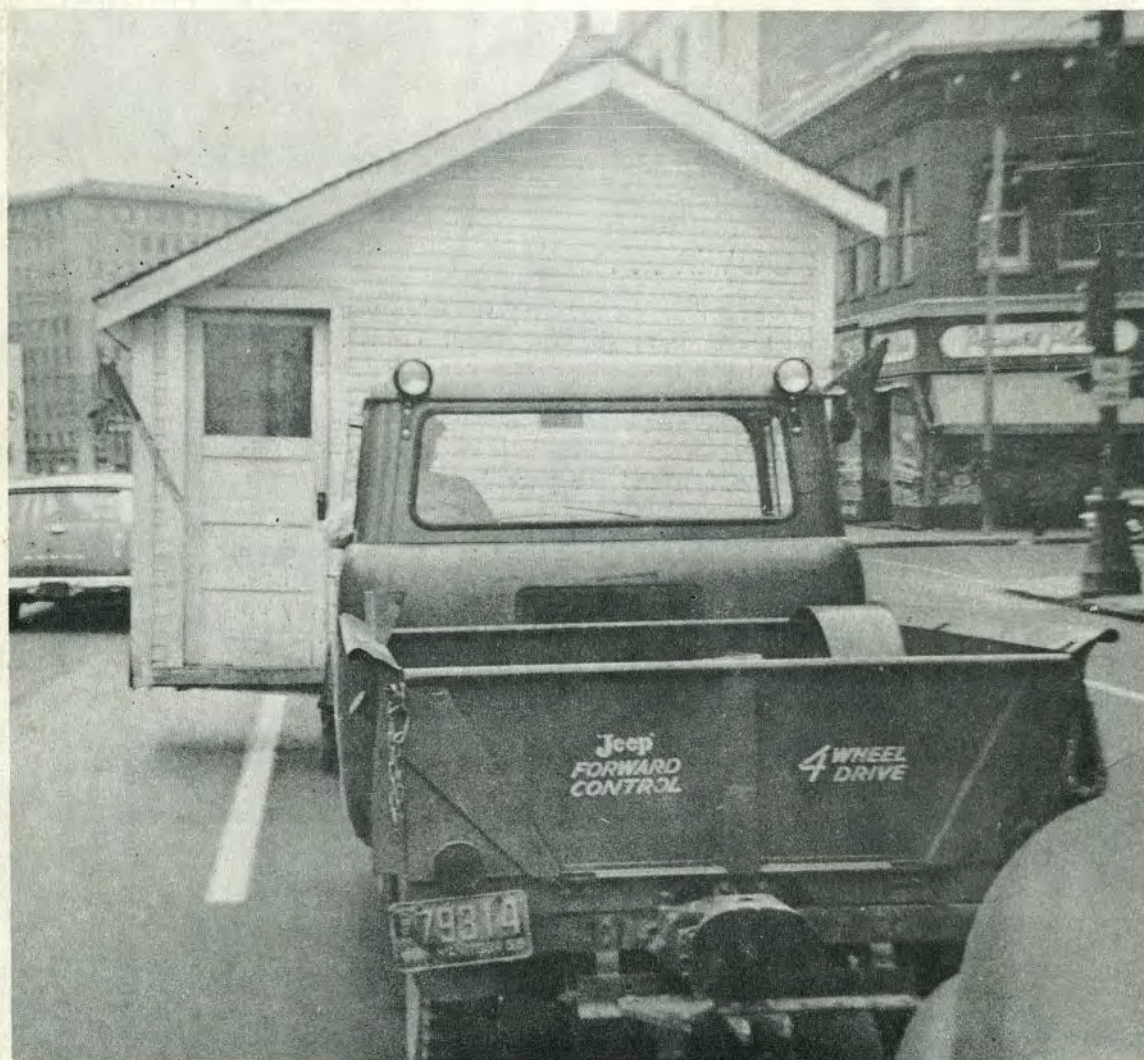


The

CANADIAN AMATEUR

Vol. 1 No. 7 Published in the interests of the Radio Amateurs and Experimenters of Canada



A Salute to . . .

VE4 LAND

July, 1959

OUR COVER . . .

There was a time not too long ago when you couldn't mention DX without thinking about VE4RO. George could tell you more about rare confirmed ones than most of us have dreamed about. Then suddenly rumors started to fly across 14 mcs—"4RO joins the rocking chair gang—4RO takes up lawn bowling—4RO is finished, can't stand the pace!"

Apparently the guy was just relaxing—flexing his muscles! LOOK!!! Here he is large as life, scooting down the highway, lock, stock and shack—headed for a new, quieter QTH with Curtains and Rhombics already up and waiting for him! Welcome home, George.

The Canadian Amateur

VOL. I No. 7. July, 1959

— CONTENTS —

The RI Says	J. E. Kitchin, VE7KN	5
Robert Reid, W4TK		6
News from The Pas	Lyllal McDermid, VE4PA	7
Hams Part in Manitoba Flood	By Peggy, VE4PE	8
George Behrends, VE4RO	By Peggy, VE4PE	9
Amateur Radio League of Manitoba Inc.		10
Billie Roush, K6HEJ		11
Flin Flon Amateur Radio Club	Bill Kirkwood, VE4EQ	12
Dwight B. Williams, W6RO		13
Hart House Amateur Radio Club	Frank A. Ford, VE3AKO	15
The Test	A. E. Whittaker, VE1RT	16
The YL Page	Lois Gillespie, VE7AUF	17
John Clarricoats, O.B.E., G6CL		19
Canadian Amateur Contest		20-21
The Perfect Combination	George A. Lafleur, VE3LG	22
Jim Elliott, VE4IF		23
DX		24
Engineering vs. Antennas	W. Ross Carruthers, VE3CEA	27
Easy to Build Phone Patch	By Jerry, VE3EAW	33
Love's Labour Lost	Mike Caveney, VE3GG	34
Want to be a Ham?	Jon Ogden, VE3ECO	35
Jamboree-on-the-Air		36
Letters to the Editor	4 Newly Formed O.A.R.A for VE3s	36
Field Day, 1959 VE2ADX	26 Swap and Shop	38
Alberta Hamfest	32 X-Word Answer	39

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Editorial

"The Canadian Amateur" happily stops off on its way back from the frozen north to say hello to old and new friends. To ask, what has become of VE4VJ's cheery greeting? Where is that noisy 4QD? Surely Barney wouldn't let a few old measly sun-spots slow him down! To ask—Is it true there are over 400 amateurs in Manitoba . . . if so, why? If it weren't for the Flin Flon gang, a few live-wires around Winnipeg, a farmer in Margaret and an American soldier operating out of Fort Churchill . . . the question would be most fitting!

When the fates decreed the little journal should introduce itself to each and every province, they really threw a curve! Digging out rumors from some areas is tough enough let alone solid, factual material. And blasting it out of Manitoba has been a real chore—almost as tough as our next stopping place, Saskatchewan! In spite of the apathy, your magazine now has over 1200 loyal supporters from every part of our Dominion, with VE3 land far in the lead.

Any hint of disappointment or despair that the analyzers might try to find between the lines has been completely erased by the magnificent spirit, the fire, and let's-get-going-with-it, of Manitoba amateurs. As the little book heads into the second half of 1959, it seems fitting at this time to express the deep and sincere gratitude of your editor to all VE3s who have supported and played such

a prominent part in bringing to life, the Canadian Amateur magazine.

There has been outstanding contributors from every part of Canada, and yes, the United States, too—particularly California. One lad, with a heart as big as his chest, stands out so clearly. Canadians everywhere must meet him . . . Jon Westfield, W6TB, L/VE4. Jon is operating out of Fort Churchill, with the United States Army First Arctic Test Centre as an Electronics Specialist. While the wonderful material and pictures arrived too late to be where they belong, Jon will be looking at you fellows very soon. Take a bow, chum.

Now your editor has to get busy and finish off "Expedition San Jose." George, VE7ALE was to have taken care of this . . . but when last seen he was racing back and forth on the terrible "freeways" hopelessly lost in the jungles of traffic. Poor George, and him an experienced explorer, too!

W7FIX's Pacific Net News A Must for Traffic Handlers

One of the most comprehensive coverages of nets and net operation and procedure came to "The Canadian Amateur" from V. Gish, W7FIX, 511 East 71st Street, Seattle 15, Seattle. Vic's Pacific Area Net News leaves nothing to be desired and should be on the operating table of every amateur, however interested in traffic handling.—de 7JB.

Letters to the Editor



Hi Johnny:—

I just thought the Hi frequency enthusiasts among your readers might be interested in the following items.

About June 22nd, KH6UK and W6NLZ in South California worked each other on 220 MC. The signals were 5 by 9 plus, and very strong, in fact much better than they were when they worked on 144 MC's. Both were running a kilowatt but felt they could have done it with much less power. Their next project is to try it on 420 MC's.

A short time ago I received my confirmation from VK2ADE, Charlie for our contact, on 6 meters last April 7. I have also received a letter in the mail from Japan, confirming my "Worked All Japanese Districts," on 6 meters, and indicating that my certificate will be forthcoming. I believe I am the first Canadian to do it on 6 meters.

I look forward to receiving my copy of The Canadian Amateur every month and wish for your continued success.

Regards,

Ike Isaacson, VE7AQQ

Hi John:—

Well not too much interesting news for the magazine this time. I would like to thank you for publishing the article by VE3BIF on the 11 meter net.

Oh, incidentally, VE4OB is now on six meters, the only active six meter station in Flin Flon. I will soon be on 6 meters, only hindrance is lack of receiver, hi—but that has been ordered and is on its way. VE4OB was heard by VE7AQQ on 50.880 but John and he could not make a good QSO of it that time.

Well John, as concerns the first issue of the magazine, I think it was very good, but my only criticism is that by publishing one issue each month and that issue devoted mainly to one province, I feel that only hams in that province can appreciate that issue. It seems to present very little in the way of dominion-wide interest.

Wayne R. Warren. VE4OC

Wayne, possibly you are aware now of our intentions regarding a dedicated edition for each Province. Just as soon as the little book has been introduced to each area, it will strive to be a Canadian National Amateur Radio Publication. Thanks for your interest and support. de 7JB.

Dear John,

As I promised you a couple of weeks I would mail you some SSB DX information, which you will find typed up on the

attached sheets. I have talked it over with many VE Boys and others from all over the world, and they all like to have a magazine running with a separate SSB-DX part in it. In the beginning it will be a little difficult John, but I am sure within a couple of months it will be running very well.

If you approve to run a separate SSB DX part in your magazine John, you may count on me for further help. I have a lot of spare time, and will be pleased to give a part of this time to your magazine. Also, I am receiving now by airmail a stencilled DX magazine from Holland, from which I may copy some DX notes. Maybe there are one or two more sources from which I can take more news. Of course I am daily active on 20 meters SSB. Have worked 126 countries in one year on SSB, so you can see I am not only a week-end DX-er. HI.

Anyway I am looking forward to receiving a letter from you in return John, and always happy to discuss several items with you.

Yesterday I received a copy of "The Canadian Amateur" magazine from VE-land, and I would like to congratulate you people with this very fine magazine.

If possible, please have your magazine mailed to PA0FX, Mr. H. van Breen, P.O. Box 6011, 's-Gravenhage, The Hague, Holland, who is the Editor of the Netherlands DX-press. Comes out every week.

This is all the news at present time, John, and I have to hurry now so you will receive it before the 5th of next month.

With best regards,

Very 73 es DX

George S. Heeringa, PJ2AA-PJ2MA

Dear John,

I have received a message from Lambert, ZS6IF that he is planning an expedition to ZS8, Basutoland and possibly to ZS7, Swaziland and ZS9, Bechuanaland this coming October to November. He extends a most cordial invitation to any VE/W/K who would care to join him. Anyone with S.S.B. equipment would be particularly welcome.

It would be appreciated if you could insert an item in the Canadian Amateur to this effect.

I have heard some favorable comments on the excellence of your publication, the most recent one from an executive of the Radio College of Canada. He was most impressed and pleased with a recent copy. He is subscribing and I think that he might be interested in advertising.

Best wishes for continued success.

Sincerely,

Chris

Dear Sir:—

In reference to my (our) letter which was published in your May edition, regarding YL and XYLS, of course this was not intended to be taken serious but never-

the-less it was, the Editor published the same in good faith.

It all started during a party one late night at my QTH at the same time I was having a QSO with a good YL friend of mine, a K4. At that time three of my guests came down to the shack with a tape recorder and asked me to record the QSO. This we did after considerable QRX while we hooked in the recorder. My YL friend and yours truly continued to rag chew for some time. One of my guests feeling very happy (in fact we all were), had too much coffee, made the remarks which was published, and dared me to add them to the letter I had already started enclosing with my subscription to this fine magazine. Foolishly I did, not realizing the after effects.

I might state right here that some of my best QSOs have been with YL and XYLS, and I sincerely and humbly apologize to the good Ladies and retract the published statement.

88,

L. Humphries

Brother, you had yourself one awful close call. Just imagine, you could have had that piece of poison printed when the Canadian Amateur Magazine has 10,000 supporters instead of 1,200 ! ! ! Forgive the poor guy Gals.

Dear Sir:—

I would like to support the Canadian Amateur with my subscription and I hope it is going over well. I delivered about 400 Complimentary Copies here in Winnipeg to the local Radio Club. Good luck and I wish this book all the success. I will try to support it in the years to come.

Theodore H. Timlick, VE4TT

The Canadian Amateur:—

If your magazine is now in orbit the first stage rocket was a dandy.

Best wishes for continued success in a venture that has long been needed.

Lyall H. McDermid, VE4PA

Dear Sir:—

Please publish this letter as soon as possible as it is a retraction of some of the statements made in my letter published in the April issue.

Steve Chisholm, VE3ATU is right of course. I did have an antenna connected but the receiver was not in very good condition as the replacement of the 6K8 has proved. I must now revise my original statement to read that there are stations within 10Kc. of each other over most of the part of the spectrum between 1.7 and 30 Mc.

In spite of the fact that I now have a

very red face and that my letter was in part not correct, I still feel that there is a lot of room yet outside of the very crowded amateur bands. In short, I for one would like to see the bands for amateurs use remain as they are.

Thanks Steve, for the partial explanation of the use of the MUF part of the spectrum.

Yours humbly,

Wm. Douglas, VE3BRI.

Dear OM's,

Congratulations on the Canadian Amateur, as one time Secretary of CAROA I welcome this Canadian effort, and long may it continue.

Enclosed my sub for one year. We are very active on the DX bands with a Viking Valiant and SX100 receiver. Our antenna is a tri-band cub. quad. There are two ops, the second Bob Kenny VE3AYE. We have worked about 196 countries and going hard for cert. Cards have been sent off for WPX and WAZ, and will be sent for a second Empire DX award. Two DX-CC's are held and two WAS for G6WY and VE3BWY. We recently obtained the WAVKCA's which is difficult as we have to get No. Territory. Also obtained the W.A.A. after waiting nearly 12 months for the LABRE to send back the cards.

73

Ham Whyte, VE3BWY

Dear John:

Sorry to have delayed so long in answering your very welcome and interesting letter, but although "retired" and supposed to be taking things easy, I am up to my neck in a number of activities. I'm afraid Ham radio doesn't get too much of my time these days, though I still have the rig tuned up and ready for action.

I have a part time job with Manitoba Health Service, as consultant on P.R. matters. How long it will last, I don't know. I have been advising a young man who is now almost ready to drop the pilot and wing off on his own. Apart from this, I am interested in Senior Citizens' groups and like to help them all I can. My pension is not too bad. At least, I can live on it, but these poor folks who have nothing but the government \$55 per month are in an almost impossible situation.

Then of course, I have astronomy, which includes chasing Sputniks—I spent a lot of early morning hours at that during the past few months. I do a bit of lecturing to school classes, describing and demonstrating the making of telescopes. In addition, I am running a public speaking course until next June. I have had many years of experience in speaking, so decided a few years back to do a bit of teaching. To see what instruction schools did to make speakers out of novices I took the Dale Carnegie Course myself and ev-

(Continued on Page 37)

THE RI SAYS . . .

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

It is probably well known by now that the band from 26.96 to 27.23 mc is being used in the United States as a "Citizens" band. This is a Canadian amateur band and Canadian amateurs should remember that their licences authorize them to communicate **ONLY** with other amateur stations in Canada and in those countries which have not filed objections to intercommunication between amateur stations.

