

QST 

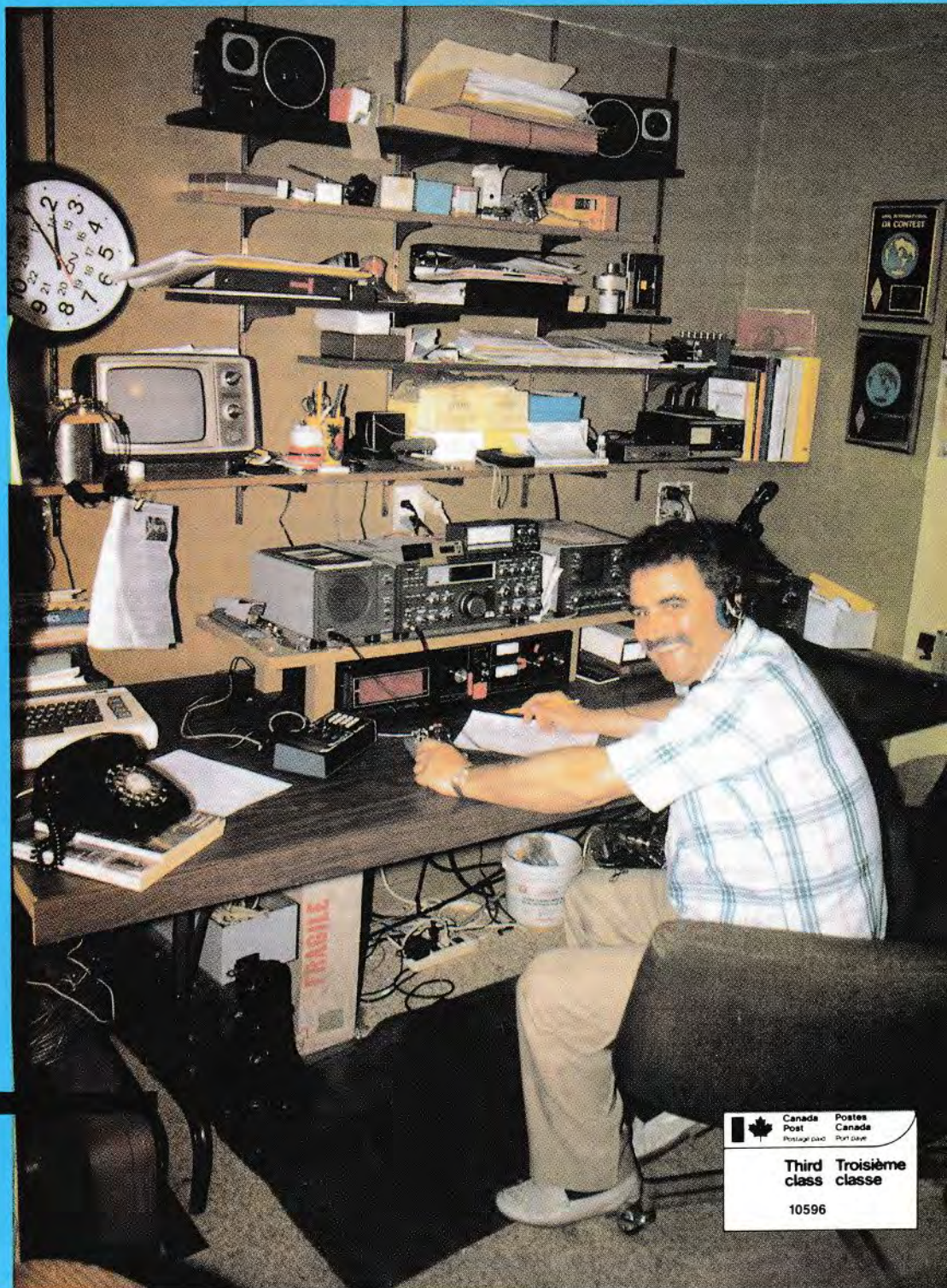
CANADA

Devoted entirely to Canadian Amateur Radio
Entièrement consacré à la radio amateur canadienne

**Bermuda
Contest**

**VO7
Soiree**

**\$2.50
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Gil	7.00	6.25	860	.75	<input type="checkbox"/>
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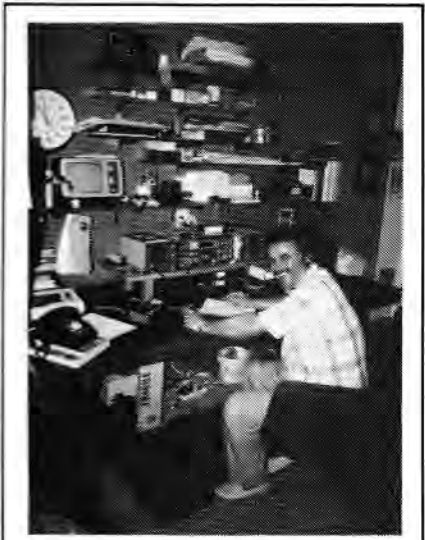
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ABOUT THE COVER

CW is A1 at VO1MP's QTH. Meet Gus and other VO1 amateurs in "The Great '88 Solree" in this month's *QST Canada*. (VE3XN photo)

Eternal Vigilance: The Price of Freedom

Last August, the US FCC announced its decision to reallocate the 220-222-MHz portion of the 220-225-MHz amateur band to the US Land Mobile Service. While FCC gave no indication—yet—when reallocation will be implemented, and Communications Canada gave no indication—yet—that they will follow suit, hopefully, the FCC action on 220 Mhz will waken more amateurs to reality.

Here's reality: A World Administrative Radio Conference (WARC) of the International Telecommunications Union (ITU), will likely be convened early in the 1990s. It will review worldwide frequency allocations. In 1979, at the last such conference, thanks to extensive preparations by the International Amateur Radio Union (IARU) and its member-societies, we gained much and lost little. Unfortunately, that's made many of us complacent. But "complacency" in these matters is a ten-dollar word for "being dumb".

The Amateur Radio Service was not created by an act of God. Even if it was, this would not impress some people. Although the RF spectrum is a finite resource, an increasing number of special-interest groups want bigger and bigger pieces of it. Sure, amateurs are "good people" who promote technical education, invent stuff, help others and spread goodwill. But we'll have to do much better than rehash platitudes when we face the sophisticated and well-researched arguments of our competitors at an upcoming WARC.

This is why CRRL, ARRL, RSGB and many other IARU member-societies have already started planning for a WARC, from many different angles, not the least of which is to provide sufficient funds to finance the IARU efforts on behalf of us all. In Canada, this is not just a job for CRRL's officers and directors or a few of our Big Signals. Our leaders cannot help us if we are unwilling to help ourselves.

What can you and I do? If you hold an office in your local Amateur Radio club or are involved in activities that support organized Amateur Radio, you have already begun. You are giving something back to Amateur Radio. You can join us in teaching new amateurs, and old ones too, that giving something back to the hobby is the best way of getting something out of it. You can educate yourself about regulatory affairs at home and abroad. And you can help recruit CRRL members and encourage participation in CRRL affairs. This is the most effective insurance for protecting our most

priceless asset: our frequencies. The stronger we make CRRL, the stronger we make IARU and the better we will be able to protect our interests.

The sky is not falling, but we do need to recognize the need and strengthen the ranks of organized Amateur Radio.

On another front, as part of preparations for a WARC, CRRL has started a special independently administered "Defence of Amateur Radio Fund" for the protection of our amateur frequencies. We are actively seeking contributions from Canadian amateurs and Amateur Radio clubs to build up a "war chest" to support IARU efforts at a WARC.

All of us have a decision to make: to support the planned efforts that will protect our frequencies, or to see those frequencies taken away through complacency. "Eternal vigilance is the price of freedom" is often quoted, and this is as true in the retention of our amateur frequencies as in any other sphere of interest. Frequencies are not a God-given right. They must be actively defended to retain them.

Don't lie down and play dead hoping that someone else will carry the ball. And don't get scared. Just get ready. —Tom Atkins, VE3CDM, CRRL President

Donations to the Defence of Amateur Radio Fund may be sent to Box 56, Arva, Ontario NOM 1C0. Please make cheques payable to the fund. All donations will be acknowledged in *QST Canada*.

1988 LICENSING STATISTICS

According to Communications Canada, here's how many Canadian Amateur Radio stations were licensed in 1988:

Licensed to amateurs: British Columbia—4216, Alberta—1986, Saskatchewan—787, Manitoba—809, Ontario—9014, Quebec—4176, New Brunswick—715, Nova Scotia—1135, Newfoundland and Labrador—509, Prince Edward Island—224, Yukon Territory—49, Northwest Territories—85, total—23,703.

Licensed as repeaters: British Columbia—105, Alberta—45, Saskatchewan—27, Manitoba—24, Ontario—189, Quebec—152, New Brunswick—26, Nova Scotia—27, Newfoundland and Labrador—9, Prince Edward Island—4, Yukon Territory—2, Northwest Territories—3, total—613.

All letters will be considered carefully. We reserve the right to edit letters and to shorten letters in order to have more views and information presented. The publishers of *QST Canada* assume no responsibility for statements made by correspondents.

COM REPLIES TO "COMMERCIAL TRANSMITTING EQUIPMENT ONLY"

I am writing to correct a misconception about the Restructuring of the Amateur Service which has been repeatedly printed in several amateur publications, and most recently alluded to in the December issue of *QST Canada* under "It Seems to Us.../Il nous semble...".

The Department is *not discouraging* the building of transmitters or, as some have erroneously reported, the building of any amateur equipment. It is making the necessity to be examined on equipment design and construction one of a number of optional parts in the amateur examination program. In other words, the ability is being put into the hands of the individual to select areas of interest and to be examined accordingly. The candidate may write any or all

of the examinations at any time, as desired.

For example, a candidate only interested in operating above 30 MHz using moderately powered off-the-shelf amateur equipment need only write the "A" certificate examination. Similarly, one wishing to operate below 30 MHz would write an examination for one of the Morse code certificates. Last, but not least, one wishing to operate higher power, homebrew a transmitter, sponsor a club station or a repeater, etc, may simply write another examination.

These proposals were clearly accepted by the vast majority of respondents to the Department's *Gazette* notice and associated paper on Restructuring the Amateur Service. A major proportion of the respondents were licensed amateurs. Moreover, correspondence received by the Department from amateurs, since the closing of the comment period, generally indicates

both acceptance of the proposal and concern about the apparent lack of progress we are making towards implementation.

