX8 (pentode section) as a tripler, we come out on 50.100 megacycles, or in other words, we have arrived! There is no trick oscillator circuit, no gimmicks. . . they are not needed. The circuit is simple, and it works, steadily, on 50 megs with very low power drain. It would probably make an excellent get started project for six meters, or a nifty club building project.

Remember that six meters is very fickle. Here today, gone tomorrow . . . except it is usually gone in ten minutes, for DX! When it is out, local is all that you can expect. But six is an excellent band for CD and local net operations, and has proved better than 2 or 75 here in central California, for mobile work.

All values in the diagram have been used, and are correct, so stick to them!

Building Hints from the author:

By using a small chassis 4.5 inches long.

2.5 inches wide and one inch deep, you will have a fine little six meter rig that you can cover with the palm of your hand! Two nine pin sockets are required, and a crystal socket. A phone jack, two slug tuned coils, a phone type connector, a few resistors (8 by actual count), and bypass condensers, and you are in business. This is the first little transmitter that I have seen which seems to put out more than you put into it! That is, considering the fact that you can build it in one evening . . . and requires so few parts.

Two $\frac{1}{2}$ " polyetholene forms with powered iron slugs are needed. Wrap one with nine turns of no. 22 (approx.), varnished cambric or other thick insulation (insulation will space wire about right). Wrap the other form with seventeen turns of no. 20 to No. 24 enamel, cotton insulation. You can use double thickness cotton insulation here if desired. If you cannot get forms with slug tuning, you can use same forms, with variable condenser tuning (app. 30 MMF/APC's). Remember that the coil-cond. will require a good deal more overall room. Be sure to wrap coils on far end of forms, away from the slugs (top), as this gives you a greater tuning range. You can use $\frac{1}{2}$ watt resistors except on plate and cathode circuits. Small "postage stamp" condensers are best for RF circuits. . . however they can be used throughout the rig if desired. Set the tube sockets in such a way as to make all RF leads as **short as possible**. Install the mike jack as close to the grid terminal of the audio input tube as possible (triode section, 6CX8 used for audio). We used a 2400 MMF 500 v silver mics "button" type bypass, they are very cheap on the surplus market. If you do not have any type of insulated wire, described, use coils made up, or purchase factory type, as close to the coils described here (ie. B & W, etc.).

Wrap the antenna link over the bottom end of the final plate tank . . . use insulated wire, of course!

This little rig will light a no. 47 pilot light "full up" with 300 volts on the plates. By the way, the link shown is for RG-8u, should you desire to use 300 ohm twin lead, make the link twice the number of turns and leave $\frac{1}{8}$ inch between link and final tank coil (air spacing).

Manitoba Well Covered By Peggy, VE4PE

Peggy, VE4PE, has guaranteed that Manitoba will be our next stop. She has done an outstanding job of news gatherer, working, as it appears she is, among some disinterested Amateurs. That however, has not discouraged her, she wants, and believes in, a Canadian Amateur publication. Congratulation Peggy.

P.S. Contact Jon, K4WDB/VE4 at Fort Churchill, Peggy, he wants to help.

THE RADIO AMATEUR'S LICENSING HANDBOOK

Already requests for this highly desirable manual have been received from all parts of Canada.

Available now from your Radio Dealer or through:

RADIOTELEPHONE DIRECTORIES
OF CANADA LTD.

201 Shelly Building, Vancouver 3, B.C.

Price Only \$2.00

VE3GI Suggests Teen-Age Section

A wonderful letter from VE3GI contains a suggestion that I feel he must be given credit for: A teen-agers section! The Canadian Amateur magazine looks to the future and news about youngsters who will be the Amateurs of to-morrow! Write again soon VE3GI. de VE7JB

VK4NG Promises Story From Down Under

A terrific QSO with VK4NG in Brisbane, during which Charles discussed at some length the workings of the Australian Amateur Organization, W.I.A. He is sending pertinent information that will soon be appearing in your Canadian Amateur Magazine.

VE2MW To Send News On Molson Mobile Emergency Unit

Germain Serve, VE2MW, President of the Montreal Amateur Radio Club, says such nice things about the Canadian Amateur in a heart-warming letter and asks if I am interested in a story about the Molson Mobile Emergency Unit. While it would have been nice to run it in the Quebec edition, it will be most acceptable Germain. Let CAM tell Canadians everywhere about the Unit. We blushingly accept your kind bouquets.

AURORA BOREALIS (Continued from Page 7)

nor is there any proven relationship between Northern Lights tonight and our weather tomorrow or next week.