So, if a commercial or other class of station in a private service should be heard operating on a Canadian frequency, it follows that the station must not be worked. This brings us to the point where a question has been asked: How does one know that the station heard on an amateur frequency is not an amateur station? This should not be a puzzle to anybody who is familiar with the method of allocating call signs under the International Regulations as all call signs, whether amateur, commercial, private station, or other, conform to a definite schedule.

Amateur calls start with a prefix of one or two letters followed by a figure and then two or three letters more. Other categories of stations may also have letters and figures in their call signs but the "pattern" is not the same as for amateur stations. It is assumed of course that all amateurs know that a call sign without **ANY** figures is **NOT** an amateur station. In any case, a study of the composition of call signs should enable them to be readily identified and, if called by a non-amateur station, the advice is—don't answer.

Such things are quite familiar to those intimately connected with the administration of radio and, following along this line of thought, it is quite possible that many amateurs have questions which are still unasked but to which they would like to have answers. If so, send them in to the "Canadian Amateur" and they will be answered in this column if of sufficient general interest. Please keep questions brief and mark your letter "Regulations".

Il y a de les questions lesquelles vous souhaiterais avoir les repondres si ainsi vous êtes invité soumettre a la "Canadian Amateur". S'il vous plait garde en bref et marquez vous la lettre "Reglements". And to Western friends who wish they could use Spanish on the air for their Mexican and South American contacts: Si Vd tiene las preguntas a las cuales Vd quiere las respuestas Vd es invitado someterlas al "Canadian Amateur". Hagame el favor de mantener sus preguntas sumarias senores y marca sus letras "Regulaciones".

MEET THE RI. Our Editor, genial fellow that he is, has very kindly consented to run some brief descriptions of RIs so that you may become better acquainted with the RI in your district if you haven't already met him in person. In the meantime, while the items are being prepared, this is what you probably think the RI looks like before you meet him for the examination.



In the imagination of the candidate, the horns are mounted on a swivel base and radar controlled so as to point automatically at the candidate. However, after having bitten off your fingers and wiped away the perspiration and heard the magic words "You have passed", you take another good look at the RI and find he looks something like this.



Sketches are by the author and any resemblance to any person is certainly a remarkable coincidence.

Seriously, the RI is a good man to know and you will find him helpful in many ways. If you are puzzled about whether "you can or you can't", why not ask HIM instead of asking somebody who knows less about it than you do? It will keep you on the right side of the regulations even if the answer is "no" or "non". So, in the near future, and from time to time, we will introduce some of the RIs to you so that you will come to know him and the Department a little better.

Robert Reid, W4TK

Jacksonville, Florida

Bob sent this nice letter with his story and picture. Sorry we couldn't get it all in last issue, Cuhn'l.

I'll see you on 20, can't miss that rock-crusher of yours! De7JB.

Dear OM:—

Nice hearing you on the air again a few days ago and enjoying the chat.

As I mentioned, I had the pleasure of distributing several copies of the first complimentary copies of the Canadian Amateur at our local amateur club meeting here, after receiving them from you. They were quite interested about them here and I heard some complimentary comments about it on the air a short time ago. You are to be congratulated on doing such a swell job on the new magazine—it's quite an undertaking, and I hope that you are finding things running along smoothly by this time.

I had the opportunity of sending copies

to the clubs at Miami, Florida and Atlanta, Georgia. Also a copy to old John L. Reinartz, a friend of mine, whom I saw on our vacation to California last summer. He was quite pleased with it. He is an old timer from New England, you may remember (W1QP) and a regular contributor to QST in the old days.

During our recent QSO, you mentioned about a little article about my station for The Canadian Amateur. So I am enclosing a short sketch about W4TK with a photograph which you may find interesting. If you wish to use this for publication in The Canadian Amateur, you may do so, and I have included sufficient information that you can select what you find convenient to make a story in your station description section.

Best wishes to you John, and hope to meet you on the air again soon.

73,

Bob Reid

THE VOICE THAT IS HEARD IN SIX CONTINENTS — W4TK



"Cuhn'l, we just didn't have room last month"

News From The Pas, Man.

Lyll McDermid, VE4PA

Fellows:

It was one William Splett, VE4JW from Beausejour who advised Manitoba Net Members last evening that some flora and fauna regarding our fair province might be acceptable to your fine publication.

Being a comparative newcomer to this QTH we cannot speak to authoritively on what has transpired in the dim past when this little town was the centre of a thriving industry in Explorations Ltd.

All the early explorers seemed to like to week-end in The Pas as they could pad their expense accounts, play red dog with the natives, and peddle off a few gross of arrowheads in their spare time.

The first record of communication was by an aggressive young Cree Indian who tried to talk with the next tribe by smoke signals but the multitude of trader's campfires QRM'd his signals so that he gave up in disgust and used the mails thereafter.

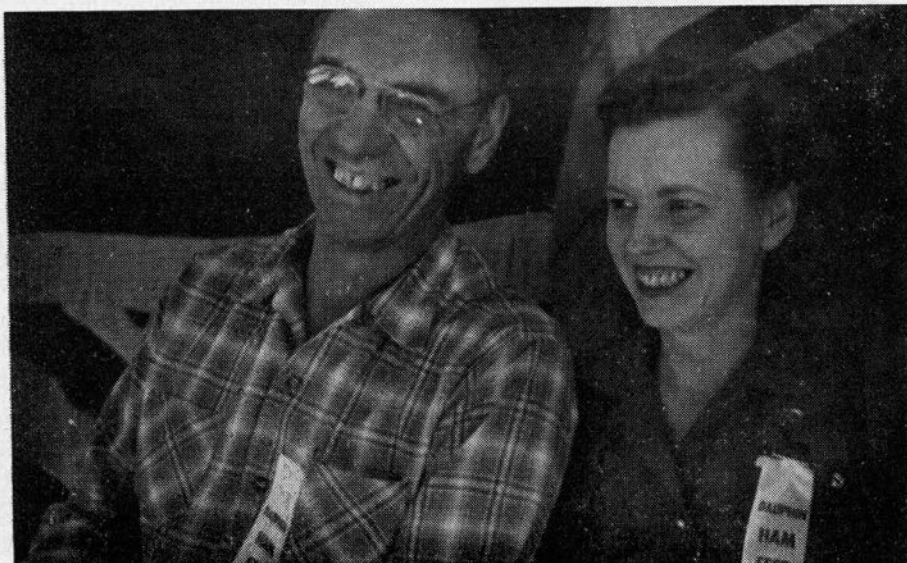
Now the home of six Radio Amateurs who spend most of their time bickering with the lusty miner types in Flin Flon to the north, The Pas looks forward to entertaining any hams who pass through our quiet streets.

We are proud to be members in good standing of the Snowshoe Net which meets

Sunday evenings during the winter and solves many weighty National problems through it's discussions.



Left to Right—Jack Walker, VE4DS and Lyll McDermid, VE4PA, both of The Pas, Manitoba



GORDON SHAVE, VE4WW and FRAN HADDON, VE4KN at the Dauphin Hamfest. Fran is the hard working editor of that sharp bulletin "Sparks."

The Hams Part in the Manitoba Flood

by Peggy, VE4PE

Remember, in 1950, Winnipeg and the surrounding vicinity had a disastrous flood? Anyone in Manitoba will recall it; especially hams like VE4RO, 4SR, 4ML, 4GE, 4CI, 4LC, 4AJ, 4NI, 4TJ, and many more who worked day and night handling traffic.

The swollen Red River overflowed into the streets and surrounding countryside, rendering some 10,000 homes uninhabitable and 30,000 to 40,000 people homeless.

In such a catastrophe as this, it was inevitable that the amateurs and amateur radio would play a leading role. VE4RO, who was high and dry out of town, was pressed into service, and soon traffic was rolling. When it became apparent that one station could not handle all the traffic, 4IW (Ian Stephan at that time) and the late 4AM, Art Morley, were set up on 3755 and 3765 and traffic was piped to 4CI and 4GE in Brandon and 4FA in Rivers. VE4LC copied crossband to 20 meters and 4GY and 4JL were on hand to provide relief. Much traffic was handled for the Red Cross, Navy, Air Force and local government agencies.

More than 200 amateurs took part in the Winnipeg disaster.

I was looking through some old files the other day, and I found VE4SR, Stu Talbot's own story which I wish to quote:—

"To start off with, we put a float in the catch basin and attached it to the door bell so that if the water did start to come up we would get fair warning, as our transmitter and all our ham gear was located in the basement. About five o'clock next morning, too soon to get up, too late to go to sleep again, somebody rang the door bell. Standing orders are that when you must abandon ship, women and children come first, so I stayed where I was. When the XYL said there was no one at the front door and no one at the back door then I headed for the basement. There was a tell-tale wet circle around the catch basin to show that the water had come up and receded. Any idea of sleep was forgotten. We plugged the sewer, drove a wedge between the plug and the first floor and then feeling fairly safe, headed for the office.

"Shortly after, I received a call stating that the water was coming in from every direction except the roof. We had to try and secure a pump. We stood in a long queue and petted stray dogs to indicate that we were kind to dumb animals, put our veterans' badge where it could be plainly seen, kept one hand in our pocket rattling loose change so that they would assume we had the cash with us, but when we finally reached the end of the queue we were informed that the pumps were all

gone. Our next move was to organize our Junior Ops carrying radio gear out to the garage while I disassembled a transmitter, carried the two power supplies to the kitchen and put the remainder of the chassis up on blocks. When I went to put the car in the garage there was no room for it as it was full of radio gear. End of first day.

"Next morning my neighbor, who incidentally was my first BCI contact when we moved to Dudley Avenue, came to tell me where I could buy a pump, also brought a message to be sent to his sister in Ottawa. By this time it was necessary for me to put on hip boots and lo and behold they were both for the left foot. Last time I had used them was two years ago duck shooting, so I hadn't the foggiest idea where the mate to my left boot was. However, after wading around in 2 ft. of water for some time, I became quite adept at navigating with both rubber boots tracking in the same direction. With the help of Mike Pura, VE4MP, we were soon setting the balance of the transmitter together in the kitchen. Then we became operational. First CQ on 14174 brought dozens of replies and from here on the picture was writing down messages with a sandwich in one hand, telephoning, and vice-versa. With the arrival of Harry Wiberg, VE4NX, we were able to take care of full time operation, the XYL Esther not only taking care of the inner man but handling a large quota of traffic. During this operation we were able to handle a total of 1,012 messages. We would like to state that it was almost unbelievable, the co-operation received from every station across Canada in keeping this frequency clear for traffic and in assisting in every way to clear the traffic. We even heard one British station and one Italian station being asked to QSY off 14174 which they politely did.

"After all the writing pads and blanks were used up for message pads, we put an urgent call at 8:00 p.m. to VE3OH at Toronto for Radiogram Forms. Jack immediately contacted the President of CAROA. We understand they set up their press that same night and ran off 300 copies and we received them by airmail the following day. A day or so later we received another 1,000 copies, so you see what I mean by "co-operation."

"Names of parties we were unable to contact directly were telephoned to the local broadcast station and in nearly every case we were able to pass on the message to the parties concerned."

This is only one incident in the valuable part amateurs play in emergencies.

George Behrends, VE4RO

By Peggy, VE4PE



"What, competition?"

It all started a way back in 1916 in Copenhagen, Denmark. George Behrends, VE4RO, was fourteen at the time. Two miles from George's home the Denmark Government had an experimental station. This station is where the great W. Polsen was the first to modulate the arc. George's curiosity got the better of him so he started peeking in the windows of the experimental station. This began his interest in a new and wonderful thing: Radio. There was no such animal as "Amateur Radio."

George and a couple of lads in the vicinity started building equipment of their own. George's first receiver used a Kohere and his first transmitter was a spark coil with a more or less fixed gap. 1,000 meters was the frequency of that era.

In 1920 the Danish hams were licensed; the prefix was ED. George received his call in 1921. His call was ED7F, which he held for one year. He then moved to Saskatchewan, Canada, but it wasn't until 1929 when he moved to Winnipeg, Manitoba that he received his Canadian call; VE4OX. In 1932 his call was changed to VE4RO. George's rig at this time was a pair of 45s in push pull with a 47 oscillator.

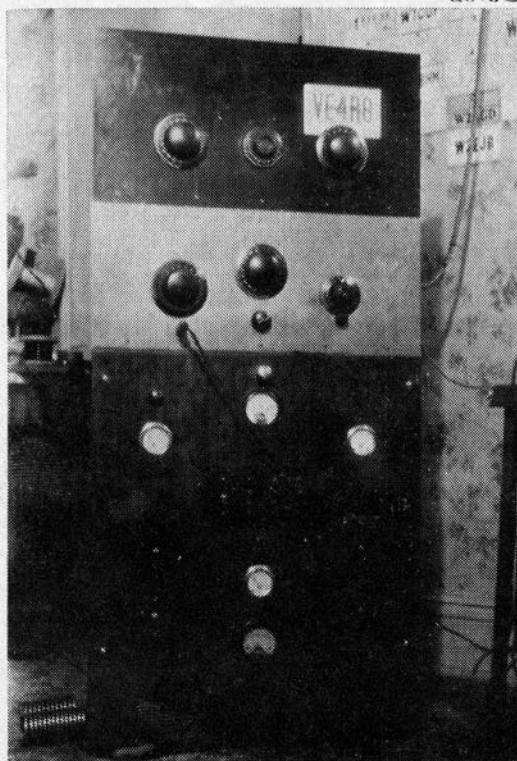
George has done a great deal of emergency work, assisting the R.C.M.P. and the Red Cross whenever necessary. And of course we will never forget the wonderful way George offered his station for traffic handling during the 1949 flood, and the tragic 1950 flood.

Workin' DX says George "is a long grind." His only explanation for having worked so much DX is that he has been working at it for so long. Among his many awards, he holds the "Worked All Zones" and he is a member of the "Al Operator Club." He has worked 250 countries.

A big event in George's ham life occurred last summer. It was time to move. No more room for Struba curtains! He found an ideal hill in the country that was just perfect. First, one at a time, three towers, the tallest being 70 feet long, were moved clear through the city, right through Portage and Main, the main intersection of Winnipeg. Next went the household furnishings. Last, but not by all means least, went the ham shack. This also travelled through the centre of Winnipeg. It took no time at all for the police to come to their assistance, holding back traffic, etc.

George is all settled down now we think. He is fairly busy in the summer, but is active on all bands in the winter. His final at the moment is a pair of 250 THs in push pull. I asked him if he is going on Single Sideband. He said he hadn't too much against it, but if it was necessary he would go S.S.B. "only in self-preservation."

Amateurs the world over will be happy to learn that George, VE4RO, is hale and hearty, with Rhombics and curtains going up all over the place—Back off the RF gain fellows, George refuses to replace anymore antenna coils! Nice work Peg.
de7JB



1931—What a story these 2 110s could tell!

Amateur Radio League of Manitoba

Incorporated

By Peggy, VE4PE

There has been a radio club in Winnipeg as far back as the 1920s, but I haven't been able to obtain any information on the early history of the various clubs. We can only recall back to 1952, when the club became incorporated, and became known as the "Amateur Radio League of Manitoba Incorporated". Also in 1952 a tremendous effort was made to have license plates with our call letters on them, all to no avail. The President in this ambitious year was Stu Talbot, VE4SR. Since that year, nothing too important has happened.

The club at present has a "Worked All Winnipeg" (W.A.W.) Award, which is a general award, and it is open to all the radio amateurs in the world. It is given for the purpose of improving relationships between the VE4 amateurs and the rest of the world.

The rules are:

1. Open to all radio amateurs.
2. Stations in Canada, USA, continental America and the rest of the world are required to submit proof of contact, in the form of QSLs with 15 VE4s located in Greater Winnipeg. All stations contacted must be members of the ARLM Inc.
3. Stations in the Greater Winnipeg area and Manitoba are required to submit QSLs from 25 club members in the Greater Winnipeg area.
4. All cards from outside the Greater Winnipeg area are to be submitted to the Awards Committee of the ARLM Inc., and must be accompanied by 50 cents or the equivalent amount of currency to defray mailing charges and printing of certificates.
5. All contacts must have been made since or on January 1, 1958
6. Address all correspondence and cards to the Awards Committee, Amateur Radio League of Manitoba Inc., Box 26, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

The ARLM Inc. also has an "Outstanding VE4 Amateur of the Year" award. It is awarded annually to the VE4 amateur who, through his or her outstanding efforts, has made the greatest contribution to amateur radio throughout the past year.

