



T2V 3K9

# the canadian amateur

Volume Two

September 1974

Number Seven

## Anti-bugging bill may not affect Hams

Amateur radio operators who own VHF receivers need not worry that they are violating the new "anti-bugging" legislation (the Protection of Privacy Act) according to advice received by the Federation from the RCMP and according to the Minister of Justice's own public announcements.

Some municipal police authorities, contending that police radio transmissions constitute "private conversations" have stated that the law applied to Amateur operators who had equipment capable of receiving or "intercepting" police nets.

The Canadian Amateur Radio Federation has been informed by the RCMP, which under the Act was to act as registrar of "electromagnetic" listening devices, that the RCMP does not consider that the "VHF receivers owned by licensed Amateur operators are designed for surreptitious interception".

The letter continues, "if this is true, it is not an offence under this Act to be in possession of such receivers. Unless there are court decisions to the contrary, we do not feel a licence is required to comply with the law".

The Minister of Justice himself is quoted in the press as saying that the Act did not intend to ban interception of radio "broadcasts" whether Amateur, police or otherwise.

### CQ CQ CQ DE VE3VCA

Your national Federation now has an official bulletin station call, VE3VCA, "The Voice of the Canadian Amateur". Hot news affecting Canadian Amateurs will be broadcast under this call on teletype and voice as events require it. No fixed schedule has been announced at this time, so any Amateurs copying the bulletins are asked to feed them into their local, provincial or regional nets.

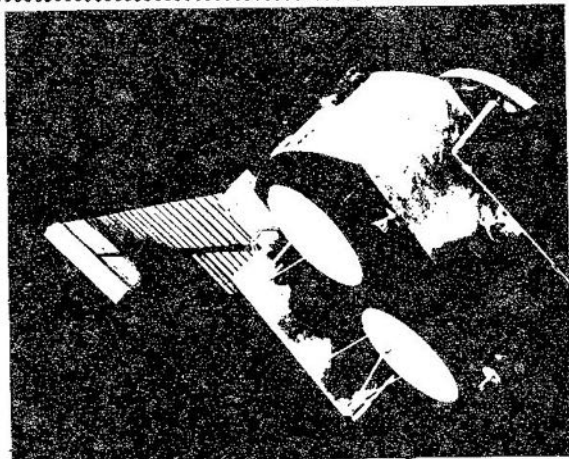
#### CTS LAUNCH LATE '75

Scheduled for launch in late 1975, Canada's experimental Communications Technology Satellite (CTS) will test the technology and uses of a new generation of high-powered, semi-direct broadcasting satellites to meet the needs of the 1980s.

The spacecraft, this country's seventh satellite, has been designed and is now being built, assembled and tested in a co-operative effort between the Communications Research Centre of the Department of Communications and Canadian industry. This close-up picture shows only half of the solar energy cell sail.

Experimenters can listen to its two 85 mHz band pass down paths on 12 GHz.

The Communications Research Centre club station has a beautiful QSL card with a color picture of the satellite.



# the canadian amateur



## Volume Two June 1974 Number Six

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## From the Front Office

The democratic system is based on the principle that any individual has an input to, and output from, a central executive body with this body consisting of representatives freely elected by the individual.

In a national Amateur organization, this resolves into Amateurs having access to the national body with executive control of the national body resting with representatives elected by dues-paying members and this executive working within the framework of a formal constitution.

The CANADIAN AMATEUR RADIO FEDERATION INC is the national Amateur organization for Canada.

The CARF Board of Directors make this statement advisably. Your national Federation:

- Is federally incorporated under the terms of the Canada Corporations Act,
- Is funded directly by the Amateurs of Canada and has membership in all provinces and territories,
- Is controlled by a Board of Directors annually elected by the provincial members,
- Possesses an administrative and executive system embracing all of Canada,
- Holds an Annual General meeting and frequent meetings of the executive to deal with Federation and Canadian Amateur problems and activities,
- Is committed to a policy of consultation prior to action,
- Circulates a national publication to all classes of membership,
- Supplies distinctly Canadian Amateur services,
- Works in close co-operation and liaison with the Department of Communications,
- Works in liaison with the American Radio Relay League Inc as many decisions made by the U.S. regulatory body - FCC - can affect the well-being and activities of the Amateurs of Canada.