There is still a tremendous amount to be learned about Northern Lights and exactly how they are produced. The problem of studying them is made extremely difficult because they occur so far above us—70 to 200 km above the surface of the earth. Perhaps with the development of rockets, our store of knowledge will now increase very rapidly.

Metro Amateur Radio Club

Toronto, Ontario



Mrs. Millie Simson, VE3II, of Reddindale, near Kingston, Ontario, winner of W.O.C. 50 Certificate number 1. To get this award, she submitted QSLs verifying two-way communication with amateurs in 50 of the 56 counties and districts of Ontario.

The "worked Ontario Counties" Certificates are issued by the METRO Amateur Radio Club of Toronto, Ontario, which sponsors the award. There is also a W.O.C. 30 Certificate which is a stepping stone to the higher award.

W.O.C. (Worked Ontario Counties)

Rules and Awards

1. The "Worked Ontario Counties" contest is intended as an operating challenge to radio amateurs, and to encourage working of Ontario stations by those located beyond the province as well as within the province.
2. Two "Worked Ontario Counties" Certificates are offered. The first Certificate will be awarded to each operator submitting a series of QSL cards representing thirty or more of the Counties in Ontario, and is known as "WOC 30" Certificate. The second will be awarded to an operator submitting a further 20 cards representing an additional twenty counties, plus the thirty cards required for the "WOC 30" Certificate. The second Certificate is known as "WOC 50" Certificate. It is not necessary to obtain the "WOC 30" before applying for "WOC 50".
- 3a. The province of Ontario consists of 54 counties; for further reference see Ont-

ario Department of Lands and Forest map 20A.

- 3b. QSL cards from stations in Lennox County will be credited as one County while cards from Addington County will be credited as another County. (Technically, Lennox and Addington have merged into a single County.)
- 3c. QSL cards from stations located in Patricia portion of Kenora County will be credited as a separate County from the balance of Kenora County. The two preceding rules provide a maximum possibility of 56 Counties.
- 4a. For the purpose of accumulating Counties, contacts must be made from your home location or a fixed-portable in operation for more than 24 hours. Counties contacted from mobile stations away from the home County will not count for the operator of the mobile but will count for the other man in the QSO as a contact for the County in which the mobile is located.
- 4b. Each QSL card must show in which County the issuing station was located at the time of the QSO.
5. Each station must work the other directly with no QSP used to pass the required information.
6. Contacts may be made on any band or bands, or cross-band. Any mode or combinations of modes may be used, subject to rule 8 following.
7. Any contact made on or after January 1st, 1957 may be included. There is no "Deadline" unless otherwise announced.
8. All regulations of the Department of Transport applying to amateur radio stations shall be observed by Canadian stations. Nothing in these requirements shall allow an operator to contravene the regulations. Similarly, stations in other Counties must observe regulations of their respective governments.
9. Cards for judging should be mailed to:
Metro Amateur Radio Club,
Contest Co-ordinator,
570 Eglinton Avenue W.,
Toronto, Ontario

Metro Amateur Radio Club will endeavour to return all cards; Sufficient postage must be included for their return.
10. In case of dispute, the members of Metro Amateur Radio Club shall judge the validity of the cards in question, and the decision shall be final.

The following information is presented as a guide only, and is not a part of the contest regulations.

OPERATING AIDS:

1. Map number 20A shows County Boundaries in the entire province. It is currently available free from Surveys and Engineering Branch, Dept. of Lands and Forests, Parliament Building, Toronto.
2. The Canadian Official Railway Guide lists every Community in Canada, and shows in which county it is located. Discarded copies might be obtainable from various businesses or from people in the transportation industries. It is issued monthly. Single copies cost five dollars.

President, Metro Amateur Radio Club:
Marvin Lipton, VE3DQX
311 Rosemary Road
Toronto, Ontario

Contest Co-ordinator
Rick Bradley, VE3CDX
82 Forman Avenue
Toronto 7, Ontario

(See Summary Sheet next page.)

Bouquet Dept.

The spirit of the amateur radio was never more evident than when I received a letter from George Leber, President of the Douglas Amateur Radio Club, of El Segundo, California.

George, the boys at the Vancouver Totem club will be particularly pleased to read your fine letter, and I know they will join me in thanking your grand group of "Amateurs". Yes, George, the QTH is O.K. in the book.

