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the canadian amateur

Volume One

April 1974

Number Fourteen

An Apprentice Amateur Class For Canada?

Over the years, several Amateur groups, clubs and individuals have advocated lowering our present high standards giving several reasons and advantages. Conversely other groups, clubs and individuals have opposed such a move, also giving reasons and disadvantages. It is a matter of record that the DOC (then DOT) prior to the founding of the national Federation referred this matter to the Amateurs of Canada and it was turned down by a substantial majority.

Your national executive has no firm stand on this but, as the national Federation has been requested to review the situation, has given it the name "Apprentice Amateur", compiled information, listed possible advantages and disadvantages, noted problems involved and questions that require an answer. This information has been forwarded to the provincial societies and Affiliate members of CARF for executive decision and comment.

In simple terms, we have asked the elected representatives of the Amateurs for advice and guidance. Your national executive has full confidence that these executives will act in a responsible and mature manner and, having weighed the pros and cons, will furnish the advice and guidance requested.

The DOC have adopted a new approach to decision making on proposals submitted for their consideration that affect the well-being of Amateur radio in Canada. All proposals of this nature will be publicised in The Canada Gazette, Part I, and the request made for interested parties to comment on the proposal before any decision is made by the governing authorities. It is quite probable that proposals will be made that will not meet with the approval of the majority of Amateurs and their comments will enable the Department to deny these proposals.

On Apprentice Amateur, the national executive has asked whether the proposal should be made, either to "clear the

air"or because the various executive bodies consider that an Apprentice Amateur class would be in the best interests of the Canadian Amateur Experimental Service. Conversely the executives may consider that the proposal has no chance of success and may only create dissension and start another round of irate, vociferous comment by those pro and con.

At the time of writing we have received no comment or advice and are unable to report on developments. Future issues of The Canadian Amateur will contain reports on action to be taken by the national Federation with full information. This will enable the individual Amateur to make a reasoned comment to the DOC if such a proposal is formally made either by the national executive or by other groups.



VE 3 RCMP

1873 1973

VE3 RCMP is preparing to celebrate the first anniversary of the RCMP Amateur Station. For the story on how it all began, see page 5.

The Canadian Amateur

Official Journal of the Canadian Amateur Radio
Federation Inc., Published Monthly
Managing Editor: Stave Campbell

Managing Editor: Steve Campbell Associate Editor: Doug. Burrill, VE3CDC

Volume 1

Number 12

The Canadian Amateur, published monthly on a National basis is the official Journal of the Canadian Amateur Radio Federation Inc. It is available on a subscription basis at a cost of \$4.00 yearly membership.

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All correspondence is welcomed and should be addressed to the Editor, The Canadian Amateur, Canadian Amateur Radio Federation, Inc. P. O. Box 356, Kingston., Ontario.

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League

From the Front Office

Through the activities of the national Federation, many Canadian Amateurs are aware that we have certain distinct differences, and problems, compared to Amateurs in other countries.

To start, the national Federation has excellent relations with the regulatory authorities in Canada. The Regulations and Guide Lines under which we function, and the administration of these, are the envy of Amateurs in many countries. It is still the Amateur Experimental Service in Canada and the supply of Public Service communications, either in a normal sense of in emergencies, is not a criteria for our continued well-being. However, realising the need for such communications and the active role that the Amateurs can play, the national Federation, in concert with the A.R.R.L., is formulating plans for a Canadian Amateur Radio Emergency Service.

We do have many distinctly Canadian problems to overcome. Canada does not yet have an efficient, organized trans-Canada Amateur communication system to handle traffic, bulletins, etc. We have problems in communication with and between our northern regions. As a bilingual nation, we have language problems. And, with the peac-keeping role of our Armed Forces, we have a need for special international regulations to regulate Canadian Amateur stations that may work from foreign bases during these operations.

Experimentation is not dead, nor is the home-brewing of equipment and accessories. The growing use by Amateurs of radio teleprinter and television systems, the increase of

VHF Auto-repeaters, involvement with satellite communications are all evidence of growing technical and communication expertise.

This growing awareness that we do have distinct differences and problems has led to the realisation that a national Amateur organization, independent and geared to the needs of Canada, is necessary. And the steadily increasing support of your national Federation strongly indicates that CARF has been accepted in this role.

MEXICO/CANADA PRIVILEGES

The Federation has been informed that reciprocal licencing privileges between Mexico and other countries cannot be given as the Mexican regulations do not allow such agreements.

The President-nominee IARU also informs that the the Mexican national society, L.M.R.E., is presently requesting that their regulations be changed to allow such agreements to be made.

It would thus seem that Canadian Amateurs wishing to operate while in Mexico will be denied this privilege at the present time. The Canadian Amateur will carry reports of any change in the situation.

THIRD PARTY: GUYANA An agreement has been concluded with GUYANA to permit the exchange of Third Party: communications (subject to the usual conditions) effective 28 March 1974.

In July 1973, the number of radio Amateur licences in the Federal Republic of Germany for the first time exceeded 20,000 with 532 increase since January 1.