The ARRL has, for many years, performed a dual role - that of the national Amateur organization of the the United States and, in the previous absence of a Canadian national body, of trusteeship of Amateur affairs in Canada. However, discussions were held with the President ARRL and his Canadian officials on the necessity for the Amateurs of Canada to be represented, at all levels, by a distinctly Canadian organization. These discussions have led to the national Federation writing a formal proposal to be placed before the ARRL Board of Directors.

This proposal outlines the procedures necessary together with a scheduled plan for the orderly assumption by the national Federation of several of the responsibilities now managed by the League in Canada. It does include CARF's membership in the International Amateur Radio Union with the ARRL relinquishing its present representation of the Amateurs of Canada to the international body.

The development of the proposal will not be accomplished over-night. The first step is to obtain the approval and support of the ARRL Board to its basic concepts, followed by a period of gradual change-over of functions and responsibilities. The target date for full implementation is September 1977 - the 10th anniversary of your national Federation. Full details of the proposal and developments will be published in future issues of The Canadian Amateur.

# SHORT-CIRCUITS



"I'LL HAVE YOU KNOW, I BIN FIELD DAY CHEF EVER SINCE THE FIRST ONE, AN' I AIN'T LOST AN OPERATOR YET."

## THE CANADIAN AMATEUR

A healthy sign of the acceptance of the Federation as Canada's national organizations and the future of THE CANADIAN AMATEUR is the number of comments that have been received from readers of the publication. This article will attempt to answer several of the queries re format, content, subscriptions and dates of issue.

A survey made in the year prior to publication of T.C.A. indicated that:

- (a) There was no shortage of publications available in Canada that dealt with the technical aspects of Amateur radio,
- (b) There was no national publication devoted to news and comment on the Canadian Amateur Experimental Service,
- (c) There was not sufficient paid advertising content available to cover the costs of publication and circulation to every Amateur in Canada,
- (d) There were problems in divorcing the publication from membership in the Federation,
- (e) A monthly publication was desirable but little interest shown in summer issues,
- (f) A tabloid format was required to permit rapid insertion of "Stop Press" items and to permit flexibility in size and content.

The support of Associate members and advertising revenue gained through Young Media Sales has enabled the Editor to keep the operation in the black in spite of an unforeseen increase in paper and publishing costs.

Printing and publishing problems, a postal strike and untimely illness of key personnel resulted in late publication and circulation of several issues of T.C.A. The Editor is confident that these problems have now been overcome and future issues will be circulated by the middle of each month of publication.

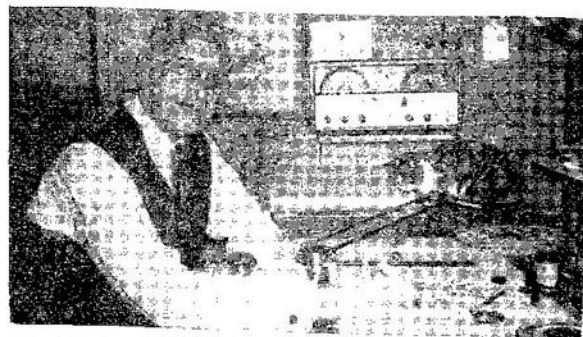
T.C.A. will continue in tabloid form and your Editor is developing plans for assigned pages of content. These will include CRAG, Opinion, Canadian Capsul Comment, and technical columns and up-to-date information on regulatory changes. Other columns of interest to Amateurs will be included if requested and the necessary copy can be obtained. Comment has been made on the international

news briefs contained in T.C.A. and CARF's membership in IARU will give much more detailed copy especially on the activities of Region II members, international problems and decisions made.

Your address label gives information when your membership expires. This is contained in the top line of the label...G-499 - MAY 75 indicates that membership expires with receipt of the May 1975 issue; the G - 499 is the membership number that is assigned for the computer records.