HAMFEST CALENDAR

The Okanagan Valley International Hamfest Association will hold their Annual Hamfest on Saturday and Sunday, July 25th and 26th at the Dolly Varden Lakeshore Auto Court in Okanagan Falls, British Columbia. There will be a 75 meter hidden Transmitter Hunt and a display of the latest in ham gear. A tri-band beam will be given away. Membership \$1.00, for tickets and further information contact:

VE7ANQ,
Bill Cameron,
R.R. No. 2, Kelowna, B.C.
or Phone POplar 2-6068.

WORKED ONTARIO COUNTIES

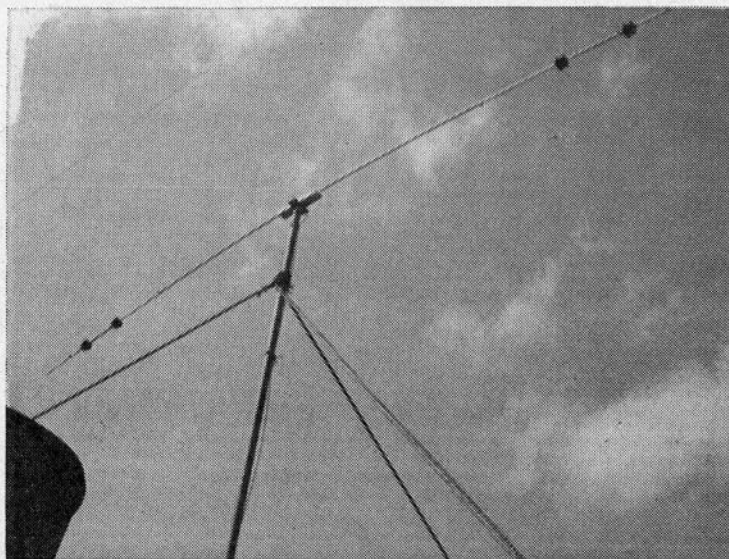
SUMMARY SHEET

County	County Seat	QTH of Stn. Wkd.	QSL Rcd. From	County	County Seat	QTH of Stn. Wkd.	QSL Rcd. From
Example York	Newmark't	Aurora	VE3XYZ				
Addington	Napanee			Middlesex	London		
Algoma	Sault Ste. Marie			Muskoka	Brace-Bridge		
Brant	Brantford			Nipissing	North Bay		
Bruce	Walkerton			Norfolk	Simcoe		
Carleton	Ottawa			Nthbrland	Coburg		
Cochrane	Cochrane			Ontario	Whitby		
Dufferin	Orangville			Oxford	Woodstock		
Dundas	Cornwall			Parry Snd	Parry Snd		
Durham	Coburg			Patricia	Kenora		
Elgin	St. Thomas			Peel	Brampton		
Essex	Windsor			Perth	Stratford		
Frontenac	Kingston			Peterboro	Peterboro		
Glengarry	Cornwall			Prescott	L'Original		
Grenville	Brockville			Pr.Edward	Picton		
Grey	Owen Snd			Rainy Riv	Ft Francis		
Haldimand	Cayuga			Renfrew	Pembroke		
Haliburton	Minden			Russell	L'Original		
Halton	Milton			Simcoe	Barrie		
Hastings	Belleville			Stormont	Cornwall		
Huron	Goderich			Sudbury	Sudbury		
Kenora	Kenora			Tem'Kmg	Hailybury		
Kent	Chatham			Thndr Bay	Pt Arthur		
Lambton	Sarnia			Victoria	Lindsay		
Lanark	Perth			Waterloo	Kitchener		
Leeds	Brockville			Welland	Welland		
Lennox	Napanee			Wellington	Guelph		
Lincoln	St. Catherines			Wentworth	Hamilton		
Manitoulin	Gore Bay			York	Newmark't		

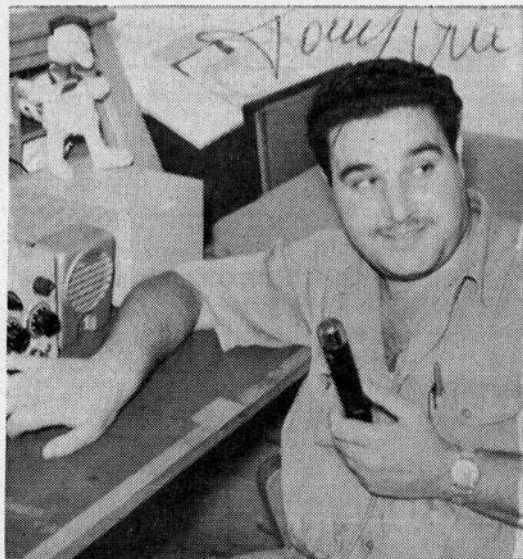
S. S. Homeric Takes W7TPG On Fabulous Carribean Cruise

W7TPG, Herman of Phoenix, Arizona, recently returned from a fabulous trip aboard the S. S. Homeric. Herman, ordinarily a very calm and collected type, has not completely recovered from the experience.