Your National Executive



ARTHUR BLICK, VE3AHU PRESIDENT CARF

Art was born in Toronto in 1920 and has had a long career in communications and electronics. This interest began in the depression days as a result of the enthusiasm of Steve Chisolm (VE4AI, Western Director CARF) and resulted in his joining the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals in early 1939. Unfortunately, WW II broke out before the necessary trip to the R.I.s office took place and postponed his entry into the Amateur field until 1946.

Art retired from RC Sigs in August 1965 with a commission as Technical Maintenance Officer looking back on service in England, France and Egypt as well as many locations in Canada. He is now employed as the Technical Officer for the Electrical Engineering Department of Royal Military College, Kingston.

Station VE3AHU has been active since it was first licenced in 1947. His shack is liberally wallpapered with certificates and awards including a double DXCC — one for operation in Canada and the other from VE3AHU/SU, the first station to operate from the UNEF camp in the Gaza Strip — and the first 4X4=16 award from Israel issued to a Canadian outside of that country and honorary membership in the Israel A.R.C.

In recent years, Art has been involved in the administration and organization of Amateur Radio, holding executive office in the Radio Society of Ontario from 1967 to 1972, President 1968 to 1970, and president of the national Federation from 1969 to the present.

Art has the necessary stature to preside over the spirited meetings that frequently occur — 6 foot 6 and 225 pounds — and is blessed with an understanding XYL, Eileen, and two teen-age children, none of whom demonstrate interest in Ham Radio (as yet).

HAMS RAFFLE BEEF

Here's a new twist to a club meeting. From Western Labrador the HOWL club (Hams of Western Labrador) celebrated the recent amalagamation of the Amateur Radio Club of Labrador and the Labrador City Amateur Radio Club into "HOWL" by raffling off A QUARTER OF BEEF!

Enough was raised to buy a HW-101 package.

The new club is based in Wabush, a Labrador mining centre. For the collector of esoteric wallpaper they have set up a "HOWL Award" for working Labrador West Stations.

73 HOTLINE

A New Feature In The USA

The need for up to the minute news in the Amateur world met in Canada by The Canadian Amateur is now being promoted in the USA. Wayne Green, the innovator on the US Amateur scene announces that for \$8.00 a year, US Amateurs will get news when it's hot and not cooled off by the weeks long process of magazine publication, which is the reason The Canadian Amateur is published in tabloid format.

The new US publication will be presented by 73 Magazine.

It seems to us...

The Ontario Amateur

Remember your first visit to someone's shack... the excitement and curiosity that awakened with the first relization that radio communication was not only a real but potentially a part of your own experience?

For many of us this probably came about because some 'old man' invited a persistent, questioning teenager into his home, and down to the basement to find out - once and for all - what it was all about. Others inherited the experience from a father or brother who felt that an important part of our culture's puberty rites was to be initiated into the mysteries of amateur radio. One way or another we made it through the once-esoteric jargon, theories, technologies and techniques to become proud possessors of a Certificate of Proficiency in Radio...or its equivalent.

Personal as the achievement was, in terms of effort, learning, acquiring and developing skills, it is important to remember the part someone else played in getting us started. Initial interest required patience, understanding and, perhaps equally important, a willingness to give time and attention to the tutoring process. Hamms who today brood about the apparently limited numbers of new, young candidates for the amateur fraternity might well recall how they got started. And what they can do to encourage others to share in this most rewarding of hobbies.

Sure there are club and school programs training classes of aspiring hams. And more are needed. Certainly there are problems—or challenges— in the cost and sophistication of equipment. But let's not abdicate a role and responsibility that is implicit in our involvement ... to involve others.

Clubs or individual hams can establish contact with schools, colleges, youth organizations and community groups to exploit...and perhaps excite... the curiosity and interest characteristic of young people. In away we are all trustees of skills and privileges that should be shared with others. The Radio Society of Ontario and affiliated clubs have an excellent opportunity to bring the resources of organized amateur radio before the youth of our communities as a viable alternative to some of the negative activities that attract them.

Or just invite the kid down the street into your shack some night!





Canadian Repeater Advisory Group

The continuing trend to 600 kHz spacing between repeater in and out frequencies on 2 meters and the adoption of the frequencies recommended in a national plan for Canada devised by VE4QI (ex-VE3BTS) and which is compatible with the ARRL plan, is reflected in correspondence received by CRAG.

From Jonquiere, P.Q., George Payne writes that a regional repeater meeting was held in his part of Quebec recently with VE2AP, Bernie Cote, RAQI secretary in attendance. Three Saguenay Region repeaters will switch sometime before the first of May to standard frequencies.

VE2IU will be 16/76, VE2SP 34/94, VE2VP 22/82 and a repeater for the Lake St. John area at Alma is proposed for this summer on 28/88.

A new international repeater council was formed on March 16. The St. Lawrence Valley Repeater Council came into being at Kemptville Ont. under the pro tem chairmanship of VE3KE, John Clark of Mountain, Ont. It will take in the territory from Montreal to Belleville, and from Watertown NY to Deep River, Ont.

The Council was addressed by George Davis, VE3BBW, who told the group of the organization and co-operation of the eight-year-old Western New York and Southern Ontario Council. As frequency co-ordinator of that council and VHF Committee chairman of the Radio Society of Ontario, George had some valuable advice as to the setting up of the new Council. Members of the Upper New York Repeater Council were in attendance and liaison with that group was arranged.