Size and content of The Canadian Amateur is determined by two factors - copy and circulation. Our target is a 16 to 20 page publication with 5,000 circulation. This can be achieved with your continued support!

## Your National Executive



Our new Art Editor for the Canadian Amateur debuts this issue and should carry the national voice of the Canadian Amateur to new heights.

Stan was born in Meuford, Ont. on Georgian Bay and schooled at Collingwood and Oshawa.

He first heard International Morse Code on a North Atlantic cattle boat when he ran away as a boy and has been bewitched by that haunting sound ever since. He obtained his Amateur licence in 1937, Commercial licence in 1938, and went "Sparks" on the Great Lakes in the Spring of '38.

His first ship was the old paddle-wheeler, cinder thrower S.S. Kingston, a passenger boat, with a genuine old Marconi 1/2 KW Spark transmitter, a 10" Spark Coil Emergency transmitter and a two-tube receiver. All other rigs that he used on the Lakes were CW.

He climbed the bank in the fall of 1938 and went to work for the Government as a Radio-Meteorological operator on the radio ranges at Pagwa, Nakina, Fort William and Winnipeg.

His other jobs include pencil-pushing for the Winnipeg Regional office, Radio Technician at VAA Ottawa and Electronic Draftsman/Tech Officer at Ottawa.

His feelings about Amateur radio? You might say he's "dit-happy", loving the CW above all others. He has a microphone in his shack but it serves mainly as an ornament.

He is a QRP and Homebrewing nut and gets most of his Ham enjoyment from building and operating mini-rigs - mainly built from junk B.C. receivers and TVs. All CW of course.

Now retired, he does cartooning, oil painting, commercial art, gardening, fishing and playing guitar. He was Art Editor of The Ontario Amateur for a number of years and is currently Editor of the Groundwave, club bulletin of the Ottawa Amateur Radio Club.

continued on Page Four





Canadian Repeater Advisory  
Group

### U.S. GRAB ON 420-450 MHz BAND FOILED

For VHF buffs the official report that the U.S. snatch at part of the top megahertz of the Amateur 420-450 MHz band for its Emergency Medical Services has been foiled, is good news for border cities.

It was proposed to put hi-power paging systems there which, as anyone on two metres in metro areas can testify, are creators of horrible interference. The new FCC rules for the U.S. EMS states: "One type of operation we are not providing on these UHF frequencies (for EMS, 450-470 MHz. Ed.) is paging communications. Paging operations have generally proven to be incompatible with regular two-way radio systems...." and it continues, "paging communications have been demonstrated to be disruptive to voice operations..." However, low power (30 watts) paging systems will be allowed on 157.450 MHz, and "wide-area" ones on 152.0075 and 162.6625 MHz where in border cities they will no doubt add to the garbage generated by existing systems near the Amateur bands.

Reports to CARF from "reliable sources" in U.S. communications agencies and from ARRL officials indicate that the proposed 224-225 MHz slice of Amateur frequencies for CB use in the U.S. has been shelved. Both DOC and the Mexican government took exception to this move as well as the 450 MHz EMS proposal as both were in denigration of international agreements. CARF filed official protests in both cases, backing up ARRL action in the U.S.

### CHANGES IN STATUS AND AMENDMENTS

There were a couple of slip-ups in the June CRAG column. On page 6, VE1RPT should have been "28/88", not "22/88". The Quebec City repeater on 7.12/6.64 should have been VE2VB, not UB and for VE6OC the input is "6.46" not "6.46". So much for Murphy's Law and the printer. There are some status changes and frequency changes to the repeater list:

Windsor, VE3WIN is 6.40/7.00 and the second one there, VE3III is definitely now 6.46/7.06, with an alternate input of 6.28. Chatham, VE3KCR, is reported to be on 7.72/7.12.

Kintore Mountain, VE1KMT, is now in operation and covering the Saint John Valley well. VE1SMT, Scotch Mountain, will be on 146.01/146.61 sometime late this fall. Chatham, Ont., VE3KCR is on 6.46/7.06 and 7.20/7.12 and Deep River, VE3NRR is on the air now (6.34/6.94).

There is a repeater planned for La Tuque with the call VE2EH and it is proposed for 6.34/6.94 operation sometime in December.