A "Field Day Award" is awarded to the club member or members who, throughout their efforts in participation in the ARRL Field Day competition, have been adjudged as being the foremost in this field. The "Manitoba Sweepstakes Award" is awarded annually to the VE4 amateur and

member of the ARLM Inc. who, in the opinion of the judges, turns in the greatest number of contacts on the greatest number of bands as stated in the SS rules.

The ARLM Inc. owns a 500 watt phone and CW transmitter (80 and 40 meters) and a BC-348 receiver, operated under the call of VE4AC. This equipment has been operated in Civil Defence exercises, and will probably see duty in this line again.

Peggy, VE4PE, apologizes for her apathetic Brethern, and their deaf ear to her pleas for club news. Maybe they believe as some Texans do Peg—there just isn't any other place in Canada but Winnipeg! I think you are doing a terrific job
Peg. de7JB

Sarnia Amateur Radio Club Publishes New Bulletin

A new Bulletin, "The Monitor" published by the Sarnia Amateur Radio Club, working in conjunction with the Civil Defence authorities in Sarnia, has appeared on the horizon. The following livewires constitute the energy factor:

Editor, Russ, VE3DYB; Reporter, Bill, VE3BXI; Publisher, Rowland, VE3AML.

It is a pleasure to wish these old friends every success in their venture.—de7JB.

VE3DPO Compiles Booklet

My old sparing partner Reg, VE3DPO, has put a little manual together that Canadian Amateurs should find very useful. It's loaded with pertinent data. Reg's little book could be a right handy companion to Jim Kitchin's, "The Radio Amateur's Licensing Handbook," which should be off the press as you read this. At two bucks a throw it's the best break Canadian Amateurs have had in many moons.

Reg is one of those tireless workers, who has no time for apathy as regards amateur radio, and he makes no effort to hide his feelings when discussing Canadian Amateurs who appear disinterested in their own future.

The Windsor A.R.C. Bulletin is always interesting reading. One idea therein that is packed with merit—the column by Ken Roberts, VE3BGW. He calls it QRZ?

Ken gives one the impression he is interviewing an amateur each issue. I am going to try and emulate Ken's effort. O.K. Ken?

Billie Roush Operates K6HEJ Even Though Hearing Lost

This wonderful letter was received by my friend Earl, VE7AGC, as a result of a QSO. Forgive me Billie, for taking advantage of you. Both Earl and I feel amateurs everywhere should have an opportunity to read your warm and friendly letter—from one amateur to another.—de7JB.

Dear Earl:—

I have more or less grown up with Amateur Radio. It started back in 1916 when it was called wireless telegraphy. There were no call letters at the time and a "ham" just used his initials or name and of course there was no phone.

At that time we used photographic plates putting them in some kind of liquid. Spark gaps off of Fords and all kinds of junk to make up your set. It was string all over.

Then World War I came along and there were so few sets that the government sealed them up with a soft lead seal.

After the war I will never forget listening on the receiver when all of a sudden a voice said, "Anderson Radio Station, Wahoo, Nebraska speaking." I thought I was imagining things as we had never heard a voice before and didn't hear one again for months.

Finally phone came for the amateurs and we went on 160 meters, running the antenna across the neighbor's yard to a telephone post. To our surprise the police came down and wanted to know what we were doing, as every time we turned on the transmitter it would light up their lights. They could not turn them off. Or they would start over to turn them off and the lights would go off. So they called the police, scared that someone was in the house. So you see we had antenna troubles in those days.

I didn't get my license until 1940, W6SVA. Then World War II came along. No lead seals on the sets this time as there were too many hams. After the War I did not think I would be a Ham again so I did not renew my license. But sixteen years later at the age of 58, I decided to become a Ham again. It was not easy as by this time I was totally deaf. I hear by vibrations with a bone conduction behind the ear. To hear over the receiver I put the hearing aid against the headphones and turn hearing aid to telephone position. I can hear a loud speaker but can't make out anything that is said.

I keep my meter on modulation as I

don't hear myself and can't tell whether I am talking soft or yelling. So that way I don't over-modulate.

The FCC were wonderful when I took my exam. Adjusting and re-adjusting the code machine until I could copy it. I passed the exam and received the call K6HEJ

My OM is not a Ham but is wonderful in buying me equipment and putting up antennas. I have 2 sons and 4 grandchildren. One son, Harvey Stratton is K6RJW. We are moving to Crestline, California, 5,000 ft. up in the San Bernardino Mountains, so I will probably be climbing trees and helping put up antennas.

Thanks for the nice QSO. Hope to have many more.

Billie Roush, K6HEJ

CONGRATULATIONS . . .

Reg, VE3DPO keeps me up to date with news about the Grey-Bruce A.R.A., thru their monthly bulletin. A lot of Organizations would give their eye teeth to have such an Eager Beaver. Reg is fighting almost single-handedly to keep the boys coming out to the meetings. Smarten up fellows, before you lose a great guy—We can use Fire Spirit such as Done Pooped Out has, out here in VE7land! De7JB.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN NR 708 FROM ARRL HEADQUARTERS, WEST HARTFORD — JUNE 25th, 1959 TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS.

The 2540 mile path from Southern California to Hawaii has been covered on 222 Mc. KH6UK and W6NLZ, who made the historic breakthrough over this same path on 144 Mc in 1957, contacted each other on 222 mc. at 1930 Hawaiian time, June 22. Signals reached S7 during the 53 minute contact. A second VHF record was set on 1215 Mc by W6DQJ/6 during the June ARRL VHF Party, when these stations worked from Mt. Abel to Bald Rock, California, a distance of 400 miles. Details of both VHF records will appear in August QST.

ARRL ORS: Please pass this info to the V.H.F. gang.

Flin Flon Amateur Radio Club

by Bill Kirkwood, VE4EQ



Standing (L to R)—Bill Sutton, Club photographer, VE4EQ, 4SC, 4NW, 4HH.
Sitting (L to R)—VE8OF, VE4OB, 4EO, 4OC, 4RR. Missing, 4PW, 4GU, 4BK.

A few facts about the club here—It was organized around 1934-35 in the days of Mickey and Nellie Dyson. A lot of the old gang will remember them, you included John. The club has been going ever since.

The membership has fluctuated during the years and lately we are happy to have some of the younger blood coming into the club. Now we have coffee at the meetings instead of 807s.

During the last war the club gave code theory instructions to many of the boys entering the service. Some of our members did not return.

Through the years the Flin Flon gang have done their share of traffic handling from the more remote parts of the North.

By the way John, we also have a certificate that we give out. It is called a W.A.F.F. and by working five Flin Flon stations our club will send the lucky Ham one of these "highly prized" certificates.

This little story by Bill, VE4EQ, brings back fond memories, along with a lump in your editor's neck . . . Mickey Dyson, had only been out on the coast a few months when it happened. Living in the Fraser district with his wife Nellie, (the girl with the "Red Flannel Drawers," as she was known the world over), Mickey had obtained a VE5 call, (7's were 5's before the war) VE5ABD. Apples, Bananas and Dates it always used to be, and no one seemed to have any trouble understanding his phonetics . . . to my dying day Mickey, may the good Lord rest his soul, will be Apples, Bananas and Dates.

It was a cold day in January, 1937, there

was slush on the ground, I remember it quite well because I almost went on my ear as I alighted from the street car and headed east along 29th. About a block along from Fraser Street it happened . . . I looked across the street and stopped dead, some kind of a fanatic was trying to hoist a Rube Goldberg contraption up on his roof. Two circles of $\frac{3}{8}$ copper tubing about nine inches in diameter, spaced some considerable distance apart, is the best way I can describe what I saw. The poor fellow was getting nowhere, fast, such a pathetic picture, he had to have help.

After we managed to fix the "thing" in position, Mickey invited me in for a hot lemonade, (Nellie, I learned, made wonderful hot lemonades!) Mickey, on seeing me transfixed in awe at the array of radio equipment he had in the parlor said, "Lift your lower jaw off your chest, put your eye-balls back in their sockets, and sit down. If ever anyone looked like a genius, a Solomon and a hero, all rolled into one, it was certainly the way Mickey appeared to me when he nonchalantly picked up a "gadget" and spoke into it, only to have someone in Chicago answer him, via radio!

When I asked, Do you think . . . How long did it take . . . Could I ? ? ? Mickey replied, "Why sure, if a stupe like me can, your a cinch!" That folks is how it happened. Mickey instilled the hope that became a reality, his patience and understanding helped me over the bumps to become VE5 Able Easy George. Wherever you may be Mickey, you must know my eternal gratitude. de 7JB

Dwight B. Williams, W6RO

Long Beach, California

Dear John:—

I am a little undecided about coming to San Jose in July because my bite is a little on the dull side. I knocked out one of my front teeth by accident and the X-ray pictures showed that I had 14 absessed teeth in my mouth. I was sure surprised because I have not had a tooth ache in years. Last Friday, K6ICZ, Chet Moore, pulled them all.

I seem to be getting along fine except

for eating and that is not so good. I burn up a lot of energy in a day and now I have to get by by drinking malted milks, sucking soup and tonguing mush, mashed potatoes, etc.

I take great pleasure in looking over your magazine each month because I can now feel like I can tell those who comment on it, that I told you it was good because I now have sufficient evidence to prove my statement. Norm and Howard and Glen



This is what the old station out in the shack looks like at W6RO.

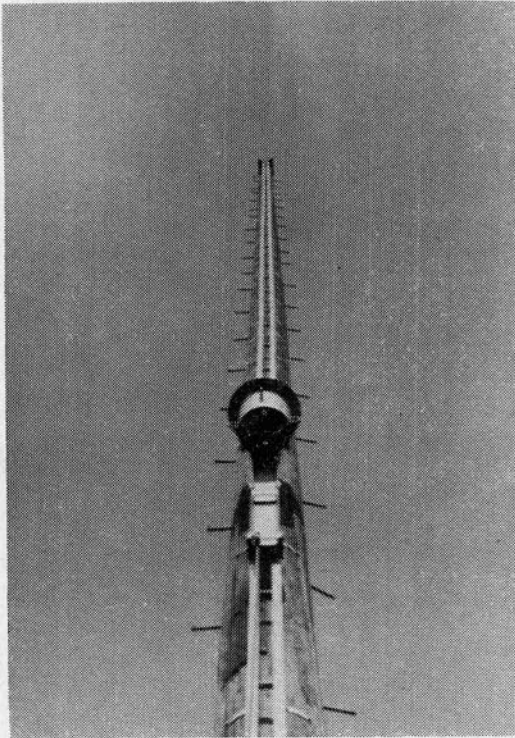
Bertha took a photo of me and missed all but the transmitter of my "spit and polish" station



got a big kick out of seeing their pictures in this month's copy. They call me sneaky but their expression is that of pleasure.

I am enclosing some photographs of this project that has been going on in my backyard for many months. I would like to see some of my critics accomplish this engineering feat in their backyard. I think that many of them think it to be folly and unnecessary but I feel sure that it will be trouble free when I am not as agile as I am now. It is nice to look at now and I will soon be able to experiment with antennas of any description.

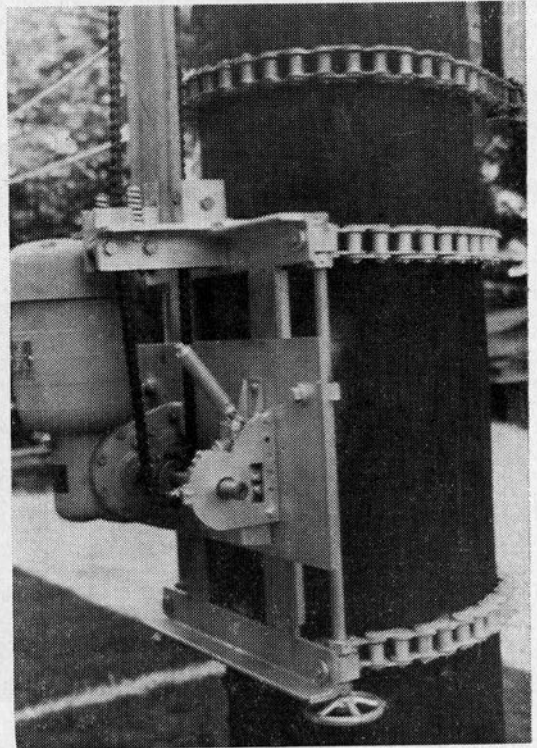
I believe that you could sit on the platform on top of the carrier and ride safely to the top of this 78 foot telephone pole, provided you could hold on to the twelve inch round plate that you would be sitting on. I will rotate the beam with a Mims Rotator that I have and this should be husky enough to turn stacked beams, one above the other for quite a few feet above the rotator, if I should decide to build such a christmas tree. I might, as you know very well and so do I.



It is 78 feet to the top of this pole. The track is made of $1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{8}$ " galvanized angle iron. The carriage rolls on stainless steel rollers. The platform engages into stainless steel tapered pins at the pole cap for 3 point suspension. A mims rotator sits on top of the platform. A Selsyn indicator is chain driven from inside the housing on the platform.

It handicaps me not to be allowed to climb these old poles because I have been up and down them many times and I am able to use the hooks and safety belt that I have as well as most linemen. So this is my attempt to do with my head what I was able to do with my back and legs a few years ago. It will be a lot safer and much more accessible. A different antenna any day in the week and do it alone—that is the object!

I seldom get on the air when you are able to get on the air because I have been



Notice the shock mount of coil springs to take care of failure should the chain break. The base plate holding the motor is adjustable by threaded lead screws turned by hand wheels at bottom. It is held onto the frame by gibs like you see on a lathe. The hand brake is self-energizing because of the "V" type shoe compressed into a "V" type pulley. It is powerful enough to stall the motor.

working on this project most every night and too tired to get up early.

73s,

Dwight Williams, W6RO

Letters and pictures such as these, express the feeling and interest of some of our Southern friends. Thanks deeply Dwight, and if you ever lose your new "choppers" I will gladly lend you mine! 7JB.

Twenty-ninth Open Meeting

Hart House Amateur Radio Club

This is an address by Frank A. Ford, P. Eng., VE3AKO, Graduate Representative.

All of you are hams. Now I know you are not all licensed, in fact quite a few of you do not have a license to operate a ham station, but you are all hams. I know because you came here this evening and in this way have expressed a sincere interest in amateur radio. In just the same way all of you have a station, maybe it's not yours, maybe it's one you've seen or you've visited, or one you have operated; maybe it is a piece of commercial equipment, maybe it's only in your mind's eye—but you all own and operate an amateur radio station.

Your vital imagination is, in fact, an indication of what the Warden meant when he said that we are a "group apart—an angular group."

Now picture for a moment in your mind's eye this station of yours. It's not necessarily in your own home. For some of you of course it is, but just picture this station of yours—shine up the knobs a little bit. Conjure up a sharp image of it.

Has this station of yours ever been in a flood? Caught fire?

Has your beam ever blown down?

Has your antenna system ever iced to a point where it all fell down one evening?

Have you ever contacted stations in Russia? on Enwietok, the "Atom Bomb" island?

Has the Radio Inspector ever visited your station just when you were doing something that wasn't quite so?

Has your station ever been out in a rainstorm?

Did you ever work a station in Chicago using three watts and a fire-escape for an antenna?

Has anyone ever broken into your station and stolen your transmitter? Did you get the insurance money?

Let me tell you briefly about the beginning of a station which has had all these things happen to it, and then let me tell you about the history of that station.

The beginning—have you worked any of these stations?

VE3AWY
VE3ALK
VE3BCH
VE3BPD
VE3UOT

If you have contacted any of these stations since 1947 you have probably worked Hart House Amateur Radio Club.

This is where it started—VE3AWY back on February 1, 1947, out in Ajax when the first two years of the engineering course was established there. One fellow operated the rig, one fellow borrowed the equipment and this chap, VE3AWY, said, "Use my license."

And what about the first equipment? The first transmitter was a BC610E which you probably would know better as a Halicrafters HT4. The receiver was borrowed from the Stromberg-Carlson Co., a Hammerlund HQ-129-X. The boys built their own ten meter beam and antenna system of folded dipoles and they purchased a war surplus C2 Frequency Meter.