He sent a flock of wonderful photos, a few of which are shown here—but the picture of himself sitting at the operating position of the Amateur Station aboard the Homeric, he forgot to include! When that snap arrives a complete story of the Carribean cruise, with more pictures, will be told.



This is the antenna used on the Homeric by W7TPG during the cruise.



Tony helped make the trip memorable. Herman reports the hospitality was indescribable.

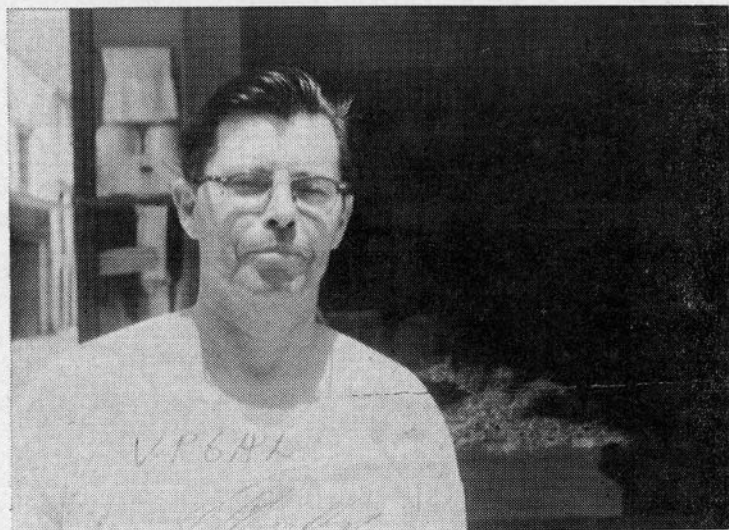
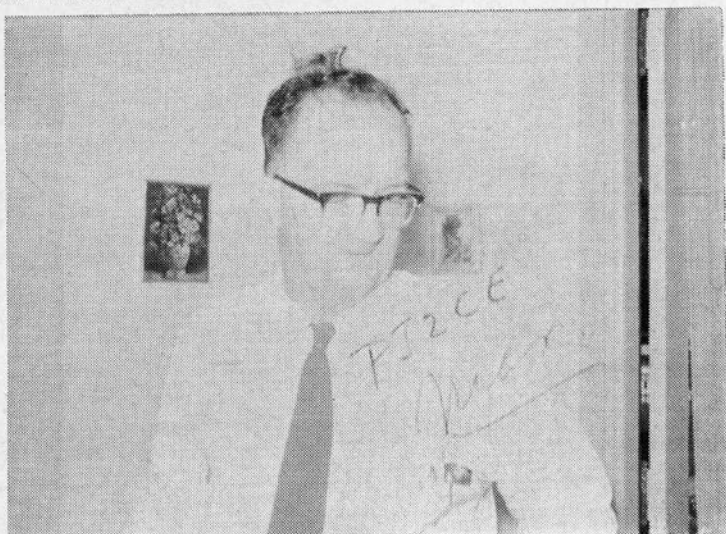


With rare calls like these, one can look self-satisfied!



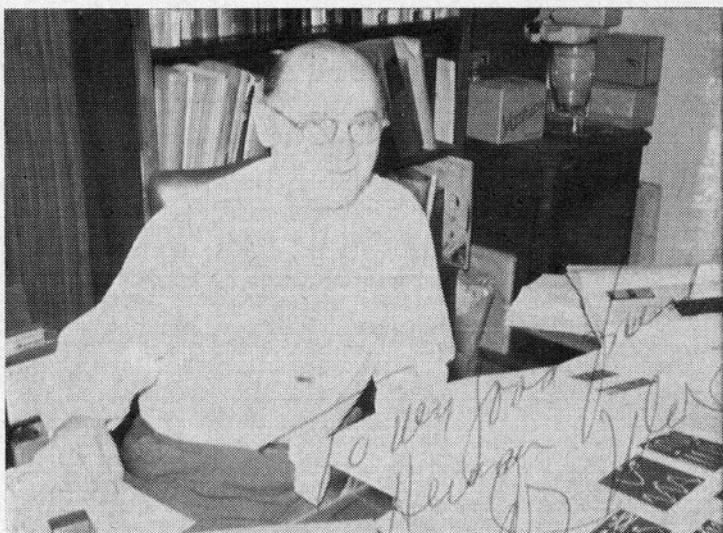
Are those QSL requests behind Fred? Just look at the tonics he has to take because of the strain of answering them all!