From Alberta comes the news that those stations on 6.46/7.00 will be changing to standard 6.46/7.06 late this year.

CRAG is in the process of canvassing repeater councils and provincial VHF committees as to the possibility of a "Canadian plan" for repeater channels suitable for 220 and 450 in Canada, similar to the two metre plan. The two metre plan is proving out well but appears to require two or more additional channels and the fraternity will be asked for suggestions in the same letter. Compatibility with U.S. plans will be a factor in order to accommodate border cities, especially in congested areas.

A rumor from the New Brunswick north shore has it that Bathurst has a repeater license and plans for a rig in the future.

### RADAR MEASURES ICE THICKNESS

The Communications Research Centre (C.R.C.) has developed a radar for measuring the thickness of fresh water ice from an aircraft. The technique, successfully tested this past winter, has considerable potential for making travel across or through ice-covered lakes and rivers both safer and simpler.

The portable, "X band" impulse radar was put through its paces aboard an ice sled, truck, hovercraft, helicopter and DC-3 aircraft. It achieved accuracy as good as one percent, while remotely measuring thickness of ice ranging from about five to 18 inches on the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers.

Early applications of the radar could be for ice studies aimed at an expanded navigation season on the St. Lawrence River, or for pinpointing safe "ice bridges" for light or heavy vehicles, from snowmobiles to army trucks.

### NEWCOMER AND YOUTH TRAINING IN GERMANY

There is an interesting article found on page 117 in the January issue of 73 magazine. It originally appeared in an European publication and outlines the growth of D.A.R.C. - the German national Amateur radio society - and its work in publicising Amateur radio... This has resulted in an annual increase of 8 per cent (1200 new Amateurs).

It appears that there are three classes of Amateurs in Germany - a receive only class (DE) which requires passing of a Morse test at 8 wpm, a technical and operating examination, and possession of a short wave receiver capable of receiving at least two Amateur bands with elementary frequency measuring equipment; a transmitting class requiring higher qualifications; and a VHF transmitting class that requires no Morse code qualification.

D.A.R.C. attempts to interest persons in the DE class starting at age 12-14 by encouraging Amateur radio in schools, by holding seminars on instruction at this level, and by sponsoring "vacation courses" organized annually by geographical districts.

The DE, receive-only class, and VHF-only class are two classes not found in Canada and might be worth investigating as a solution to our problem of attracting youth into Amateur radio and to populate our VHF/UHF frequencies. The Federation would welcome reasoned comment.

advertise in

the  
canadian  
amateur



Stan Hill VE3DQ continued from Page Three He built a few houses and with this experience became a Tech officer in charge of a construction branch drafting office co-ordinating the design efforts of electrical, mechanical, structural and service engineers with architectural designers of air terminal buildings, satellite communications buildings, radio facility buildings and transmitting and receiving stations.

### THIRD PARTY TRAFFIC AGG VE3ZS

The ITU Radio Regulations #1561 (1) states in part:  
".... It is absolutely forbidden for Amateur stations to be used for transmitting international communications on behalf of third parties."

This apparently inflexible rule however is somewhat relaxed by an immediately following sub-paragraph which states:

"(2) The preceding provisions may be modified by special arrangements between administrations of the countries concerned."

It is through the provisions of this latter regulation that Canadian Amateurs are able to handle third party traffic with Amateurs in some other countries. It will be noted however that it is not possible for Canada to grant a blanket authority for the handling of such traffic to any and all countries; each country must be covered by a separate agreement.

Insofar as Canada is concerned arrangements for the handling of third party traffic with other countries are normally concluded by bi-lateral agreements or understandings. These are usually instituted at the request of the "other" country; Canada seldom, if ever, turns down such a request. They may be either formal or informal agreements arranged through diplomatic channels (the Department of External Affairs in Canada) or merely the exchange of Letters of Understanding between the licensing or regulatory bodies (the DOC in Canada) of the countries concerned.

### RECIPROCAL OPERATING PRIVILEGES VE3ZS

Reciprocal operating privileges are a somewhat different matter and are not covered by the ITU regulations. It is strictly a matter for each individual administration to determine who they will permit to operate a radio station in their country.