The new Council endorsed the use of the Canadian two-meter national repeater frequency plan for the Canadian side as well as the ARRL plan for two meters.

The Canadian plan emphasizes the use of 34/94 and 46/06 as primary frquencies and 16/76, 22/82 and 28/88 as secondary frequencies, all of which are compatible with the ARRL plan.

VHF or UHF repeater owners or potential repeater owners who live in the general area noted but who were not at the meeting might find it profitable to contact VE3KE.

A frequency co-ordinating committee and a technical committee were chosen and a general agreement was made to keep the Council organization as loose as possible. The next meeting will probably be held in May at the same location which is close to being the geographical center of the Council boundaries.

The Western New York and Southern Ontario Repeater Council, representing some 20 repeaters will meet at Grimsby, Ont. on May 4.

NOVA SCOTIA

A report and marked map of Nova Scotia showing the coverage of present and proposed repeaters indicates that the province will soon be well covered by repeaters. The NS VHF Association repeaters are shifting to 600 kHz spacing similar to the suggested Canadian frequency plan (which makes it easy for US tourists as well because it is compatible with the ARRL plan.

Sydney, VE1JD is still on 46/94; New Glasgow, VE1HR, is is 16/76, Truro VE1XK will change from 46/94 to 46/06 in May; Halifax VE1ARC goes from 46/94 to 34/94 at the same

time.

Blomidon VE1AEH will remain on 146.58/147.18. A new wide coverage rig at Gore, south of Truro, will go on 04/64 probably in June. A proposed repeater for Bridgetown is under way, to go in in May. No frequency is yet established. The proposed Liverpool machine is scheduled for June or July on 46/06.

Western New York and Southern Ontario Council

A report from VE3BBW, George Davis, written for 'The Ontario Amateur' gave the story on that Council's deliberations at its Jan. 12 meeting. With some 46 repeaters in about a 100 mile radius, the Council is an absolute necessity to the enjoyment of interference-free two meter activities in the area it covers.

Frequency news: VE3RTTY (teletypr repeater) if not activated by the end of February would be asked to relenquish the assigned frequency of 146.10/146.70 for re-assignment. Oshawa repeater VE3OSH is trying 146.72/147.12 and VE3NRS was testing for intermod on 146.84/147.24 with the object of relenquishing the 146.22 input. VE3ORS, formerly VE3CRV, is operational on 34/94 as primary frequencies and 22/82 as a secondary pair. VE3FJB proposed a Barrie, Ont. repeater on 25/85 primarily to serve visiting Amateurs from the US in the vacation regions north of Toronto. VE3GST reports that Thunder Bay is operational on 46/06.

A rather unusual proposal was made by a US member to "...reserve 34/94 as an emergency pair" with the suggestion that these frequencies not be assigned to a major repeater. CRAG called him to get details and it seems that the idea was to reserve the channel for the use of 'portable repeaters' when they were used in emergencies. From the Canadian viewpoint, this idea would seem to go over with the flight characteristics of the proverbial lead balloon because the pair is already in extensive use in Canada and in some cases in wide area systems like VE2CRA in the nation's capital where this pair will be used after a May 5 input change.

Comments on this proposal from interested parties to VE3BBW might prove helpful to him at the next meeting of the WNY and SO Council.

St. Lawrence Valley Repeater Council

One of the Amateurs attending the formation of this council in March, Hugh Watt VE3HY, has moved from Waterloo and brought a repeater with him to his new location in Brockville and hopes to have it on the air soon. He proposed to put it on 37/97 in order to cover the dead area on 401 around Brockville, but said he was open to suggestion for a more usual pair as in the Canadian plan. There is only one other in Canada on this pair, VE3KSR in Kitchener.

Correction to CRAG Bulletin No. 2

At Page 8, line 5, the statement that "all Newfoundland repeaters plan to change from 46/94 to 34/94 in the near future" should be deleted.

According to the president of SONRA in a phone conversation with the editor, there is little reason for the existing repeaters to change to a standard 600 kHz in and out because there are few transient users of the repeaters.

The one which might get some of this trade is in St. John's and it is adding a 34 input in parallel with the 46.

Newfoundland stations are VO1AV, 46/94, covering the central part of the province around Gander and Grand Falls; VO1KI at Corner Brook on the same pair has a short range due to terrain; VO1GT, St. John's are both 46/94 with a 60 mile range.

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VE3 RCMP-- Anniversary of Amateur Police Station

Ron Belleville, VE3AUM RCMP Quarterly

The time: 11.21 a.m. The date: May 23, 1973. The place: the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Centennial Exhibit, N Division, Rockcliffe, Ont. The equipment was warm, the frequency had been meticulously set, the equipment tuned like a finely honed axe, the directional antenna was oriented for maximum efficiency.

His Excellency Governor General Roland Michener, accompanied by Commisioner W.L. Higgitt, approached the exhibit. The operator spoke quietly into the microphone "CI 1 PEI, this is VE3 RCMP." The answer came back "VE3 RCMP, this is CI 1 PEI. Go ahead." The microphone was turned over to the Governor General who extended greetings to the province of Prince Edward Island on the anniversary of its 100th year in confederation. Thus officially opened the RCMP Telecommunications Branch contribution to the Force's centennial exhibit.

