

The Canadian Amateur

Published in the Interests of the Radio Amateurs and Experimenters of Canada

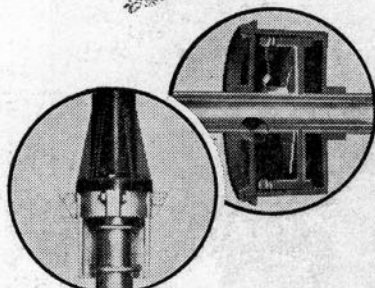


Vol. I No. 10 — APRIL, 1960

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The Canadian Amateur

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Editorial

This delinquent copy of your Canadian Amateur will, no doubt, come to you as a bit of a surprise possibly in more ways than one.

Coming to life, as it did, over a year ago it created, if nothing else, considerable interest and discussion among amateurs throughout Canada.

The most important development, your Editor believes, was the number of Canadians who spoke so forthright and emphatically for the need of a Canadian National Publication. This feeling and expression is, more than anything else, the reason for your little magazines attempt to carry on.

Your Editor is, in spite of the rough journey so far, still firmly convinced there are sufficient Canadian Amateurs interested in their hobby's future, to justify an effort on their part in support of a Canadian Amateur Radio Publication.

Frankly, with the bottom of the barrel showing through in spots, it is going to be necessary to cut every possible corner if the Canadian Amateur is to stay alive.

Those of you who have tried so hard to help establish an organ that could be useful to every Canadian Amateur . . . please try to understand how utterly impossible it is for your Editor to personally express adequately, the deep gratitude and thanks he owes you.

Finally, he has not given up, gone into hiding, nor is he holidaying in Hawaii. He is still proud and humble to have had the opportunity of trying to awaken his fellow amateurs to the need for a journal that is for, by, and because of Canadians.

Our Cover . . .

Our cover, and aerial shot of the top of Burnaby Mountain, situated in Burnaby, B.C. It offers one of the finest view places in Western Canada. Over-looking the city of Vancouver, one can see, from this location, long, deep winding ocean inlets and ageless snow-capped peaks, a veritable camera bugs paradise. A modern pavilion, reached by a winding, paved highway, is Burnaby's contribution to British Columbia's Centennial. Completed last year, it has already earned an enviable resort reputation. This fabulous site contributed largely towards Burnaby A.R.C.'s highly successful social affairs and Field Day activities.

Front Cover Photo Courtesy—

Hunting Survey Corporation Limited,
Vancouver, B.C.

Letter to the Editor

Dear Sir:

Enjoy your fine magazine each month and recommend it often on the air.

I have been on the air for 18 months now—keep track of the QSOs and cards sent and received since starting. Make a card for my file after each contact and have made 1940 different contacts—have sent 793 cards and received in return 699 (not a bad average, I hear). Have worked 79 countries with 70 confirmed. Hold the following certificates: RCC, WAC, WAS, EC, OPS, WOC/30, CP-15, also LARC award. The latter is issued by the London Amateur Radio Club for confirmed contacts with ten LARC members. This certificate is open to all amateurs who wish to apply. Send QSLs to box 82, London.

I work as an announcer at CFPL and CFPL-TV so "hamming" is my busman's holiday. Hi.

73,
Lloyd

THE RI SAYS . . .

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

"The two most important careers are entrusted to amateurs—citizenship and parenthood." This is a quotation from a Vancouver newspaper ("Province", Sept. 26). While reading it did you automatically assume the word "amateur" referred to radio amateurs? Well, there is the usual inference that amateurs are amateurs, all of which brings us to the point that our Editor has asked me to say a few words about the first contest—but about all that is left to say is Congratulations to VE5AG.

It seems a long time ago but it is worth while to mention that the judges had a long hard session judging the pile of letters and it was only after several hours of time, much head scratching and debating (and JB's coke) that a decision was reached. It was fortunate having KM6BL with us because there were apparently some American entries which gave their nationality away by the spelling and phraseology (is it "licence" or "license"?). However, all identification had been cut off the letters and each letter was numbered so we could only make this assumption but I want to say hear that spelling, grammar, and composition were not of primary importance. What the judges were after was the originality and aptitude of thought contained in the letter, which was so well put by Dave in his winning entry.

THE CANADIAN AMATEUR has asked for suggestions about another contest and JB thought it would be a good idea to outline a few of the points which contestants failed to observe in the last one. Primarily, the number of words disqualified some entries and no doubt these contestants allowed their thoughts free rein but the allowable limit was announced in the contest rules. Next in line, and it occurred quite frequently, was the statement: "My Webster dictionary says . . ." Well, we all agreed that Mr. Webster said it but the contest called for ORIGINALITY of thought and what the expression "radio amateur" meant to the contestant himself. Note that the contest was about "radio" amateurs and not just any old kind of amateurs, which was a mistake when some folks dealt with the word in a general sense without applying it specifically to radio.

A number of letters started out with good intentions but the writers allowed themselves to wander off the path and consequently lost the trend of thought. The letters in this group were good, no doubt about it, and most of the points were well taken but they just didn't apply to the contest. A few letters quoted "ethics" and standard of conduct and here again

there was some deviation from the requirements.

You should have seen us! With the final two hundred letters being passed around and around until, by a process of elimination, only the winners were left. I am sure you would have agreed that the judges earned the prizes!

So it is all over. The judges did their best and, regrettably, everybody can't win but radio amateurs being what they are we are sure that nobody will regret having sent in an entry even though it didn't win at that time. Perhaps the few points outlined above will help in submitting a better entry in the next contest and some specific points of view from the judging aspect are summarized briefly below;—

1. Type the entry if possible, otherwise write plainly and preferably in ink on a non-blurring paper.
 2. Use only one side of the paper.
 3. Put name and address and any other identification where it can be cut off without mutilating the text of the letter.
 4. Do not put anything in the text which will identify you. (Some names and call signs had to be cut out of letters by the Scrutineer prior to judging).
- Now, with everybody set to go, let's hope the next contest is bigger and better and good luck to all.

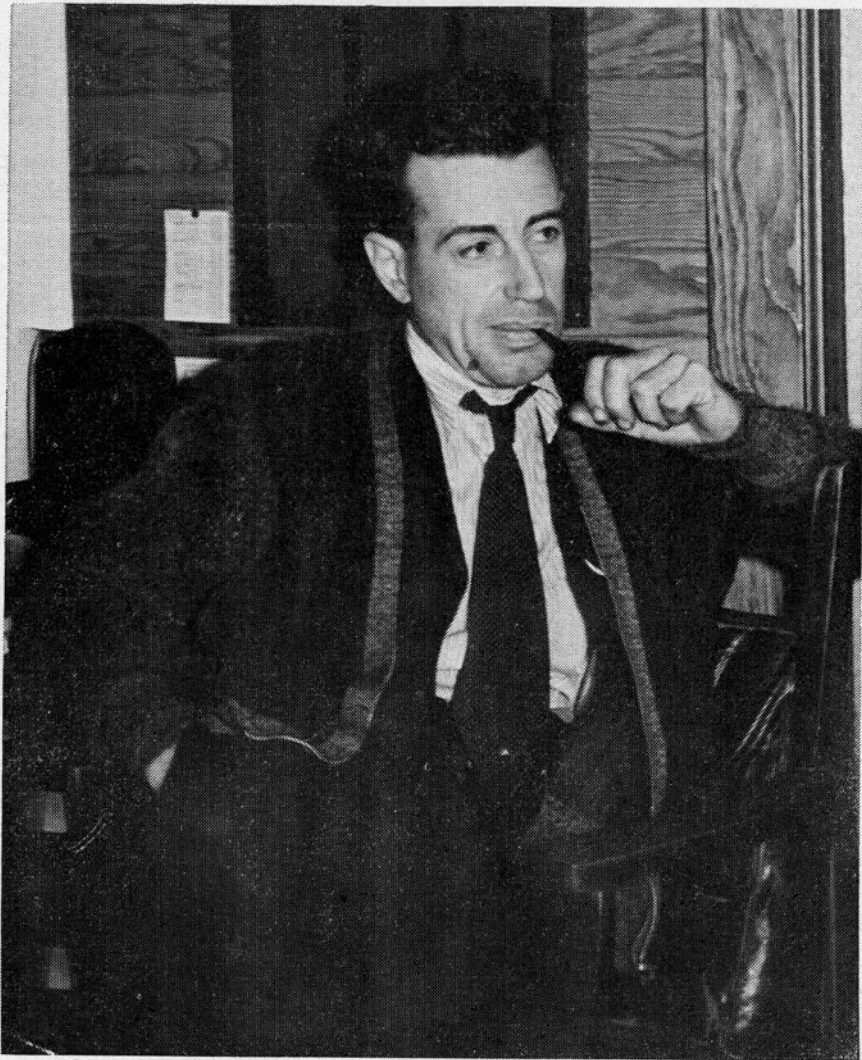
Derry Spittle, VE7TX-VE2AQQ

Derry has made a host of friends while in VE7Land, and his transferring to VE2Land came at a time when his experience in the "Ham" game was being used to great advantage on the West Coast. A perfectionist in designing and building, he will be missed by the Vancouver A.R.C. where he was in charge of several projects, including their Field Day. Derry passed along the following articles by VE2AKT, who does a good job of describing us and our hobby. Derry's note tells us of a new Jr. op.—a new home, a 186 foot lot back in VE2Land and a threat to soon be blowing our ears off. Good Luck Lad.