In Canada, reciprocal privileges may be concluded either by formal or informal agreements through diplomatic channels or by simple letters of understanding, in a manner similar to third party traffic agreements.

The simplest procedure for initiating a reciprocal agreement is for an Amateur in the "other" country to make application to the DOC for permission to operate his station in Canada. With his application he should include a letter (or other document) from his licensing authority stating that his country would grant similar privileges to Canadian Amateurs. Upon receipt of such a letter the DOC will in all likelihood accept it at face value and advise the "other" country that they consider an agreement has been concluded. Once an agreement has been reached it is considered to cover all eligible Amateurs in each country and other request need not be accompanied by official letters once the "other" country has been added to the Canadian "Reciprocal List".

Alternatively, formal agreements may be concluded through diplomatic channels, but these usually take considerably more time and effort to complete.

Some countries upon concluding such an agreement may issue their own licence and call sign to the foreign Amateur, while others will authorize the operation by letter or card (e.g., Canada and the U.S.) when the Amateur will use his own call sign followed by the prefix of the country in which he is operating (e.g., "VE3XYZ/W4").

Lists of Banned Countries and countries with whom Canada has concluded Third Party Traffic and Reciprocal agreements are contained in the CARF Radio Regulation Handbook. Changes to any of these lists will be announced in The Canadian Amateur as soon as official notification has been received from the Department of Communications.

### BANNED COUNTRIES, ETC -- WHY AND HOW VE3ZS

From time to time the question is asked "Why can't I work Amateurs in ----land?" The answer is simple. It is because the appropriate authority in the country concerned (not the Canadian Department of Communications) has said to the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) in Geneva, "We do not permit our Amateurs to communicate with Amateurs in other countries."

#1560 of the ITU Radio Regulations says:  
"Radiocommunications between amateur stations of different countries shall be forbidden if the administration of one of the countries concerned has notified (the ITU) that it objects to such radiocommunications."

If and when the ITU receives such a notification it passes the information to other member countries who in turn, by the terms of the ITU Radio Regulations, are required to ensure that their own Amateurs do not operate in contravention to the wishes of the other country. In Canada this compliance with the wishes of the other country is covered by Section 11 of the General Radio Regulations, Part II, which reads:

"11. The licensee shall observe the provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention and any bilateral or multi-lateral telecommunication agreement for the time being in force and those regulations pertaining to the operation of radio that are made under the said convention and agreements."

There are times when word is passed around in Amateur circles that such and such a country has been removed from (or added to) the "Banned List". However, this cannot be accepted as authentic and official until the Canadian administration (the DOC) has received official notification from the ITU at Geneva. CARF has adopted the practice of not amending lists until official notification, in writing, has been received from the DOC.

In the interest of international co-operation and general compliance with both national and international regulations governing the Amateur Experimental Service (AES), Canadian Amateurs should avoid working Amateurs in countries on the "Banned List". It is far more likely that the "other" Amateur will suffer more than you, should the exchange of signals be detected by his regulatory body. It can also be assumed that the monitoring of Amateur signals in the "other" country is far more extensive than in Canada where the DOC believe we will endeavour to comply with the spirit of the regulations. Let's not spoil a good thing, let alone get a fellow Amateur into serious trouble.

At times there appear to be discrepancies between the "Banned Lists" applicable in Canada and the United States. This is usually the result of interpretation of the wording of the notification by the "other" country to the ITU. Such a notification may say:

"There is no Amateur Service in our country"; or  
"The Amateur Service is not permitted in....."; or  
"Amateur stations in ..... are not permitted to communicate with Amateur station in other countries"; or  
"Amateur station in ..... are not licensed to communicate with Amateur stations outside the territorial (or jurisdictional) limits of ....."; or  
"Only Amateur stations using the prefix "XYZ" may communicate with Amateur stations in other countries"; etc.

The precise interpretation and intent is left to the discretion of the other administrations. ITU does not attempt to interpret or clarify the notification. The DOC is inclined to place as broad and as liberal an interpretation as is reasonable on such notifications.