The Department intends to move forward with this proposal. The next step is publication of the regulations and the impact analysis statement in the *Canada Gazette, Part I* for public comment. With any luck, these proposed regulations should be published this winter and the new examinations and certificates will be ready in the spring. —*M K Nunas, Director, Spectrum Management Operations, Communications Canada*

HAM RECORDS

Re those ham radio records: Here is some information on a possible most number of QSOs with one station. Mel, VE3QU, and I have been working Ron, VK5ON in Adelaide, since 1980. Up to last December, Mel had worked Ron 3210 times. Our most reliable contacts have been 40 metres in the morning. 40 metres worked right through the high and low points of Cycle 21.

Mel never missed working Ron once during 1988. I missed a few times because of holidays. Back in the early 80s, we had a QSO with Ron on as many as six bands in one day.

I don't know if any records were set. We are still going strong every day. —*Jim Flin-toff, VE3BFF*

PILEUP PANDEMONIUM

We've all heard how some amateurs turn from courtesy to cannibalism when a rare DX station calls CQ. Pileup pandemonium begins, especially when split frequency operation is not employed.

Canadian amateurs are regarded as courteous operators. However, there are some who show little regard for others. Case in point: On January 14, a VP5 (Turks and Caicos) station on 10-metres was calling "QRZ 5 area only". To avoid QRM and bad tempers, the station was going through the call areas in sequence. Still, some amateurs including a VE7 relentlessly threw in their calls even though they were not in the call area requested.

Such lack of regard not only gave others a dim view of the VE7 station, but it reflected badly on Canadian amateurs in general. Let's all make DXing a pleasure and not turn it into a passion that plays havoc with our bands. Let's keep VE land known as a country of courteous operators. —*Richard Leah, VE3SRK*

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



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

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

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

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

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

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The Great '88 Soiree

According to the tourist office, a Newfoundland soiree is "a celebration filled with laughter, good times and memories." After a special VO7 holiday, VE3XN agrees wholeheartedly.

By Garry Hammond, VE3XN
5 McLaren Avenue
Listowel, ON N4W 3K1



It was back last May. George, VO8AA had a good pileup going on 20-metre SSB. And that was when I first heard about it. George took the time to tell all of us on frequency that Newfoundland and Labrador were having a *soiree*. "A what?" I queried. George went on to say that a soiree was a party. Now that was a word I understood. People, including former residents, relatives and even tourists were being invited to come to Newfoundland and help celebrate the fact that in 1988, St John's, one of the oldest communities in North America, was celebrating one hundred years of municipal government.

Long before, VO1FX, VO1MP and other members of the Society of Newfoundland Radio Amateurs (SONRA) saw the potential for Amateur Radio getting involved in the festivities. After a lengthy campaign, Communications Canada gave

them a reason to party on the ham bands: from May to October, Newfoundland and Labrador amateurs would be authorized to use the special prefixes VO7 and VO8 to help publicize the soiree and encourage visitors to come to the island.

It worked for me. On a personal level, I had always wanted to visit that first frontier of North America. After all, men of LA, OX, OZ and TF had begun to arrive at L'Anse aux Meadows on the northern peninsula of Newfoundland around 1000 AD. For this VE, Canadian Airlines took me there a little later — July 6, 1988 to be exact. The mixture of weather may have been the same, but I'm sure my visit was a whole lot more hospitable than theirs. I had a rent-a-car waiting, restaurants to enjoy, malls to shop at, tours to take, fisherman to talk to, national parks to visit,

and most importantly, amateur friends and a camera to record it all.

The Gallup people say that in our country, a random sample of 1024 gives a statistically accurate survey to within four percentage points, nineteen times out of twenty. In an unofficial, unscientific but nevertheless interesting survey, I took a cross section of amateurs and asked the question, "When you think of Newfoundland, what amateur callsigns come to mind?" The results were ranked according to callsign recognition. VO1SA came first and VO1XX second, followed by VO1s QU, CU, AW, QF, MP, KS, AA, CA, FB, NP, and IMD. Naturally other calls are active from "the Rock", but these were the ones mentioned most often. Unfortunately, I couldn't get to visit all their owners. But I tried...

It was only fitting that both on the day of my arrival and on the day of my departure, I made a pilgrimage to Signal Hill. After all, it is a kind of ham Mecca and a visit there is something like one's first visit to 4U1TU or W1AW. Most amateurs know that this was where Guglielmo Marconi made communications history. Here, on December 12, 1901, in a hospital near Cabot Tower on Signal Hill, Marconi received the first wireless message transmitted across the Atlantic.

During my visit to Signal Hill, VO7AA was in operation. VO1FR, VO1RL and SONRA are to be commended for establishing the operating schedule that kept this station on the air daily from 1500 to 2000 Newfoundland time. (Have some fun and try to figure out the UTC times these would be.) The teams of two did a fine job working a never ending pileup of calling stations, despite the fact that they were using only the driven element of what was once a three-element beam. Of course, the

elevation on top of the tower on top of the hill didn't hurt, hi.



July 6 at VO7AA: Ted Gallion, VO1AB, at the mike while Pat Clarke, VO1LL, is ready to meet visitors.

If you visit Signal Hill, aside from the history of the Cabot Tower, which opened in 1900 to commemorate Cabot's 1497 "discovery" of Newfoundland and Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee, you'll love the magnificent view of St John's and its harbour. Be sure to take your camera to the

hill in the evening to get some great time exposure photos.



Rick Burke, VO1SA: back from comradeland, lots of wallpaper.

When we visited Rick Burke, VO1SA, he had just returned from comradeland as VO1SA/UA0. That callsign, no doubt, helped put Rick on centre stage while he was a radio operator at the Skitrek base station on Sridney Island, Arctic RSFR. As Chief of Air Traffic Control at St John's

International Airport, Rick was a logical choice to help with the Soviet airdrops for the Polar Bridge Skitrek Expedition. While visiting Rick, we saw his excellent slides of his Arctic adventure while Judy, his XYL, kept us well supplied with coffee and snacks.

Rick has lots of wallpaper around his shack. One piece he's particularly proud of is his JCC 400 certificate for confirmed QSOs with operators in at least 400 cities in Japan. Rick has been a winner of the Bermuda Contest and several CQ, ARRL, CQ-M, SAC and CCC contests, under several calls including VE1BDT, VO2CW, VE1NG and VO1SA. When Rick works a station who can QSL a Zone 27 contact on 80 metres, he'll have Five-Band Worked All Zones (5BWAZ). Rick runs a TS-130 and a Henry 1KD5 to a TH6DXX and an assortment of wire antennas.



Joe Craig, VO1FB: seven acres of antennas.

Dr Joe Craig was once G3LMD but since April 1, 1958, he has been VO1FB. Joe was the first Canadian amateur to earn Five-Band DXCC (5BDXCC)—Number 62, in fact. Only two amateurs in the world hold the Citoyen d'Honneur Award of St Pierre and Miquelon, and Joe is one of them. (K2CW is the other.) Since 1958, Joe has made more than fifty visits there. Some have been professional in nature, related to Joe's work as a hospital radiologist. Others have been holidays with his XYL, Mavis. And then there were the FP8BD, FP0MD and FP0FSZ operations.

Joe's modest station, an FT-757X and an SB200, is just one reason for his FB signal. Some DXers rely on power. Joe relies on a keen interest in propagation, good band sense and antennas. In the photo you'll see three control units to Joe's left. Joe uses monobanders as follows: three elements on 10, five elements on 15, three elements on 20 and a 402CD on 40. His seven acres of towers and wire antennas give him the best antenna farm in VO1 land.

To date, Joe has 331 DXCC countries conformed. FR/T, Western KC6, S2, Mellish Reef, a good XS, 1S and 3Y Bouvet will give him all the countries available on the current DXCC list.

Joe and Mavis have five sons, one of whom is Joe Jr, VO1NA, first licensed at fourteen and now a serious CW DX-chaser.

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Other sons help Joe Sr organize his QSL and QSO data in interesting ways on a PC. Now that's an FB family!



Gus Samuelson, VO1MP: CW is A1 here.

Gus Samuelson is VO1MP and chief operator and custodian of VO1XX, the callsign of the Eastern Coast Canada Contest Club. Gus freely admits that he is a contester, not a DXer. He prefers 100 station per hour at 35-40-wpm CW to searching out a new country to better his DXCC score of 235. Actually, a lot of rare DX calls him.

Gus's ranking of contests is as follows: ARRL DX CW is number 1 with VO1MP and he has winning plaques to prove it. Then comes the CQ 160 CW, CQ WW CW and Phone and the CQ WPX Contests. Gus wins other contests as well and Gus's XYL has become a supporter of Amateur Radio ever since Gus was the Canadian winner in the 1988 Bermuda Contest. (If you don't know why, check this month's "Happenings" column.)

The best DX Gus has worked, logged and confirmed is ZL3GQ and VU2GDG. Big deal, you say, but Gus has them on 160-metre SSB. Even non-top banders can appreciate that. With 95 countries on 1.8 Mhz, you should see a new DXCC on that band soon.

Gus is a vice president and general manager of operations for SEABASE, a stevedoring shipping business. I know his TS-930SAT, TL-922 and Dentron 3000 work well into his Classic 33 tribander. Thanks Gus, for the thrill of operating VE3XN/VO7 and two enjoyable evenings!



Frank Davis, VO1HP: the SW-54 is retired.

Frank Davis was once VO1PE1AI. That was in the days of "just listening" with a National SW-54 receiver, back in

Carbonear. Frank still has that receiver, but now, after almost twenty years as VO1HP, he is active with a TS-830, a VF-120, a Triton 1 and a KW-1000, instead of the DX-20 he bought while working at a local fish plant.

Frank is now an electrical engineer and general manager of network operations for Newfoundland Telephone's eastern area. 282 is his all-time DXCC score with A51PN as best his DX. He is a past president of SONRA (1986-1987) and was involved in several special Newfoundland operations including VX1XXV, VO3MEA and VO6ONT.

While in St John's, Frank was our unofficial tour guide. Although we could not visit them because of work and holidays, Frank took us around to the QTHs of VO1OU, VO1ZZ and VO1FX. Frank's own work and family commitments have prevented him from putting up more than the driven element of his beam at his new home. Watch out for Frank, though, when he gets a full beam swinging, hi.



Roly Peddle, VO1BD: Manager, CRRL VO Incoming QSL Bureau.