Mel, VE5QC, is going to keep us informed about the "New Look" in VE5Land. Having fought and won the "Battle of Plates" (call sign car licence), Saskatchewan amateurs have sworn to show some sleepy-heads that a small group of Do'ers, CAN!

Double Side Band

BY TOM HOLTBY, VE7VP



Here's one lad who will bring back some pleasant memories to a host of real old timers. Tom is a "BP" man, which means, for the benefit of you kids who have only been in the game 25 years or so, BEFORE PREFIXES . . . He used to sign the call, 4EO, and his QSL card carried such pertinent information as: Volts R.A.C. on Plate . . . Radiation in amperes, Brandes Fones . . . Aerial, 3 wire Flat Top with counterpoise! Tom was one of the first amateurs in Manitoba to operate on 40 meters. His first license going back to 1920. He came to B.C. in 1936, when he became VE5VP.

Tom pioneered on 10 meters, back in 32, at that time sun spots were unknown as propagation interference! He was one of

the first SSB operators in B.C. and has done extensive experimentation along these lines. His experience could fill Canadian Amateur magazines for years to come, let us hope he can find the time.

We have received a couple of requests to talk about double side band suppressed carries transmission. Mainly because it seems a little easier to produce than single side band.

Strictly speaking all transmission is double side band whether it be FM or AM with carrier or with suppressed carrier. In SSB one side band is a lot stronger than the other. Remember the correct term is Single Side Band SUPPRESSED Carrier.

The unwanted side band like the carrier has been suppressed. Neither has been eliminated entirely.

Back when amateurs first began to take an interest in SSB in 1947/48 so little use of it was being made commercially that practically no information existed either regarding equipment or standards.

Today no standards for amateurs exist except those which make common sense in amateur communications. It was early discovered that when the receiving equipment was adjusted to give desired output on the stronger side band that the unwanted side band would not be heard if it were in the vicinity of 35DB weaker.

So the minimum side band suppression is 35DB. Then if the carrier is suppressed a bit more than the unwanted side band to 45-50DB no trace of a heterodyne from the carrier will be heard.

Now remember that the two suppressed portions of the signal are still there. If we increase the sensitivity of the receiving equipment or if changing propagation causes the signal to get stronger they will be heard again.

Now we come to the point where it seems that the SSB experimenter didn't get credit for his efforts. Consider this signal with one side band 35DB down and the carrier 50DB down. At some location remote from the transmitter producing the signal this carrier will be 50 microvolts or S9. The distance will be determined by the freq. in use and the propagation conditions. It may be only a few blocks or it could be a thousand miles. The UNWANTED side band will be S9 plus 15DB and the WANTED side band S9 plus 50DB on peaks and some guy who is getting QRMed by it is going to say, "That jerk is just as broad as when he was on AM, what does he mean he is using less of the band."

True he is not using less of the band at the location where the strong signal exists but at a point where he is only S9 on peaks on the WANTED side band then the carrier will be below S1 and the UNWANTED side band S2 to S3. At the second location he is using less band width than if double side band were being used. Because of that another signal can use that portion of the band where the weak S2 to S3 side band is. **NOBODY IS LISTENING TO IT ANYWAY.**

This is where the rub comes in. All effort that has gone into suppressing the unwanted side band and carrier to a greater degree (and suppression of 50 to 60 DB is not uncommon in both home and factory built exciters) has been in the interest of fellow amateurs entirely. It does not improve the transmitted signal from a readability standpoint the least little bit. Consider a SSB transmitter with 1000 watts peak. At 35DB suppression the power of the unwanted side band is .2 watt, at 50DB the carrier is .01 watt and the remainder of the 1KW is the wanted side band.

The above points up why SSB users

have not encouraged DSB. They feel it is a backward step. That it would do little to reduce the interference level. The second reason that little interest is shown in double side band is that half of the transmitted power is wasted. It cannot be received.

Most modern receivers possess a degree of selectivity that passes only one side band. If a receiver is capable of passing both side bands a special type of detector circuit that uses about 6 tubes must be used to keep the injected carrier in proper phase with the two side bands. In comparison the injected carrier to copy SSB can be as much as 200 cycles off freq. without loss of intelligence. In the DSB signal the peak power output is equally divided between the two side bands. With the 1KW peak each side band would be 500 watts less a fraction of a watt for the suppressed carrier. If the DSB signal is detected as a SSB signal by cutting off one side band then only 500 watts will be converted to audio in the receiver and it will be 3DB less audio than the SSB signal which would have been 999 plus watts.

If a broad receiver is used straight heterodyne detection will be very difficult if not impossible due to the problem of keeping the carrier in phase. Only if the special and expensive detecting system is used will the total signal be usable and equal to the SSB signal in strength. So the second strike against DSB is a more difficult signal to receive without a loss of power.

One of the recognized benefits of SSB is that it is bothered less by selective fading than AM with carrier or FM. As one advertiser recently put it in QST it "enjoys better propagation." Selective fading is caused by the various components of a signal getting out of phase due to propagation. It stands to reason that the signal with fewer components will have fewer possibilities of getting out of phase. In this respect DSB would probably compare in the following manner. If only one side band was detected it would be as good as SSB but if both were used more fading would be noticed.

Some filter type SSB transmitters start out with a DSB signal produced by a low level balanced modulator and then cut off one side band with the filter. Sometimes the filter also provides additional carrier suppression. If the filter were not used a DSB signal would be amplified through the linear amplifiers exactly the same as SSB.

Or as with the phasing type of SSB the DSB signal could be produced in any stage including the final. Any stage after the signal is produced must be a linear. If the signal is produced at a high level an appreciable amount of audio power will be required to do the modulating. Band changing after the signal is produced is the same as SSB by conversion. Frequency multiplying cannot be used.

Cost wise if the DSB signal were pro-

duced at the low level the main saving would be the price of a filter or audio phasing network. If at a high level the cost of the audio phasing network plus the cost of two tubes that the DSB balanced modulator does not require.

To summarize, starting from scratch to build a DSB rig would cost almost as much as a phasing SSB one. However, an existing AM or CW rig with push pull tetrode final could be converted very cheaply. A single ended final that could have an additional tube added would also be fairly

simple as there is no neutralizing problem. The input and output circuits should be well shielded from each other to prevent feed through. So if you have gear that could be converted without too much time or expense involved go ahead, you will get a lot of good operating out of it. Look up QST, CQ and the latest handbooks for circuits. On the other hand if you have to start from scratch go SSB and be done with it. One other thing, AN EQUAL IF NOT GREATER degree of frequency stability will be required with SSB.



This happy group photo, one of hundreds from Tom's wistful souvenirs, was taken at a "Ham" get together at Cranbrook in 1938. The good looking gal behind Tom, at the end of the line, is his ever watchful Mabel, whom except for a trace of gray, the years haven't hurt a bit. The handsome lad in the back row, the young one, who at the time the picture was taken, was far more interested in "Ham" radio than he was girls. Now his operating time is divided between his "Ham-shack" and the Royal Columbian Hospital, where

he has more patients than "ham" pals. He must have become more interested in the opposite sex along the line because four (4) wonderful kids now call him Daddy! Yes, he still wears spectacles, his call? VE7 Tommy Baker.

Can any of you look at a picture like this without saying to yourself, "Well for goodness sakes alive, look there's Boiler Nose Bill and Lizzie Stupnpoopit, wonder where they are now?" . . . Tom and I had the same thought.

Now It Can Be Told!

The Sarnia Amateur Radio Club, operating under VE3HCD/3, participated in Field Day for the first time last year. Although operators were in short supply, the group managed to outfit and operate two separate sites. At Site No. 1 a Viking Ranger and Heath Mohawk did the job on c.w. while at Site No. 2 a Viking II and Hammarlund HQ-110 served for phone contacts. Power was easily supplied by a 3.5 Kw. generator provided by the local Civil Defence group.

The licenced operators included Eric Manning (VE3DPV), Jack Warkentin, (VE3DXU), Ed Brogden, (VE3EMF), Joe Knapper (VE3BTL), Bill Bush (VE3BXI), and Russ Burmeister (VE3DYB). The non-licenced members present were Doug Thomson, George McPhee, Fred Nisbet, Dick Harvey, Harold Miles, Jim Hayward, Vern Robertson, Ray Jennings and Jack Yeates.

Complete contacts with 36 states, five provinces, the Canal Zone and Australia netted a claimed score of 1860 for the Club. All agreed it was a successful operation and resolved to be out in force again next year.

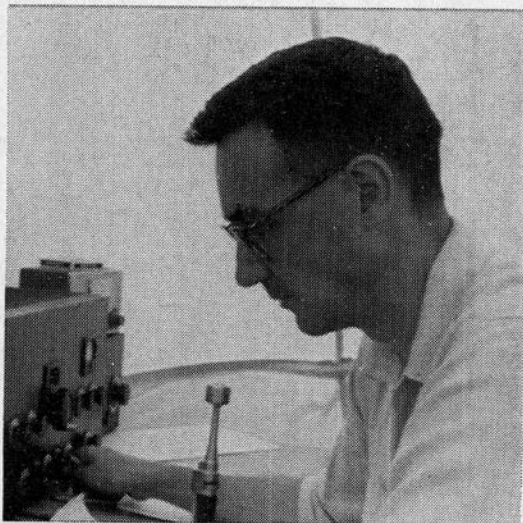
The facts as reported above are true but I wonder if everything was sweetness and light as indicated. Seems to me there was some trouble with . . . but let's start at the beginning.