Canadian Amateurs may work any other Amateur station provided it is not located in a country on the "Banned List".



# canadian capsule comment

## DOC NEWS CANADIAN ON ITU

For the first time, a Canadian has been elected to the International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB), of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU). Gerry Perrin of the federal Department of Communications was chosen at the World Administrative Radio Conference on Maritime Telecommunications held in Geneva. One Board member is elected from each of the five regions into which the 146 member countries of the ITU are divided.

Mr. Perrin is currently Director of International Arrangements, International Telecommunications Branch.

He will be involved with the 1979 ITU Conference and in an interview with CARF said that the Federation will be asked for an input to the Canadian committee doing the preparatory work.

## ARCTIC PROPAGATION FORECASTS

Northern short wave radio users—both listeners and Amateurs—will soon be benefiting from the expertise of the Communications Research Centre, beamed to northern viewers via the Anik satellite.

CRC and DOC Information Services will experiment with use of the satellite's northern television feed to relay predictions about radio propagation conditions and tips on better use of radio to TV viewers in some 16 communities now receiving the CBC's northern television service. All messages will be less than 60 seconds' duration and will be transmitted during television station breaks, in place of commercials. The program is experimental.

## SATELLITE BROADCASTING RAISES INTERNATIONAL CONCERNS

The advent of direct broadcasting by satellite will have a significant international impact.

For this reason, in 1972, at the request of the UN General Assembly, the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space entrusted to a working group on Direct Broadcast Satellites the task of elaborating "principles governing the use by states of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting".

Canada and Sweden have played a particularly active role in developing principles acceptable to all, based on the concept of "prior consent". According to this concept, any state which intends to use a satellite system to broadcast into a foreign territory must first obtain the consent of the foreign state concerned.

The Canada-Sweden position received support from a good number of countries. It offers a middle road between the positions of the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. The U.S.A. calls for total freedom in the use of this technology while the U.S.S.R. requires the consent of the receiving state for each program broadcast into its territory.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA NEWS

### Zero Beat

The Victoria Repeater Group are moving their repeater to Mt. Tuam on Salt Spring Island shortly. To achieve a closer association they have asked one of the Rescue Groups to assist them in the move. In this way the rescue people will get a much better idea of what can be done with 2 meter equipment. Many of them are unaware of the communications capabilities of Amateur Organizations.

## SASKATCHEWAN NEWS

The amateurs of Moose Jaw, Regina and vicinity did themselves up proud during the spring flooding. The 2 meter rigs stood up well. At one point the Moose Jaw Union Hospital was in danger of being flooded. Bill, VE5WF, along with Len, VE5NX took on a 24 hour vigil to provide back-up communications and information on the rise of the water level. Seven minutes after the call for operation, Tom, VE5PF had a rig at the regina Police Station. The Regina Dept. of Health later sent a very nice letter of thanks to the president of The Regina Amateur Radio Association for the tireless service rendered to that Department by Boris, VE5XO.

## CLARA NEWS A C - D C

### ANNUAL CLARA DAY CONTEST 1974

Time: 18:00 GMT September 14 - 18:00 GMT September 15

BANDS: 20 15 40 80

Suggested frequencies: Phone: 14.160 14.280 21.300 7.200 3.775 3.900 CW: 14.035 21.035 7.035 3.690 BUT CHECK ALL FREQUENCIES.

EXCHANGE: RS OR RST REPORT, QTH AND NAME.

SCORE: 1 point for each CLARA member worked, 3 points for each BONUS station worked, multiply by the number of Canadian call areas.

CLARA MEMBERS: 1 point for each contact - Highest score wins.

Each station can be worked twice; 1 CW & 1 phone or on 2 different bands CW or Phone.

PRIZES: CLARA winner will receive CLARA pin & certificate, Non-CLARA winner (OM or YL); 1st place - Trophy and Certificate, 2 & 3 place - Certificates

All contestants sending in logs will have a chance on draw for a mini-prize. So -- send in those logs.