VE3 RCMP was the licenced call sign of the RCMP amateur station issued for the duration of the centennial year. This was unique in that the four letter call signs are seldom if ever issued to amateur radio stations anywhere in the world. The identification of the call station, CI 1 PEI, was also unusual as it was issued to a Prince Edward Island amateur radio station to commemorate the centennial of that province.

Immediately following the initial call, a general call was broadcast inviting all amateur radio stations in the world to participate in the centennial by contacting VE3 RCMP. The interest shown was overwhelming. During the following three months the issuance of a CQ (general call) would unleash an avalanche of responses, seperable only by the trained ear of an operator accustomed to amateur radio station operation.

During this period more than 6,000 individual contacts were completed, encompassing more than 150 countries. As an indication of the international flavor of amateur radio, contacts were made with hams in Australia, New Zealand,

Indonesia, Thailand, the Philippines, Japan, the U.S.S.R., most South American countries, the United Kingdom, France, Spain, Italy, the Netherlands, Israel and several African countries just to mention a few. The bulk of the contacts was made with stations located in the ten Canadian provinces, the two Canadian Territories and the 50 states of the U.S.A.

The station was planned, installed, maintained and operated entirely on a voluntary basis by interested personnel from within the Force. In addition to the licenced hams working the station from within the Force, exhibit visitors interested in Amateur radio were invited to participate as guest operators. Each was presented with an "eyeball QSL" acknowledging the fact that he had operated the station during the Force's centennial celebrations.

The venture proved to be a great success. The fact the Force was celebrating its centennial was disseminated world-wide via the medium of amateur radio. Many friends, both old and new, expressed their sincere wishes of good luck and continued success to what they termed "One of the most respected police forces in the world."

OPTIMUM TIMES (GMT) FOR LOCATION NOTED TO WORK MIDDLE EAST

15 April to 1:	5 May 1974	
LOCATION	20M (GMT)	OPTIMUM TIMES
St. Johns	0830-2230	1030 - 2030
Halifax	0930-2400	1130 - 2030
Fredericton	1030-2400	1200 - 2000
Quebec	1030-2400	1200 - 2000
Montreal	1030-2400	1230 - 2000
Ottawa	1030-2400	1230 - 2000
Winnipeg	1330-2200	1330 - 1430
Calgary	1630-2100	
Edmonton	1700-2100	
Vancouver	1730-2100	
370 mm +		

NOTE: Optimum times should be suitable for passing traffic.

canadian capsule comment

DOC NEWS NEW REGIONAL DIRECTOR FOR ONTARIO

On March 1, 1974, The Deputy Minister of Communications, Maxwell F. Yalden, announced the appointment, by the Public Service Commission of Canada, of Walter David Lyon as Director of the Ontario Region.

Mr. Lyon will develop and implement policies and programs to achieve departmental objectives in the region. He will also represent the department in consultations with the provincial government, universities, and the telecommunications and

electronics industry.

A native of New Brunswick, Mr. Lyon obtained a Bachelor of Science degree in Engineering from the University of New Brunswick, and in 1958, joined the Ministry of Transport. In 1967 he left his position as Regional Superintendent of Design and Construction in Moncton to take a masters degree in Business Administration at the University of Western Ontario. After receiving his MBA, he was appointed Ontario Regional Manager of Telecommunications and Electronics for the Ministry of Transport.

CALL BOOK

The DOC is considering a suggestion made to it by the Canadian Amateur Radio Federation last year that it might be able to revive a much appreciated feature of its operations up to 1940, an official Canadian call book published by the Department.

Before coming to a decision the DOC canvassed a cross-section of Amateurs in March asking them whether they thought there was a need for such a directory and if they would be willing to pa y up to two or three dollars a copy for it. Those canvassed were also asked if they would like any other information included and if so what kind.

Results are not yet available.

VE8 STATION ACTIVITIES VE8CV

VE8AC - Guests this month...VE8Bl and XYL (Shirley). Also has his secretary staying at the house till suitable accommadation is located. Must be a very fine XYL (Celia) that Pierre has! Pierre and Celia going on vacation 5th of March for a few weeks.

VE8BL finally put in new 572B's for the linear. ("At least I'm not the only one burning-up filaments!" (VE8CV).

VE8CGis home from VE8RCS (15 March), "Fun City"!

VESCE - Jim keeps creeping up on the bands from Elsa, Yukon Territory.

VE8CV - TFC:O, QSO's:O...sold the gear and still waiting

for that Kenwood pair!

VE8CFS should be on-the-air by printing date (April). New call for Can Forces Statio VESOR is moving to VE7 land this summer.

Polar Net - Thursdays, 0400 GMT, 14160 KHz (informal

Yukon Group - (informal) - 3782 KHz (daily, about 0400

Tilt-of-the-beam@ This month goes to KL7HNQ. Seems some of his radials on the 75M vertical got tangled in the wheels of his car. Who knows, pulling radials might be better than phasing for those directivity changes!