And what about operating? Well page 2 of the station log begins with the 1947 DX contest and I might say that the fellows at that time made a pretty good showing in that contest. These are just some of the DX call areas they worked—KP4, HB9, PAØ, VO, KL7, TG9, ZL3, I2, GI, G, DN4, Z24, CM2 . . .

And what about the fellows who started this off? I know some of them are here this evening. Here's a brief list of some of them . . . many you know:

Ed Gareau—VE3AMN (now VE3DNL)
Bob Andrews—VE3BFM (now VE3RA)
Vince Robbins—VE3BCH
Hart Rogers—VE3AEU
Jack McQuarrie—VE3AWY

These are just a few of the originals and, of course, since then, there has been a number of very active people who keep the Club going.

That was the beginning. Over the years a number of changes has taken place, culminating possibly in the most important change—acquisition of our new equipment last summer. But what about some highlights of the intervening eleven years? There were many key points. For example, fifteen persons graduated from our Code and theory Classes in 1949. And of course the other incidents I mentioned earlier,—the fire, the floods, the burglaries, were very real.

That was a brief history but there is a point—there is a moral to this story. History has a habit of repeating itself. Maybe it is only our interpretation of history which repeats itself—but history surely does repeat. Of all the hams who operated Hart House Amateur Radio Station in its first year, 1947-8, over 80% required five years or more to finish their four year undergraduate university course.

The Test . . .

A. E. Whittaker, VE1RT

It was one of those slashing, vicious rains that sent water cascading down the windows, striking the glass with almost frightening strength. Two days had passed since it began.

Harold Smith still cannot figure out what Fate caused him to stay up late, that night, listening to stations on the various bands. His rig was on, but he had not called anyone, for sometime. Usually, on such nights, he went to bed, and read "The Canadian Amateur," while enjoying the sound of the rain on the roof.

He switched the receiver to eighty meters, idly moving across the band. He heard some QRM, but it was dying down. It was now nearly two a.m. Soon, the band . . . He stopped, intent on a weak signal. He wondered if he might be treated to a little DX on eighty meters. It would be interesting. Making a few adjustments, he brought in the signal strong enough to copy, but there was bad QSB on some of the words.

"CQ! CQ! CQ! We need . . . Please! . . . need help!" Harold stiffened, now wide awake. "This is station V . . . A! We need help! CQ! CQ! This is VE9AA, in Rossville. Please, if anyone copies me, will . . ."

Bang! A 40 over 9 carrier came on, right on frequency, killing any hope of further copy.

"Hallo! Ha-a-a-lo, test! (Tweet! Tweet!) One, two, three, four, five. Five, four three, two, one! Ha-a-a-lo test! (Tweet! Tweet!) This is VE9FM testing." The carrier was cut.

Sweat broke out all over Harold. Someone was evidently in serious trouble. If it was 9AA, that was Jim Wallace, at Rossville. He lived on a little island he had bought years ago, off shore in the Flint River, about fifty yards from the mainland. He pressed the switch.

"9FM, 9FM, George, this is Harold Smith. Please QRX. Jim Wallace is in . . ."

Ha-a-a-lo! (Tweet! Tweet!) Hallo test! One, two, three, four, five. Five, four, three, two, one! (Tweet! Tweet! Tweet!) One, two, three, four, five. Five, four, three, two, one! Ha-a-a-lo! (Tweet! Tweet!) This is V . . . E . . . 9. FM testing, and looking over the band." The carrier was cut.

Harold had pressed his face against the table, during 9FM's testing, wondering what sort of a brain any man could possess that would allow him to throw a carrier on the air at any time of the night or day, without finding out if anyone else had the frequency. Perspiration ran down his forehead into his eyes. He grabbed the mike.

"9FM! VE9FM! 9 JX here! George, please, please QRX. Jimmy Wallace is in

some sort of trouble. Please stand by! VE9AA! VE9AA! This is VE9JX. Do you copy, old man? Do you copy? Go ahead!"

"Gee, I'm sorry, Harold." It was George again. "I didn't know anyone would be up, this time of the night. What's keeping you up?? Can't you sleep with the rain on the roof? Ha! Ha! What did you say about Jimmy Wallace? I didn't copy very well. I wasn't paying very much attention. Break!"

"For God's sake, if not for mine, will you let me have this frequency George? Jim Wallace is in trouble. TROUBLE!!! Please stay off this frequency. VE9AA! VE9AA! Do you copy Jim? Go ahead!"

Harold had switched to headphones and could copy a little better. He had Jim again.

"VE9JX! This is VE9AA! We are in serious trouble here, Harold. We . . ." The signal faded badly, and then came back. "The river has . . . Can you get . . .?" Harold threw on his CW oscillator. No signal. He called again.

VE9AA! VE9AA! Jim, bad QSB. Bad QSB. Can you tell me what is wrong, and what I can do to help?? Go ahead."

"9JX, 9AA. Yes, we are in serious trouble. Can you try to get a helicopter to take us off here? The bridge is out, and we are in the top room of the house." The signal was now good copy. "The river is up over the island, and we can't get ashore. If you don't hurry, the house will go, and we can't swim in this current. Good thing I had the rig up . . . He faded again.

George's carrier came back on.

"Say, Harold, Jim's in some kind of trouble. I can't copy him very well. I have some sort of line noise. Did you copy him? Break!"

Harold was at the telephone, and paid no attention to George. He got the Mounted Police Detachment, and gave them the details. They assured him that everything humanly possible would be done immediately. Harold went back to his rig. George was still talking.

" . . . something about a bridge. Can I help you in any way, Harold? Go ahead!"

"Yes, George, you can help. Will you PLEASE be man enough to stay off the frequency? I am copying Jim O.K. Please get off the frequency, George, or I will have to report you to the Department of Transport. VE9AA! VE9AA! Do you copy Jim? Break!"

"VE9JX, VE9AA here. I copy Harold, but you will have to hurry. The house is shaking and . . ." The carrier died. Harold called for fifteen minutes, but got no fur-

(Continued on Page 31)



The YL Page

By Lois Gillespie, VE7AUF



As we come to salute Manitoba, we have to confess not having too much first-hand knowledge of this great province — the west of the East and the east of the West. Our travels in Manitoba have been limited to trips through as we moved between the west coast and points east, but this has been more than enough to make us wish to see more of it. "Manitoba is noted the world over for its hard wheat," suggests the OM, helpfully. We readily agree, but think that, among hams, Manitoba is known the world over for its VE4 operators! Including some very excellent YL operators.

HI GERT . . .

If you listened around 3760 kcs for any length of time, you are most certain to hear that. Gert, as many of you know, is Gert Elliott, VE4GE in Winnipeg. Gert operates 75 meters most of the time, although not always on 3760 kcs, of course, and puts a tremendous signal into the west coast . . . and probably the east as well!

Gert tells us her first real interest in amateur radio came when the OM, Jim, VE4IF, modulated his UX 250 in 1934. Gert was soon in there, helping him to modulate, until the little matter of a license came up, and she had to take a few weeks off to attend to it. In March, 1938, she was back on the air, on CW, as VE4AMS, and operated on 20 and 75 meters until the outbreak of war.

During the war both Gert and her OM were busy instructing for both the Army and the Airforce. The OM taught radio theory while Gert helped in CW. She also had a class of girls whom she taught the code, and they later put this to good use when they joined the Army.

Many hams from England and the States who were in training in Canada during the war found their way to Gert and Jim's, and in 1946 and 1947 they met a number of these boys over the air, while they were still serving in foreign countries. One evening Gert's CQ on 20 meters was answered by a "W" who called, "Hi, Gert—does the lawn need cutting?" The call came from a ham operating marine mobile on a ship from Europe, enroute to Asia, via the Panama Canal. It was a man who, as a serviceman, had visited at Gert's home six years earlier and cut the lawn and helped in the garden! It was their first word from him since he had gone overseas.

It was in 1946 that Gert's call was

changed to match her initials, VE4GE, she says, has certainly had a lot of rugged use since! In that year she and Jim organized a radio club in Brandon, their QTH at that time, and served as its first president and secretary-treasurer. Since then, Gert has held the office of PAM (for about three years) and was also NCS for the 75 meter net for a couple of years, besides checking the Arctic Net one year.

Gert and her OM enjoy working DX, and feel they have worked their share of it, but find their greatest enjoyment in helping out in emergencies, which is something they have done many times. In the disastrous floods of 1950, they were approached by the Manitoba Hydro Electric Company, who asked them if they could contact a ham in Winnipeg and set up a schedule between Brandon and Winnipeg until the emergency was over. They had been working 20 meters at that time, and did not have a 75 meter antenna, but the Hydro Company sent some men out to put up an antenna for them, and they were soon busy handling skeds for the Hydro, besides taking traffic from VE4RO every half hour for eighteen hours a day, from points west. Fortunately, the 75 meter band was very good during the day at that time.

On another, the telephone and telegraph lines were out between Winnipeg and Saskatchewan during a very bad sleet storm. The newspaper called to see if they could get some press news through to Saskatoon. Conditions were very bad, and Gert could not even hear a CW signal. Finally, another VE4 heard her calls. Several others came in to help. With one-way copy, the messages were relayed through several stations and eventually to a Saskatoon station.

Gert says, "Experiences such as these will long be remembered and are added to our interesting ham radio activities. Our daughter Peggy, VE4PE and I have taken several courses in Civil Defence Communications during the last few years and we have taken part in a number of Civil Defence exercises.

Ham radio goes where we go; a mobile rig in the car when we travel, a DX-40 at our summer cottage and a Mobile Marine in the process of construction for our boat. One can plainly see we do appreciate our amateur radio hobby. We will be looking forward to meeting you all on the ham bands."



GERT, VE4GE

IF YOU CAN'T FIGHT THEM, JOIN THEM!

It was hardly to be expected that a daughter of Gert's could live in such an atmosphere and not do SOMETHING about it! Peggy solved the problem by joining them. Peggy is VE4PE, and we will let her tell you about it herself:

"Four years before I was born, my father became a ham. Eight years later, my mother took up the same hobby. So, you see, I have lived in a ham environment all my life! Gert, my mother, tells me my first words were "cudenser", "mikafone and CQ." I was a fairly healthy child, possibly because my meals were cooked "rf"!

"Years ago (not too many, mind you) when I was knee high to a T55, I called "CQ, Santa Claus!" Well, lo and behold, Santa came back to me! Let me tell you I was about the happiest little girl around these parts. I wonder where he is now. I believe he was a VE3."

"Soon the war came, and ham radio was all but forgotten. All the gear and paraphernalia were down in the basement, and to me, all was a nuisance. Seems I was always losing balls and sundry toys in the dust-covered parts and pieces. When things got cleaned up over in Japan, my father decided to come home and work ham radio. Cobwebs flew in all directions, queer noises emanated from both transmitter and receiver, beams went up in the air, and there was a general uproar. All this time, I was trying desperately to build up an immunity to ham radio."

"But I am afraid it takes a stronger person than I to be able to live in such a ham atmosphere as ours and to stay away from the hobby. I found I couldn't fight them, so I had to join them in self-defence. Finally, after a great deal of studying, fussing and

fuming, I got my license, in November, 1954. I operated on a little 75 meters CW, and as soon as I had my six months I went on 10-meter phone. That was a happy day for me, because CW and I are great enemies! I had a 75 meter mobile rig in my car, and had great difficulty sending CW, turning corners and shifting gears all at the same time. I have enjoyed 10 meters very much, but it makes me sad in the spring when the band fades away."

"I'm in seventh heaven now. Just this March, after much studying, fussing and fuming, I received my Advanced Amateur Radio License. I hope to get my rig fired up on 20 meters before too long. I am very much enjoying 75 meter mobile phone this summer."

"Now that ham radio is being more publicized, I feel that the public is beginning to realize what a wonderful hobby it is. I am mighty proud to be a member of this ham fraternity."

Thank you very much, Gert and Peggy. We hope to have the pleasure of working you both very soon.



PEGGY, VE4PE

BACK TO THE KITCHEN!

We are still in a mild case of shock induced by reading a letter on page 4 of the May issue of the Canadian Amateur. Always, we have been of the opinion that hams were broadminded and tolerant, and above showing discrimination against any person or group. And now we find that one of this noble fraternity, from the very heart of our country, is so much against a certain group of people that he would like to see them off the air altogether! And who are these people that arouse such animosity in his breast? Why, WOMEN !!!

YLs of the world, unite! You have nothing to lose but your OMs!

Well, at least we are fair-minded (we hope), so, before we judge this bold individual, let us examine his remarks and see if he has legitimate cause for complaint.

They clobber up the bands, says he! Oh, come, Len, you can't really mean that! Why, there aren't enough YLs in all of Canada to clobber up the bands, even if most of them were on at the same time. Oh, I see you mention the FCC, too—so you mean YLs in general. But they don't clobber up OUR bands, you know—unless they are on CW—and then you would not know them from an OM, except perhaps by their superior sending. We do admit that the bands are clobbered, though. But by whom? By OMs, that's whom! If all the OMs were quiet for a little while, and all the YLs were on the air, QRM would be a thing of the past!

They talk for half an hour on end about NOTHING, he complains, H'm—upon what erudite subjects do OMs discourse? Let us tune across the band and see:

"Ah-uh-well, not much here. Weather better today. Rained last night, but better today. And-uh-yes, you sure have a good signal tonight. Rig here is a single 813-and-

uh-well, back to you and see what else you have . . ."

But here is a YL busy passing important traffic—and here is another acting as a Net Control Station. Oh, dear—here is one comparing recipes—better not mention that—let's get on to the next remark.

Their place is in the KITCHEN, he declares! Ah, now we come to the crux of the matter! Len has obviously set his heart on his favorite dessert, and it has not materialized! We don't know whether Len is married or not, but, as mentioned in an earlier issue, we YLs know the way to a man's heart, and we feel that here is a frustrated chocolate-cake-eater, who hasn't any to eat, and is working out his resentment on all YLs and XYLs.

Len, we admire your temerity in so boldly voicing your opinion of the opposite sex, even though we deplore your attitude. But—do you think you might feel more kindly towards us if you had a nice, big gooey chocolate cake? Because—although we would NEVER mention such a mundane subject on the air—we do specialize in chocolate cake!

John Clarricoats, O.B.E., G6CL

Having our little Canadian Amateur Magazine so royally treated by that grand old organization, R.S.G.B. and its illustrious Editor, John Clarricoats, G6CL, was a great thrill. I asked John to tell us a little about himself and it is a privilege to pass along to you the following—

JOHN CLARRICOATS, O.B.E., G6CL

Elected Honorary Secretary, Radio Society of Great Britain, in January, 1930. Became General Secretary (full time appointment) in December 1932 after 21 years with Western Electric Company Ltd. and later Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd.

Served in Royal Flying Corps (Wireless Section) 1917-1918 and Royal Air Force 1918-1919. Service in Signals duties in the R.A.F.V.R. (Training Branch) 1939-45.

Editor of R.S.G.B. Bulletin and all other R.S.G.B. publications since 1934.

Author of several text books on radio and contributor to various technical journals.

Licensed as G6CL in May 1926. Holder of Empire DX Certificate and DX Century Club Certificate. Worked all States Certificate and various other awards.

Active on DX bands especially 21 Mc/phone.

Appointed an Officer of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (O.B.E.) in January 1955 after 25 years of service to the R.S.G.B. Received the Order from Her Majesty the Queen.

Founded the Radio Amateur Old Timers' Association in 1958 and proposed formation of the International Amateur Radio

Union Region I Division in 1950. Founder member of International Committee and now Secretary General to the Division.

Represented I.A.R.U. at the Atlantic City Radio Conference, 1947 and due to attend Geneva Conference in 1959.

Member of the United Kingdom Frequency Advisory Committee and of the United Kingdom General Purposes C.C.I.R. Committee.

Elected a member of the Southgate Borough Council in 1945.

Elected an Alderman of Southgate in 1954 and Mayor of Southgate 1955.

Governor of Enfield Technical College and Southgate Evening Institute, Chairman of Southgate Further Education Committee. Vice President of more than 20 Radio Societies and Clubs.

Hobbies:

WORK
STAMPS
AMATEUR RADIO
MORE WORK

I have throughout my 30 years as Secretary of the R.S.G.B., had the constant help and companionship of May Gadsden (G1YL) who became Assistant Secretary in December 1929.