"Excuse me Herman, someone is asking for my QTH . . . never heard a PJ before."



When you hear Harry's and Aubrey's cheery "Thanks for the call" you will know the happy and welcome smiles that accompanies it.

Just an ordinary amateur like you and I . . . the world's largest and most successful publisher of radio and electronic manuals — John F. Rider, W2RID.



This handsome lad has the responsibility of keeping in touch with the outside world while the ship is on the high seas — the Chief Radio Operator.

Any success that was enjoyed by amateur radio on the S. S. Homeric could not have been possible without the full co-operation of this gentleman—the Ship's Captain.



The Mount Fairweather Story—Continued from Page 21

wiped out the entire area. Two fishing boats had been lost and two people had been drowned. I could hardly realize it. When we left it was a place serenely calm, and a bare two hours and seventeen minutes later it was a scene of hell and fury. Just by that short space of time we had missed it. I felt quite numb. Indeed—"How lucky can you get?" I went back to the hangar and woke up the rest of the fellows and told them the terrible news. It was a quiet and thoughtful gang, each with his own thoughts.

Later that morning, we said goodbye to Alaska and winged our way south towards home. Later through the good graces of Ben, KL7DB I received several Alaskan newspapers and The Alaskan Sportsman magazine which carried the full story of that dreadful night. It was Mr. and Mrs. Wagner who had lost their lives. Bill Swanson in the Badger, described the happenings in the Sportsman. "With the first jolt, I tumbled out of the bunk and looked toward the head of the bay where all the noise was coming from. The mountains were shaking something awful, with slides of rock and snow, but what I noticed mostly was the glacier, the one they call Lituya Glacier. I know you can't ordinarily see the glacier from where I was anchored. People shake their heads when I tell them I saw it that night. The glacier had risen in the air and moved forward so it was in sight. It must have risen several hundred feet. I don't mean it was just hanging in the air. It seemed solid, but it was jumping and shaking like crazy. Big chunks of ice were falling off the face of it and down into the water. That was six miles away and they still looked like big chunks. They came off the glacier like a big load of rocks spilling out of a dump truck. That went on for a little while—its hard to tell just how long—and then suddenly the glacier dropped back out of sight and there was a big wall of water going over the point. The wave started for us right after that and I was too busy to tell what else was happening up there."

Howie Ulrich saw what happened. The wave roared up the mountainside to an altitude of 1800', wiped everything off down to the bare black rock—trees, earth, everything went. The torrent swept back down the mountain and raced west, down the bay, picking up the anchored boats and hurling them over the entire width of La Chaussee Spit. It also roared over the campsite where Ken and I had been living for those past three and a half weeks. Bill Swanson described being hurled over the Spit. "We went away up over the trees, and I looked down on rocks as big as an ordinary house as we crossed the spit. We were way up above them. It felt like we were in a tin can and someone was shaking it. Howie Ulrich in the Edrie, managed to

get his motor started. The wave, which was 50' high, snapped his anchor chain and by good fortune he was heaved to one side. He raced for the entrance of the bay and got outside safely. He fought his way up to the spot where the Swansons were clinging to the wreckage of their boat and hauled them to safety. They cruised around looking for the Wagners, but they had gone down with their boat. As I read these articles I remembered those words, "GOD SPEED AND A SAFE RETURN."

MALAYAN AMATEUR RADIO TRANSMITTERS' SOCIETY

I am enclosing a copy of the M. R. A. with the QSL cards and trust this will be of interest to you. We would be very pleased to put you on our mailing list.

The Malayan Radio Amateur . . . the written word of amateur activity in the Far East . . . is entirely the result of amateur and voluntary effort and depends to a very large extent on members subscriptions for its existence. We print and distribute 700 copies per issue and it is read in sixty different countries.

I am enclosing an Application Form and hope that you have a friend or two who may wish to join our rapidly growing family. If each member could enrol one new member each month, then, in a very short time, we should have to get a thousand copies printed of each issue. This would also encourage additional advertisers and solve our problem of the high cost of printing.

For those interested in collecting Malayan stamps, we shall endeavour to arrange a different selection of stamps on the cover of each issue of the Magazine (there are no less than twelve different stamps of each denomination).

If I can assist in getting the long awaited QSL card for you, do not hesitate to write to me. I cannot promise to answer your letter immediately, but will do so at the earliest opportunity.