When a VO station says, "Pse QSL via the Buro", it's Roly Peddle, VO1BD, who ultimately takes meticulous care of the sorting, filing, bookkeeping and posting associated with CRRL's VO Incoming QSL Bureau. Roly is a model QSL manager and historian combined. He keeps extensive records of address changes, callsign changes, reissued calls and all calls ever issued in the VO call area. FB, Roly! He is a philatelist and a keen lover of good music, and he's into genealogy and meteorology. But his XYL, Barbara, says "Roly enjoys his radio the most." Although not active on the radio herself, Barbara holds the amateur call VO1BC.

Roly is an academic holding a number of degrees. He recently retired as a science teacher. The Peddles took us on a tour of Memorial University and helped us get to the right offices in the Confederation Building to get some printed material we needed for our own students back home. I am happy to report that Roly has overcome a number of health problems and should soon be more active on the air, when his KT-34 beam gets up and is connected to his new TS-940SAT. In the meantime,

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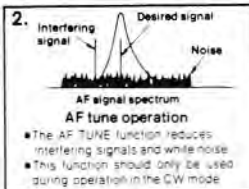
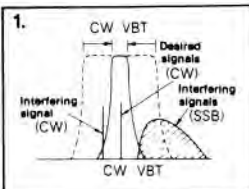
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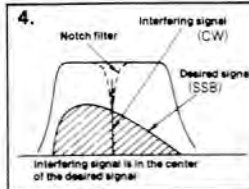
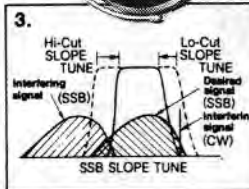
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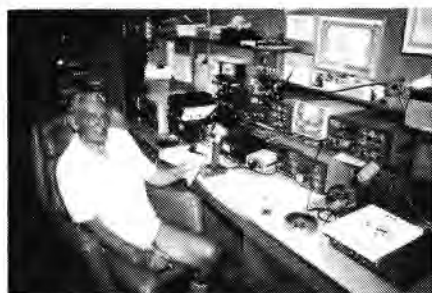


Clarence "Mitch" Mitchell, VO1AW: Mr VO1 for many amateurs around the world.

55 years on the air. VO1AW is Mr VO1 as far as I'm concerned. Clarence "Mitch" Mitchell was my first VO QSO back in 1966. He was also my first Canadian Maritime Mobile contact when he operated VE0MD on the Ambrose Shea car ferry.

VO1AW is 5BDXCC holder Number 101. He has earned many other awards and pins and plaques for both his contest and DXing achievements. He has actively used special prefixes over the last two decades, especially on his favorite mode, CW. Looking through his logbooks was a real treat. Mitch has thousands of QSLs, many dating back to his VO8W and VO1W days. Every card he has ever received has been filed alphanumerically. They're all there!

Before I arrived in St John's, Mitch kindly sent a copy of the VO callbook and a city map showing the location of a number of hams we would visit. While visiting Mitch, he let me use his TS-830, SB200 and TH6DXX to work MV Island, a potentially new DXCC country. It was easy to work 20-metre SSB from Mitch's QTH, but it was not so easy to explain that my call was Victor Echo Three X-ray November, Portable Victor Ocean Seven, hi. While at Mitch's, we had the pleasure of an eyeball QSO with Bob Lewis, VO1BL, a retired broadcaster who hand-delivered his QSL for a QSO completed half an hour earlier!



Gordon Gosse, VO1CU: putting Gander on the map. (All photos by the author)

Gordon Gosse, VO1CU, now retired from work in the navy and private business,

Is St. John's the DX Capital of Canada?

Dr Antonio Salvadori, VE3NXQ of the University of Guelph (Ontario), has done an interesting statistical analysis using Turbo Pascal and an IBM PC to determine the answer to the question, "What is the best QTH for working DX?" His results were published in the 1988 June issue of CANADX's *Long Skip*. Briefly, Toni found that GJ, Jersey Island, was the best place in the world to work the 400 QTHs he programmed in. St John's, Newfoundland, at number 62, was the best in Canada with various VE1 locations following close after. Among the worst: the remote ZL area. Chatham Island came in absolute last.

Many VO amateurs can confirm Toni's findings. Consider that...

1. VO1FB won the first Canadian 5BDXCC.
2. Winning scores for most worldwide DX contests are more likely to come from VO1 than from any other place in Canada. This is probably because VO1 is between two centres of high Amateur Radio activity, one in east and central North America, the other in western Europe.
3. Winning North American contests like the Can-Am, Field Day, Sweepstakes etc from VO1 should be possible when you consider the quote from a certificate you can purchase at Cape Spear, Newfoundland, the most easterly point in North America: "This certifies that (you put your name and callsign here, hi) has turned his/her back to the Atlantic Ocean at Cape Spear National Historic Park, Newfoundland, thus having the special privilege of facing every other person on the continent of North America."
4. VO1FB has confirmed an interesting detail related to DXpeditions and the location of VO. It's very logical. Expeditions and astute VOs have found that when the hordes of European DXers (GW, EI and the like) have faded out, but before the W1s on the eastern seaboard begin to be heard, there is a wonderful opportunity for VOs to contact DX. This is because their longitude puts them nicely between the two areas, right in the clear.
5. Looking across this country, there are degrees of rarity within Canada. Because of their separate country status and their lack of resident amateurs, St Paul's Island (CY9) and Sable Island (CY0) are the most rare. VO2 and VE8 follow because of their Zone 2 status and the small number of active amateurs in those areas. VY1 is next. Then comes VO1 (still pretty rare) and after that, the rest of Canada in this order: VE5, 4, 1, 6, 2, 7 and 3. —VE3XN

resides in Gander. Gordon is literally one of the pioneers of that community. He was there when it grew up out of the forest. Gordon always has a confident smile. He knows that he has a great signal when he goes on the air on 20 metres with his pair of TS-820s (one's a backup), an SB220 and a 204BA. After telling me about his recent 4J1FS operation, he warmed up the rig, made a single call and worked MV island! Gordon needs only a couple of countries to finish them all. One he doesn't need is Bouvet. A 3Y5DQ card was one of hundreds which Gordon has displayed on the walls of his finished ham shack basement.

Over the years, in the true spirit of Amateur Radio, Gordon has given a lot of

himself helping others. Gordon has many unique certificates, plaques and even plates of appreciation for the thousands of phone patches he has run with his Canadian Forces Affiliate Radio Station (CFARS) call. During the weekend we visited Gordon, it was fun working as /VO7 from his station. And it was an unexpected pleasure to have Gordon take us to visit Joe Cull, VO1JC, at Gander Air Radio and Traffic Control Centre and then, next day, to go with Gordon and his XYL Dotty for a Sunday outing in Twillingate.

Newfoundland is great by itself but, believe me, eyeball QSOs with the locals—especially during a soiree—really enhance a holiday.

Was this a complementary copy of QST Canada?

The best way to receive *QST Canada* every month is to join CRRL.

The best way to join CRRL is to use the "Invitation to Membership" card in the centre of this issue. Check out the many benefits you'll enjoy as a CRRL member. No need to send money now. We'll bill you later.

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Thanks for your continued support! Please pass this extra copy along to a friend.

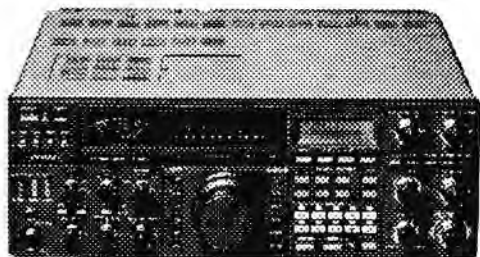
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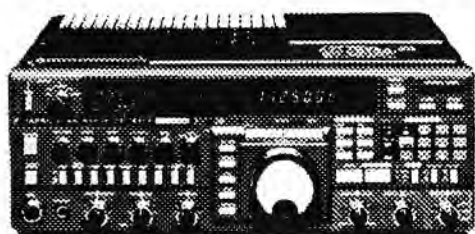
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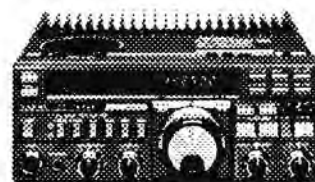
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The 1989 Bermuda Contest

Just another contest? No way! This one's special. If you're the winner for your country, the sponsor, Radio Society of Bermuda, insists that you come to Bermuda to pick up your trophy. And they pay your way—round trip air fare and accommodations. Here's a summary of the rules...

1. The 1989 Bermuda Amateur Radio Contest is open to all licensed amateurs in Canada, the US, the UK, the Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany) and Bermuda.

2. Contest period extends 48 hours from March 18 0001 UTC to March 19 2400 UTC. Actual operation must not exceed 36 hours. Off periods must be clearly logged. Each off period must be at least three consecutive hours long.

3. All stations must be single-operator and must operated from the operator's private residence or property. Top winners for the 1984-1988 contests will be eligible for area awards only.

4. Use phone or CW on the 3.5, 7, 14, 21 and 28-MHz bands. No cross-band or cross-mode contacts permitted.

5. Exchange RST (RS on phone) and the following: province (Canada), state (US), county (UK), DOK Number (West Germany) or parish (Bermuda). Canadian stations may exchange reports, etc only with stations in the UK, West Germany or Bermuda. *Exchanges with US stations will not count.*

6. Each completed contact on each band will count for five points. A phone contact and a CW contact with the same station on the same band will count for score only if the contacts are 30 minutes apart. For stations outside of Bermuda, the multiplier is the total number of Bermuda contacts on all bands.

7. The top scorer in each area (province, state, county, DOK area and parish) with at least 100 contacts will receive a printed certificate. The top scorer in Canada, the US, the UK, West Germany and Bermuda with at least 100 contacts will receive a trophy at the Radio Society of Bermuda's annual banquet in October. Round trip air fare and accommodation will be provided to enable overseas winners to receive their awards.

8. Logs must be legible. A separate log sheet must be used for each band and mode. Each log sheet must clearly show the contestant's callsign, band, mode and date. All dates must be in UTC. All contestants must compute scores and check for

duplicate contacts. Duplicate check sheets must be submitted for bands for which there were over 200 contacts. Contestants must sign a statement that they have observed the rules of the contest and the terms of their licences. A penalty of three contacts will be deducted for every duplicate contact for which points are claimed. An excess of duplicates may result in disqualification. 9. Logs must be received by the Contest Committee, Radio Society of Bermuda, Box 275, Hamilton, Bermuda HM AX by 1100 UTC 1989 June 01. Decisions of the Contest Committee are final.