She, more than anyone else has been responsible for the R.S.G.B. increasing from a society of about 1000 members to a world-wide organization of 10,000 members. Her devotion to the cause of Amateur Radio has been of the highest order. Without her help during the 1939-45 war the Society would have had to shut down. British Amateur Radio owes a greater debt to May Gadsden than to any other person.

The Contest is

The first contest attempted by your Canadian Amateur magazine was, all things considered, a great success! ! !

The only difficulty encountered came at the very end—judging the winners from the stack of wonderful letters! Oh, those poor judges! ! !

Every precaution was taken to eliminate identification of the writers and the final results were interesting to say the least! A quick glance reveals the prizes going far and wide.

Percentage-wise, Ontario was far ahead with letters submitted with P.E.I. and B.C. trailing about even. The prizes were awarded only after a clear majority of the judges had selected a particular letter.

DAVE GORDON, VE5AG WINS TOP PRIZE

The winner of the Grand Prize — an RME 4351-A Communications Receiver was Dave Gordon, VE5AG. Dave's entry appears on the right. Hearty congratulations, Dave—The Canadian Amateur magazine wishes you years of enjoyment with your new RME. (Please rush your correct mailing address, Dave).

SECOND PRIZE

The Transceiver, donated by "The Ham Shack", Vancouver, was won by R. O. Martin, VE3EIG, Sudbury, Ontario.

THIRD PRIZE

The 3-Element Beam donated by McCarter Radio & Television Ltd., Vancouver was won by O. H. Meginbir, Lethbridge Alberta.

FOURTH PRIZE

The 300-YTR Multimeter donated by R. Mack & Co. Ltd., Vancouver, was won by Wes Street, VE1EK, Armdale, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

FIFTH PRIZE

The Johnson Signal Sentry donated by Taylor Pearson & Carson, Vancouver, was won by Hec McKenzie, VEIPA of Lakeburn, New Brunswick.

THE JUDGES . . .

The judges who selected the winners were:

Jim Kitchin, VE7KN, Supervising Radio Inspector of B.C., author of "The Radio Amateur's Licensing Handbook", and Canadian Amateur Columnist "The RI Says".

Marv Wilson, VE7AKD, retired businessman at present landscaping British Properties!

Leo McCullough, KM6BL just returned from Midway Island, transferred to San Deigo after six years in the Pacific.

George Kitson, VE7ALE, author of "The Mt. Fairweather Story", detective and bodyguard of VE7JB on his recent San Jose expedition.

John H. Brown, VE7JB—Moral support only! He supplied the coke!

Over . . .

Dear Sir:

Did someone say "Amateur" is old-fashioned? That we're in a rut? I certainly disagree.

The word amateur implies an activity done without thought of monetary gain, something done for the pure pleasure and satisfaction obtained from it.

We are all in a profession of some sort—law, medicine, truck driving, even professional radio. We are all aware of the fierce competition met in everyday professional dealings. One must be constantly alert, constantly tense, constantly under personal pressure, and oh, my poor ulcers.

Wait! Don't tense up. Here, sit down at the rig and rag chew a bit with a chap in Australia, or maybe a YL in England. There, feel more relaxed now?

Thank goodness there is still something one can do from a purely amateur viewpoint in these days of dog-eat-dog.

What a fine bunch of people too—friends from the first CQ. Surely these people must have a common interest and not just a desire to jump up another rung of the "ladder of success." They have—the love for an activity that only a true amateur can have. The activity? What else than amateur radio.

Some would say the word amateur indicates a lack of knowledge or ability. Of course, this is nonsense. Perhaps the whole problem evolves about re-educating the public as to the true meaning of the word amateur, and to the achievements that can be boasted by radio Amateurs.

But above all, let us keep our greatest of all hobbies well divided from the nerve-jangling, stomach-knotting business world by reminding ourselves that truly this is amateur radio and that we are all truly amateurs.

Dave Gordon, VE5AG.

Do you want another Contest?

Eimac of Canada, represented by R.D.B. Sheppard, P. Eng., VE3AHR, has a brand new 4CX1000A complete with socket and chimney that will make a terrific lead-off prize, a well known VE7 Businessman has already added a 50,000 OHMs per volt V.O.M. The opportunity is yours !!! For the best suggestion from an Amateur, or an Amateur to be, for a contest, the Canadian Amateur Magazine will award one year's subscription. The Editor will ask the same Judges to help him select the best contest suggestion. Their decision will be final. Suggestions will be accepted until August 31st, midnight.

The Perfect Combination

By George A. Lafleur, VE3LG

This story came to me after a wonderful QSO with George. I defy anyone to talk with him without getting a lift. A really grand guy!—Ed.

My transmitter is a standard Heathkit Apache, with no special modifications for tuning; yet I am a blind operator.

This article is being written to satisfy the interest of my many friends who have at one time or another expressed a desire to know just how a blind operator goes about building and running his rig.

Though I had built a great many pieces of equipment, I should like to say in advance that my building the Apache was more or less attempted on a dare.

I had gone to Toronto on another deal, and, finishing earlier than I expected, decided to pay the boys at Daystrums a visit. I had built a great many Heath-kits, and was anxious to see what might be new. So naturally I wanted to know all about it.

Did I think that I could build one?

I didn't know, but I would sure like to give it a whirl.

It must be remembered that I had built other kits, so had a special technique all worked out. I know that no blind boy should try to build one, until he has successfully built a smaller rig. I would recommend the DX-40, as it would give the boy confidence, as well as a good low-powered rig. With it he could get tuning practice, with almost no chance of tube damage.

On a DX-40 which I built for a friend, VE3CRJ, I worked DL, G and F stations, as well as one CN9. This was on 10 and 15 meter phone.

Great as this thrill was, it cannot compare with the pleasure I have had with my Apache. I have found that there is a double kick in working DX on a rig you've built yourself.

How do you wire a rig without being able to see the diagrams? This is always the first question people ask. I have the book of words read on a tape recorder, and then wire from it step by step. The better the engineering in the kit, the better this system works. Where kits depend more on pictorials than on the written steps, this system will not work.

I am also a Hammerlund dealer, so when I got my first HQ-170 in, I gave it a try on SSB. I liked what I heard, and got the SSB bug. Why Not? I could build the SB-10 for my Apache and be in business. It sounded easy, but I would not advise any blind boy to try to build this kit without help.

From an operating point of view, the Apache and SB-10 offer the blind operator a combination that is hard to beat. I can

QSY from 14250 to 14350 without retuning my rig. This means an ease of operating which I have never enjoyed in the past.

My first night on SSB was like a dream. I called a CQ and a T12 came back to me. Then a VE7 broke in. Before we finished, a TG9 casually joined the group. That same night, I had a round table with 2/1's and a VK.

In those first two weeks I worked eight Vks and five ZLs. As well as one KH6. This was more than enough to sell me on the rig.

Earlier in the article I said mine was a Standard Apache, with no special Mods for tuning. This is true, for everything I build is for sale. Yet it must be tested first. The tuning is done with the aid of a little black box. It is a tuned circuit with a diode and headfone jack. One could do the same thing by using a grid dip meter as a monitor. The modulation hum increases with the dip. Using this system one can tune and load the rig. One can also balance out the Carrier with it on SSB.

Before signing off, I should like to pass along a few general tips to those interested in building either of these kits. First I believe that for the best results, one must use a scope to set up both the percentage modulation and clipping. I have heard a great many, and can always tell when this has been done.

The speech quality can be improved greatly by adding a few lows, as there is a sharp cutoff in frequency response at 400 cycles.

I feel that no article on the Apache would be complete without a few comparisons with the DX-100.

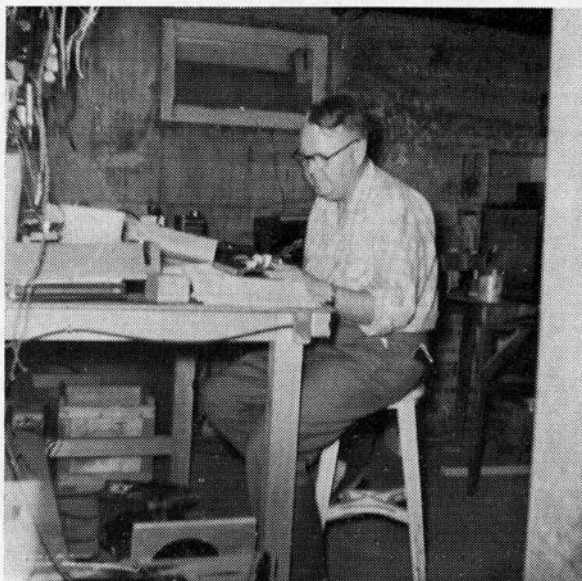
The VFO is perhaps the most striking improvement, as it's positive gear drive puts it in a class with commercial VFOs. The added speech clipper will I am sure give the Apache an edge in QRM.

The band switching is tricky to set up, and will I am sure be improved in later models. It is only a better gear that is needed to overcome this problem.

The rig is easy to operate, as even with my slow tuning, I can change bands from sideband on one to AM. on another in two minutes. This leaves nothing to be desired.

If after reading this article, you are prompted to invite the blind boy or girl to your shack and expose them to Ham Radio, and if then you go even further and help them to get their ticket, then this article has more than served its purpose.

"A Study of Contentment!"



Jim Elliott - VE4IF

SCM for Manitoba

My first interest in radio started in 1927 with the construction of a Harkness reflex receiver. Three years later while I was adding another stage under the supervision of Frank Meadows, now VE6AC, I was introduced to ham radio. Frank soon had a few of us organized in learning code etc. Jim Walsh, VE4RK, and myself went on the air in the fall of 1930. My first contact was with VE4AC half-way across Brandon. My transmitter was a Hartley with a 245 tube at 15 watts. My first DX was CM2DO on 40 meter CW. Yes, believe it or not, I did work CW once! Along about 1933 I came on the air with a 2A5 crystal stage and a UX250 final which was later cathode modulated. Working phone in those days was a real pleasure with low power we could work Alberta, Saskatchewan, and British Columbia and Ontario with ease. By the time war was declared I was running a plate modulated T55 and had a two element rotary on 20 meters.

That last evening when we were told to QRT was a sad one. I will never forget when district after district closed down with our friends saying goodbye. Some have never been heard since.

During the war I became deeply involved in Radar ending up with a three year stretch in South East Africa.

Came to the end of the war and that great day when we were permitted to go back on the air and get reacquainted, and

to wonder what happened to the absent calls. With low cost 813s around, I soon graduated to higher power and then to a 304TL and a four element rotary beam. The present rig now runs 600 watts to a 4-250 on all bands.

I became SCM for Manitoba in 1957, and I am still looking for activity reports.

My biggest beef is that we do not use our lower frequencies enough. Operation on 75 meters has been too sporadic.

My greatest pleasure has been meeting hams and having "eye-ball" QSOs.

Welcome Doc . . .

Ed. Note:—The Canadian Amateur magazine is a National effort for amateurs and amateurs to be, wherever they are. Having a doctor in the DX province of Canada climb aboard is most gratifying . . . the CAM might run a temperature some time . . . keep your little bag handy!

A SILENT MIKE

We record with sadness the sudden passing of Austin Capper, VE5OM, on July 14th. Austin was one of the old timers around Moose Jaw, radio-wise, having obtained his license around 1930.

LA6VC/P—Spitzbergen Jan Mayen, operation July and August.

VS9AS—from Sultanate of Oman on 14 mc. very shortly.

AC4AA—on 21 mc. at 21240 kc., worked by MP4BBW.

FO8AY—going active any day on SSB.

EA2CA—Will go to Ifni 18th of June and operate as EA9DA and on June 25 to Rio De Oro under the same call.

SV0WB—to operate from Turkey on June 18th and 19th.

PX1AC—on cw. at 14042.

CR1O—activity being organized and will be on in approximately 8 weeks.

MP4DAA—on am at 14302—1530 to 1730 Thursdays.

Thanks to President John Black and his B.C. DX Club. Your Editor can see some choice morsels of am and cw. showing up. The fact that some of the data is late is no fault of Johns. The Canadian Amateur is late, not he. De7JB.

SSB DX NEWS

By PJ2AA

Band conditions have been very poor lately, and it was hardly worth staying home for DX. Also poor is the receiving part for QSL cards. However, some not expected cards arrived at PJ2AA QTH, for example SV0WB, LX1RK, HZ1AB. Daily you hear the same story on the band, no cards from HZ1AB and SV0WB, but they QSL, because we received both cards. Keep your fingers crossed, and your eyes on the Postman. Who knows?

EA9DE. Ifni.

EA2CA, accompanied by EA2CB showed up on scheduled date June 18th. from Ifni. Their potent signals caused heavy pile-ups in the USA SSB phone bands. Later they also operated on 21 Mc. where they were rather easy prey for European DX-ers. According to Juan, there will be no operation from Rio de Oro this time, but they will come on the air from EA8, Canary Islands, which will be a new SSB country for all of us. QSL cards go via W2KUU (see QTH'S) from who they also received the Collins KWM-1 (the same transmitter receiver used on FD8DZ).

XE4B—SOCORRO ISLAND.

The expedition to this welcome Island is delayed due to bad weather conditions. The gang should now leave Mexico on June 25, and two days later XE4B should be on the air. However, at time of writing this, he had not showed up, but by the time you read this, they will probably be home again. Plans to operate also /MM. Equipment used is KWM-1 and the new Collins S-line with a two element antenna.

LA6GE/P. JAN MAYEN.

Information received that LA6VC will

operate on SSB from Jan Mayen as LA6GE/P during the first week of July. Equipment will be a Central Electronics 10B. If conditions permit we will be able to work this rare DX.

VS4JT—SERAWAK.

Jim, VS4JT is still very active from this spot around 10.00 GMT on 20 meters. Jim QSL's 100%, and is a brother of VS5FS from Uganda.

OY7ML—FAEROES.

OY7MS told us that he will come on SSB again soon, so in case you need this one, keep listening around 14.305.

ZK1BS—COOK ISLAND.

Bill is leaving Cook Island within a couple of months, and we do not know if he returns to this Island again. Still active on 20 and 15 meters SSB during the morning hours. QSL is safe.

CT1PK—PORTUGAL

Doc, CT1PK is waiting for his new SSB rig, and Doc can be expected on SSB any time from now. That means another pile-up on the band.

FY7YF—FRENCH GUIANA.

If you missed Martin, VE3MR on this expedition trip to FY7, don't worry. There is a good chance that FY7YF himself will change to SSB soon. What a SSB expedition to a non-SSB country can do.

PJ3A—ARUBA.

If you happen to hear or work a PJ3A station he is OK. The calls PJ2AA-PJ2AZ have all been issued, and the PTT given out the calls with the figure 3. The figure 5 is for foreign visiting amateurs, valid only for two weeks a year.

KB6BK AND KB6BL

KB6BK and KB6BL leaving this wonderful place in the Pacific, travelling via W-land and VE to their new QTH in Anchorage, KL7-land.

CO—CM—CUBA.

CO2ZC and CO2DB are now also active on 20 meters SSB. A few more and all countries in North and South America are on SSB.

YA1AA—AFGANISTAN.

News has been received that YA1AA operates on 20 meters SSB with a KWS-1, but has at present antenna trouble.

9K2AM—KUWAIT.

Mohammad, 9K2AM is very active on 20 meters SSB, daily around 21.00 GMT, and QSL is safe.

VQ9—SEYCHELLES.

We received the following news from Robby himself: Leaving for VQ9 on August 18th, and will come on the air on August 22 for three weeks. Lee WØAIW will fly to VQ4 land to go along with Robby. A VQ9-SWL will act as third operator.

FL8—FRENCH SOMALILAND.

This trip was first postponed, but it looks now that the operators of ET2US still wanted to go. There are a few more transportation difficulties to be cleared up.

VP9—BERMUDA.

Finally SSB activity started on the Bermuda Islands by at least three very active operators. VP9RR; VP9EC and VP9CD. All three have been heard and worked on 20 meters SSB.

HZ1AB—SAUDI ARABIA.

To have the QSL situation cleared up by the several operators of HZ1AB, they now sign. with HZ1AB/1, HZ1AB/2, etc. etc. HZ1TA changed also over from AM to SSB.

VK9AD—NORFOLK ISLAND.

Stan, VK9AD is on the air every day around 11.00 GMT. and has a very good signal on 20 meters. However, 15 meters seems to be open for the Pacific also around 02.00 GMT. and Stan signals received here as S-9 plus. If you want a QSL from Stan, please include with your card 3-IRC's.