CANADIAN LADIES' AMATEUR RADIO ASSOCIATION

Among the acronyms which abound on the Amateur bands, one which was left out of the glossary printed in the November issue was CLARA. With the increasing number of female voices on the air...in a large measure due to the extension courses offered by secondary schools...the President of CLARA, Cathy Hrischenko VE3GJH, has asked The Canadian Amateur to let the girls know that CLARA welcomes new members. If you are interested, write to Cathy at 30 Lisburn Crescent, Willowdale, Ont. M2J 2Z5.

CLARA NEWS

The Canadian Ladies' Amateur Radio Association, more fondly known as CLARA, was formed as a centennial project of the Ontario Trilliums. The aim of XLARA is to bring together Canadian women sharing an interest in Amateur Radio.

CLARA has a weekly net on Tuesdays around 14,160 at 1900 GMT, during which there are check-ins from across Canada and DX. OMs are most welcome.

We also have a club bulletin called the Clarion (Canadian Ladies' Amateur Radio Items of News) which is distributed four times a year. It contains items from across Canada and YL-DX news which might be of interest.

We have members in every province and the Territories.

CLARA is always ready to assist members in any way we can to help make Amateur Radio a more meaningful hobby to Canadian women. We have a public service project sending books to the North West Territories for libraries which operate within schools, but are open to the public. These are in a dozen different schools across the Territories. Oh, yes, I must not forget that CLARA is affiliated with CARF.

So, till next time, 73/33/88 as the case may be.

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CANADIAN CHAPTER QCWA FORMED

On February 28th 1974, a group of members of the Quarter Century Wireless Association (an association comprised of radio amateurs who have been licensed for twenty-five years of longer) met in Ottawa to form Canada's first chapter of this international organization.

The Ottawa group will be known as the 'National Capital Chapter". Ken Scrivens VE3LJ is the president. Eligible amateurs in Eastern Ontario and in Western Quebec who are desirous of further information are invited to contact Ken or write to Box 25 Site 1 RR2 Orleans Ontario KOA 2Vo.

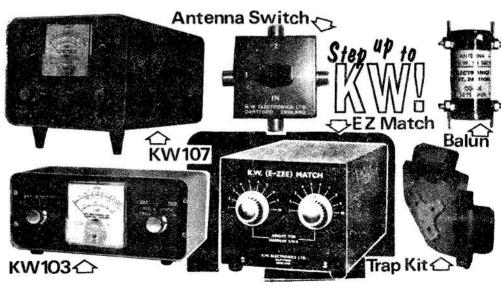


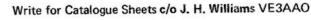












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If we have an emergency situation such as an earthquake, a Tsunami (tidal wave) or the like, Amateurs of B.C. will be there and ready, in force, as they always have been — ready to go. However, under normal times I'm often told, "Don't bother me with any plans or organization — if you want me in an emergency, I'll be there." Consequently, I thought the following might prove some food for thought.

Emergency Planning Principles

"A report on the Perspective of Disaster Planning issued by the Disaster Research Center of the Ohio State University offers some principles of planning. There are numbers of rather consistent principles and while the following is not intended as an exhaustive list, their observation should greatly help the emergency planner in his task to prepare his community to respond to a disaster.

Planning is a continuous process — Planning, to be practical and realistic, must not be considered a single action with a definite end, but rather a continuous process whereby procedures are developed for future situations.

Planning attempts to reduce unknowns in a problematical situation — Planning is primarily an attempt to anticipate problems and to project possible solutions.

Planning aims at appropriate action — While good planning may allow a faster response to disaster problems, appropriateness rather than speed of response should be the primary objective.

Planning should be based on what is likely to happen — Emergency planning should be based on what people usually do and are likely to do in emergencies rather than expecting them to change their behaviour pattern to suit the plans.

Planning must be based on knowledge — Emergency plans must be based on factual knowledge of the responses of people under stress and not on the myths of uncontrolled behaviour, looting and panic.

Planning should focus on principles — In developing emergency plans, there seems to be a strong temptation to go into great specific detail. A complex and detailed plan is forbidding to potential users and tends to be ignored.

Planning is partly an educational activity — Involved persons, to function properly, must know the plan. This requires considerable educational activity. The planner must study and learn about actual problems and possible solutions and then relay that information so that people can know what they can expect and what is expected of them.

Emergency planning has to overcome resistance — The advantages of proper emergency planning are not immediately obvious to every one. Some people believe they already know what to do and what to expect in emergencies. Some communities think they are immune to disasters. Some people resist emergency planning because they believe it to be an extension of military planning which seeks to 'control' rather than co-ordinate activities. Consequently, disaster planning has to be sold to a community.

Planning must include exercises — Plans are not realistic if they are not exercised. Unless officials take the initiative and the leadership to practice plans in a realistic way, the absence of actual testing will largely negate even the best of abstract plans."

AMSAT NEWS

The national Federation is now exchanging information, publications, etc. with the Radio Amateur Satellite Corporation (AMSAT) and future issues of The Canadian Amateur will contain items of general interest to the Amateurs of Canada on the work and activities of the corporation.

Membership in AMSAT is open to any person who demonstrates interest in furthering the goals of the Corporation by filling out an application form and paying the annual dues. Membership dues will be \$5.00 per annum. Application forms may be obtained by writing to: AMSAT, PO Box 27, Washington D.C., U.S.A. 20044.

AMSAT NETS

The following AMSAT Nets are now in operation:

North American East Coast 75 Meter AMSAT Net, Mondays 8:00 pm EST (0100Z Tues), 3855 kHz.