Send Logs with claimed score showing DATE & TIME, RS or RST, QTH and NAME to MAY JONES VE1AMB - contest Chairman, 79 Waverley Ave., Moncton, New Brunswick, Canada, E1C 7T8.

Not later than November 15, 1974.

Good Luck to all. PLEASE CLARA members, let us have a good turnout from each area.

MAY JONES VE1AMB  
VICE PRES. & CONTEST CHAIRMAN.

HAMS HELP PROVIDE  
COMMUNICATIONS FOR EYE BANK  
QSO

About 0030 GMT on May 2 a landline call was received from North Battleford re a pair of eyes which were shortly to be made available to the Saskatchewan Branch of the Eye Bank of Canada located at the University Hospital in Saskatoon. The eyes were being enucleated by a North Battleford ophthalmologist and arrangements had to be made to get them to Saskatoon. Wes, VE5XY was contacted by radio in North Battleford and a patch was arranged with Paul Schab of the Battleford Lions Club who agreed to look after getting the eyes to Saskatoon that evening. Herb, VE5HE, at the Saskatoon end, also arranged a patch between Paul and Bob Rudolph, CNIB District Administrator who explained how the eyes should be packed for shipment. After the eyes have been removed

from the deceased person under clinical conditions, they are placed in specially designed vials, which are then placed, surrounded in crushed ice, in a shipping container for delivery to the nearest Eye Bank centre. At 0240 GMT, Wes advised Herb via Amateur radio, that the eyes left North Battleford at 0220. Incidentally, Wes, VE5XY is a White Caner.

### NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND YUKON TERRITORY NEWS

#### VE8CV

VE8DC (Ray...note the name correction!) now signing from Alert, Ellesmere Island. Also passed in info concerning the H.A.W.S. Certificate.

VE8RA (Karl) is unable to make the Lord Howe Island expedition as expected. (Wonder if it's because of abundance of YL's up at Contwoyto Lake??!!) No new expedition plans yet.

VE8RCS (Military Club) Skeds daily 14165 USB during 1700 through 2200Z. Please help minimize "no-traffic" check-ins when running phone patches. Extra info ... understand they've got a satellite package set-up but no solid info at this time.

VE8ARS (Club) Now showing up on 20 and 40 cw/ssb. QTH: Rea Point, 75N 106W. OPS: Walt & Dave.

VE8NH (Regan) Now QTH Inuvik. Running SB-102 plus trap vertical 40 through 10.

VE8CY (Dennis) Expects to continue operation from VICTORIA Island (68N 109W) till this fall.

KL7HNQ (Marv...QTH: Delta Junction, Alaska) going 160m w/DX-100.

VE8OR (Foster) Departs Inuvik this month for liquid sunshine on the Queen Charlotte Island (VE7-land).

VE8BA (Bill) Currently operating from 68N 117W (Cape Young)...expects to be hopping about the Arctic this summer/fall. (To Baffin Island in August).

VE8NS (Al...ATH Ft. Smith, NWT) now on 80/40 w/trap-dipole and 20 with the usual coat-hanger!

VE8PA (Pam...YL) received cw ticket...QTH: Ft. Smith.

VE8CF (George) received cw ticket...QTH: Pine Point.

VE8ARC (Club) VE8RO (Al) conducting ham-classes (ATH: Pine Point).

VE8DA (David) now has private flying licence. (QTH: Norman Wells).

VE8PZ (Peter) Newcomer to the Fort Rae area.

VE8RE (Bob) Now running maximum smoke (Heath 2 KW) from Cambridge Bay

VE7KC (Al) Back to Penticton from stay at Contwoyto Lake.

VE8OO (Frank) (8NN's OM) Going 2m FM with an IC-22. Hopes to work satellite.

VE8AS (Grant, Clinton Creek, Yukon) - Now on the air with a new transceiver.

VE8RCS and VE8CFS: Should have the new Wilson 7-element 20m monobanders up on the towers by end-July.

VE8AS, AX, BL, AC, and MN: Took their XYL's out on the Field Day site and made an overnight picnic of the situation. Even managed to flag down VE7LL/mob 8 and had Al spend the night with them. Report that conditions extremely poor during the contest.