VS5BY—BRUNEL.

On Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, Bruce can be worked on 20 SSB around 10.00 GMT. QSL goes to W6ZEN.

VS9AH—ADEN

Robbin, VS9AH did a fine job with the QRP SSB transmitter which Bob Henry, W6UOU shipped to him. Robbin made many SSB contacts.

I5GN—ITALIAN SOMALILAND.

The SSB transmitter from Bob Henry, W6UOU, and used by Robbin, VS9AH has not yet arrived in I5-land. This means no SSB operation yet. However, it is worth to keep tuning the 20 meters for I5GN, as can be expected active any moment from now.

VP2KJ—NEVIS ISLANDS.

If you missed Danny from ST. Kitts, there is still a possibility to work this country. VP2KJ operates on 15 meters from Nevis, which Island counts for ST. Kitts also. Look for him around 01.20 GMT.

9NI—NEPAL.

According to Bill, VE7ZM, SSB activity can be expected from Nepal soon. Four W-boys working in this rare country, and the following calls have been issued: 9N1AA; 9N1AB; 9N1AC and 9N1AD. Keep your ears open for them.

VP7CA—BAHAMA ISLANDS.

Ed received his brand new Collins S-transmitter and receiver together with his Mosley tribander TA-33, and gave 20 meters a try. Ed has QRN from a nearby barber shop, and as long as they are dressing up OM's top, Ed can only receive the very loud signals.

CR7BS—MOZAMBIQUE.

CR7BS has been heard on 20 meters, with a weak signal. ZS6ATA reports that the new linear for CR7BS is nearly ready to go on the air. By the time you are reading this, he should have made many contacts with it already. ZS6ATA and ZS6AQQ are willing to arrange a sked for you with CR7BS. It is a permanent station.

OK7HZ/ZA—ALBANY.

George, OK7HZ/ZA comes on 20 meters SSB once in awhile, and asks QSL via P.O. Box 69. Praha 1, Czechoslovakia. George has applied for a TA license, but so far no reply received on this.

HA5AM—HUNGARY.

HA5AM also switched over to SSB. PJ2AV was able to catch this strange one.

PAØHAS—HOLLAND.

Operated with a KWM-1 from Holland, but returned to Texas already.

TI9—COCOS ISLAND.

All the QSL cards confirming the contacts with TI9SB and TI9CW have been mailed out before TI2HP "Humberto" left for a vacation to the U.S.A., VE. and XE.

PJ5AC—ARUBA. N.A.

Martin, VE3MR, gives many a new country. Operated from PJ2AA'S QTH, with his own KWM-1, and PJ2AA's Mosley TA-33. Martin made a little more than 700 contacts. He called this relaxing from the expeditions to TI9; PZ1; FY7 and VP3.

VP6WD—BARBADOS. B.W.I.

Eric, VP6LT the first SSB station on Barbados returned to G-land, and his place on 20 has been taken over by Mac, VP6WD. Daily on the band around 00.00 GMT.

VE3EJH/SU—EGYPT.

Called CQ Canada on Sked. Time 00.30 GMT. Date June 9th.

VE1SY/SU—EGYPT.

VE1SY is leaving for Egypt around June/July and is trying to get permission

to operate as fixed portable SU with a KWM-1.

EA6—BALEARIC ISLANDS.

Juna EA2CA is planning a SSB expedition to EA6 sometime next year. Also PX1 is placed on his SSB DX program.

VK0CC—MACQUARIE ISLAND.

VK0CC is active on 20 meter SSB around 05.00 GMT. QSL goes via VK4FJ.

BV1US—FORMOSA.

BV1US received his new SSB transmitter, and is on 20 meters again around 12.00 GMT.

DU7SV—PHILLIPPINE ISLANDS.

Volt DU7SV is on SSB every Sunday at 08.00 GMT on 14.306 kc.

HR3HH—HONDURAS.

A new SSB station showed up from Honduras, of course on the most active DX band . . . 20 meters.

M1—SAN MARINO.

According DX-Press from Holland is W0UOV coming on the air with SSB from San Marino from July 11 until July 13, after this date he travels to:

3A2—MONACO.

To operate from July 18th until July 20. After this expedition the equipment will be shipped to VQ4ERR and W0AIW, to use it on their VQ9 expedition.

VISITING XE—LAND.

PJ2AA, George visited Mexico City from June 20th until June 24th. Thanks to XE1AE and XE1PA, George was able to do some sight seeing, having a nice dinner and visited both shacks, which are well equipped. According to Fernando, XE1AE, a new organization has been started in Mexico, by the name of "100% QSL CLUB". Members of this new club will QSL 100% to everyone. This will be good news for many DX stations, and from this place we would like to congratulate the XE-gang.

QTH'S:

EA9DE—via W2KUW, Ted Dames, 308 Hickery St., Arlington, N.J., U.S.A.

FY7YF/PJ5AC/PZ1MR/VP3RO — via VE3MR, Martin Rosenthal, P.O. Box 508, Station "F", Toronto 5, Ontario, Canada.

I5GN—Gerald Hoyt, P.O. Box 16, Mogadiscio, Italian Somaliland, East Africa.

OK7HZ/ZA—P.O. Box 69, Praha 1, Czechoslovakia.

VK0CC—VK4FJ Belfast, Newman Ave., Camphill, Brisbane S.E. 2, Australia.

VS4JT—via K6GMA, 315 Neece Street, Long Beach, California, U.S.A.

A SILENT KEY . . .

PA0GN, Han. B. Gortz suddenly died from thrombosis after a stomach operation.

He was a well known DX-er, and an excellent operator and will be sorely missed by his wife, children and many friends all over the world. PA0GN was secretary and Editor of a well known radio Club in Holland.

Editor's Note:—While some of the news in George's report comes to you too late to be useful, I have included it all to show you the tremendous amount of activity that has, and is developing on SSB DX. Eye-opener, What!

Field Day 1959, VE2ADX

About twenty-five operators and "loggers" from the South Shore Amateur Radio Club participated in Field Day this year. The site was Mount Bruno, about 16 miles southeast of Montreal and five groups were located around a central generator borrowed by VE2AY and 2SY from the R.C.A.F. Station at St. Hubert. St. Lambert Civil Defence co-operated by providing a rescue truck driven by VE2GD for heavy transportation. A score of just over 2700 points was obtained using five transmitters and powers ranging from 5 watts to 150 watts. The sky was filled with antennas ranging through Long John Yagis, dipoles, multi-band ground planes to the tri-band G4ZU Rotary Beam. The occasion was used by VE2KG to christen his new home-made trailer and by VE2IK to christen his new house trailer.

Conditions varied from very discouraging to terrific. The big surprise was ten meter phone which opened wide for brief periods and never really closed. All bands turned in a good score, although 2 meters was slow, likely because the boys down south don't turn their beams north. The operator and equipment lineup was as follows:

144 MCS:

Captain: VE2AUD assisted by 2AXY, 2TT, 1AV, using 417A Converter, Gonset and Long John Yagi.

7, 14, 21, 28 MCS phone:

Captain VE2IK assisted by VE2GD, 2XI, 2AHY, using Apache, HQ140XA, rotary tri-band beam and dipole.

4, 14, 21 MCS C.W.

Captain VE2AEW assisted by 2AY, 2SY using 32s1, 75A4, ground plane (QST May 59), and dipole.

7 MCS C.W.

Captain VE2AGM assisted by 2AQL, 2ATT, Peter Neysmith, using Ranger, HRO and dipole.

4 MCS phone:

Captain VE2KG assisted by VE2GR using Viking II, AR-88, and dipole.

Field Day Chairman was Brock Vilcox, VE2AEW who spent June 26th, organizing Field Day while the Queen was down at the St. Lambert lock opening the Seaway.

Bill Barrie, VE2IK,
ex-VE3AAS, ex-VE8GY.

Engineering vs. Antennas

W. Ross Carruthers, VE3CEA

Engineering is a profession and we all can learn a great deal from it. An engineer follows a very definite thought process when he works on a problem. Basically, the steps he goes through are these;—

1. Define the objective. (What is the problem?)
2. Gathers all pertinent data.
3. Assesses and reviews the facts.
4. Makes a first trial solution.
5. Reviews the solution in the light of the objective and facts.
6. Obtains, assesses and reviews any additional facts that may result.
7. Arrives at a solution. (Solves the problem.)
8. Makes final design (finalizes design), makes model.
9. Tests model.
10. Releases final design for manufacture.
11. Reassesses results after field use in industry. Minor modifications may result.

What has this to do with amateur radio? Just this—if we understand what we are doing and work on an engineering thought basis our probabilities of success are very high. The opposite is very true. Take antennas for example—how many times has a young man secured a receiver, a transmitter, a license, proceeded to put up a copper wire for an antenna and then found the results poor? He flounders around, cuts and tries, hopes for the best, yet doesn't always succeed. What he actually needs is understanding of the problem, an engineering approach and willingness to understand simple electrical phenomena and a few simple mathematical equations. If a problem is relatively simple, let's keep it simple and from such a problem and its solution we may learn a great deal.

Let us go through the steps for a typical antenna problem;—

1. The Objective

Our objective will be to design a three band dipole antenna, to work in the cw portion of the 10-15-20 meter bands. We wish to design the antenna, supporting junctions, feeder, and relationships involved in a standard transmitter coupling unit.

2. Data

Surroundings—clear, open, masts available for support.
Ground—heavy clay.
Centre of operating frequencies 28.050, 21.050 and 14.050 mc.

Feed 52 or 72 ohm co-ax cable or 75 ohm twin lead.

Antenna conductor—No. 12 or 14 copper wire, enamelled.

Power—say 125 watts.

Filter—Johnson 52 ohm.

Major use band—20 meters.

Equipment available—grid dip oscillator, antennascope (Impedance bridge), vacuum tube voltmeter.

Effective ground plane—assumed to be 1 ft. under surface of ground.

3. Review of Facts

Facts appear complete. Effective ground plane depth is an assumption. We will check this assumption during tests of the design. (When a wave is sent out from an antenna, part is sent down and is reflected up to the antenna by the earth. This returning wave adds to the current and voltage relationships (Impedance) causing them to change. The effect is readily measurable through impedance tests. Generally speaking, the higher the frequency the closer the "mirror", or effective ground plane is to the surface of the earth. As an antenna is placed higher above the earth the impedance becomes less and less.

4. First Solution

We know the speed of propagation of electrical waves is closer to 300,000,000 meters per second. So in every second there are a number of waves of definite length each and they travel out or are propagated at the speed of 300,000,000 meters per second.

The formula then becomes—

$$f \text{ (frequency in cycles per second)} \times \lambda \text{ (wavelength in meters)} = 300,000,000.$$

Rearranging this, gives us—

$$\lambda = \frac{300,000,000}{f}$$

This is an awkward formula so let us rearrange it in terms of megacycles and feet. We now have—

$$\lambda \text{ (feet)} = 300,000,000 \times \frac{39.37^*}{12^{\S}}$$

$$f \times \frac{1}{1,000,000} \text{ (to bring to mc.)}$$

* (inches per meter)
§ (to bring inches to feet)

This results in—

$$\lambda \text{ (feet)} = \frac{984.25}{f \text{ (mc.)}}$$

Using 984 will be quite satisfactory for our use. λ in feet is the length of one complete wave length. Since we are designing a dipole, which is based on one half wavelength we will use half of this figure.

Our formula now becomes—

$$\lambda = \frac{492}{f}$$

Using this formula, as is, would result in each conductor length being a little too long since it does not allow for the end effect, i.e. the antenna conductor and the capacitance at the insulator. Tests have indicated the end effect to average about 5%.

To take care of this effect we will add to the formula, as follows:—

$$\lambda = \frac{492 \times .95}{f}$$

The .95 factor will care for the end effect.

Using this formula and our data we find—

f	λ (length)	
14.050 mc.	33.3'	These are total
21.050 mc.	22.2'	lengths and in-
28.050 mc.	16.68'	clude the feeder
		junction point.)

Since we wish to design a three band antenna and will combine the three dipoles as shown in Fig. 2, using the 20λ dipole conductor as support.

The next question is—what is the radiation resistance of the antennas vs. height above the effective ground plane? This is the impedance in ohms measured

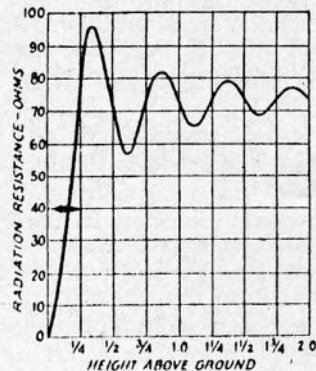


FIG. 1

at the feed point, for each dipole. Every amateur should be familiar with the curve of variation of radiation resistance for a horizontal half wave antenna, as a function of height in wavelength above perfectly conducting ground. See Fig. 1. Note that about 72 ohms is reached when the antenna is $1/4, 1/2, 3/4$ etc. of a

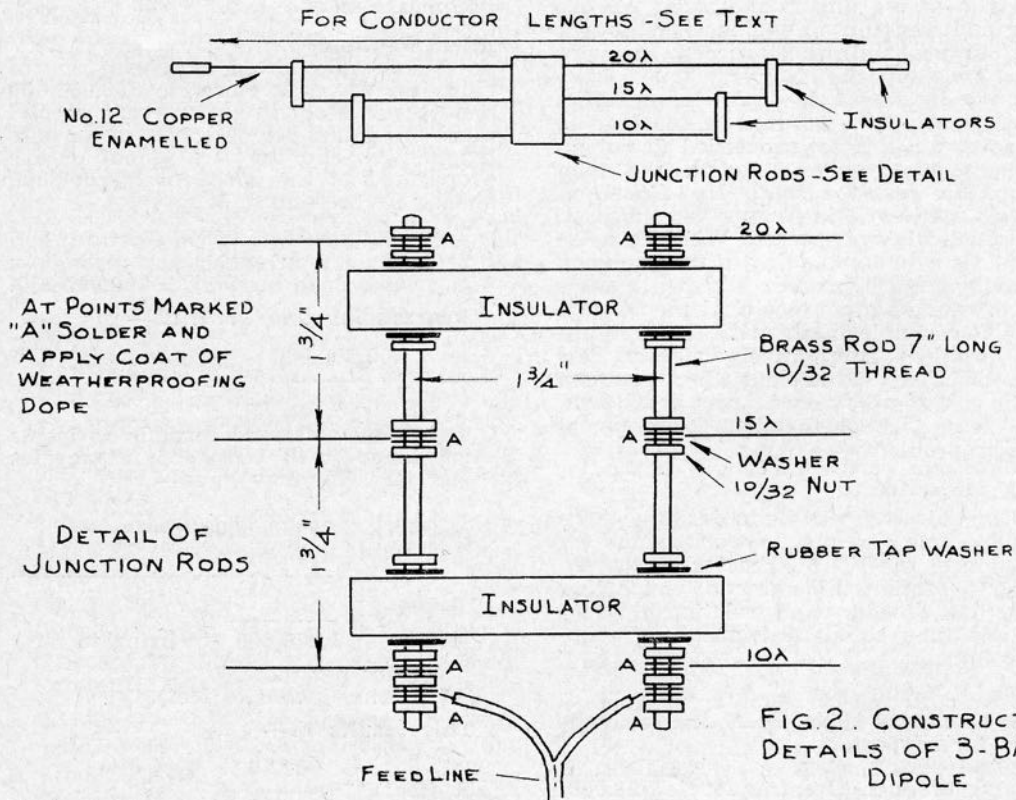


FIG. 2. CONSTRUCTION DETAILS OF 3-BAND DIPOLE

wavelength above ground. For each $\frac{1}{4}$ wavelength, or multiple thereof, the radiation resistance will be 72 ohms. How high then should we place the antenna for 14.050 mc.

Again using the formula—

$$\lambda = \frac{984}{f} \text{ or } \lambda = \frac{984}{14.050} = 70.03' \text{ for one wavelength high.}$$

This is too high for most of us, but the same radiation resistance will occur at $70.03 \times \frac{1}{4}$ or $70.03 \times \frac{1}{2}$ or $70.03 \times \frac{3}{4}$ or at heights of 17.5', 35', or 52.5'. Since we assumed the effective ground plane to be 1' below the surface of the ground, the actual height will be 16.5', 34' or 51.5'. Let us assume we will be able to place our antenna 34' in height above the ground.