Full rules are available from CRRL. For your copy, send an SASE to CRRL Headquarters in London, Ontario. Good luck in the contest!

LEGAL UPDATES

□ As of January 31, Canadian manufacturers and distributors of digital electronics equipment have to comply with DOC Regulation C-108.8 which makes it an offence to manufacture, import or sell anything digital—from personal computers and cash registers to industrial controls and the like—unless the device passes DOC's RFI emission standards. The same law also forbids dumping non-RFI proofed or substandard equipment into Canada. A possible source of such equipment is the United States where a strict law has been in effect for many years.

□ The Jack Ravenscroft Susceptibility Defence (JRSD) Fund will be closed off shortly. According to a letter from Ralph Cameron, VE3BBM, which accompanied an independently audited financial statement, the fund is still \$1500 short of being able to pay all expenses connected with the Jack Ravenscroft case. *Your donation would still be appreciated.* Please send it to the JRSD Fund, Box 8873, Ottawa, Ontario K1G 3J2.

□ A reminder that Burlington (Ontario) Amateur Radio Club has created a fund to help Ken Mangaroo, VE3NCM. Two years ago, angry neighbours took Ken to court to try to prevent him from erecting a 72-foot tower on his property. Ken contacted CRRL, hired counsel, and eventually won the case. The victory, however, was not without cost, and Ken is still \$1000 out of pocket. Burlington Amateur Radio Club hopes that their appeal will help raise the necessary funds. Ken's victory did set an important precedent that will help amateurs who might be taken to



Past and present: Outgoing CRRL Quebec Director Claude Brunet, VE2ZZ (right), passes the "reins of power" to incoming CRRL Quebec Director Bruce Balla, VE2QO (left). The meeting took place on January 14 at the Laval OTH of VE2ED. (VE2ED photo)

court for erecting a tower. *Canadian Amateur Radio is stronger because Ken won.* To help Ken, please send your donation to the Ken Mangaroo Tower Defence Fund, Burlington Amateur Radio Club, Box 836, Burlington, Ontario L7R 3Y7.

CRRL NOTES

□ CRRL President Tom Atkins, VE3CDM, attended the January 19-21 ARRL Board Meeting held in Hartford, Connecticut. Of particular interest to Canadians, ARRL has formed a No-Code Study Committee to investigate no-code entry level licences like the one currently proposed by Communications Canada. Tom will serve on the ARRL committee as a resource person.

□ A reminder that a CRRL National Convention will be held in Winnipeg on August 18-20. It promises to be a winner, so plan to attend!

NOTES FROM ALL OVER

□ Later this year, AMSAT will place four 23-centimetre cubes known as MicroSats into polar orbit 800 km above the earth. One MicroSat called "DOVE" will be of particular interest to teachers. "DOVE" is an acronym for Digital Orbiting Voice Encoder, but it will also be a symbol of peace. Peace messages created by students around the world will be digitalized and entered into the satellite's computer memory. The messages will be broadcast

over DOVE's 4-watt transmitter on 145.975 MHz FM each day around 1030 and 2230 local times. There will be no difficulty copying these messages, even on an handheld transceiver. Teachers interested in this project may obtain a teachers' guide from AMSAT Science Education Advisor Richard Ensign, 412 North Military Road, Dearborn, Michigan 48124.

□ The ARRL Awards Committee has unanimously accepted the recommendation of the ARRL DX Advisory Committee to add Rotuma (3D2) to the DXCC Countries List. Rotuma is an island located 285 statute miles northwest of Fiji. DXCC credit will be given for contacts on or after 1945 November 15. Thus, contacts with both the 1982 3D2XR operation and the recent 3D2XX operation will be accepted for credit.

Those who have now a Fiji credit based on a 3D2XR contact may resubmit their QSL card for a Rotuma credit. Special

note: Do not submit cards for Rotuma credit to the ARRL DXCC desk before 1989 June 01. Cards submitted before this date will be returned with no action taken.

□ Donations by several manufacturers and distributors of Amateur Radio equipment made it possible for ARRL to send six VHF packet stations to earthquake-stricken Soviet Armenia. The stations were requested by Leo Labutin, UA3CR, well-known for his work in coordinating the Soviet end of communications for last year's Polar Bridge Skitrek expedition.

□ Several short items from south of the border: Amateurs everywhere will be saddened to learn of the passing of Walker A Tompkins, K6ATX, creator of the Tommy Rockford amateur radio adventure books published by ARRL. With enhanced HF propagation, a timely reminder that 10-10 numbers, often exchanged on the 10-metre band, are assigned by Chuck Imsande, W6YLJ, of the 10-10 International Net, 18130 Bromley Street,

Tarzana, California 91356. Dayton Amateur Radio Association (DARA), sponsor of the annual Dayton Hamvention, is looking for nominations for its 1989 Amateur of the Year, Special Achievement and Technical Achievement Awards. Send your nominations and support material to DARA, Box 964, Dayton, Ohio 45401.

□ Jack Ravenscroft will be remembered by more than just amateurs. The Senior Citizens' group in Kanata, Ontario, in which Jack was an active member, has renamed their Riddel Park Seniors' Area "Jack Ravenscroft Park".

□ The old record for 220-MHz terrestrial communications, 1181 miles set by WB5LUA and VE3EMS in 1982, has fallen. A new record, 1289 miles, was set by K1WHS and K5UR last September.

□ Congratulations to Niagara Peninsula Amateur Radio Club which recently marked its 40th Anniversary by publishing an illustrated history of Amateur Radio in the Niagara area.

1988 Annual Report of the CRRL President

1988 was an historic year for the League in Canada. On January 1st, the Canadian Division of the ARRL ceased to exist. In its place, a strong and well supported Canadian Radio Relay League... CRRL.

December 1987 marked the conclusion of CRRL's five-year plan. It was developed to strengthen CRRL and to make the necessary changes for CRRL to become an autonomous or independent Canadian Amateur Radio society. On the subject of independence, the editorial in the November 1987 *QST*, "The CRRL", makes interesting reading: "When the Canadian amateurs elect to separate and maintain their own association, the ARRL will withdraw from Canada. ...ARRL in Canada means a safe and sound CRRL when the time is ripe."

We are indebted to the many ARRL and CRRL officers, directors and other officials who worked together to make independence a reality.

Let us now review a few highlights of CRRL activities during the past twelve months. First, our year started with the conclusion of one of the most successful membership campaigns CRRL has ever conducted. This was followed by the production and distribution of the new *Canadian Amateur Call Directory*, all done in less than four months under the direction of General Manager Ray Staines, VE3ZJ. This, together with the long-awaited debut of *QST Canada*, exemplified the dedication and leadership of CRRL volunteers. *QST Canada* has been praised for its format and content, both in Canada and abroad, and the unqualified support of its advertisers. My personal thanks to Harry MacLean, VE3GRO, Editor of *QST Canada*, and his team for a superb effort. Last, preliminary figures indicated that CRRL financial projections for the year were on target. This was a direct result of careful planning and stewardship of our resources under the direction of our hard-working Secretary-Treasurer Bill Loucks, VE3AR.

In Communications Canada (Com) matters, the Ad Hoc Committee for UHF Utilization was concerned with possible adverse effects of a proposed AES Wind Profiler System on amateur activity in the 430-450 MHz band. It was in constant communication with Com, and a detailed report is expected soon. CRRL, under the leadership of VUAC Chairman Dana Shtun, VE3DSS, prepared and filed a comprehensive response to "Utilization of the Radio Frequency Spectrum in the range 30.01-890 MHz". Progress on Restructuring of the Amateur Service continued slowly with Com releasing a draft of RIC-24 which spelled out the current proposal. CRRL made several representations to Com through detailed briefs and personal contacts, outlining concerns and offering suggestions for Com's far-reaching changes to the Amateur Service. It is expected that Com will implement these changes late in 1989.

In the international scene, during my January visit to Moscow in connection with Canadian amateur participation in the USSR/Canada TransPolar SkiTrek Expedition, a meeting was held with officials of the USSR Radio Sport Federation. Amateur Radio activity in support of this expedition, which relied on Amateur Radio for all its communications needs, received a considerable amount of favourable publicity—with local, regional and national radio, television and newspaper coverage over several months. The expedition achieved its objectives. Bouquets to the skiers for a major achievement, and to participating radio amateurs everywhere for their support of this important international project.

Also in the international scene, following a brief visit to Geneva, I met with David Evans, G3OUF, at the Potters Bar Headquarters of the Radio Society of Great Britain (RSGB). 1988 was the 75th Anniversary of the RSGB.

As part of continuing efforts to provide the best possible contact with the Canadian Amateur Radio community, CRRL volunteers were active participants at conventions, hamfests and club gatherings from Newfoundland to British Columbia. Looking ahead, plans are under way for the 1989 CRRL National Convention in August. This will be hosted by the Winnipeg Amateur Radio Club. Looking even farther ahead, the Tenth General Assembly of International Amateur Radio Union (IARU) Region 2 will be held in Orlando, Florida, in October of 1989. CRRL, as Canadian member-society of IARU, will be representing Canadian amateurs at this important conference. (CRRL was one of the founding members of IARU in France back in 1925. As Canadian member-society of IARU, CRRL has actively participated in the international amateur community for sixty-three years. Several former CRRL officers have established a Canadian tradition of service to IARU.) I shall be attending as Region 2 Treasurer and as a member of the Region 2 Executive Committee.

Congratulations to Libby Stevens, VE3IOT of Thornhill who was named 1988 CRRL Amateur of the Year for her good work on behalf of disabled amateurs and much much more. Congratulations also to Ray Perrin, VE3FN of Ottawa on his reelection as CRRL Ontario Director, and to Kenneth Oelke, VE6AFO of Calgary, as new CRRL Midwest Director, and to other directors re-elected by acclamation. Our thanks to retiring Directors Bill Gillespie, VE6ABC, and Claude Brunet, VE2ZZ, for past services on behalf of CRRL and Canadian Amateur Radio.

As I complete my sixth year as CRRL President, I am aware, more than ever, just how much we owe to all CRRL volunteers who readily give so much of their time and talent for the benefit of all Canadian radio amateurs. I am proud and privileged to be a member of this special group. Thank you all.