73,

S. A. Faulkner, Hon. Secretary

P. S. The Annual Subscription is:

India/Ceylon, 8 Rupees; Hong Kong, \$8; Canada/U.S.A., \$2; U.K., South Africa, New Zealand, 12/-; Australia, 15/-.

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Letters to the Editor

(Continued from Page 4)

up the Official Countries List I do not see any country listed as Dawg-X-Ray. Yet these fellows are calling—CQ Dawg-X-Ray, CQ Dawg-X-Ray and sometimes they even call him by name, they say, "Charlie Queen", Dawg-X-Ray.

Now I figure this Charlie Queen fellow must be on an expedition to some little island called Dawg-X-Ray, and I keep turning the beam and listening 'til the wee small hours hoping that I can locate him, and perhaps work him but so far no luck. I have yet to hear his signal.

Can you tell me what bands this "Charlie Queen", located in Dawg-X-Ray works, and what is his operating times?

Thank you, and 73
Art, VE3BDB

Dear Sir:

I read with considerable amazement and greater rage, the preposterous article entitled "40 Meter Phone Sub-Band." The nerve of this phonetic octopus, so he wants another slice out of our band. I will beat him to death with my "bug."

How generous to leave one third of the original 40 meter C.W. band to the natives. Give these phone boys an inch and they will take a mile. If the congestion in the phone bands is so bad, why not relieve it by switching to C.W?

Death to the Enemy! C.W. forever!

S. Ross, VE4YR exVE3ELV, VE7AOP

Dear Sir:

I am writing to answer the letter in your magazine from VE3BRI concerning occupancy of frequencies between 1.7 mc/s and 40 mc/s. I note his remark that the SX-25 is in very good condition, and if such is the case I suggest he connect an aerial the next time he does any tuning. The Frequencies between 1.7 mc/s and a good deal higher than 40 mc/s are choc-a-bloc with users. These users are channeled into bands some of which are Maritime Mobile, Fixed Service, AM broadcasting, Amateur Aeronautical Route (R), Aeronautical off-route (OR). Each of the present users want more spectrum space, except perhaps the amateurs and WWV! Even WWV wants a guard band!

Has VE3BRI considered the facts of life as taught by the sun-spot cycle? In case he, or any other amateur is in any doubt let me explain. When there is a high sun-spot cycle frequencies are open across, let us say, the north atlantic path as high as 28 mc/s. If the fixed service bands between 3 and 30 mc/s total 12 mc/s and in that 12 mc/s of space there are (a conservative guess) about 200 Cross-Atlantic

Users with the same number of return circuits (they are not all Canadian), then the QRM must be pretty bad as there is no reason to expect a circuit New York to Capetown to have ALL its RF going there. Multiply all this by hundreds of circuits. THEN lower the MUF from 28 mc/s to 18 mc/s, and in the very low sun-spot years to 15 mc/s.

Does the light begin to dawn? Yes ALL of the users move down and an already congested band gets worse. There is one comment, made by a U.S. millionaire which is very enlightening and I quote, "You can buy anything in the world but a clear frequency."

There are no "open spaces" hundreds of kc/s wide as suggested by VE3BRI except in remote areas of Canada and above 30 mc/s.

Yours Sincerely,
Steve Chisholm, VE3ATU

Dear Editor:

Attached hereto is my small contribution to your fine contest running in your equally fine magazine. Repeating what I said in my note with my subscription fee. I'm for your magazine 100% and hope to see it continue to grow and develop into a magazine that will be standard equipment in every Amateurs' Hamshack.

For future information and your files, the boys in VE5land have been working overtime in their attempts to secure Special licence plates. The ball has been rolling for some time now and we will know definitely in a month to six weeks.

73s J. B.

Don Hunter, VE5HQ
(Sec. Treas. S.A.R.C.)

Dear John:

I was very glad to receive The Canadian Amateur and some copies of other books from you.

First of all I am sending my best wishes and congratulations to new friend of the world amateurs—to Canadian Amateur.

It is very interesting to read radio magazines from other countries. It helps see and feel close the life of hams who is known by the air. I see USSR, Polish, OK, DM, LF, QMF of Tops, USA QST and I am glad to add Canadian to them.

I am very busy all this time and can't operate on the air now. I have worked in the ARRL DX contest.

My jobs will be finished soon and I'll write you more.

So best of luck to you, your magazine and all readers of this splendid magazine.

73s,

Sincerely,
J. R. Grebuer, UB5TV

QRI? QRI?

Just where are we bound and where did we come from?