We now know antenna lengths, height above ground and radiation resistance (72 ohms).

The next question is how to feed this antenna. Co-ax may be used but immediately unbalances the antenna. Twin open wire may be used but presents impedance balancing problems. Twin lead 75 ohms may be considered and current carrying capacity is satisfactory. It presents a good match to 72 ohms and is inexpensive. Every transmission line has its own characteristics and a good match results in minimum power loss. You can't put an 8-32 nut on a 6-32 thread or a 6-32 nut on an 8-32 thread so why should we try to connect a 300 ohm (TV line) to a 72 ohm antenna. Let us design for the best match at the antenna. Junction irregularities there, cannot be cleared by anything we do at the transmitter. So let us use 75 ohm twin lead which at the antenna will give us an S.W.R. (standing wave ratio) of—

$$\text{S.W.R.} = \frac{Z_L}{Z_A} = \frac{75}{72} = 1.04, \text{ which is very good.}$$

(Z_L = line impedance and Z_A = antenna impedance).

But what length of feeder should we use? We know that in a transmission line at every $\frac{1}{2}$ wavelength the relationship between the voltage and current is repeated. Practical transmission lines, due to their mechanical consideration, do not transmit electrical waves as fast as is done in free space. The "slowing down" is called the "velocity factor". For Amphenol Twin lead 14-080 the velocity factor is .68. The length of a $\frac{1}{2}$ wavelength then is—

$$\frac{492 \times V}{f} = \frac{492 \times .68}{f} \text{ giving us—}$$

f	$\frac{1}{2}$ wavelength in feet
14.050	23.81
21.050	15.88
28.050	11.93

It is obvious these bear a multiple relationship to each other. Let us extend them as follows:—

f	$\frac{1}{2} \lambda$	Multiple	Total feet
14.050	23.81	2	47.62
21.050	15.88	3	47.64
28.050	11.93	4	47.72

Average 47.66

Our feeder then will be 47.66' in length and will feed any of the three dipoles.

One check should be made here—is the total system resonant in some other band? Feeder length of 47.66' plus $\frac{1}{2}$ of the 20λ dipole length (33.3) or 16.65,

2

gives a total of 64.31'. This is about 7300 kc and since we are not designing for the 80λ band, will not cause trouble.

What about S.W.R. at the transmitter. We assumed 52 ohm output so the S.W.R. will be—

$$\text{S.W.R.} = \frac{Z_L}{Z_T} = \frac{75}{52} = 1.44.$$

(Z_L is impedance of feeder line and Z_T impedance of transmitter output)

Since a pi-network is unbalanced a coupler should be used between it and the balanced feed line. If our coupler has 3 turns primary for 14 mc. the ratio of turns will be—

$$N \text{ (turns ratio)} = \sqrt{\frac{Z_S}{Z_P}} = \sqrt{\frac{75}{52}} =$$

$$\sqrt{1.44} = 1.2$$

where Z_S = secondary impedance

Z_P = primary impedance.

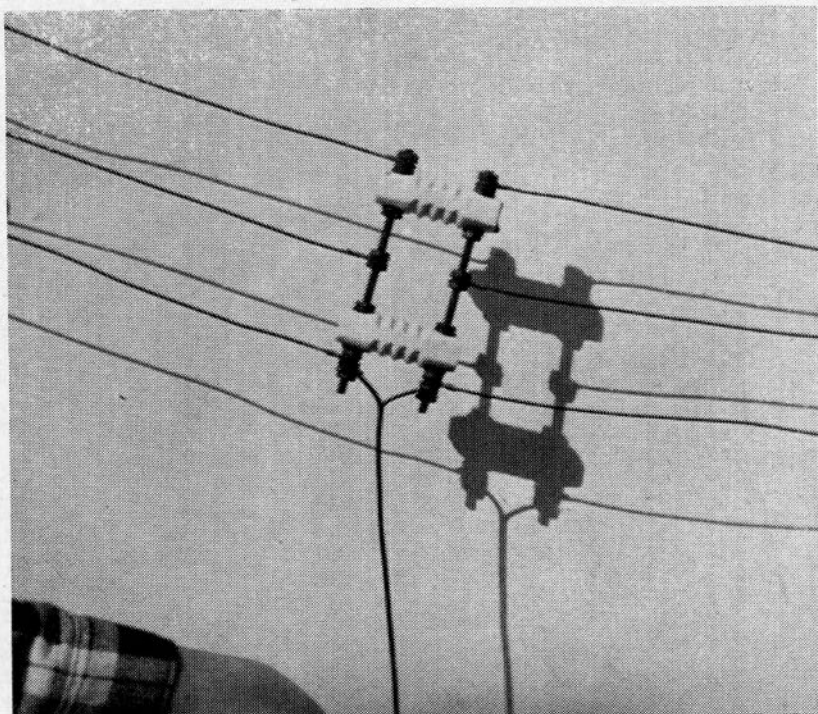
The usual ratio in couplers is about 1 to 3, i.e. if the primary coil has 3 turns the secondary (or total) coil will have 9 or 10 turns. This coil is tuned by a balanced condenser to the frequency of the voltage supplied by the transmitter output. This voltage is used to feed the antenna transmission line by tapping off a number of turns to the antenna feeder. As we calculated above, the turns ratio will be 1.2 or a total of 3×1.2 equals 3.6 turns will be required. The actual turns used should be those in close relationship to the 3 primary turns so as to minimize inductive transfer losses. Adjustment of the line capacitor and the antenna capacitor will result in an S.W.R. of 1 to 1, or very very close to it.

The next thing is to find out what has happened to our 10 and 15 meter dipoles.

The height above the effective ground plane of the 20 meter dipole was 35'.

FIG. 3

Lee Foster, VE3RN holds cardboard behind junction rods to show construction.



One wavelength at 21.050 mc. is

$$\frac{984}{f} = \frac{984}{21.050} = 46.7'$$

Height above ground is 35' so we have

$$\frac{35}{46.7} \times 100 = 74.9\% \text{ of 1 wavelength.}$$

Referring now to the curve of variation of radiation resistance we find the radiation resistance for 74.9% to be 72 ohms, so here again we have a good match at the antenna and negligible loss at the junction. The impedance irregularity at the transmitter is again reduced to an S.W.R. of 1 to 1 at the coupler. Less turns will be required in the coupler of course, since the frequency has increased.

Finally let us look at the 10 meter dipole. One wavelength is

$$\frac{984}{f} = \frac{984}{28.050} = 35.1'$$

Height above ground is 35' so we have

$$\frac{35}{35.1} \times 100 \text{ or practically } 100\% \text{ of one wavelength.}$$

Again referring to the theoretical curve we find the 10 meter dipole will have a radiation resistance of about 72 ohms.

So far the design seems very good, and very low losses should occur. The antenna should work well.

5. Review of Solution

Review of the solution vs. objective does not uncover any missing steps or facts so we go past step 6 and 7 into step 8. We construct the antenna and feeder and proceed into step 9. For construction details see Fig. 2 and Fig. 3.

9. Test of Model

There are several tests—

1. Antenna resonance
2. Antenna radiation resistance
3. Overall test in place

To make the first test, haul up the antenna until it is about 10' off the ground. With someone to steady it, stand on top of a step ladder and using a short circuit across the vertical junction rods, measure the resonant points. Your measurements may be a bit off, so adjust all lengths about 50 kc lower than the design frequencies. When the antenna is placed at the correct height, capacitance to ground will decrease and the resonant frequency will rise.

Next use the antenna scope to measure the impedance.

The reading may be anywhere between about 60 and 100 ohms. Check the actual value on the bridge with your v.t.v.m. At 14.050 mc. the reading might be, say 60 ohms. The antenna is roughly, when 10' off the ground about .14 of a wavelength in height. Referring again to the theoretical curve we find 60 ohms is reached at about .20 of a wavelength. 1 wavelength at 14.050 meters is about 70.03' so we have—

$$70.03 \times .20 = 14'$$

Since our antenna is 10' above ground,

the actual effective ground plane is then 14'-10" or 4' below the surface of the ground. To make good our calculations then, the antenna height should be reduced 3', i.e. the antenna height above ground should be 31'.

Since we are not manufacturing antennas we do not need to worry about the remainder of the steps. What we do now is to make final connections at the coupler and make final adjustments using an S.W.R. bridge.

Several of these antennas have been built and give excellent performance. S.W.R.'s of 1 to 1 or almost 1 to 1 have been obtained readily. If they are not obtained then we know other factors are distorting the electrical symmetry such as gutter pipes, wire clotheslines, trees etc. It is not always possible to achieve ideal conditions.

An antenna serves one basic purpose, to get R.F. energy into the air. All the transmitter power in the world won't do any good if the antenna won't get it out into the air. Any antenna will only work properly when it is matched throughout and has minimum electrical losses.

In this design exercise we have gone through the engineering steps which must be followed if good design is required. To read, to understand, to plan, to design, to achieve good results is the mark of a good amateur. The engineering approach saves time, avoids frustration and the results are worth all the effort.

My thanks go to Lee Foster, VE3RN who constructed the trial model of this design and who assisted in the necessary photography. Our tests indicated the

assumptions to be relatively correct and the effective ground plane at 3RN's home appeared to be about 1' under the surface of the ground.

THE TEST . . . Continued from Page 16
ther reply. Then he put his face on the table and cried like a child.

He was still up next morning, when the newsboy brought the morning paper. Harold hurried down, and took it to the kitchen. The headlines told the story:

TWO DROWN AS FLINT RIVER WASHES AWAY HOME. MORE CASUALTIES EXPECTED FROM STORM.

"Mr. and Mrs. Jim Wallace, whose home was on Peter's Island, near Rossville, were drowned early this morning, when their home was washed away. The bridge to the mainland, a paltry fifty yards away, let go before they could cross to safety. Their bodies were picked up by police, three miles down shore, just as we went to press.

A helicopter that had gone to their assistance arrived a matter of five minutes too late. The searchlights on the plane showed the house had been carried away a matter of only five minutes previously, as it was floating downstream about two hundred yards from the island."

Harold met George, as he was going to get his car, at five o'clock, that evening. George was very upset.

"Harold, I didn't think you'd be so high-handed on the air. I am glad I know you at last." He was turning to walk away, when Harold handed him the paper.

"Here, George," he said. "Read it. I hope you'll have a good night's sleep."



Here is the Converter as described last month in Ken Nicholl's article "Getting Started . . . on Two". Page 10.

FLASH!!!



1959

ALBERTA HAMFEST

PLACE . . .

STAMPEDER HOTEL AT CALGARY.—New, modern, located on Calgary's main southern approach, the MacLeod Trail at 42nd Avenue. Easy to find, lots of parking space, bus service to and from the City Centre should the XYL care to go bargain hunting without the mobile.

DATE . . .

SATURDAY and SUNDAY, AUGUST 1st and 2nd. This weekend was chosen specially so as to include that August Monday holiday that many Albertans look forward to. Plan to take time to give your family and friends this big chance to get away from home for a few days. It'll be lots of fun! ! !

ACCOMMODATION . . .

Plenty of room at the Stampeder, where a lot of the gang will want to stay. Or there are many fine motels within walking distance of the hotel. You may arrange your own lodgings, but we invite you to take advantage of our accommodation committee, who will be more than happy to make all arrangements for you.

GUESTS . . .

We would like you to feel free to bring as many of your friends with you as you wish to help you enjoy the festivities. They need not be hams, but if they will enjoy the weekend and help you to enjoy yours; then, bring 'em along. If they do not care to take in the entire program we shall be happy to arrange a special price for them.

SPECIAL 'BIG NEWS' . . .

We are attempting to make this as easy on your pocket-book as possible and to keep your cost down and still maintain the biggest program ever we are promoting a special deal on a full membership to the newly formed Calgary Amateur Radio Association Auxiliary. Dozens of big prizes will be given away to holders of membership cards. A cash prize of ten bucks goes to the person selling the most tickets; plus another ten spot to the winner of the big "Special Seller's Award". Get all your friends to take out Auxiliary memberships and help to finance another really big shew! ! !

Send your stubs and collections to:

The Hamfest Committee, P.O. Box 196, Calgary, Alberta.

Love's Labour Lost

by Mike Caveney, VE3GG

One of the drawbacks of old age is that we become grumpy—It seems the sweets of life have all gone sour, somehow. Many of us resort to stimulants, seeking, at least a temporary relief from the manifold miseries which afflict us when one has gone long past the allotted span of three score years and ten.

But this particular morning, of which I now speak, I felt GOOD as I turned on the receiver. Not an ache or pain, anywhere! I stopped the dial on a "CQ" on the CW end of 40 meters. This lad, without question, was a new comer; and awful fist, and speed of about 8 WPM. He first sent 39 "CQs", paused to sign, then sent 28 more, rested, and ran out of gas after 17 more "CQs", and staggered to a final sign off.

To my great surprise I did not feel sore at him. In fact, welcomed the opportunity to put this lad on the right way to operate. It seemed to be some kind of Boy Scout feeling, where one is eager to do his good deed for the day. I must confess, my feeling was one of sweet compassion for this lad, that urged me to call him. I felt that I had to take this lad by the hand like a child and lead him along the path of good operation. Well, at least show him exactly how he should call "CQ".

At his speed—8 WPM I called him introducing the precise errors in his formation of the characters of his call so he would know that someone was calling HIM. To have made his call correctly would have been a mistake—You would

have lost him. It took him eleven minutes to give my report and his QTH. What of it?

Here was my chance to be fatherly and kind. With unusual patience I slowly hammered out to him the error of his ways, calling upon the tact I had acquired in a long lifetime. Gently I showed him how to send "CQ"—giving samples of how it should be done, and advising him that very few hams will take time out to wait for him to complete 84 "CQs". If he would keep his calls short and crisp, he would most certainly get more QSOs. My transmission took exactly 22 minutes at the speed of 8 words per minute.

I signed, and sat back with extreme satisfaction of a job well done. The way I felt, time was nothing to me that lovely morning. Yes, I was over 75 years old and had little time left to live but how many younger men would have found time to be so considerate? That's the ham spirit; to help others. Boy, I felt good!

He came back, stumbling from 5 to 8 words per minute. "R-R-R-OK-OK, FB, FB—I have a sore thumb and I have a big rag on it so that I could not hold the pencil to write down anything you said that time, so, will you please repeat ALL OVER again."

Slowly I pulled the switches, walked in a daze to the liquor cabinet, got plastered as fast as possible to the point of the "crying" jag, then lay down and wept about "Man's inhumanity to Man."

TRI-BANDERS . . . By "JB"

When a furriner suddenly finds himself in the middle of an army of almost a thousand yelling, pushing, happy ex-SWLs, he is liable to get a few first impressions . . . I did! First, it took a while to register . . . then it dawned! Searching for the phenomena that was causing this, I got caught in a mass of surging humanity that lifted and carried me directly to the source of all the fuss and furore.

Andy Andros, WØLTE, president of Hy-Gain Antenna Products, was about to give a lecture on tri-banders, complete with questions and answers! This I gotta hear! Being a real skeptic, I got some real brow wrinklers for him!

"Say, Mr. Andros, just because I sat attentively while all those mugs were climbing over me to sign up for a Hy-Gain Tri-Bander, does that mean you are going to make me wait until they get theirs? Better not! I gotta get six more for my Double Century, and my time is running out! Hurry, pleeze! WØLTE de VE7JB."

Everybody was discussing a subject that men from nine to ninety sometime find interesting . . . Wimmin? Hec, no! Multi-band antennas!

P.S. Keep calm fellows, I will soon be able to give you some first-hand info on Hy-Gain Tri-Band antennas!

WANT TO BE A HAM?