For months before Field Day the club executive pleaded, cajoled, and finally threatened the faithful with dire consequences if they didn't get moving and make preparations. Never any guidance, just get going! Ultimately, a poor unfortunate was stuck with the two dollar title of Field Day Co-Ordinator and from then on he was saddled with the whole load. No one helped him. Old buddies shunned him like he had leprosy or hydrophobia. He took to muttering to himself and slinking around like a guy that snarls at babies. Such was the situation in June, 1959, in the Sarnia Amateur Radio Club.

About a week before the fateful weekend, the Co-Ordinator managed to shanghai a bunch into doing a little advance work at the site. Most of the old hands were mysteriously absent on this detail but fortunately a good portion of the membership had never been out on Field Day. All arrived at the site set for just about everything and that's exactly what they got. The so-called summer cottage which was to be used for one station, must have last been used back in the twenties. The accumulation of refuse over the years would put a pack rat to shame. Old socks, a 1932 calendar, a 1928 almanac, two dozen egg timers, leaky plumbing, a crank phone, and miscellaneous crickets and cock-

roaches are examples of the items uncovered. Subsequent passes with shovel, broom, water and disinfectant finally made the cottage inhabitable, that is if one didn't mind the thousands of mosquitoes that refused to leave or the ever present stench of an original indoor toilet. At dark the Field Day Simon Legree let us straggle home as best we could with the promise that much would have to be done the next week-end.

The next friday night arrived all too quickly and again a bunch of peons were brow-beat into a second trip out to the site. Another great load of gear was unloaded and once again the Black Gang went into action. Lift that box, haul that line, pull that generator, drive that stake, pitch that tent, raise that pole, etc., etc. Another



This scruffy bum, VE3DYB, zero beats at Site No. 2.

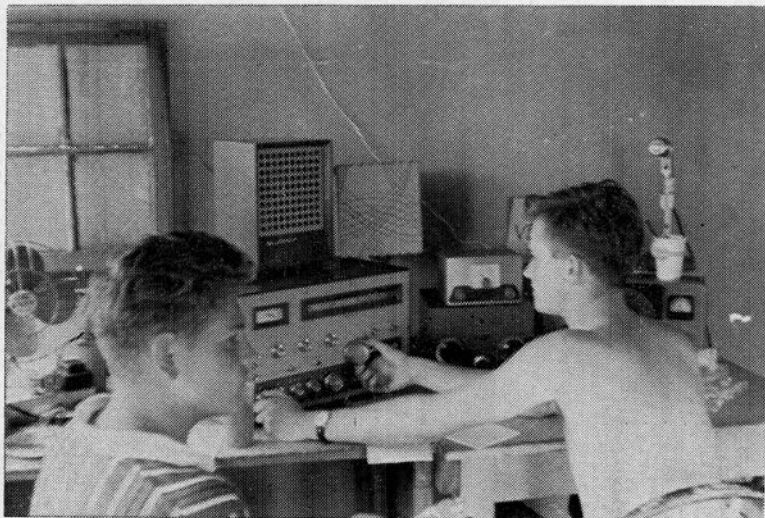
pleasant evening spent with one's comrades preparing for Field Day. NUTS! The novices were full of energy but why shouldn't they be? They can always plead ignorance about what has to be done and so an old timer does the job. Finally back home they go with a list of things that still have to be done and brought, come the dawn.

The big day arrived in a rush and promised to be the hottest on record. The old, weary car was loaded up and started to the site before the dew was off the grass. The usual number of things were forgotten including a potential operator who was supposed to get a ride. (He finally went home in disgust because he didn't know where the site was and felt it was too hot to look). Early in the day it was discovered that one operator was sick, another was

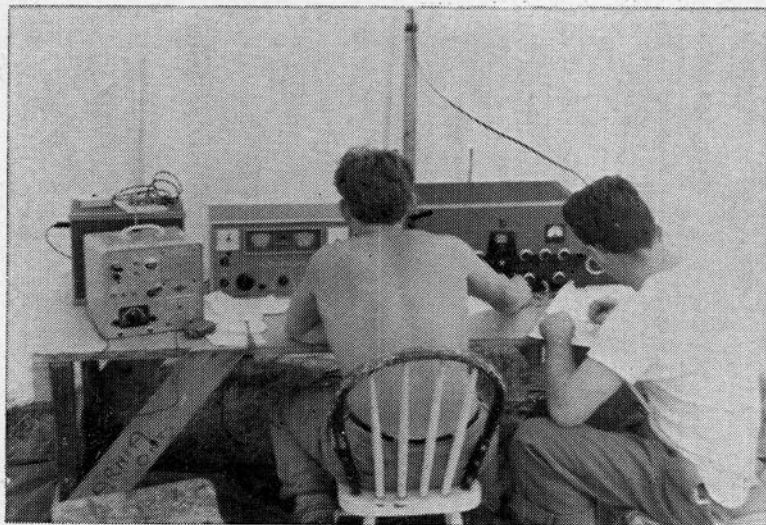
chasing some YL in Northern Ontario, while a third had an earache. The remaining few operators, knowing this was about par for the course, decided to plunge ahead anyway in spite of the fact that they would have to work the full stretch. More antenna poles had to go up. Two broke in half during the erection and had to be repaired on the spot with haywire and binder twine. The usual trouble developed when the rope to raise the antennas came off the pulley AFTER the 40 foot mast was up and tied with six guys. One pole was taken down three times to rectify this condition. One antenna broke at the transmission line resulting in much cussin' since it had to be dragged back to the shack for soldering. This involved numer-

ous passes over a ditch and through a barbed wire fence.

The day proceeded. More and more tools were reported lost while the sun grew hotter and hotter. Lunch time came and went. Finally six poles and four antennas were up. Now a tent for Site No. 2 was put up. As usual, most of the pegs were long gone but at least the tent was up as long as the wind left it alone. The light weight generator (took seven men to move it) was wrestled into position. The cables were too short so more haywire and splicing was required. The monster started first time (fooled you, huh!) and took to drinking gasoline like it had a hollow leg. Gave a bad growl on 15 meters but of course who works that band. The actual gear



Site No. 1 — Eric Manning, VE3DPV, looks over the band while Harold Miles waits for results.



Site No. 2 — Bill Bush, VE3BXI, works fone while Verne Robertson keeps track of stations worked.

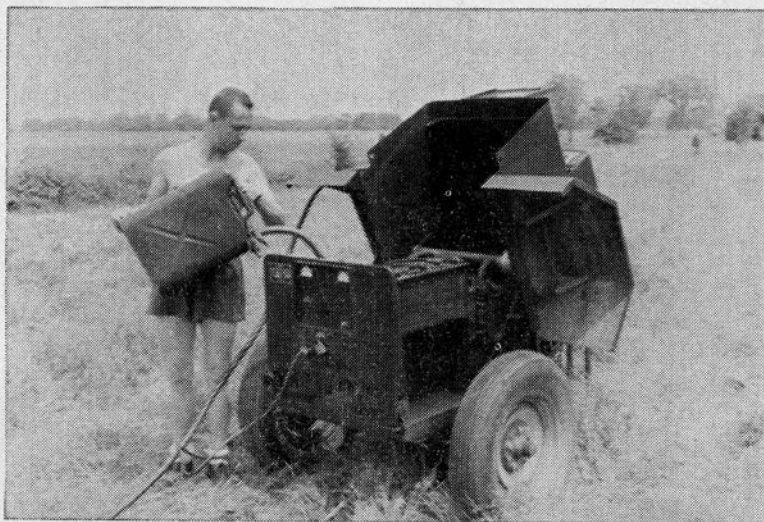
started up without a hitch which should have made everyone suspicious. Wasn't until six hours later that it was discovered that Site No. 1 had their in-line bridge in backwards. The exchanges started promptly at kick-off time. After the first few, everyone got used to the comments about chirp, drift, clicks, splatter, and S3-S4 reports.

After the initial flurry of exchanges (6 to be exact) over a period of two hours some decided it was time for a bit of food. Mine turned out to be cold beans eaten out of the can. Cut my hand trying to open the fool can with a screw driver but since this delicious repast was the first since 7:30 a.m., there was little complaining. The fights for contacts continued into the the night. By this time sunburns were rearing their ugly heads, while a thunderstorm played along the horizon doing its best to make operating pleasant. A non-licensed joe was stationed near the operator at each transmitter to prod him into wakefulness should he decide that sleep was more attractive than fighting the noise. The night passed into oblivion with a continuous exchange of pleasantries between all concerned. A short snooze was grabbed (my prodder fell asleep) just as the sun was warming up for another scorcher. The nap was taken in the uncomfortable back seat of a car which had the windows all but closed to discourage the

mosquitoes. After about an hour, I staggered out feeling like someone had kicked me in the head. However, after a second delicious portion of cold beans, I was all set for another session.