Thirty years ago, in a thriving city in the interior of the Province, two boys (We were boys then) scrimped and saved to buy a UV199 and a couple of tuning condensers, a "b" Battery and a pair of Fones. If I remember rightly the money order came to about \$35.00. (We bummed the "A" Battery from a friend in the B.C. Telephone Office).

After several weeks of drooling over stacks of Q.S.T.'s it was decided to build the Reinhartz Three circuit receiver.

The first effort ended with a burned out 199 so the project was abandoned till another tube could be obtained. Luckily, a birthday was forthcoming and the tube

arrived. Many nights of burning the midnight oil, (juice) climbing over the roof, (to the terror of the neighbours and my mother), several burned fingers. We used a chunk of street car trolley wire for a soldering iron). The receiver was finally complete and the great day arrived to try it out. Hours of listening, dial turning, etc., but no sound came out of the phones except the typical induction hum and the characteristic "plop" of regeneration. Then wonder of wonders, while playing around with the little monster, came the sound of music through the phones, great gobs of excitement, with shushes and terrific concentration. At the end of a very wavery rendition of "The Parade of the Wooden Soldiers", a voice boomed out of the phones—"This is Radio Station VE5???, owned and operated by J..... R..... M..... at N....., B.C. The thrill was terrific. The Reinhartz receiver had justified all the blood, sweat and tears, but greatest triumph was when the boy friend suggested that we insert a key in the ground lead and try to work someone, which resulted in a frantic telephone call from "The voice of the K.....ys telling us we had better quit as he was working a station in Washington and couldn't copy as we were squeeling all over the dial.

The spirit of Hams has always been "Do unto others, etc., when it comes to trading, giving and loaning parts and advice, but when it comes to "on the air practice" it is a different story and it seems to me that the favorite pastime of some of us is "dog eat dog." Any night now I can hear good QSO's being ruined by stations who either have no receivers or else don't care. There is always the old time whistler and his dog, "tweet, tweet, testing." No one has ever been able to tell me just what these psuedo musicians accomplish, other than the satisfaction of hearing themselves—Then there is the guy who turns on a whalloping carrier and says nothing, while his XYL bangs around in the kitchen and finally (to the relief of all on the band) joker who parks on a net frequency and calls him to chow. But worst of all is the complains of the QRM, when it is obvious that a slight shift up or down would clear up the situation.

Boy, what a calamity howler I turned out to be, but it is a far cry from the nights I sat and could tune over 50 kc/s or more and hear about 8 or 10 signals for hours at a time.

With the tremendous improvements in modern equipment, etc., it should be possible to still enjoy our great hobby without too much friction and I think with a little more tolerance, co-operation, and thought for the new-comer, and oldster who cannot afford "half gallon" rigs that we can (amongst ourselves), work out a solution to our problems.

Bill, VE7DB.

SWAP and SHOP

FOR SALE—R.C.C. Radio Manuals, 1937 to 1950, \$35.00. VE7BAD, 1550 Daisy St., Trail, B.C.

FOR SALE—Globe Sidebander DSB100, 100W, pep DSB. Suppressed Carrier. Kit, \$149.95; wired and tested, \$187.45. The Ham Shack, 1269 Granville St., Vancouver. Phone MU 4-6815.

MICROPHONES—Broadcast quality English dynamic "slim line" 50 to 15000 c/s. Complete with lead, holder, base. Finished in black and chrome. Normal list \$94. Hi or low impedance brand new \$29.95. Dave Walling, VE3DXW, Lindsay, Ont.

SALE or SWAP — Hallicrafter Xmitter HT-9, perfect condition, like new. Special price for cash. Interested in good receiver or Gonset G66-G77. VE2OU, P.O. Box 355, Riviere du Loup, Quebec.

FOR SALE—Collins 32V3 Transmitter in perfect condition with Bud Lo - pass Dow ant. relay, all for \$495.00 cash. VE7IT.

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FOR SALE—DX40 Transmitter like new, \$75.00. Heath Q Multiplier, \$8.00. B and W low pass filter, \$10.00. VE5JR, Box 3040, Weyburn, Sask.

FOR SALE—DX-100, excellent condition, \$215.00 plus shipping. O. H. Meginbir, 1117-17th St. N., Lethbridge, Alta.