Thomas B J Atkins, VE3CDM
President, CRRL

Toronto, Ontario
31st December, 1988

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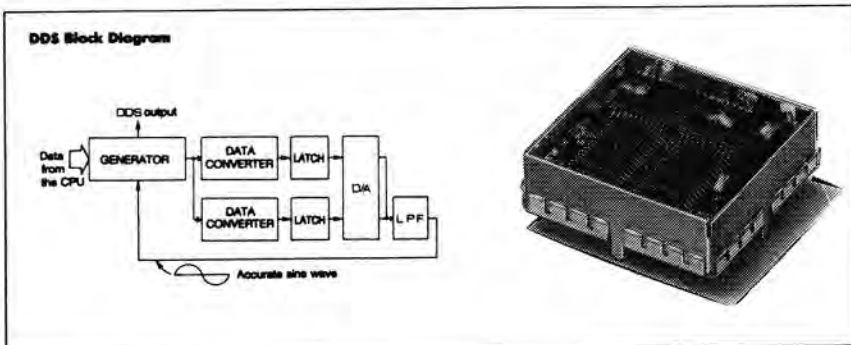
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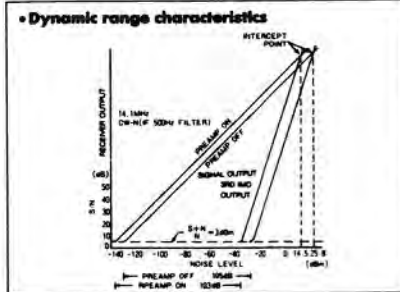
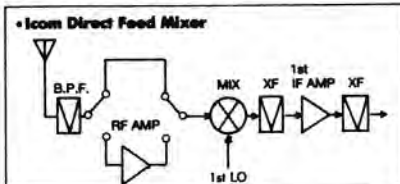
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Enables you to store an amateur frequency, switch bands, and return to the stored frequency. Especially convenient when switching bands during contests, and for quick monitoring of propagation conditions on other bands.

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A dynamic range of 105 dB provides excellent sound reproduction of faint and strong signals on all bands without distortion. The up-conversion system ensures superior image rejection and spurious response characteristics. The sensitivity of $0.15 \mu\text{V}$ for 10 dB S/N* will help you pick weak signals out of the mud. The receiver incorporates the Icom Direct Feed Mixer (DFM) in the front end for excellent intermodulation and cross modulation rejection.

* 1.8~30 MHz, Preamp ON



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GENERAL COVERAGE RECEIVER

IC-725's receiver section covers 30 kHz to 33 MHz on SSB, CW, AM and FM (UI-7 required for FM). Great for listening to shortwave broadcasts, marine and coastal stations, etc.

26 MEMORY CHANNELS FOR GREAT CONVENIENCE

Store a frequency and a mode in each of the 26 memory channels, and recall them at the touch of a button. Channels 23 and 24 memorize both receive and transmit frequencies for split frequency operation.

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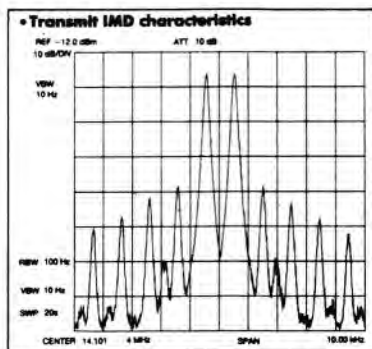
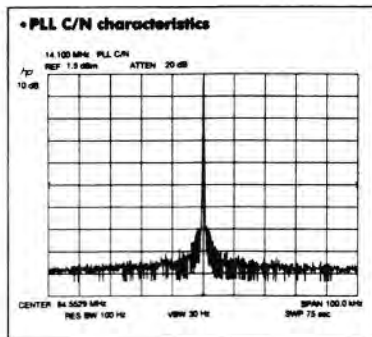
Programmed Scan scans all frequencies between two programmable scan edges. Memory Scan scans all memory channels in succession. Selected Mode Memory Scan scans all memory channels with the same mode. Sit back and relax. Let the rig do the work for you.

**RECEIVER INCREMENTAL TUNING
(RIT)**

Use RIT to tune above and below a desired signal within ± 1 kHz without changing the operating frequency. The Δf function adds the frequency increment to the operating frequency. This function is a great convenience when working a DX pile-up, operating net control, etc.

**BUILT-IN PREAMPLIFIER AND
ATTENUATOR**

Turn on the receiver preamplifier to boost a signal by 10 dB. If your antenna's gain is insufficient, you need this preamplifier! Use the 20 dB attenuator and prevent saturation of the receiver's front end by very strong signals.



ALL MODE SQUELCH

The all mode squelch, which mutes the speaker, comes in handy when scanning or when working a 10 meter repeater. Signals and noise that are stronger than the squelch threshold level open the squelch, but those below that level do not.

CI-V SYSTEM

With the built-in interface, you can control IC-725 with a personal computer through the CT-17 CI-V LEVEL CONVERTER. You can also control the frequency, mode, VFO A/B selection, memory channels, etc. of several Icom HF rigs with a personal computer through the CI-V line.

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The extra large liquid crystal display (LCD) makes it easy to read the frequency, mode, memory channel number, etc. The soft orange background is easy on the eyes. Turn the 10 Hz digit display on and off at the touch of a button.

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The CRRL Field Organization Forum

REPORTS FOR 1988 DECEMBER

Alberta: SM, STM, DEC: Bill Gillespie, VE6ABC, ASM: VE6AMM, SEC/TC: VE6AFO, OO: VE6TY. The Northern Alberta Amateur Radio Club (NARC) is looking at hosting a hamfest in the late spring. More on that later. Also, NARC is providing radio communications for minor hockey and a cross-country ski race. Plans for communications for the annual Jasper-Banff Relay Race are under way with the race to be run on June 3-4. Jerry Sigmund, VE6CPP, took over as Net Manager (NM) for the Alberta Traffic Net (ATN) as of 1989 January 1. Many thanks to Bill, VE6XV, the previous NM, for his good work.

British Columbia: SM: Ernie Savage, VE7FB. British Columbia Public Service Net Manager Jim, VE7JN, reports for the month a high of 212, a low of 175 and a total of 5414. Jim wishes one and all a Happy New Year for 1989. British Columbia Emergency Net Manager Ferdie, VE7EJU, reports a busy month with Christmas messages. Sure hope we satisfied his pleading for traffic, for one month at least. Ron Hough, VE7HR, ARRL QSL Manager for BC from the early thirties to the fifties became a Silent Key in December. Happy New Year to you all. Thanks for your support and newsletters.

Manitoba: SM: Jack Adams, VE4JA. Here it is, January 3, 1989. Dauphin experienced its coldest day on record, -37 degrees C, on January 1. Ham classes going well. One of our students, Peter Pidskalny of Roblin, Manitoba, has already passed his exam. His call is VE4PD. Peter had been half-heartedly studying for some time, but needed a little boost to get him over the top. Congratulations, Peter. Balance of ham class should be writing on February 14. A special thank-you to the following individuals who handle our Tenth region traffic: VE4FP, VE4JR, VE4LB, VE4RO and Terry, VE4VR (VE4PBS), whose packet bulletin board is constantly in demand. Also a big thanks you to each member in the Manitoba Section for your support, and, last but not least, let's strive to increase CRRL membership and exceed that of 1988. Happy New Year to all. "God bless."

Maritimes-Newfoundland: SM: Carl Anderson, VE1BQO. Mel Lever, VE1VX of Dartmouth, NS, has accepted the appointment of Section Traffic Manager. Mel is active in the Atlantic Provinces Net (APN) and as treasurer of Halifax ARC. One of Mel's first projects will be to encourage wider participation in APN which is the ARRL-CRRL National Traffic System (NTS) Net in our Section. Net Manager is Stu Hunter, VE1BKM of Kensington, PEI. APN meets daily on 3654 kHz at 2000 AST/ADT. If you want to learn about CW traffic handling, monitor APN for a while. Then check in and try filing some traffic of your own. All former traffic handlers and newcomers are welcome.

Ontario: SM: Larry Thivierge, VE3GT, STM: VE3CYR, SEC: VE3GV, BM: VE3GSA, TC: VE3EGO, NMs: VE3AJN, VE3CYR, VE3GSQ, VE3IN, VE3ORN and VE3POJ. Congratulations to ONTARS on the occasion of its 17th Anniversary. There were 748 check-ins on anniversary day including CRRL President VE3CDM, CRRL Vice President VE3GRO, and yours truly, all with messages of good wishes and thanks to all for the net's success over the years. December traffic totals were down compared to last year, however, BPLs were earned by VE3KK (25), VE3GSQ (6), VE3ORN (2), and VE3EAM (1). I have been reelected to another two-year term and in the next several months, together with our Section

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

officials, will be reviewing our appointee lists with a view to removing those who have not reported their activities as required. VE3BMU recently celebrated 50 years of Amateur Radio. Ken is now an avid ATVer. This month, Graham, VE3SI, celebrates 68 years as an amateur. Don't forget Peel ARC's Fleamarket on March 4 being held at the North Peel Secondary School in Bramlea. The new executive of the Sun Parlour Retirees ARC are VE3ZP, VE3NGZ, VE3CJF, VE3EPG, VE3CXX and VE3FVW. Their station manager, VE3CXX, reports that repeater VE3III has a new ACC-96 controller. The South Pickering ARC is pleased to announce the Ontario Provincial Award. Award Manager is VE3JPP at Box 53, Pickering, ON L1V 2R2. VE3CD was the winner of the Ted Welsman trophy. As you know, sunspots recur in 11-year cycles going from zero in the low months of the cycle to 100 or 200 a month at cycle's peak. The peak is now approaching and it may be one of the most violent ones in the 250 years that detailed records have been kept. The peak number of sunspots is expected December, 1989, with intensity gradually increasing until then. Congratulations to Libby Stevens, VE3IOT, who was named 1988 CRRL Amateur of the Year. If you worked Musa or Vlad on board the Soviet space station, MIR (U1MIR), send QSL to B Stephanov, Box 679, Moscow 107207, USSR. Two awards worth working for this year are the ARRL's Diamond Jubilee Award and the YLRL's 50th Anniversary Award. New amateurs in the Section include VE3HRA, VE3HQL, VE3JMH, VE3KCW, VE3KVJ and VE3SUT (OM of VE3HZB).

Quebec: SM: Harold Moreau, VE2BP, STM: VE2EDO, SEC: VE2LYC, BM: VE2ALE. Congrats to all traffic handlers for a job well done, handling holiday traffic with no backlog. Claude, VE2 EMO, est maintenant médecin. Nouvel indicatif: Robert, VE2 BQJ, est maintenant VE2 BQ, et Monique, 6W7 PD, est VE2 POW. Encore cette année, le réseau du jour de l'an de VE2 UMS et de VE2 TA a enregistré un grand nombre de participants.