The scramble continued through the day. Occasionally a tourist would look in at us wondering, no doubt, about the leg irons holding us to the operating table (that Field Day Co-Ordinator thought of everything). Along about noon the running water system, installed before the war (No. 1 that is) gave up the ghost. Of course by this time all the liquid refreshment had disappeared but at this stage of the fiasco, what was a swollen tongue. Made things a bit troublesome on fone but one can always talk with his hands. The clock finally swung around to the hour of reprieve and it was all over. The subsequent tearing down of the installation and clean-up was just a hazy unpleasant nightmare. Somehow or other practically everything was assembled and piled in a heap in preparation for the trip home. I say practically everything because about a week later we were still looking through the garbage pails for the original of our Field Day Message. Another year and another Field Day. As far as I'm concerned, never again! But it seems like the same thing was said last year. Guess I'm just too old to learn.

THOSE ARE THE FACTS, MAN ! ! !



Fred Nisbet gives the 3.5 KW generator another shot!

VE7 "Ocean Tokyo" in Canada's Vancouver

Literally hundreds of thousands of inquiries for information regarding the originator of the above signature have come in, particularly from Girl Guides, YWCA's, and more recently, Old Ladies Homes. After considerable digging your editor is happy to be able to bring you the following news about Canada's Champion, (1888-19?) Ladies Man.

Marvin, VE7OT, is truly one of the unexplainable miracles of the Amateur fraternity . . . having lived a fuller, richer life than most any ten of us, he is still a mass of dynamic vibrating energy! His obvious interest and study of beautiful women down thru the years, has under-

gone only one slight change, it's now theoretical! Marv's analytical mind is kept razor-keen by a tremendous exertion of will power . . . he forces himself to watch a clear raster long after the late, late shew! During a recent interview he confided that he fully intends to return to the air, just as soon as he perfects a combination communications-television receiver that he is working on. Apparently, the thing automatically selects YL operated stations and at the same time zeros OT's rig on their frequency . . . same old Marv!

Marv shyly offered the following snaps of girls that fell under his magnetic spell.



BERT, KA7BH, PHILIPPINES



Gert, VE4GE and the OM



Maud, VE6MP and the OM, VE6HZ



A 1948 get together at Vernon, B.C.

The lovely gal, second from the left, fell harder than all the rest and became Mrs. Barbara "Ocean Tokyo."

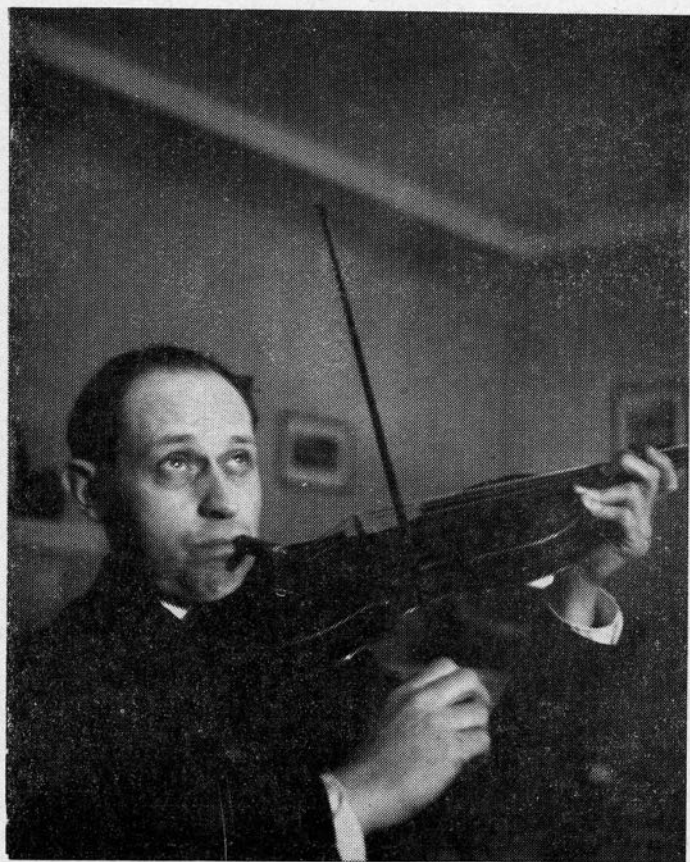
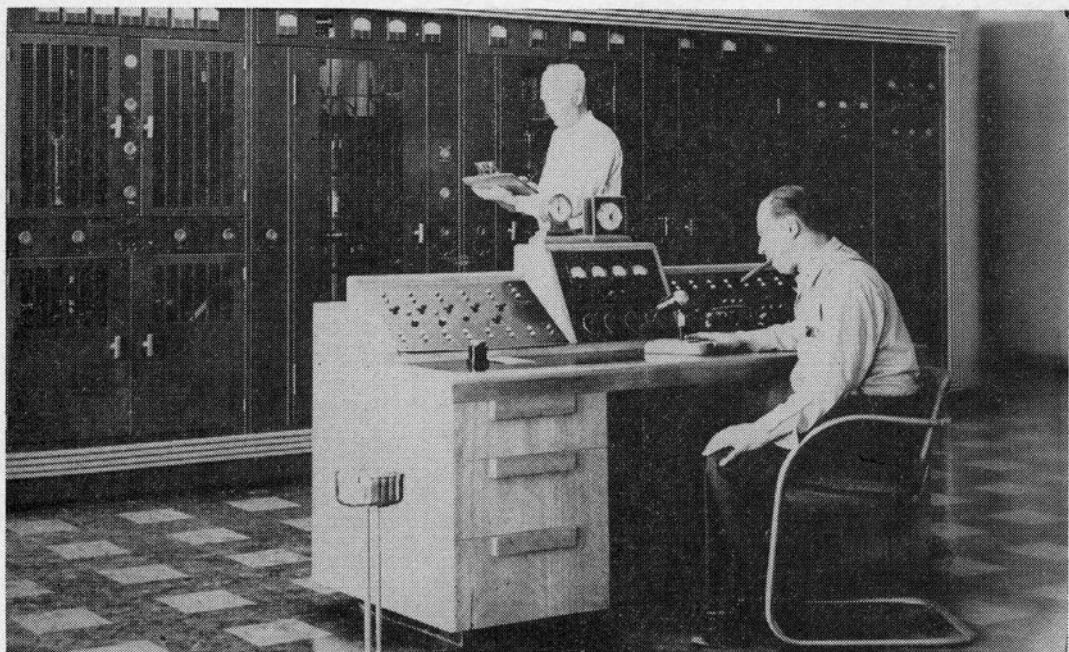


VK9RG

Marv speaks warmly of the true friendship that developed between he and Ron, VK9RG, through their radio contacts. Ron is seen visiting with KH6OA, Bruce, and KH6OI, Flo and their Junior Operator, Roslin Louise.

Then a fast move from Hawaii to the top of Grouse Mountain, where Ron is shown snow for the first time.





Imagine Marv giving up
such a wonderful operating
position just to FIDDLE!!!

Manitoba Mumblings

By Peggy Elliott, VE4PE

Steve Wright, VE4XJ, has himself a big problem. He bought a small sports car and he is trying to decide which is more reliable; a mobile rig, or girls. There isn't room for both. Steve Blair, (4CP), and Bob, (4AR) are all active on 2 meters.

We have several active members on Six meters in Manitoba. Joe, 4BI, of Winnipeg is running a single 807, homebrew converter into a homebrew 10 meter receiver, 3 element beam. He has worked over 20 states. 4CN, Wes of St. Boniface is running a single 832A, International Xtal converter into a BC-348 receiver; a vertical antenna. Wes has worked 16 states. Cliff, 4TX, has worked 32 states with his single 807, six element beam. Others on six meters are 4DI of Deerwood, 4HS of Miami, 4SH of Charleswood, and Wilbur, 4WS of Rosser.

The Brisleys (Ethel, 4CB and Bris, 4BR) are the proud owners of a DX 100B. Both Ethel and Bris have been putting it together. They have it on the air now and are having very good results.

The Beausejour Radio Club has been going great guns. They have been selling tickets to make enough money to buy a stand-by power plant for emergency work and field days. Their local newspaper gave them a full page story on the club's activities, and pictured 4JW's rig. They certainly are an enthusiastic club. Bill Splett, 4JW, has done a great deal of work with getting boys interested in ham radio and organizing the Beausejour Radio Club.

Lately we have been hearing several old timers on 75 meters. Russ, 4HD, of Brandon was on night hawking the other night. 4OS, Spud in Carman answered into the Manitoba Phone net one evening much to our surprise. Speaking of old timers, 4QD, Barney of Brandon is home and on the air after spending a great deal of time in the hospital. His bed has been moved down to the main floor and his rig has been brought up from the basement so Barney doesn't have any stairs to climb. We hope Barney looks after himself because the 75 meter band as well as the 20 meter band just isn't the same without him.

Bill, 4JE, has been so silent for so long—low and behold, he is on the 75 meter band from a fixed station. Bill hasn't been too well, so he spent some time in the hospital under observation. He has been home convalescing. Guess this is why he has time for ham radio.