North American West Coast 75 Meter AMSAT Net, Mondays 8:00 pm PST (0400Z Tues), 3850 kHz

International 20 Meter AMSAT Net, Sundays 1800 GMT, 14,280 kHz

International 15 Meter AMSAT Net, Sundays 1900 GMT, 21,280 kHz

In addition, the frequencies 3855 kHz and 14,280 kHz are being used as general watch frequencies for satellite information after passes.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON EM POLLUTION

Protection of our environment against increasing pollution is a vital problem of our time. Like land, water and air, space also as the carrier of the electromagnetic spectrum constitutes a kind of natural resource. It is subjected to growing electromagnetic irradiation which tends to impair or even disrupt communication links and to interfere with the proper function of electronic and biological systems.

The scientific discipline of Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) born a few decades ago attempts to decelerate or even reverse this process by exploring its theoretical foundations and experimental parameters and by utilizing the results to set new engineering standards in spectrum economy, noise immunity and interference reduction. A growing number of engineers and scientists engaged in the rather complex interdisciplinary domain of EMC are becoming aware of the need for an intensified international exchange of information and cooperation.

To serve this purpose a first international EMC Symposium and Technical Exhibition in Europe will be held at Montreux, Switzerland, in May 1975. Close cooperation with the IEEE and SAE Professional Groups on EMC should enable the conference to serve as an interface between the highly technicalized US approach to system compatibility and the long European experience with interference regulation.

The Technical Exhibition will enable manufacturers of EMC equipment to introduce their products to a large international audience professionally engaged in EMC work.

The sponsors hope that the Symposium will stimulate closer international cooperation, ease the task of international standardization, open new marketing possibilities for the industry and in general raise the status of the discipline of EMC for the benefit of a clean electromagnetic environment of tomorrow.

Prof. F.E. Borgnis Symposium Chairman



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CANADA

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CANADIAN SKI MARATHON RELIES ON OTTAWA AMATEURS

The eighth annual Canadian Ski Marathon, the world's longest cross-country ski tour, was held on the north shore of the Ottawa River on February 23 and 24. The weekend event, which required communications from the Friday night until Sunday night, was run through high winds and driving freezing rain which abruptly turned to zero weather overnight.

This did not keep the 2000 competitors from running the course from LaChute to Hull, Quebec, nor 33 operators from the Ottawa Amateur clubs from running the vital

communications.

The Gatineau hills tested not only the skiiers but the ingenuity of the Amateur operators in getting through on VHF

equipment.

The hub of the operation was in Montebello and due to the proximity of VE2RM, Montreal, this repeater was utilised on the Friday and Saturday. As the event moved westward after an overnight break, VE2CRA, the Ottawa-Hull repeater was used.

Reliable communications were kept up by utelising the two repeaters on 2 meters and 2 and 6 meter simplex.

Path testing was carried out but the test runs were held on really hot propogation days for VHF and hence the results were misleading. Earphones are a necessity when working in noisy surroundings. Two people are required at each station in order to run an efficient service, for relief and for finding addressees.

A mobile reserve of 4 or 5 sets is a comforting thought to the guy in charge, as well as having spare operators on tap. Spare sets at each site are insurance against down time.

On such an exercise where traffic was very heavy (the transmission of contestants' start and arrival times at check points), a second net (an order wire) is required to handle administrative traffic. Mobile sets in officials' cars greatly assist in such an operation. Only written messages signed by the originator should be accepted...or radio telephone conversations between officials. The message form can be very simple but it saves argument, misinterpretation and liability.

Before embarking on this type of operation, the co-ordinator would be well advised to have a briefing session with all operators, emphasizing procedure and the message form.

There was too much unecessary identification. In this type of operation, which involved check points, the out-stations should be called by their check point number from start to finish, with identification being necessary only every half hour. This would eliminate the confusion cause'd by a change of operators, each using his own call sign as he took over. A net control station, separate from the headquarters station of the organization you are assisting is a good operating practice in these events.

And last, but not least, in these days of VHF FM and repeaters, it is a very good idea to have stand-by HF back-up links.

SPARK TO SPACE

The history of Amateur Radio in Canada is found in an entertaining and informative book published by the Saskatoon Amateur Radio Club.

For \$2.00 plus 50 cents for postage, you can get your copy of 'Spark to Space' from the Club at Box 801, Saskatoon, Sask.

DOES TIME HAVE A DIFFERENT MEANING ON MARS? CARTG

Today's down-to-earth scientists are preparing for the need to tell time - Space Time!

The first visitor to Mars will find that, although its day is similar to ours, it is 2.7% longer. Since Mars is about 1-1/8 times as far from the sun as Earth is, it takes nearly twice as long to make its orbital journey around the sun. Thus there are about 687 Earth days, or 668.6 Mars days in one Mars year.

The astronaut who blazes the trail to Mars will have to be able to integrate the times on Mars and Earth so he will know the exact second to begin his homeward journey.

And you thought you had problems.....

NOTE: GUYANA and NICARAGUA are now included in the list of Third Party Traffic agreements on the facing page.