Saskatchewan: SM: Bruce Rattray, VE5RC. It's January 6 as I'm writing and there's 16 inches of snow on the picnic table in the back yard. It's -24 degrees C and the windchill is 2000! Good time for hamming except the driveway needs clearing again. January is a quiet ham month, but February livens up, at least in Regina. February 4 is the 9th Annual Scouts/Guides Klondike Derby, February 11 is the First Annual Dr Paul Schwann Sweetheart Run (5/10 km). And February 18 is the Regina Speed Skating/Queen City Kinsmen 5th Annual Triathlon. Regretfully, I must report that, in December, Ernie Dixon, VE5CED of Moose Jaw, and Gary Winsness, VE5GW of Regina, became Silent Keys. John, VE5YC of Colonsay, is in hospital after a fall. Hopefully, John will be home by now. Very pleased to announce the appointments of Bill, VE5WM, as Section Bulletin Manager (BM), and Tom, VE5TH, as Section Emergency Coordinator (SEC). BM is a very important position as Saskatchewan amateurs often lack up-to-date information. Tom is a natural as SEC as he's already involved in local EMO and RECOMMS as well as

having past experience as EC. Many thanks to Tom and Bill for volunteering. Regina ARA has deal cooking with new science centre under construction in Regina, so stay tuned. Did you know that Marcel Robert, VE5CE of Prince Albert, was first licensed in 1932? That John Kelly, VE5KN of Rocanville, was first licensed in 1933? Now you know! 73.

Calendar

Attention: Deadline for items is the 1st of the second month preceding the month of publication. For example, information would have to reach CRRL Headquarters by January 01 to be included in a March issue.

Bramlea, ON: Peel Amateur Radio Club Fleamarket, Saturday, March 4 at 9 a.m., North Peel Secondary School, 20 Hillbank Trail. Talk-in on VE3PRC, 146.88/146.28 MHz. Admission: \$3. All tables inside. Order from James McMurray, Tel (416) 458-0505.

RSGB Commonwealth Contest: US amateurs opted out of this one in 1976. Your chance to win a Rose Bowl. 1200 UTC March 11 to 1200 UTC March 12. Basically same rules as previous years. Check the 1988 March *QST* "Canadian News-Fronts" column or send an SASE to CRRL Headquarters for a copy of the rules.

Bermuda Contest: March 18-19. See this month's *QST Canada* "Happenings" column for complete details.

Silent Keys

Administered by Ray Staines, VE3ZJ

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

VE3DYO, R Ken Warner, Hamilton, ON
VE3FSH, Sydney C Bateman, Almonte, ON
VE3HCO, L R "Bob" Evans, Scarborough, ON
VE3LQE, Fred G Harbit, Katrine, ON
VE3MMW, George Cobbold, Paris, ON
VE3OI, A Brock Morgan, Dundas, ON
VE4SS, S Alvin Siggs, Winnipeg, MB
VE5CED, C Ernie Dixon, Moose Jaw, SK
VE6CLW, Adam Young, Three Hills, AB
VE6OX, Arthur Tulloch, Leduc, AB
VE6SV, Frank Carless, Byemore, AB
VE7BAS, Robert Scott, Lantzville, BC
VE7FJ, Olav Saetre, New Westminster, BC
VE7HX, Ernest Laroque, Pitt Meadows, BC
VE7ZS, Dave Donaldson, Victoria, BC

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

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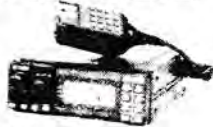
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SPECIFICATIONS AND PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE

Six-Metre "F2 Fever" Strikes Amateurs

An insidious disease is again stalking the ham shacks of VHFers everywhere. This malady strikes without warning and sweeps the ham community without mercy. Symptoms include inability to sleep, heart palpitations, sweating, lack of ability to concentrate on non-ham activities and an urgent need to stay within five feet of a six-metre rig from morning to night. This malady follows a somewhat regular eleven-year cycle and is most prevalent in the October to December period with further symptoms noted in February and March. The afflicted are urged to get plenty of rest after sunset and are reminded to remove headphones prior to running to the fridge for snacks. The severity of F2 fever is directly proportional to the level of the solar flux and is strongest when flux numbers exceed 250. There is no known cure for this fever but it has been known to go into remission when the solar flux drops below 150. Be aware and be prepared!

ACTIVITY REPORTS—MOSTLY 6 METRES

1988 will be remembered by many VHFers as the year the sun awakened from its long slumber and started throwing out tidbits of what will be the norm for the next few years. Solar activity not only tantalizes the six-metre devotee but also affects those who inhabit the higher bands. Look for major 144, 220, 432 and possibly 903 MHz auroral openings during the equinox and stay tuned for much more multihop F-layer 50-MHz DX.

On arrival home from a vacation in Aruba, VE2DFO (FN25) called to report some fantastic DX on December 11. With the solar flux at 180, Don reported that Dave, J52US, in Africa's Guinea Bisseau was working into northeastern US at about 1530 UTC. Unfortunately, a QSO with VE2DFO was not in the cards that day. Once Dave gets his amplifier and new beam up we can expect that country to be an easy shot, as was C5AEH in Gambia in 1981. J52US is currently using six watts and a three-element yagi with an armstrong rotator.

Ever the eternal optimist, Don checked band conditions at about 1720 UTC and found the 50.02-Mhz GB3SIX beacon hammering into Montreal at 20 over 9. Don called CQ and for the next hour frantically worked about thirty stations in the UK including GI6ATZ (IO74), GM0EWX (IO67), G4UPS (IO80, ex-ZD8TC of Cycle 21 fame) to name a few. Don's last

14 **CANADA**



VHFers assembled at VE3FAC's QTH for the September 1988 Contest Meeting. Back row (l-r): VE3s FVW, AIA, SMA, CRU, OZB, EMS, QF, FAC and BGH. Front row (l-r): VE3DUR, W3XO and VE3s DSS and UP.

contact was with EI6AS at 1820 UTC.

Among other stations running up the QSO's were VE1YX, VE2FUT and VE3RM. Then, as if that wasn't enough, the band opened to the West Coast. VE2DFO managed to work about twelve W7's and W6's and VE1YX worked about forty stations. Later that day I have heard that several VE7s worked KH6IAA.

Band conditions continued to improve throughout the week, with Bob VE1YX managing QSOs into Greece, Malta and Guinea Bisseau.

Saturday, December 17, was the day that Old Sol decided to get downright testy and flared violently. A series of "3+" flares occurred during the wee hours. Consequences were felt on Saturday morning with extremely strong backscatter occurring to the east from VE3DSS. Tom K8MMM (EN91) was well over S9 and was working a steady string of stations from the East Coast to the Gulf States. Later that night, a strong aurora occurred and numerous stations were heard on both 50 and 144 MHz. Both VE3FAC and VE2DFO had pile ups going on 144-MHz CW, while VE3DSS was scouting around on 50 MHz.

The good stuff held off until December 18, a quiet Sunday that would normally have been dedicated to recovering from a series of Christmas parties. Unfortunately no VHFer with the "infection" would dare to sleep in when solar flux numbers were running around 250, with an A index of 24, a K index of 3 and more major flares going off every hour. The numbers compared

favourably with those experienced in December 1978 when the band opened to South America.

A check on 50.110 and 28.885 MHz (the global six-metre coordinating frequency) indicated that things could be good for Canadian 50-MHz stations. Stations in the Florida area called in to report hearing PZ1AP, HCs, OAs and strong backscatter to the south. Things got rolling at VE3DSS (FN03) at 1435 with a short backscatter contact with VE2DFO. Further strong backscatter was heard over the next half hour in addition to reports that the South Americans were working into the northeastern US. Finally, the band opened from the Montreal area and a few minutes later opened from Toronto. Gus, HC5FG (FI07), was worked by VE3RM (FN25), VE3FGU (FN04), VE3OZB (FN03) and VE3DSS to name a few. Minutes later Barry OA8ABT was heard on 50.104 MHz, working W4s and W8s. Due to the strong signals and tremendous pile up it was nearly impossible for the Canadians to make the grade although I understand Bob VE1YX was among the lucky ones who did! Barry peaked S9 in Toronto but without my kilowatt amplifier, no success. (The afterburner is now in the circuit, hi.)

Further DX heard included J52US, HC5K and P43AS. Other Canadians heard included VE3BGA and VE3FHU.

Activity died down substantially on December 19. Solar flux numbers were still up around 243 but the MUF stayed relatively low and contacts were spotty. Stations in the UK worked HC2FG at 1325

UTC. Gord VE3KKL reported reception of the FY7THF beacon briefly around 1735 UTC. VE1YX was in the "hot spot" and managed to QSO KH6IAA at 1950 UTC and W7FN at about 2100 UTC. The band was hot for stations on both coasts and numerous transcontinental and KH6 contacts were made. Apparently, during this period VY1AU even managed a contact with KG6DX in Guam!

December 20 found solar flux numbers still up at 252. Heard but not worked by VE3KKL were stations in the UK and the Netherlands. Unfortunately all this good DX was happening during working hours and the level of activity was down considerably from the weekend. (That's still no excuse for missing out, right?)

On December 21 solar flux numbers were hanging up at 252/05/4 with a major flare at 2302 UTC. This brought VE3KKL a QSO with CT4KQ at 1406 UTC. December 22 yielded numbers of 255 with A index of 14, a K index of 1 and a major flare at 2328 UTC. The continuous flare activity did its bit to suppress 50-MHz propagation from Eastern Canada to Europe via the polar route. December 23 found WWV solar terrestrial numbers at 245/05/0, prime conditions for DX from Canada. VE3s LNX, OZB and KKL managed to work into France. However, it looks as if Gord was the only one to make a *legal* contact when he worked F6BSJ (JN26) on 50.201 MHz at 1709 UTC for country number nineteen. Note that French stations worked *below* 50.2 MHz are *illegal* and can not count for DXCC! VE3LNX reported that some French stations are doctoring their cards. This practice should be discouraged. (I hope every Canadian amateur who receives a "doctored card" for an illegal contact maintains a high ethical standard by not counting the contact for DXCC.) Gord also reported working two British stations, G4CVI (EO90) and G3IBI at around 1630 UTC. Mike VE3FGU heard J52US weakly and was unable to QSO.