Larry, 4EH of Wabowden keeps himself busy on the higher frequencies. He is also active on the 75 meter band and answers into the Manitoba Phone net when conditions permit. We wish to extend our con-

gratulations to Larry and his XYL on the birth of their son.

4AS, Al is back on 75 meters after a long silence. He has a powerful 7 watt mobile rig. Good to have Al on the air again. 4SI, Larry has been working great gobs of DX on 15 meters. He also answers into the Phone net.

There have been quite a few mobile rigs active in the greater Winnipeg area. Some boys who haven't been on the air for years such as Bill, 4MV, Al, 4AS, Frank, 4ZX, John, 4EJ. We also heard there was 4EK mobile from southern Manitoba.

The Amateur Radio League of Manitoba Inc. has been doing a great deal of work concerning Manitoba auto license plates. This has been going on for years, but it looks like things might be coming to a head in the near future. We have hope.

Annual Goose Bay Amateur Radio Club QSO Party

Time:

Commences 0001 hours G.M.T., April 8, 1960, ends 2359 hours G.M.T. April 18th, 1960.

BANDS:

All bands and either phone or c.w or both may be used.

EXCHANGES:

RST, Name and QTH.

AWARDS:

A worked all Goose (W.A.G.) certificate will be issued free to the following: All amateurs in Canada and U.S.A. who submit logs showing they have worked five (5) VO2 stations during this period. All other amateurs who submit logs showing they have worked four (4) VO2 stations during this period. Show date, time and frequency of QSO's. Submit logs to Ted Harvey, VO2AB, Awards Manager, Aeradio, Department of Transport, Goose Bay, Labrador. No QSL cards are required for these awards as logs can be cross checked locally. The following VO2 stations will most likely be on during this period. VO2's RH, JH, NA, EB, UA, RC, AW, AB, FS, GB. Get your W.A.G. Certificate and that missing zone Two (2) during this QSO party.

73,

Rod Nichols, VO2GB,

Secty-Treasurer, G.B.A.R.C.



The YL Page

By Lois Gillespie, VE7AUF



DEAR SANTA . . .

I'm not going to set you a difficult task—
Just ONE little gift is all that I ask!
Perhaps I haven't been VERY good—
I may have spent more time than I should,
Searching for rare DX and such,
When the house was needing a Woman's
touch;
And there may have been the occasional
time
(When band conditions were really prime)
That I turned my back on the kitchen
range,
And served them store-bought pie for a
change.
I'll admit I've done some complaining, too.
When that old "long wire" couldn't pull
them through.
But please don't forget, ere you pass my
door,
There's a credit side that you mustn't
ignore:
The contests galore that I've had to forget;
The time when I've not even checked into
Net;
When I've kept the set off the whole day
long,
For fear that temptation would prove too
strong!
So, Santa, however unworthy I seem,
PLEASE don't deny me my tri-band beam!
Because, if you bring it, I promise you'll
see
The best-balanced ham there could possibly
be!
I'll put all my work ahead of my hobby,
And patiently finish each wearisome jobby
Before I go in to turn the set on—
I won't EVER start 'til the dishes are done!
And—oh, yes!—don't bother to bring it in
here—
It never would go down the chimney, I
fear.
Just leave it outside, right up in the sky—
At the end of a pole, about ninety feet high!

Poor Lois, through all the confusion and
darkness she has stuck with the ship, send-
ing in her contribution regular as clock-
work, hoping and keeping faith. I am
running her Christmas poem chiefly be-
cause she didn't indicate which Christmas
she expected such a present! She will have
news for the girls next issue.

The Hi. Freq. Gang will be delighted to
learn that the Canadian Amateur now has
a V.H.F. Editor, a lovely YL, no less. She
will have much of interest for you all.
Meet her next issue.

SYMPATHY TO . . .

Alice, VE2ACA, whose OM, Dick, 2DY,
passed away on November 20th. Dick had
been ill for a year with heart trouble. We
were very sorry to hear this news about
Alice, and Dick. Both were members of
the Montreal Amateur Radio Club.

CONGRATULATIONS . . .

To VE1RJ and his new bride. Cyril will
be busy learning how to wash dishes, etc,
for awhile, then we can expect to hear
from him with some words of wisdom to
young fathers. We all wish you a long and
wonderful life together.

SYMPATHY . . .

It is with deep sadness that we record
the recent passing of VE3BOJ. His great
courage will long be remembered by all
who knew him.

George Picard, VE2OO, of the Dept.
of Transport in Montreal, recently retired.
The Montreal Amateur Radio Club, of
which I think he is a member, gave him
a gift in appreciation of his work on their
behalf at their regular monthly meeting,
and the Dept. of Transport gave a party
for him to which they invited the directors
of the M.A.R.C.

NEW AWARD ISSUED CALLED 10 X 10.

The publication of the following in your
magazine would help us. A group of VE2s
are issuing a brand new Award called the
10 x 10. To obtain the certificate, you must
have worked since 1945, 10 different VE2s
on 10 METERS, cw or/and phone. QSL
cards are not necessary, only send a log
abstract and 3 IRC to:

RADIO CLUB DE QUEBEC
P.O. BOX 382
UPPER TOWN, QUEBEC CITY

PLEASE NOTE THE CHANGE OF AD-
DRESS. Requests for the 10 x 10, the
D.V.Q. or any other correspondence must
then be sent to Box 382, Upper Town,
Quebec. It replaces all previous addresses.

73,

Alex Desmeules, (VE2AFC)

News from Newfy . . .

"Vince" Vincent, VO1FF



Well it's been a time since you heard from this end of the country so thought, since 10 meters is lousy, I'd drop you a line. It being Saturday night things are popping around here in every department but ham radio.

Well I'm back on the air—using the term loosely. After a complete rebuild of the shack this summer, and I mean a rebuild, it looked for awhile as if I would never be radiating a signal. Seems as if sometimes I am hoodooed! However, I at last got it radiating after a fashion and since this coincided with a slight opening of the 10 meter smog I did work my way through the curtain.

Actually it was really funny. I had the poor "fubarred" DX-35 (plus) out of it's case and lying upside down on the "console" (hi)—I had been whistling and burbling into the mike working into a dummy in a vain attempt to get some modulation. As a kind of desperate last try I wondered out loud whether it might work better into an antenna and since there was absolutely nothing coming through (except ignition noise) I figured it could do no harm. So I connected it up to my fantastic beam (couple of hunks of twin lead up in the attic!) and loaded her up. Figured I might as well make a log entry that looked as if I was trying, I called CQ—and wadya know, back comes VE7AGC, Earl in New Westminster busting through the clag. You could have clobbered me with a limp dipole. Not that the signal report was anything to rave about but considering my mighty wattage and antenna system the mere fact that I was in contact with civilization tickled me. Right after that to prove it was not a freak I hooked up with Jack, VE7FG in Kelowna and managed a bit of rag chew—since he is using a DX-40 into a folded dipole there was certainly no great assistance on either of our parts raising the db's—hi. However, since that episode all I seem to be doing is filling in spaces in my log. This reminds me of last

fall when I went through 80 odd tries before I got a return—the joys of qrp!

Well dunno if you're interested but my rebuild is a reasonable success. At least the shack looks a bit better. Will clean it up one of these days (just so it won't shock you too much) and whip off a snap from my trusty Polaroid. I moved my location from one end of the basement to the other and now have more elbow room—real palatial these basement shacks. Made me up a wooden console (and is it ever crude but the idea is good!) and am slowly mounting my equipment into convenient locations. The big project was to build a really fantastic power supply and control system to power the whole issue. As a radar type I'm a great one for fantastic control ideas anyway (which usually do not pan out too good!) I "obtained" a surplus panel containing an assortment of meters and switches so that now it is a real project just to switch the equipment on. I also included a powerstat on the AC line to my high voltage power supply which gives me ultimate control of plate voltage. The power supply has an electronically regulated 300 volt supply (for the receiver, exciter and other odd ball efforts) an unregulated 400 volts for the modulator and of course the variable high voltage for the 6146 (which can be pushed up around 700 volts but normally sits at 600 or so. I have continuous monitoring of the 300 volt regulated and also of the current drawn from this supply and eventually will be monitoring the variable AC too. The power supply also contains a four pole double throw relay which provides push-to-talk for the transmitter, switches the receiver off, and eventually may lead to a VOX control circuit. The power supply proper is under the bench with multi-cable connection to the control panel. Umpteem amphenol type receptacles and plugs connect the power to the transmitter, receiver, VFO, pre-amp, etc. Very jazzy

and seems to be working very nice. The next big item (actually it came first) was the selling of my ancient and honorable SX-28 and the building of a Heathkit "Comanche".

Sometimes I've wondered if this was actually an improvement but am gradually getting it de-bugged and it is proving to be a nice little receiver. At least it can copy SSB on 10 meters which is something that the 28 wouldn't do (not with my lack of patience anyway). I ran into a real lulu of grief with it though—the local weather station for DOT transmits on 3001 kcs (which if you know Comanches you will realize is smack in my IF band-pass) with the result that on 80, 40, 20 and sometimes on 15 I can get weather reports no matter where I tune—very un-good. Fortunately I'm not on those bands anyway from here but it is sure annoying. Luckily too they stay out of 10 meters or rather my IF rejection is better. Woe is me.