The prefix "II" identifies special or commemorative stations operating in Italy.(IARU)

COMMUNICATING WITH CAIRO Sgt. F.A. Richards, VE3RCS

CFB Kingston Amateur Radio is now in scheduled daily contact with 73 Signals Unit Amateur Radio in Cairo. Both stations have now cleared up their respective technical problems, and the radio propagation for Canada to Egypt communication has improved, predictions for the next four months on 20 meters promises a relatively flat curve indicating a stable pattern.

The base station has installed a new 36 ft by 26 ft Beam-antenna with a forward gain of 10 db and a front-to-back ratio of 25 db. With an SWR of less than 1.2:1 the result is marked improvement in transmission and reception of radio signals.

The Cairo amateur radio station has only recently been able to put into operation their highpowered linear amplifier after procuring a suitable power source of 230 volts ac. For several months they have been operating with 200 watts p.e.p. RF imput. Both stations now operate at 2000 watts p.e.p. RF imput.

A vote of thanks must be given to Fire Chief Rolson and his crew also WO McClaren and his crew of 1 Line, for their assistance in installing the new antenna atop the 60 ft. tower.

The present operating times for the Base station is from 1000 am to 1045 local for the Kingston-Alert sked and from 1045 am to 1145 local for the Kingston-Cairo contact.

COLLECTOR'S CORNER

Maurice Van Ryckeghem, Box 8, Dinsmore, Saskatchewan SOL 0T0 would like the follwing Ham Radio Licence plates in good condition: One 1969 and one 1970 VE1 from New Brunswick, one 1969 and one 1970 VE1 from PEI, one 1969 and one 1970 VO1 from Newfoundland and Labrador and one 1970 VE2 from Quebec.

He adds, "I would also like one good Ham Radio plate from Labrador VE2 any year. I would very much like to add these Ham plates to my collection. I would pay a reasonable price for them and also pay postage."

FOR SALE HEATH HW32 20 meter transceiver \$75.00 or complete with HP23 AC supply and CH12 PTT mike \$125.00 F.O.B. Would consider trading on HW12. Also looking for 5-band transceiver. Contact Rudolph E. Luukkonen VE5IZ, Box 54, Birsay Sask. SOL 1GO.

CANADIAN QSL CARDS ARE AVAILABLE FROM CARF

This service is open to all Amateurs.

CARF members may have the emblem added at no extra cost.

Good variety of distinctly Canadian designs and color schemes.

Can be printed in lots from 200 up.

For package of samples, send 25 cents in stamps to: C.A.R.F. QSL DEPT. P.O. Box 356, Kingston, Ont. K7L4W2.

CANADIAN RADIO REGULATIONS HANDBOOK TEMPORARILY IN SHORT SUPPLY

The Canadian Amateur Radio Federation wishes to thank its members for the popularity of the Handbook.

Unfortunately, due to the popular demand for the publication, the Federation has temporarily run out of copies.

As a result, we request that no more orders be sent in for the handbook until the advertisement re-appears in The Canadian Amateur indicating that more have been printed.

the canadian amateur

The official journal of the Canadian Amateur Radio Federation offers you news and information on the Amateur scene to aid in the fullest enjoyment of your hobby.

It relays events, proposals and decisions from major organizations across the country.

Each issue features technical articles, opinions, features, an updated listing of banned countries, traffic and licensing agreements.....items that concern you as an amateur radio operator.

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BANNED COUNTRIES LIST

Cyprus*, Gabon, Irac, Pakistan, Turkey, Libya, Khmer Republic**, Viet-Nam**, Yemen.

*-Amateur operations suspended except for operation on special occasions when call sign 5B4 will be used and communication with all other countries is permitted.

**-Station XV5AC in Viet-Nam and XU1AA in Khmer Republic have been granted permission to communicate with stations in other countries.

THIRD PARTY TRAFFIC AGREEMENTS

Bolivia, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Honduras, El Salvador, Israel, Mexico, Peru, Venezuela, U.S.A. (Territories and Possesions), Trinidad and Tobago.

RECIPROCAL LICENCING AGREEMENTS

Belgium, Brazil, Dominica, Dominican Republic, France, Ecuador, Federal Republic of Germany, Guatemala, Israel, Peru, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Nicaragua, Portugal, Republic of Panama, Senegal, Sweden, Switzerland, U.S.A., Uruguay, Venezuela and Denmark.

Note: All Commonwealth countries are eligible for reciprocal Amateur operating privileges unless evidence that a country does not grant reciprocal operating privileges to Canadian Amateurs.

AUTHORITY TO OPERATE IN THE U.S.A.

The national Federation has copies of the FCC Form 410. This form, properly filled out and stamped, is necessary for Canadian Amateurs to operate their equipment while in the United States. Send a self-addressed, stamped envelope (marked U.S. FORM) to CARF, Box 356, Kingston, Ont. K7L 4W2.

RADIO HANDBOOKS FOR THE FRANCOPHONE

There are two excellent handbooks for the Canadian Amateur, written in French by Canadians. They are useful as a training aid for those who wish to obtain their Amateur certificate.

The books are: "Electronique d'Amateur", published by the Quebec provincial society, Radio Amateur du/of Quebec. It is available from the secretary, RAQI, P.O. Box 1516, Quebec, P.Q. for the price of \$6.00.