By Jon Ogden, VE3ECO

So you want to be a ham do you? Well then you must be as crazy as I am for it seems that no matter what my rig presents me with in the line of heartbreaking disasters, I don't have the sense to give the whole deal up as a bad investment. Take tonight for example, I had come upstairs for a quick snack before camping on 20 cw for the night when my mother walks into the living room and informs me that my transmitter is on fire. My rig on fire. Impossible! Impossible? With a scream I rush out the kitchen door, tumble down the basement stairs and finally end up in one piece in front of the rig. I stand there horrified for a few seconds and watch the smoke billow forth from the top of the transmitter. Then with a cry of pain I pull the plug. Swearing under my breath I run around behind the rig and open up the door in the back. The rig is a home brew, rack mounted and stands about 4½ feet high. Anyway I opened the door and looked inside. Now what could have gone wrong? It was working fine earlier in the evening. Then I place my hand on the metal box bolted to the side of the rig that contains the power supply for the relays and it just about melts my hand. The transformer was hand wound and it had developed a short circuit. It only turns out about 30 volts though or I might have had real trouble on my hands. The supply had been in the rig when I bought it and when first hooked in (it wasn't when I got it) it had performed excellently so I didn't worry too much about it. Well that's about the size of it, I crawled upstairs and climbed into bed where I am now as I write this brief episode in "The Blunders of ECO". Anytime I make a blunder like this I will let you know because maybe you'll profit by my mistakes if I make enough of them and lord knows I probably will before my days of hamming are ended, (which confidentially I hope is never in spite of everything).

Well it is 2 a.m. now and I'd like to get to sleep so if the kind editor will just spare me a little more room I'll get on with the 3rd episode in my "Flight to Freedom" (You other hams will know what I mean by that statement, you beginners just keep studying and someday soon you'll know too.

Episode 3

WE MEET AN AMATEUR THE BEGINNERS FRIEND

The months flew by—winter rolled around again and I purchased a Hallicrafters SX71 at a nearby electrical store in the neighboring city of Fort William. Graham and I used to sit for hours around the receiver and listen with awe to the many amateurs conversing with each other. We started in earnest on the code practice and

Graham purchased a set of 1p code records. The value of these records was unmeasurable for without them I don't think we would know the code yet. They started right from scratch and took you very gradually up to 10 words a minute. I recommend a set to any WBA (would be amateur) who does not have access to a ham club where courses are given.

Graham came over one day and told me that he had sent his name in to Popular Electronics to see if anyone could give us a little extra help. A short while later he received an answer listing a few local amateurs who might be able to help us along. Among the list of names was that of Bill Blennerhasset, VE3AGA. We called up Bill and he was more than willing to give us a hand with the CW. We owe Bill a debt of thanks for without his unselfishly giving up many of his evenings to try and get our cw up to par we'd probably be still SWL'ing. We would practice the code for a couple of hours and then Bill would take us upstairs and fill us full of coffee and tell us of his various experiences encountered in the pursuit of ham radio. 12:30 or 1 p.m. would find us wending our way to the bus stop discussing the night's activities. It was during one of these practice nights that we met Ken MacDonald VE3ECK a real DX hound at the time and he literally had us gasping for air as he rattled on about VK's KA's OA's and many other rare and exotic little countries that we had never heard of before. He stood there tall and erect against Bill's DX100 his glasses all steamed up, a cigarette hung precariously against his lower lip and every time a rare prefix was mentioned you could see his eyes grow large and glassy with that far-away dreamy look. Something like your eyes go when you see B.B. stroll across the screen in one of those French movies with nothing but her sweet innocence on. He happened to mention that he had a pipeline into Australia and we thought that this must be rather expensive at the time but we learned later not to take him too literally in what he said. You'll hear lots more of ECK in the future for I've learned a lot to tell you about him and I'm sure that with a little coaxing I can get him to let me chronicle a few of his experiences in the DX world.

In closing I would recommend that any new-comer to the ranks get in touch with either an experienced ham or join a reliable club for he will certainly pick up a wealth of knowledge that will be invaluable to him when he takes the plunge and writes his exam. I wish every beginner the best of luck and he might find next month's article interesting.

Next month: The World in Your Hands for a Day.

Jamboree-on-the-Air

October 23-25

Most Boy Scout Jamborees are held every four years, but there is a new type, a Jamboree-on-the-Air, an international meeting of Scouts via the amateur radio air waves, that promises to become an "annual event".

The first Jamboree-on-the-Air was held last year, in May. It was sponsored in England. This year it is being sponsored by the Boy Scouts International Bureau in Ottawa, and will be held from October 23 to 25.

The Boy Scouts International Bureau will operate from a specially licensed amateur short wave station in Ottawa, using specially-assigned call letters "VE3JAM". QSL cards will be sent to all Scout groups, and amateurs, contacting the International Bureau station during the Jamboree on the Air.

Jamboree-on-the-Air is not a contest and there is no prizes for those making the most contacts. It is the hope of the International Bureau that amateur radio station operators everywhere will co-operate with Scout Groups by helping them to contact Scout Groups in other countries by means of amateur radio equipment.

Operating rules for the Jamboree-on-the-Air are simple. Here is a general outline of the plan of operation:

1. The dates: From midnight, October 23 to midnight October 25, GMT.
2. Those wishing to participate may join by simply calling "CQ Jamboree." They will then be answered only by other amateurs taking part in Jamboree-on-the-Air.
3. Operations may take place on any amateur wave band and with any equipment which is consistent with license requirements.
4. All amateurs participating are courteously reminded that they must strictly observe license regulations.

Appointment of national co-ordinators for Jamboree-on-the-Air has been requested by the Boy Scouts International Bureau of all member countries. Leonard L. Johnson, Executive Commissioner for Public Relations, Canadian Scout H.Q., 306 Metcalfe Street, is co-ordinator for the Canadian Scouting effort.

Canadian Scout Groups are urged to take early steps to seek the co-operation

and support of Canadian radio "hams", in an effort to make Canadian Scouting participation in Jamboree-on-the-Air, 1959, an outstanding success.

Newly Formed O.A.R.A. For VE3's

A letter from Rowland VE3AML, Sec-Treas. of the newly formed Ontario Amateur Radio Association, is full of enthusiasm. Hundreds of live-wire VE3s have written Rowland letters of encouragement and pledging their support. All those who have subscribed will receive membership cards real soon.

The aims and objectives of the Association list No. 3 as being:

To promote any idea, development or activity that shall be for the betterment of amateurs in general. This I feel is worthy of support. Please find enclosed my contribution along with my sincere good wishes for a very deserving success. May the Ontario Amateur Radio Association soon be recognized from coast to coast.

Rowland will be at the Hamilton picnic to be held at La Salle Park on August 23. Make it a date to be there and bother him for details. Take a buck with you . . . it will be the easiest one you ever got rid of, and you will feel good doing it!

Watch for more news about the O.A.R.A. in your August edition of the Canadian Amateur magazine.

Thanks, Jo . . .

A very sincere thanks to Jo Jennings, W6EI, for the wonderful personally conducted tour through his fabulous plant. The fact that your editor still knows less than nothing about vacuum condensers is no fault of the man who makes this, close-to-perfection piece of apparatus. He carefully and patiently explained and answered all questions put to him by our group.

Jo Jennings left me with the feeling I had met both a gentleman and a genius.

A blast from the Technical Editor promises among other things, a series of articles on Amateur T.V. Ing indicates he intends getting together with VE4CX, Frank Marshall. Frank has pioneered Amateur T.V. and anything those two come up with will be very interesting. de7JB

Letters to the Editor — Continued from Page 4

entually instructed Dale Carnegie classes here for a couple of years, after which I wrote my own course, including several features not in Dale C., and usually have a class each winter. I find it interesting work, though it requires much attention. I have my own Gestetner and run off all my session notes for distribution to the students.

I shall certainly be glad to write you up a story or two on early radio experiences. The only question is WHEN? I can't touch it at present. I forgot to mention that in addition to the above, I read to groups of children in one of the Winnipeg libraries Saturday mornings. Also I am President of the Winnipeg branch of the Dickens Fellowship, and do a great deal of dramatic reading in that connection. At the moment, I am engaged in preparing a series of ten 2-hour shows for Senior Citizens who will attend in the Y.M.C.A. I expect to call the program "Golden Variety." It will include a movie film, news items pertaining to Senior Citizens' activities, interviews with interesting Senior Citizens, and a number of other matters. I would like to see the Hams work up some scheme for making life more interesting for older citizens. I haven't thought much about it, but I believe there might be found some ways in which Ham radio would help.

I do like your magazine and am very glad to see that Canada is back in the field with a publication of this kind. I still have the original issues of the little magazine I founded for the Marconi Co. in Montreal and which I ran from the spring 1920 to the fall of 1922. It was called "Canadian Wireless"—doesn't that label it as an old-timer?

Well, John, there is just a chance that I might get out your way this summer. As a matter of fact, I hope to settle there eventually. I have had all I want of this winter in Manitoba. The time will come when I shall no longer be able to heave snow around, and I have had lots of that job this season! Suppose you don't need a copy boy, proof reader, delivery man, and what have you? You can get me for the half of nothing. Seriously though, I WILL do an article or two for you, just as soon as I get settled down with this Y.M.C.A. project. After awhile it will be largely routine, but there is much detail while I am shaping up the programme.

I have a four drawer filing cabinet full of radio and communication history. History has been one of my hobbies. I can really give you something when I get going.

Now it's 73's to you O.M.

Enclosed is my \$3 for a year's subscription to the "Canadian Amateur," and long may it flourish — (the magazine, I mean, NOT the three bucks!)

Darby, VE4EI

Dear Bill:—

I wish to thank you very much once again for the very nice contact we had on the 4th of April this year on 28 mc phone. I have sent you already again my QSL card via the bureau and I hope it will reach you OK in the near future. However, the cards are moving quite slowly via the bureaus, but here is nothing to do.

I hope the promised VE-Radio Magazines now already are on the way to Estonia and herewith I am sending forty International Reply Coupons to receive the magazine during the whole year! Bill, this really very fine from you to enable me to get this magazine. I have never seen it, but I am sure it will be OK!

By the way I am talking quite often with your countryman, Bob, VE3EGD/SU, and VE6GG/SU—Dick, who are operating the United Nations troop radio station on Ghaza Strip, Egypt. They asked me to say their best regards to you!

Bill, I am sorry, I cannot send you a picture, which may be printed in your magazine. But I will send you one in the future. I am sending you another one just to show which is the fellow you are talking with! Sorry it is not too clear, hi!

I have sent you QSL cards for all our contacts and I do hope they will reach you O.K.

Some words about me! I am 45 years old and on November this year, there will be 25 years since I started with Amateur Radio.

Since holding the UR2BU license, Sept. 1957, I have worked 189 countries and 40 Zones, confirmed 153 countries and 40 Zones. Active on all S.W. bands, mostly on higher frequencies, 10, 15 and 20 meters.

So 73 and hope to hear from you from time to time.

Your Estonian Fellow Ham,

Karl, UR2BU, ex-ES5D

A letter to the Editor via VE7ZM's file. Tnx Bill

(See pix of Karl next page)

Congratulations . . .

VE7KX came through with CE3AGI to make W.A.C. on Teletype. This could be another possible first for Jim. It represents four years of plugging, and shows ZL1WB, KR6AK, G3CQE, CN8FQ and VE6UB tucked away in Jim's log. This kind of pioneering is entitled to recognition. Hope you get a well deserved diploma Jim. de7JB



Karl, UR2BU, ex-ES5D, Estonia

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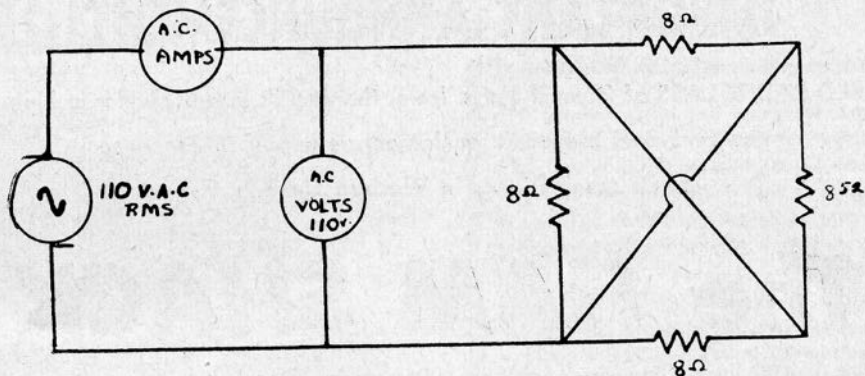
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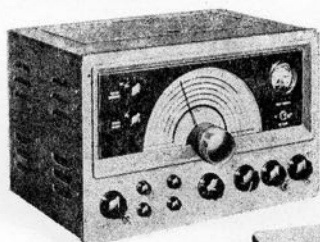
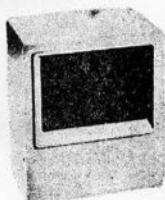
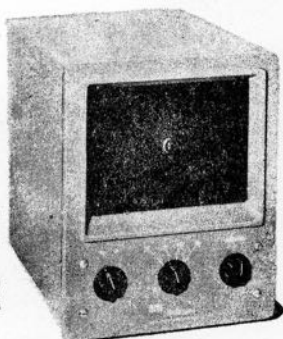
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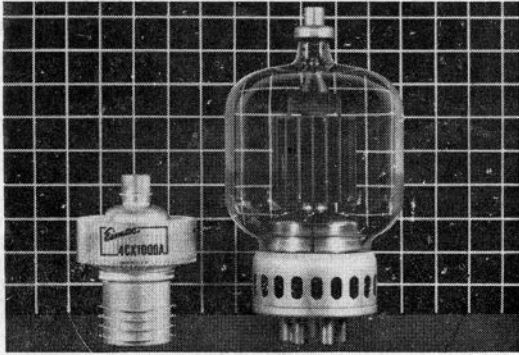
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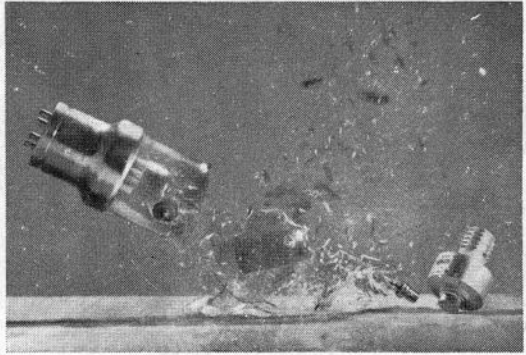
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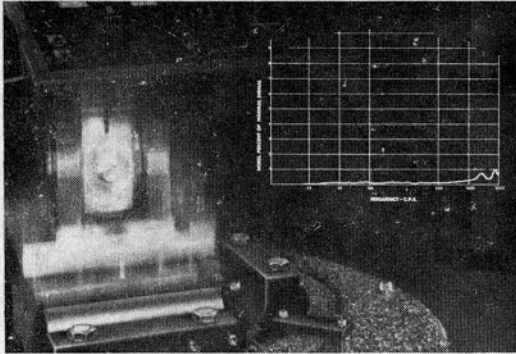
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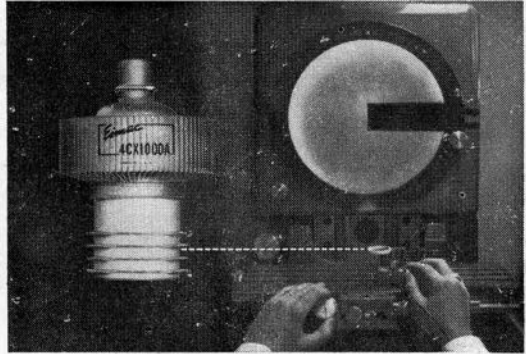
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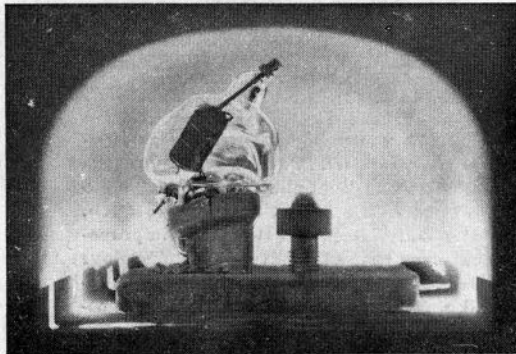
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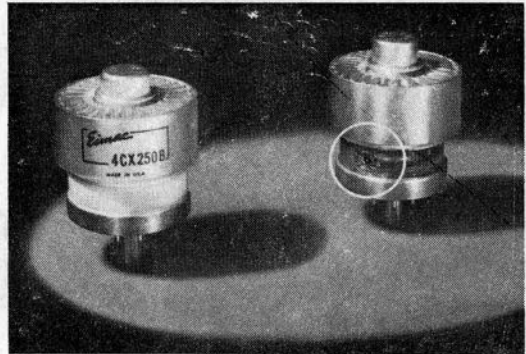
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