Then as a final foul-up I decided to re-work the DX-35 for the umteenth time. As you may remember it is already converted to plate modulation with the power supply removed to make room for it. Well after much struggles and fooling around I'm pretty well back where I started. At least I did clean up a lot of my normally lousy wiring which should help the reliability. The metering is also now working properly and lets me monitor grid current, plate current, plate voltage and a few other odd things like modulator voltage etc. The power connection is now by amphenol connectors—I used octal sockets last year and this is a great improvement.

The VFO was also rebuilt insofar as it's voltages and control circuit was concerned to mate up with the new concept. It incidentally is a 3-4 mcs command transmitter modified (wouldn't you know) to use a 6AG7 as the oscillator-multiplier and with a VR tube. Since it operates off the regulated 300 dropped down to 150 for the screen by the VR tube it is reasonably stable—and can be used to copy sideband on 10. It has a spotting-off-operate switch which I find very useful in zeroing in on someone. Since I don't operate at the edges of the band anyway its lack of accurate calibration isn't too drastic. Incidentally doubling to 40 it provides adequate drive in the DX-35 on 10 meters—which is rather amazing considering.

From all this you can see that I have been quite busy with ham radio this summer. As Fred, VE7ALL (since deceased) re-marked it is however time I got off my fat behind and knuckled down and got cracking on my full license. My prowess at dits and dahs is a very fluctuating thing. The main problem is to ensure that a visit from the RI and my code ability coincides. Where you have one locally this might be easily solved but where he pays very periodic visits it can be a problem!

I am rapidly acquiring an urge to get

on sideband—how soon this urge will be translated into actual "on the air" operation is however a bird of quite a different color involving finances, etc. I have been giving considerable instruction, as part of my normal duties, in radio communications and particularly in sideband techniques. This is one way I find my hobby of great help.

Well enough of VO1FF. As I warned you my contact with other VO1 hams is almost nil. I don't really know what activity, of any, there is locally to say nothing of what is cooking elsewhere in Newfie. I would seriously advise you to acquire a correspondent from St. Johns who would be able to give you the latest gen. They have a very active ham club and the usual 75 meter net. Even if I had me a full license the qrn in this QTH would eliminate any possibility of latching into that one—plus of course the problems of the Gander weather forecasts.

Incidentally I don't know whether I mentioned this before or not but anyone out west (or for that matter anywhere) needing a VO1 contact, or just looking for a rag chew, keep an ear out in and around 28.3 mcs. I'm usually giving a call at around 1715 Newfoundland standard time (30 minutes ahead of Atlantic) Monday—Thursday included, and am on more or whenever there is any activity coming less continuously on Saturday and Sunday through to build up my hopes! My antenna is fixed in a westerly direction and as you can see from my first paragraphs it does cover out west! My signal will probably be that weak heterodyne you've been cursing (and will make you overhaul your beams and pre-amps) but I'd sure like to work you.

Talking of projects, I'm looking for a circuit for an S meter that will stay zeroed! I noted when visiting the delux shack at Harmon (Stephenville) that even the 75-A-4 has this difficulty—and I've yet to see a receiver that puts the zero set on the front panel. Incidentally on my Comanche I drilled a hole in the case so that I can at least adjust it occasionally! There is certainly plenty of room for improvement in this department. Since an S meter is basically a VTVM without some complex circuitry it is pretty obvious that there will be a need for a zero set (after all you do zero your VTVM before you use it) unless you go for that fantastic VTVM circuit that Hewlett Packard have developed which converts the voltage to light and then back to voltage again and by so doing entirely eliminates any need for a zero set control! Amongst other advantages—maybe this is the answer. Course the S meter would cost more than the rest of the receiver.

Well enough of this idle chatter—as you know I could go on and on for hours. I really enjoy the magazine and am pleased to note that it is maintaining its standard of excellence. Keep up the good work. It

(Continued Next Page)

Calling CQ . . .

with Bennie Halickman, VE2AKT

This is the first in a series of articles on amateur radio. In subsequent articles the writer will discuss the significance of the hobby in Civil Defense, how a simple station can be built, the necessary qualifications, amateur television radio interference problems, the value of the hobby in education.

"Seek you, seek you, seek you—here is VE2AXR in Montreal—". How often have you readers heard this familiar tune while twiddling the knobs of your short-wave radio and wondered if he was really seeking YOU? Well, he wasn't. What you did hear in fact was a radio "ham"—a government-licensed amateur radio operator—sending out the official "general call" sign CQ, "seeking" a reply from any other ham anywhere in the world.

Now you might ask "so he isn't seeking me after all, so what's the use of all the gibberish,—what does it do for ME?" Well, stick around and bear with me, dear readers, and you may be surprised to learn what it does for you—and yours. In this column I will endeavour to enlighten the reader on many aspects of this rapidly growing scientific hobby with which such eminent names in science as Hertz, Maxwell and Marconi have become identified, and which has proven its worth in times of national and international emergency.

Amateur radio had its humble beginnings sometime before the First World War, starting in earnest as a hobby when Marconi proved that messages could be sent by wireless radio. By 1912 there were so many government, commercial and amateur radio stations on the air that of necessity government regulation was instituted. The famous inventor Hiram Percy Maxim formed the American Radio Relay League in 1914 to act as official spokesman for amateur radio. It still is and has affiliated radio clubs—locally, the Montreal Amateur Radio Club is one—all over the globe. ARRL maintains its own amateur radio station with the call sign WIAW in Newington, Connecticut, and publishes a technical magazine called QST, which serves as a medium for the exchange of ideas amongst radio hams.

The modern radio ham may be male or female, ranging in age from 15 to perhaps three score and ten plus. They come from all walks of life, all races and creeds, and may own anything from an old-fashioned "spark" transmitter to an installation resembling a miniature broadcasting station. All have passed a government examination consisting of (in Canada) a minimum of ten words per minute of International Morse Code in sending by telegraphic key and receiving by ear, a knowledge of fundamental electrical and radio principles, circuit diagrams and government radio regulations. There are some stiff

penalties provided for anyone who operates a transmitter without first passing such an examination.

Today, there are about 150,000 radio amateurs scattered throughout the world, most of them concentrated in the United States and Canada. Each licensed amateur is assigned call letters for his station. The prefix denotes the country, and the number is usually the province or zone. For instance, the prefix for Canadian stations is "VE", and there are nine zones divided up as individual provinces. Call letters preceded by VE2 indicates an amateur who maintains a station in Quebec province. In the USA, since there are 49 states, there are 10 zones which take in a number of states each; the prefix is "W" or "K", followed by the zone number and the individual station call letters.

Radio "hams" in both the U.S.A. and Canada carry special license plates on their cars which instead of the usual license numbers gives their station call sign. Many have "mobile" radio installations in their automobiles which have proven to be of great value for search and rescue operations, and relaying messages during disasters where other means of communication have been cut off.

CONTINUED NEXT ISSUE

News from Newfy

will probably be of greater universal interest when it settles down and contains news and views from all call areas in each issue instead of concentrating on one section.

Oh yeah—as a final final, here is a query for some of the more technical types—why does my power supply "oscillate" when I use silicon diodes but is ok on normal tube rectifiers. I had this problem before and managed to fool around with values of capacitors, series resistors and other foolishness and get it tamed but this time I gave up early and went back to 5R4s but I really would like to know what caused it. The oscillations cause a 10 amp line circuit breaker to blow so there isn't much a person can do to trace it practically. Maybe the word "oscillation" isn't correct but the whole chassis, and its a heavy beast now, bounces up and down!

73,

Vince, VO1FF

"VE7BJ and the 5 o'clock Net"

Just about the happiest, easy-going bunch of checker-iners that ever got together on any band, in any net, anywhere, was Ed Brook's Boys. Ed's sincere, friendly style kept the lads busting in, nite after nite for nigh on ten years! Lets take a look at his perfectly kept log on a nite in 1949, on 3796.5 kc . . . Heading the list, good ole Nobby, 7AAZ, (he has left the gang to check in on the "Eternal Net" . . . 7AFY, Cap Wheatley was the next to bang in for a cheery word or two. Cap is busily writing his memoirs, in book form, 'tis rumored . . . Then, 7AEI, AOG, AER, who later became 7YR and one of the real DX

boys, Harry's single 807 and infinite patience made him one of the first "Double Century" DXCCers in Canada. Of even greater importance, (to me) he was my first QSO! Never will I forget the string of Di Dah Dits I sent him, (meaning of course, perfect copy). I met him a couple of days later and learned he was located four blocks from my QTH! Harry met with a fatal accident a couple of years ago . . . 7CX, DZ, CB, W7LT, FB, TA, W7FDF, II, W7BQS, ZF, LK, ME, QV, WJ and last but far from least, that wild Irish Rose, JF, Dick must be included among the earliest operators on the west coast, now retired he is still active "Ham-Wise".



Ed is your editors nomination for the first amateur in B.C., having entered the game in 1911. Serving as a signaller with the Canadian Infantry in France during the first world war, he was later transferred to the Wireless section (1916) and wounded at Paschendale in 1917, losing

his right leg. He was SCM for B.C. back in 28, and held the position of Chief Operator of the B.C. Forest Service for many years. Now retired, Ed's not active but his interest in all things connected with "Ham Radio", confirms our contention that the "spark" is still burning . . . we wouldn't be a bit surprised if . . .