December 24 brought more weekend activity and some frustrations. Flux numbers were 229/05/2, but the band was not to open from Toronto. Things were good on the East Coast where VO1JN worked G4UPS at 1255 UTC. VE2DFO was busy working pileups of British stations at 1532 UTC, as well as French stations FD1BHP, FC1LPU, FC1GTU and FC1BUU. K8MMM in Cleveland also got in on the action, but alas, I only heard bursts of signals from the UK stations. Vic, VE3LNX, reported openings into W6, including a six-watt mobile contact, and intense Sporadic E on a north-south path that continued past 0130 UTC when he QRT'd.

Christmas Day 1988 will be remembered by many as the day when the band opened

intensely via F layer to the south. Starting around 1429 UTC, P43AS (FK52) in Aruba was literally pinning my S-meter for over an hour. He was a welcome new country (number 37) for me. Among other Canadians who worked Juan were VE3LNX, VE3OZB, VE2DFO and VE3FGU. During the same opening, VE3LNX also managed to snag PZ1AP. Other stations contacted by the VE3 gang included HC5K, HC1BI, TI2HL and TI2KD (EJ79), P40JT and YS1ECB. Bob VE1YX reported reception of the 50.032-MHz ZD8MD beacon at 1510 UTC. Another African six-metre station calling in on 28.885 MHz was Tom, 9Q5NW, who was calling CQ North America on 50.095 MHz. Tom runs 70 watts to a five-element yagi and should be an easy contact for Canadians.

December 26 brought more solar flares and numbers of 201/27/3, not generally good enough for DX. However, generalities aside, some real surprises were waiting for VE3FGU (FN04). Mike runs a kilowatt to a five-element beam and was ready for Cycle 22. It paid off. After a quiet morning, Mike managed a quick contact with ZS3E in Windhoek at 1801 UTC on 50.105 SSB. I believe this was the first time that ZS3E has been worked in North America during Cycle 22. At about 1853 UTC ZS3E began hearing more Canadians, and worked VE3FGU, VE2DFO, VE3NPB, VE3RM, VE3FHU, VE3FHK, VE3KKL and VE3VN. At about 1933 UTC, ZS3AT, located about 290 km south of Windhoek, managed a "marginal" CW QSO with VE3RM. By this time, ZS3E was not hearing signals from VEs.

In other parts of the world, away from polar regions, global DX is much more reliable at 50 MHz. For instance, on December 26 at 0200 UTC, HC5K worked KX6OI in the Marshall Islands and is on every night looking for DX into the Pacific region.

December 27 was pretty quiet here in the black hole of Hogtown. WWV's numbers climbed back to 212/26/3 but major solar flares put a damper on things. Europeans, however, enjoyed openings into southern Florida and the American Southwest. The solar flux numbers continued to wane, bottoming out at 180 on December 31, and more flare activity continued to dampen activity. The New Year brought better conditions with numbers climbing back to 192/10/2 on New Years Day 1989 and the band watch continued.

January 3 brought a report from Brent, VE1APG (FN66), of a Sporadic E opening into the Midwest US. Brent surprised a couple of fellows who were rag chewing and, from 1515 to 1535 UTC, managed to stir up some activity in and around EN91. January 5 saw improvements in solar

terrestrial conditions with numbers running 209/23/2.

What's been happening on the other bands? On 144 MHz, Len VE3BGH began running a nightly net on 144.24-MHz SSB. The net meets at 0100 UTC. Point your antenna Welland way and check in. Bob, VE3FVW, a master at homebrew, recently finished a 144-MHz 500-watt amplifier, and is now making those "long haul" QSOs.

On still higher bands, VE3WCB (FN03) is working toward 1296-MHz capability. Clarke has an SSB electronics transverter, and is waiting for a chance to erect an array of skeleton-slot yagis. And Tony, VE3DIR, has his 2304-MHz kit finished, and will be QRV using a single 2C39 amplifier and loop yagi. He also is assembling the power supply for his two-tube 2C39 amp for 1296 MHz.

That's it for now. I'm going to get my skis and shred some moguls to burn off some of the extra baggage put on over the last few weeks of festivities and a bout of F2 fever. More DX in May.

ARRL VHF/UHF SPRING SPRINTS

Don't forget the 1989 ARRL Spring Sprints set to take place, starting on 144 MHz on April 10, and continuing weekly thereafter for each higher band. It will end with a 50-MHz sprint scheduled for May 27-28, just in time for Sporadic E season.

ONTARIO GOVERNMENT 220-MHZ GRAB?

It's starting. The Ontario Government, in its submission to Communications Canada re Spectrum 30-890, requested reallocation of our "exclusive" 135-cm band for a provincial communications network. Apparently our beloved MPPs think that Amateur Radio is a dead hobby. At least that's what the Premier's office said in a letter to VE3BQN. What does *your* MPP think about Amateur Radio??

RANDOM SCATTER

In November, VE3DSS, copied non-amateur operation on 144.275 from the Richmond Hill area. An unidentified political party appeared to be using 2-metre FM to coordinate the erection of campaign signs. Communications Canada was notified but it appears that the activity was confined to one day. Anyone with information about this operation should contact VE3DSS or Communications Canada.

One thing that's been missing from this column is a lot of news and information about VHF/UHF repeaters. Maybe you haven't been sending us news and information because you think this is a DXer's column and we aren't interested. That's not true, so try us! Tell us what you and your repeater group are doing.

Preparing for the Test

The winter season seems to be drawing to a rapid close here in London. My son, the skier in the family, claims that winter never did come but I know that winter is over because I'm helping everyone in my Amateur Radio class prepare for the test. I'm sure that all of you have been putting in the hours—on code as well as on theory and regs. You must be wondering if it will ever come together.

Over the years, I have observed that all the materials do come together. The material comes together very naturally and even easily for the student. All the blocks begin to have labels, all the regs begin to relate to the theory, and even the dits and dahs begin to sound like letters. These connections seem to happen only after three-quarters of the course has passed and not before. Thus, it is very important for the student to have patience, not give up, and reach this point in the course.

Practising Sending

Sending Morse code seems to come easily to most students. However, some instruction is necessary to prevent future problems. The CW book available from the CRRL Bookshelf is a good place to start, unless you are lucky to have an old WW II instruction manual from the Signal Corp. In both, there are good discussions of correct sending techniques. I don't have students send until quite far into the course, or until they know the code quite well. Our nightly code-receiving sessions give me feedback and I watch to see when their speed is approaching 4–5 wpm. Then they all get oscillators which I have built and supply to them for home and class use.

In class, I create groups of four or five students each. Each group has headphones connected to a single line. At the end of the line is an oscillator and clips for a key. I demonstrate key operation (both good and bad), show how the key is set up and help get each key working correctly. The person at the end of the line connects his key to the oscillator and sends to his or her group. Meanwhile, four or five other groups around the room are doing the same thing. As each person sends, others in the group copy for about five minutes, giving me time to walk around the room and plug my headphones into each line. I monitor each person, stop and correct bad habits, show his group what I am doing and why, and leave other groups undisturbed.

At the end of the session, I summarize the experience by indicating the common faults I found, showing correct techniques and stressing good CW procedures. This is always a good time for teaching CW procedures, common on-the-air abbreviations, the RST system and the Q-codes. I have two or three evenings of sending, and then leave sending until near the end of the course. Until I come back to it, I ask students to use their oscillators at home, sending to a tape recorder and working on speed and spacing. Near the end of the course we have one more session to prepare students for the test.

Multiple-Choice Tests

I'd like to comment briefly on preparing for multiple-choice exams, and pass along some ideas that my students and I have found useful. Remember, there is one answer that is correct—or more correct than all the others—and you can't argue or write

an essay to prove your choice. We are fortunate in having access to typical questions—and even actual questions and answers—for both the theory and regs portion of the exams. I suppose that if you'd had a great instructor and an engineering background, the multiple-choice exam would be a mere formality. However, for a lot of people who do not live in the fascinating world of the electron, the exam is hard work. So here are two suggestions for reviewing material and responding to these questions. I will assume that you have the multiple-choice *Amateur Questions Bank* book and *Amateur Regulations Book* from CRRL.

Very simply, have your students go through the books and blank out all the answers except the correct ones! I mean really blank out the wrong ones! Then have them start reading the book. They will read the questions and, without taking a breath, will read the correct answer. In other words, have them treat each question and answer as if it were a single sentence. Don't worry. They are not going to memorize each and every question, but they will find the correct response becomes automatic after a few readings. Have them read through the sections or a set number of pages every day. This won't turn a student into an engineer or technician overnight, but they will begin to have some confidence in their ability to recognize a subject, recognize a question and even answer it correctly.

And finally, many members of my class make up little libraries of 3- by 5-inch cards with Q-codes on one side and meanings on the reverse. They then carry them around everywhere—and use them.

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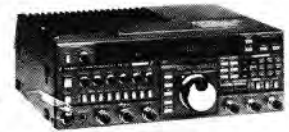
IC-02AT, 03AT, 04AT, IC- μ 2,



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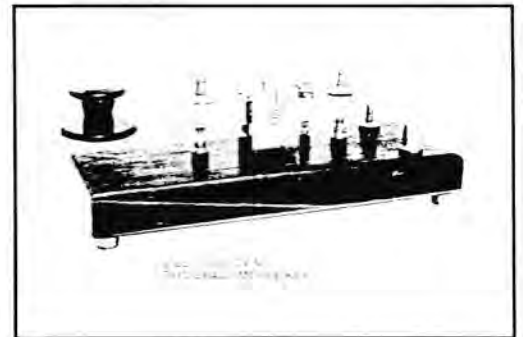
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NEWS FOR THE CW ENTHUSIASTS ****

We are now importing solid brass Morse hand keys in kit form made by R.A. Kent (Engineers) of England. These have ball race bearings, solid silver contacts, weighted hardwood base and navy type knob. The completed unit weighs in at 1 kg. These must be seen. Each kit comes complete with all parts and detailed assembly instructions. While our initial shipment lasts they are available for \$96.50.

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AARES

This month, we'll describe some of the organizations and the facilities used in the province of Alberta. That province is no stranger to major disasters. One of the most recent was the 1989 July 31 tornado that caused so much death and destruction in Edmonton.