"Electrinique Pour Le Radio Amateur" is priced at \$8.50 and is available from Librairie Beauchemin Ltee, 450 Beaumont St., Montreal, P.Q. or Payette Radio Ltd., 730 St. Jacques St., Montreal.

C.A.R.T.G. BULLETINS

New Time: CARTG RTTY Bulletins Sundays: Frequency-----14090 Time-----1800 GMT NCS------VE7LL

VE7LL - Al Venning will be transmitting C.A.R.T.G. Bulletins each Sunday. Tune in and print the latest news of happenings in the RTTY world.—CARF-ARRL-CARTG.

* * * * * * *

If you have info to be included in the transmissions, send to CARTG or direct to:

Al Venning VE7LL 6171 Brantford Avenue, Burnaby 1, British Columbia. V5E 2R8



HW-202 SPECIFICATIONS—RECEIVER—Sensitivity: 2 dB SINAD* (or 15 dB of quieting) at .5μν or less, Squeich threshold: 3μν or less, Audio output: 2 W at less than 10% total harmonic distortion (THD). Operating frequency stability:Better than ±.0015%. Image rejection: Greater than 55 dB. Spurious rejection: Greater than 60 dB. IF rejection: Greater than 75 dB. First IF frequency: 10.7 MHz ±2 kHz. Second IF frequency: 455 kHz (adjustable). Receiver bandwidth: 22 kHz nominal. De-emphasis: —6 dB per octave from 300 to 3000 Hz nominal. Modulation acceptance: 7.5 kHz minimum. TRANSMITTER — Power output: 10 watts minimum. Spurious output: Below —45 dB from carrier. Stability: Better than ±.0015%. Oscillator frequency: 6 MHz, approximately. Multiplier factor: X 24. Modulation: Phase, adjustable 0-7.5 kHz, with instantaneous limiting. Duty cycle: 100% with co VSWR. High VSWR shutdown: None. GENERAL — Speaker Impedance: 4 ohms. Operating frequency range: 143.9 to 148.3 MHz. Current consumption: Receiver (squeiched): Less than 20 mA. Transmitter: Less than 2.2 amperes. Operating temperture range: —10° to 122° F (~30° to +50° C). Operating voltage range: 12.6 to 16.0 VDC (13.8 VDC nominal). Dimensions: 234" H x 8½" W x 9%" D.
*SINAD = Signal + noise + distortion

*SINAD = Signal + noise + distortion Noise + distortion

New Heathkit 2-meter Transceiver ONLY \$237.50

It's an all solid-state design that you can build and completely align without special instruments. And this compact little beauty gives you 36 channel capability with independent push-button selection of 6 transmit and 6 receive crystals. 10 watts minimum output into an infinite VSWR without failure. And for the ultimate in convenience there's the optional tone burst encoder for front panel selection of four pre-settable tones. The HW-202 kit includes two crystals for set-up and alignment and simplex operation on 146.94; push-to-talk mike; 12-volt hook-up cable; heavy duty clips for use with temporary battery; antenna coax jack; gimbal bracket, and mobile mounting plate.

Kit HW-202, 11 lbs., mailable	237.50*
Kit HWA-202-2, Tone Burst Encoder, 1 lb	32.95*
Kit HWA-202-1, AC Power Supply, 7 lbs	
Kit HWA-202-3, Mobile 2-Meter Antenna, 2 lbs	
Kit HWA-202-4, Fixed Station 2-Meter	. 25.95*

... and here's 40 watts out for your 10 watts in

The Heathkit HA-202 2-Meter Amplifier works with any 2-meter exciter delivering 5-15 watts while pulling a meager 7 amps from any 12 VDC system. No additional power supplies are required. All solid-state components mount on a single circuit board for easy two-evening assembly. Manual shows exact alignment procedures using a VOM or VTVM. Connecting cable and antenna cable are included.

HA-202 SPECIFICATIONS — Frequency range: 143-149 MHz. Power output: 20W @ 5 W in, 30W @ 7.5W in, 40W @ 10 W in, 50W @ 15 W in, Power input (rf drive): 5 to 15W. Input/output impedance: 50 ohms, nominal. Input VSWR: 1.5:1 max. Load VSWR: 3:1 max. Power supply requirements: 12 to 16 VDC, 7 amps max. Operating temperature range: —30° F. to +140° F. Dimensions: 3" H x 4½" W x 5½" D.





... then there's this perfect 2-meter tune-up tool

The Heathkit VHF/SWR Bridge tests transmitter output in power ranges of 1 to 25 watts and 10 to 250 watts \pm 10% of full scale. 50 ohm nominal impedance permits placement in transmission line permanently with little or no loss. Builtin SWR bridge for tuning 2-meter antenna for proper match, has less than 10-watt sensitivity.

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HM-2102 SPECIFICATIONS — Frequency range: 50 MHz to 160 MHz. Wattmeter accuracy: $\pm 10\%$ of full-scale reading.* Power capability: To 250 W. SWR sensitivity: less than 10 W. Impedance: 50 ohms nominal. SWR bridge: Continuous to 250 W. Connectors: UHF type SO-239. Dimensions: 5%' W, 5%' H and 6%' D, assembled as one unit. *Using a 50 Ω noninductive load.

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