The 20 Meter Cubical Quad and I

Bill Beaton, VE4BG

After a few short years of hamming and using folded dipoles, long wires, half waves, and verticals, the time had come to try something a little more elaborate, and as I had a quad in mind and not enough space for a full-sized beam, the spark was there to get all the information possible on this 20 meter quad.

After talking to some of the boys on the air who were using quads for 10, 15 and 20 meter and reading all the information on them that was available in previous magazines, the drive was on to build it and try it. All the reports from people who had used the quad were most favorable in fact some of them had preferred them over full-sized beams.

Now the bamboo poles, and the rest is easy. I purchased a set of eight bamboo fishing poles from a local department store, but these were too light for the job, as the two top struts were pulled away out of square by the weight of the wire, so they were set aside and later, VE4BP picked them up to build a 10 or 15 meter quad. I was very fortunate to be able to pick up a set of eight beautiful 12' bamboo poles. These were a little heavier than the original but much, much stronger and easy to work with. They measured $1\frac{1}{8}$ to 1 inch outside diameter at the base and approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ inch at the tip and were 12' long. This will give plenty of room for those who wish to use the new formula of 250/F which makes each element almost 18'.

The support arms were made of one inch thinwall conduit. I bought a 10 foot length, cut it by four, which makes each length 2 ft. 6 inches. I then cut a notch in the exact center of one piece (see sketch) and had them welded together. I then welded a $1\frac{1}{2}$ x 8 inch piece of thinwall conduit to the center to clamp the boom to. Then cut the ends of the pipes where the bamboo fits into it, down about 8 in. and gave the whole set a coat of red glyptol. Then I gave the 8 poles a good coat of the same and slipped a small cork in the top ends of the bamboo to prevent rain from seeping down the inside. Wrapped them with tape and a coat of glyptol.

Approximately 8 inches of the bottom ends of the bamboo poles were wrapped with friction tape and inserted into the pipes and clamped down with pipe strapping using $\frac{1}{4}$ " x $1\frac{1}{2}$ " bolts c/w lock nuts (I find this cheaper than hose clamps), and gave everything one more coat of glyptol, after a couple of wraps of friction tape around the edge of the pipe where the bamboo fits in.

I lay the whole thing on the lawn and cut the antenna wire to exact length and had Lorne, the junior operator, put a dab

of solder at the 16'9" spot. I then squared off the bamboo poles so they were exactly at right angles and put little stakes on each side to hold them there, and placed another out about 11 feet and slipped the wire over. Be sure to put the wire on the outside face. This will give you 3" less boom length. I slipped a heavy string over the 8" pipe in the center of the strut and used that to get the wire spaced evenly out from center all the way round, and by moving the stick out an inch at a time this worked out perfectly. Then I drilled a $\frac{1}{8}$ " hole through the bamboo pole, inserted a $2\frac{1}{2}$ " nail, slipped the wire over it at the solder mark, tied it down with heavy cord, wrapped it with tape and a heavy coat of glyptol and coated the wire with glyptol by dipping a cloth in the pot and just running the wire through it which takes about 4 minutes and 10 minutes to get the paint off the hands. But this will definitely keep the wire from rusting or turning green.

I left 6 feet of wire for the tuning stub. Do not paint this wire until after you have tuned the stub. The insulator at the ends of the wire were pieces of plastic about 3" long by 2" wide. By this time everything began to look pretty good and even VE4FK cast a pleasing glance at it, though the XYL began to wonder when I was going to get them off the clothesline, which I found a very handy spot to set them up on while I was doing other things.

Next the boom and the mast. I used a good fir 2 x 2, 13 feet long, and stole a piece of $1\frac{1}{4}$ " Dural pipe from VE4FK to place along the top for support, slipped it into the $1\frac{1}{2}$ " x 8" piece of pipe and used pipe strapping to clamp it to the boom. I used heavy duty clamps on the $1\frac{1}{2}$ " pipe to clamp this to the boom. Don't use the light TV clamps, get the heavy duty type available at most hardware stores. I then clamped a 12 foot piece of $1\frac{1}{4}$ " TV mast onto the boom using one clamp above the boom and one below with plate on one side, drilled a hole through the pipe, and put a $\frac{1}{4}$ " stove bolt through so that it would not slip on the pipe. I might mention at this time the total weight of the elements and the boom less mast is 26 lbs. She was all ready for getting up on the roof. I shall not go into detail about hoisting the quad as a variety of methods were tried before it eventually ended up on the roof, 23 feet from the peak of the roof to the center of the quad. This is not as high as it should be to get away from trees, power lines, etc., but shall remain in this position until an 80 foot telephone pole sprouts out of the back yard.

I am using a TV Rotor for rotating it, but do not feel that it is sturdy enough

to hold in any great windstorm, so I keep it tied down while I'm not on the air, and it has held up all during our summer storms with no sign of wear and tear. I did not put a lower boom across the bottom as the rotor and guy wires were too high and I have felt that it is not necessary so have done without it. I am feeding this with 72 ohm twin lead through a Harvey Wells Z Match to a Viking II and the standing wave ratio is very low. So much for construction details.

The tuning was easy, especially with the help of my colleague, VE4LN, Les, who lives seven air miles from my QTH. I set the quad directly at him and had a good neighbor do the talking to him while I listened to the reports down the chimney. I moved the shorting stub down an inch at a time until I got the hold on from Les and I found the dip to be within 3". So there it is. And here is the way VE4LN went about finding the dip. His receiver is a BC348 with crystal converter and no S meter. So he took a VTVM, lay bare the AVC line to the RF Stage connected one lead of the VTVM to the AVC line and the other side to ground. He had to place the positive lead on the line and neg. to ground because there was a positive voltage indication on no signal. Then a signal was tuned and the meter dipped indicating negative AVC Voltage—as Les says, "I was in". (so I called VE4BG, Bill, and we were ready to go). The greater the dip on the VTVM, the better the signal. The quad was then rotated 180 degrees and here is the final results. Nothing off the sides and off the back—about an S6 to 7; off the front 30 DB over S9. Also, VE4BP was reading the mail and indications at 2 miles were about the same ratio. Something else I might mention here is the method VE6BT in Red Deer, Alberta, used to tune one he had used. Bill used a sig genney and directed it at the beam, added 50 feet of wire to his S meter, hauled himself and it up to the roof and tuned it for greatest sig. Bill tells me he found a dip within 1/4"! So there we go for tuning the stub.

Now, for on the air results! First is a contact with W9MFN, Rockford, Illinois—operator Gary, who also had a quad. Here are the results — forward S meter reading five to ten DB over nine; off the back 3 DB to barely readable, his was just about the same. Now, here are the results with Clarence, W7JFA, Driggs, Idaho—off the back, no signal and 15 Deg. off exact SW of West or South hardly readable; directly SW 15 DB over S9. Here is my candid opinion under actual working conditions over the dipole since the quad. I have been able to work them if I can hear them. With a good signal, the dipole, I was never sure, and of the many times I worked VE7JB in the past five years sometimes he could hear me, sometimes it was a hopeless case, with the quad always in there S9 and over, "What say, John?" Now here is one of the other items which hap-

pen and we wonder why.

I was working W4MBR, Jim, Vera Beach, Florida, with an S9 signal with quad pointed directly at him and in comes VE5BO, Barry, at Prince Albert, with a 10DB over 9 signal report off the back, so there!

VE7JB sums up the quad pretty well on page 28 of the February issue of The Canadian Amateur. I hope this information of mine will help a few more to get one up and on the air, as it surely is worth the little effort in construction. I still feel I shall carry on experimenting with this quad and maybe sometime in the future I shall have something much better to report, and I shall be glad to pass on any information to anyone regarding further results.

Local VE5 Land News

The Saskatoon (New Look) Amateur Radio Club officers are: President, the very popular go getter, Bill Parker, VE5CU; President in charge of vice, yours truly; Don Hunter, VE5HQ, was re-elected Secretary-treasurer. (He is now taking a night course in math). Other executives are: Mort Kendall, VE5DR; Bill Postle, VE5XP; and Les Bell, the non-Ham member.

The new executive is hot to go and 100% behind Bill. Some of the plans for the near future: a new clubhouse, projects in aurora research in conjunction with the university of Saskatchewan, more participation by XYLs and YLs in club activities. What's in the future? 14 new Hams last spring and 35 registered for the club's new class under the direction of, you guessed it, Bill Parker, VE5CU.

The Saskatchewan Amateur Radio League is once more an active reality and fellows you should have your membership cards by the time you read this.

Extra QRM around town . . . VE7MW, Al Peters was in Saskatoon and visited with Leo, VE5LM, then headed home with a brand new HQ 170. (That is a good RX Al, I know) . . . VE6TT of Lethbridge was in town with his new Heathkit mobile visiting his son, stationed here in the Air Force. VE2AHW, Bert, of Montreal was in town working at the university, and staying with George, I like to QSO while lying down, VE5GQ . . .