Alberta Public Safety Services (APSS) has the responsibility for emergency planning in the province. It is a gung-ho organization, well equipped to deal with disasters and well aware of the contributions that amateurs can make. APSS paid a fine tribute to the Alberta Amateur Radio Emergency Service (AARES) in the 1988 Summer issue of *Disaster Services News and Notes*. That issue had an excellent photo of Alberta Section Manager Bill Gillespie, VE6ABC, at the controls of emergency station VE6ACD/VE6GOC at APSS Headquarters in Edmonton. We'll pass along some of the details of this station and VE3GOC is Ottawa in an upcoming column.)

The close collaboration between APSS and AARES was formalized in a "Memorandum of Understanding" signed on behalf of the amateur group in 1983 by VE6ABC who was in the forefront of the negotiations. (Are there any other provinces with a similar "Memorandums of Understanding"?)

Calgary

In the Calgary area, the ARES group of Calgary Amateur Radio Association (CARA) has some sixty registered members. They work closely with APSS and are now helping to create a complete provincial emergency plan which, when finalized, will supplement the "Memorandum of Understanding". Ken Oelke, VE6AFO, Alberta SEC and Calgary-area EC, reports that they have the following available for instant use in an emergency: two portable crank-up towers on trailers, six 1000-watt portable generators, one 3500-watt trailer-mounted generator, and two portable and two fixed VHF repeaters equipped with battery power. They also have access to CAR's packet radio facilities.

Camrose

George McIver, VE6AMM, is EC for the Camrose area. His fifteen-man group works closely with the City of Camrose Emergency Group and is included in the city's emergency plan. The group has an emergency net every Wednesday evening with around eight check-ins. It also participates in the Alberta ARES Net

(AARES) which meets every Sunday morning with thirty to forty check-ins. George is the NCS for this net. This winter the Camrose club, Rose City ARC, is setting up a station with its own power supply in one of the city buildings, for use in emergencies.

Red Deer

Garry Jacobs, VE6CIA, is EC for the Red Deer area in Central Alberta. His twenty-five-member group works closely with

APSS and the RCMP. The group has a net with an average of fourteen check-ins each Monday on repeater VE6QE.

In a joint project, the APSS, the County of Red Deer and the Central Alberta Radio League have created an excellent mobile command and communications facility known as Unit 901. We asked Garry about it. Here are his comments:

"Unit 901 began life as a city transit bus. It contains a large operating area behind the driver's seat with seating for about ten

Field Organization Reports 1988 December

CRRL Section Emergency Coordinator Reports

Reports were received from the following SECs (DECs and ECs reporting to SECs are listed in brackets), denoting a total ARES membership of 789:

Reporting ARES Members:

VE3GV (VE3s EFX, FUN, GNV, JJA, KXB, LJV, LKI, LPM, LFV, LKI, MB, SV)	557
VE6AFO	232

CRRL Section Traffic Manager Reports

Call	Orig	Rcvd	Sent	Dlvd	Total
VE1DLG	2	29	10	22	63
VE1BKM	0	15	15	0	30
VE1ALU	1	4	5	0	10
VE1BTU	0	1	1	0	2
VE2EDO	27	53	70	32	182
VE2JN	5	22	11	12	50
VE2BP	4	17	14	14	49
VE2WH	2	13	12	12	39
VE2EC	7	5	11	6	29
VE3KK	392	79	482	59	1012
VE3GSQ	17	313	280	10	620
VE3ORN	39	228	224	38	529
VE3FAS	0	241	220	0	461
VE3GT	0	131	169	1	301
VE3GNW	0	127	150	3	280
VE3CYR	5	158	95	5	263
VE3EAM	24	101	24	97	246
VE3BCZ	10	79	74	15	178
VE3SB	0	34	32	2	68
VE3IN	2	39	4	7	52
VE3NVJ	1	19	16	8	44
VE3AJN	0	19	20	0	39
VE3KXB	0	17	18	2	37
VE3MCO	2	11	8	10	31
VE3KZ	3	9	4	8	24
VE3FGU	0	9	13	0	22
VE3BDM	2	3	10	2	17
VE3BAJ	0	5	4	4	13
VE3LFV	0	3	1	2	6
VE4FP	10	100	74	10	194
VE4JA	25	47	43	20	135
VE4LB	0	40	30	3	73
VE4RO	0	60	12	1	73
VE6CHK	-	-	-	-	223
VE6XD	26	10	28	3	67
VE6GUS	-	-	-	-	24
VE6QN	-	-	-	-	13
VE6ABC	-	-	-	-	9
VE6QT	-	-	-	-	3
VE7EJU	9	182	220	2	413
VE7ANG	13	93	112	7	225
VE7FB	7	74	58	37	176
VE7CCJ	10	76	64	10	160
VE7CDF	11	54	82	4	151
VE7XA	0	33	60	15	108
VE7FRZ	12	40	52	0	104
VE7CBL	3	27	26	24	80
VE7FMI	5	25	19	11	60
VE7BCF	15	4	15	0	34
VE7EGM	2	2	4	1	9
VE7ESA	0	0	2	0	2

National Traffic System

Net (Mgr)	Sess	QNI	QTC
KTN (VE3AJN)	13	116	50
OLN (VE3POJ)	31	499	73
OPN (VE3IN)	31	685	400
OQN-1 (VE3GSQ)	30	90	280
OQN-D (VE3ORN)	30	180	224
OQN-E (VE3CYR)	29	190	229
OQN-L (VE3GSQ)	27	97	87
MEPN (VE4LB)	30	1085	62
MTN (VE4IX)	31	281	70
MWXX (VE4TE)	31	639	40
WRIN (VE4HK)	9	301	1
SATN (VE5AGM)	24	185	9
MJARC (VE5MML)	28	336	0
ARG (VE5EE)	28	612	0
SWXN (VE5EX)	31	875	0
APSN (VE6AKY)	31	1540	40
ATN (VE6XV)	31	267	98
BCEN (VE7EJU)	31	862	391

Brass Pounders League

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

BPL: VE3GSQ, VE3KK, VE3ORN

Public Service Honour Roll

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

PSHR: VE7EJU (253), VE3EAM (127), VE3ORN (127), VE4LB (111), VE4JA (122), VE7ANG (103), VE7FB (102), VE3KK (101), VE3GT (91), VE4FP (89), VE2EDO (86), VE4IX (81), VE3CYR (70), VE3GSQ (69)

Service and Specialized Nets

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

Net (Mgr)	Sess	QNI	QTC
ARES CANADA (VE3GV)	3	85	0
ARES ONTARIO (VE3GV)	1	6	0
CRRL ONTARS (VE3BC)	31	15178	0

March/mars 1989 19

people. Behind the console are four bunk beds and a propane furnace across from the beds. A countertop extends from there to the rear. A complete kitchen and bathroom occupy the area to the back door which opens wide enough to allow a stretcher to enter. Mounted on the back is a forty-foot crank-up tower which folds over and nests on the roof until needed. Also on the rear is a 4000-watt ac power plant so we have power at any location. Radios are powered by 112AH shelf-storage cells separate from the engine batteries. Radios include a Kenwood TR-7625 2-metre transceiver, a TAD-M8 VHF all band transceiver, and a Yaesu FT-757GX complete with antenna tuner and power supply. The 30-amp regulated power supply is used to float the batteries. Up top, there is an Omni VHF base-station antenna, some wideband VHF dipoles and two 5/8 wavelength mobile antennas. HF is covered with an all-band trapped inverted-V and a Hustler mobile vertical with several loading coils. In times of disaster, access to all modes of communications may be needed: we are equipped for 11 metres as well.

Our unit is used for disaster exercises in Red Deer and nearby towns, as well as registration headquarters for our annual ham picnic and mall displays promoting Amateur Radio. It was used as a main communications headquarters in Edmonton during the 1984 Papal visit. It is always ready to spring into action, although we hope never to need to."

Northwest/Peace River Area

The ARES group for the Northwest/Peace River area of Alberta has twenty-five members. Their EC, Mike Lett, VE6XD, is located in Wembly. Their 2-metre emergency net meets every Tuesday with ten to twenty check-ins. The group has a long range repeater with battery backup and a number of portable emergency generators dispersed around their area. They have had considerable experience providing communications for various community events and are just starting joint exercises with their Municipal Emergency Services.

We tip our hat to the VE6's who have taken their community responsibilities so seriously and responded so effectively. We wonder how many other provinces can match them.

We hope that this column, which also appears in *The Canadian Amateur*, will continue as an ongoing source of news and information on ARES activities across Canada. ARES members and particularly ECs are invited to send information on what they are doing and on developments they would like to share with other ARES members. Bob Boyd, VE3SV, will pull this together for future columns, with the objective of increasing our collective ability to serve, should disaster strike.

20  CANADA

Strays/Méli-Mélo



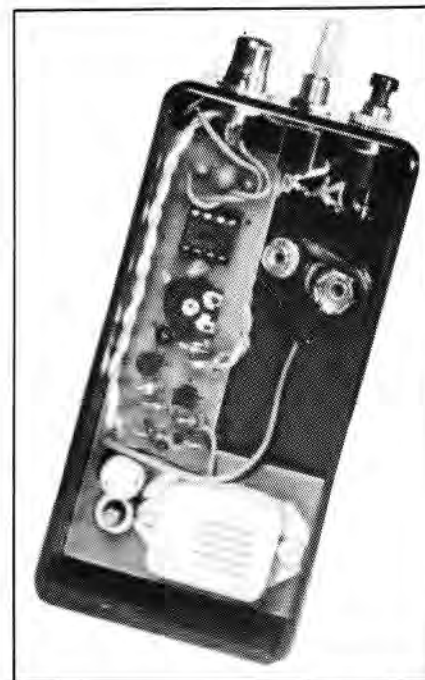
U2MIR DE VE6JSJ



As reported in January, Jack Strangman, VE6BSJ of Edmonton, was one of the first Canadian amateurs to work Mouslaf, U2MIR, on board the Soviet space station, MIR. Jack is definitely out of the running for the Messy Shack Contest. (VE6BSJ photo)

Did you work U1MIR or U2MIR? QSL via B Stephanov, Box 679, Moscow 107207, USSR.

WHAT'S AN OSTA?



What's an OSTA? It can help you keep in touch with your friends. Read about it in next month's *QST Canada*. (VE3BBI photo)

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Our next get-together is scheduled for May 13 at the Mohawk Inn, Campbellville, Ontario, on the Guelph Line 100 yards north of Highway 401. Join us! Bring a friend, prospective member or not!

For fee schedule and application form, or for contact information about chapters in the National Capital Region, Alberta and British Columbia, contact Secretary Phil Wharton, VE3RE, at Box 183, Waterford, Ontario N0E 1Y0.

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