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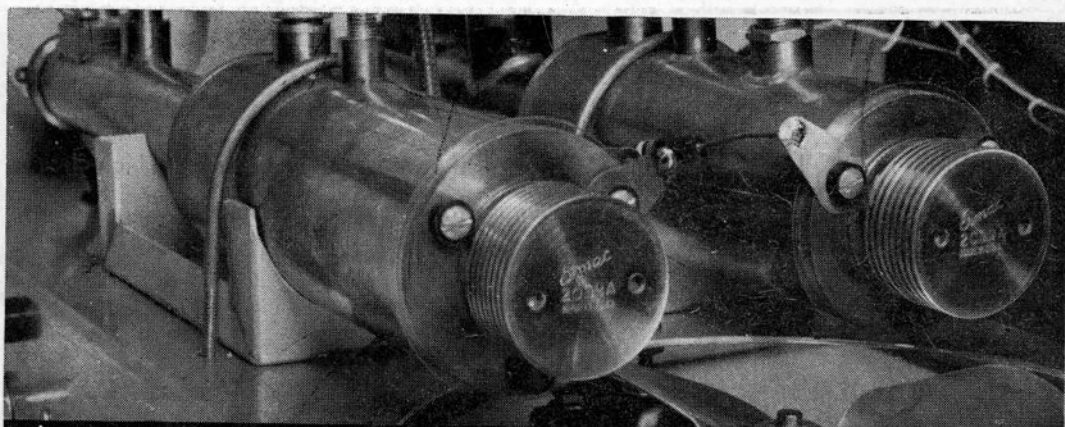
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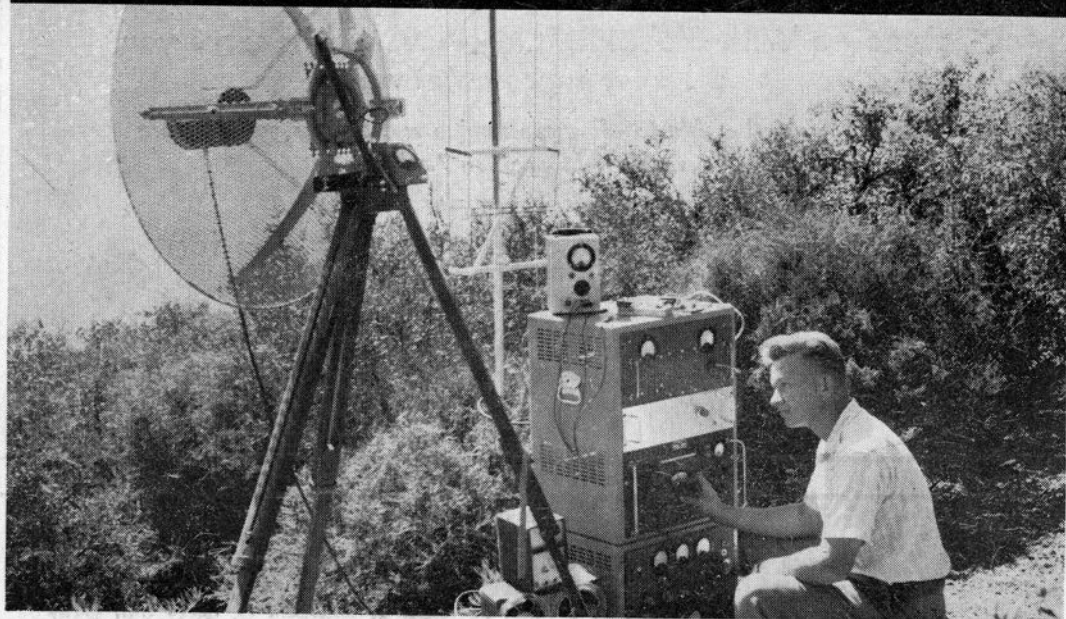
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Four Eimac Tubes Help K6AXN/6 and W6MMU/6 Set New Amateur Microwave DX Record

On September 21, 1958, Mike Krivohlavek, K6AXN/6 and Donald K. Goshay, W6MMU/6 set a new DX record on the 1215 to 1300-megacycle band with a two-hour contact over a 270-mile path. Two-way CW contact was established at 8:00 a.m. between Mt. Diablo near Oakland, California and Mt. Pinos near Bakersfield, California and maintained until 10:00 a.m.

As in many amateur radio firsts, Eimac tubes played an important part. K6AXN/6 used an Eimac 4X150A to triple from 144 to 432 megacycles, and an Eimac 2C39A to triple from 432 to 1296 megacycles. Another Eimac 2C39A was used as a straight-through amplifier, with an input of 600 volts at 80 ma and an output power of 16 watts. W6MMU/6 also used an

Eimac 2C39A tripler, without further amplification, delivering an output power of 6 watts.

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