73,
Mel, VE5QC

VE7AGC Top Canadian at New Mexico's 1st QSO Party

The results of this contest glaringly illustrate the necessity of submitting one's log, regardless of its contents. The going may have been ruff for you, but it could have been even ruffer for your competitors! Congratulations to VE7AGC.

Letter from Steve, VE3ATU

While Attending Geneva Conference



Dear John:

I am enclosing the negative of a picture I had taken here at I.T.U. It could be designated as an exercise in Co-operation. Left to right the calls and personnel are: (Left hand side is the bicycle!)

1. Steve Chisholm, VE3ATU
2. John Moyle, VK2JU
3. John Huntoon, W1LVQ
4. John Clarricoats, G6CL
5. Wayne Green, W2NSD
6. Arthur Milne, G2MI
7. Adolf Dominkus, OE1AD

I thought this snap of some of the amateurs, active in protecting our allocations might be of some interest to the readers of the magazine. I could use some spare copies of the magazine (prior to December) to hand around to the various delegations.

All goes well at the moment in region 2. If you print the picture, please mention "SALLEX" in the caption. The building behind is a local pub called Le Dorian, but affectionately known to the amateurs as Salle X. We met here for coffee each morning and afternoon to discuss threats to the amateur allocations.

73,

Steve Chisholm

This wonderful letter was one of many received from VE3ATU while he was "in there pitching."

Following our usual pattern, (there are a few exceptions) of accepting gifts from heaven, without giving due thanks or consideration, we have the "Business as usual" sign hung up in all the old familiar places. "Look for me at 14003." or "I'll see you above 300"—while this applies to 20 me-

ters, the same applies to all our bands. There has been no changes made.

Remember how shaky some of us were a short while ago—and not without reason, believe me! Placing the proper portion of credit for our wonderful victory where it justly belongs is beyond the scope of the writer. But he does know where some of the gratitude we should feel belongs.

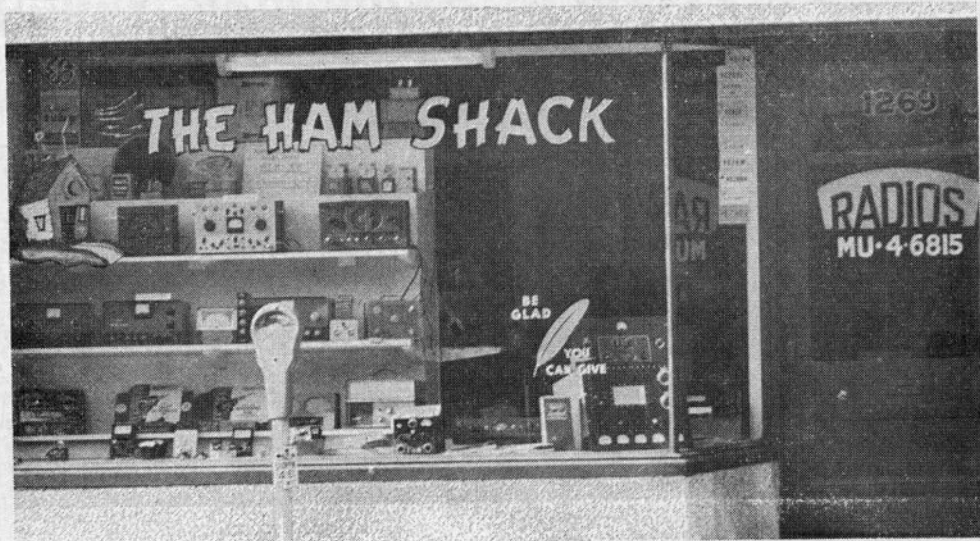
VE3ATU, Steve please accept this belated expression of sincere appreciation for the wonderful contribution you, and the other amateurs you worked with, made at the World Convention in Geneva, on our behalf.

Amateurs everywhere must realize the effort you made, which so fully helped retain our amateur bands. It is the Editor's sincere wish and desire to see a concerted expression of gratitude in the form of a scroll that would come from all those who agree. 7JB

AM Versus SSB

It is not your Editor's contention at this time, of discussing the relative merits of the two methods of communication now found throughout the Canadian Fone Band. I believe it is far more important that an organized effort be made, by every VE to avert the chaos, that could and will result if we permit our feelings rather than our logic, to prevail in the fraternity. I sincerely hope you will avail yourselves of the opportunity of placing your views, ideas and suggestions on this all important subject before your fellow VE's through your Canadian Amateur Magazine.

de7JB



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FOR SALE: Complete ham station, Harvey Wells TBS-50C with preamplifier, crystal microphone, stand, power supply, Hallicrafters SC-77A receiver, key changeover relays, Bach Simpson Wave-meter modulation indicator, antenna tuner, coax matching stubs for 10, 15 and 20; antennas; 300 ohm transmission lines, \$350.00. John Kushneryk, VE5ZM.

FOR SALE: Copper wire, miles of it. All shapes and sizes. Contact C.A. for details.

FOR SALE: Harvey Wells TBS50-80 thru 144 m.c. with power supply. Original condition, extra cabinet. Heathkit V.F.O. wired. 50 watt exciter with power supply. 250 watt Amp. 812A's-80 to 10 meters. Mod. and power supply, 811's, 866's. 1—5 foot cabinet, 1—6 foot relay rack. Very reasonably priced through your Canadian Amateur.

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Remember When?

By J. Brown

VE7FY, SHERLEY J. CRAIG

This "old man of the mountain" originated from the "Herring Chokers Country", VE1Land, New Brunswick.

As a young feller, Sherley became a telegraph operator on the C.P.R. in Manitoba and in 1914 went to France with the Canadian Army Signals, returning in 1917 to Vancouver, joining the Great Northern Railway in 1918 and at present on sick leave from the Railway.

In 1920 many funny things were going on around 4th Ave. East, Vancouver, B.C. An old spark gap transmitter in action, hostile neighbors with electric light bulbs producing very little light.

The New Westminster Amateur Radio Club of which Sherley was an early member, affiliated with the B.C.A.R.A. in December, 1933 and became the "Royal City Amateur Radio Assn.", June 1936.

Some of the early members who also were officers were Ernie Neilson, Frank Neilson, Sydney A. Warne, Don Wilson, Ross McIntyre, Bert Hughes, Fred Taylor, Len Cusden and many others.

During the war years the Royal City Club had its troubles the same as most clubs. Meetings were held in the waiting room of the Great Northern Railway Station, in basements, garages, or any place that was available, and many meetings were held with only the President and Secty. Sherley Craig present.

One of the best jokes played on another amateur happened one night in 1932 when 7FY was running a 212D in the final on 40 c.w. In answer to a CQ by a Marine Mobile off the coast of Alaska, Sherley answered this ship and the operator came back using a bug which he increased his speed after each changeover. After about five overs the speed was around 40 words a minute, the boat operator asked Sherley if he had a bug to cut it in, if not, he would have to close down as he was getting sleepy. Sherley cut the bug in and in a few minutes changed over to American morse, on the next over the boat operator stated that QRM and QRN got bad and he was unable to copy.

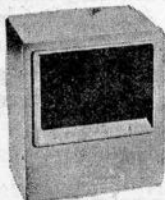
After 41 years on the Railway, Sherley plans on retiring and devoting more time to ham radio.

CHARLES J. SCHAUERS, F7FE, W6QLV

Thanks a million Chuck for the kind words in your CQ "Ham Clinic". Yes, as a result, there has been many inquiries for copies of the Canadian Amateur Magazine.

Sincerely,

John, VE7JB

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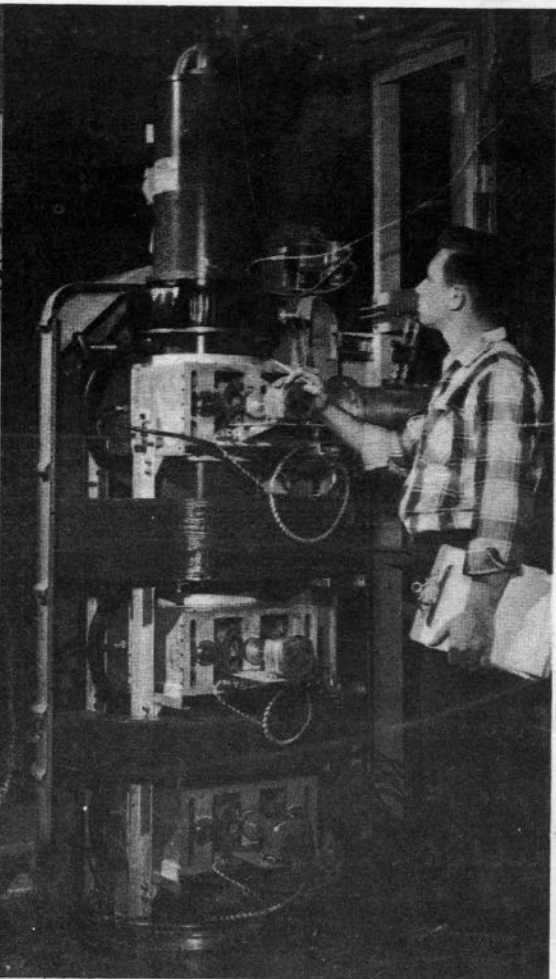
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Eimac klystron final amplifier at Millstone Hill Radar site. M.I.T. Photo

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