VE8CV: Hoping to put Richard's Island (VE8CV/8) on the air during weekends this July, August and September. (location is 69N 134W).

VE0NWH (Op: John, HMCS RAINBOW)(Canadian Submarine) - Will be de-commissioned this July. John

expects to sign VE0NWB in August. VE0NWB calls can be QSL'd via VE7CFB, FMO ESQUIMALT, BC.

Traffic: VE8CV - 8 Patches/8 messages.

DX: (Via 5W1AU) KP6PA info (best bet for contacts): 0530Z - 7095KHz LSB (try calling around 7200 or lower). 0700Z - 3780KHz LSB & CW (CW same freq/SSB answer around 3800KHz and leave 3780 clear). other freqs: 14203 - 21270 (not sure) - 28505 or 28600 USB.

### ONTARIO NEWS

#### REPEATERS IN PUBLIC SERVICE

##### Groundwave

We have a letter from Holland Shepherd (Shep) VE3DV, SCM Ontario, enclosing the article in June QST "Repeaters Are Public Machines" about the use of repeaters during the Great Chelsea (Massachusetts) Fire of 1973, which was a dramatic example of the usefulness of Amateur repeaters in public service communications.

This article indirectly supports the change the Ontario SCM made in September, 1972 of restructuring the Ontario Amateur Radio Emergency Corps (AREC) from county-wide coverage to individual cities and towns with preference being given to cities and towns with one or more repeaters.

Shep cites the article as an example of how the use of repeaters may be organized for public service and suggests that "we have some first class empirical data on a system that has worked for a major peacetime emergency and that it is well worth our time and effort to see if such a system will fit into the objectives of every Ontario ARC or group that sponsors a repeater."

Shep hastens to add that he does not mean to imply because a city or town does not have an AREC EC that that city or town does not use its repeater for emergency communication or support special events in the public interest; but he would prefer to see the clubs nominate and actively support an EC who was a full member of ARRL because this would then make available to him (and the ARCs) a large assortment of brochures, booklets, forms, letterhead, membership cards and a variety of other items obtainable only to the Ontario AREC through ARRL HQ.

#### ST LUCIA REVISITED

##### The Ontario Amateur

A year ago George Davis, VE3 BBW was holidaying in St. Lucia, W.I., and had the pleasure of meeting with a couple of two meter enthusiasts, Bruce Dellimore, VP2 LL and John Loader, VP2 LAW. A delightful evening at the QTH of VP2 LL was taken up with plans for an inter-island net on two meters.

George made a second trip to St Lucia in February of this year and, in addition to renewing old friendships, took along a 5-V (in working order) for Bruce. Needless to say, such a gift was appreciated. However it pointed up the following problem. Hams down there do not have access to surplus gear of the type to which we have become accustomed, nor do they have the resources to import it from Canada or the U.S.A.

Now surely we who are so fortunate must have gear that is gathering dust in our shacks that could be put to good use by our fellow Hams in the islands. The collection of some pieces of useable equipment and its transport to our friends would be a worthwhile project in international fraternal co-operation. If you have any views on this subject, write to George Davis, care of The Radio Society of Ontario, PO Box 334, TORONTO, Ontario M8Z 5P7 and let's see what we can do about establishing a Two Meter net for St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Barbados.



**REPORT ON VE3QSL BUREAU**

SARC News

The staff of the VE3QSL Bureau is divided into syndicates with each looking after a sector of operation. As an example, Dave, VE3BAR and Jean, VE3DGG handle the VE3D and C addressed cards and this report will deal mainly with their operation.

Dave and Jean volunteered for the C and D calls in July 1967 and took over a terrific backlog of unclaimed cards. Stan, VE3DNR and Walter VE3AAZ supplied ten dollars postage and 350 envelopes, addressed the envelopes and the backlog was cleared with a request for postage used and SASE envelopes supplied for future cards. Many clubs helped by taking cards in bulk for their area, distributing same and also requesting that SASE envelopes be sent to the bureau.

At the moment there are about 800 C and D call Amateurs with SASE on file and cards held for 350 Amateurs who have not yet forwarded SASE. When A to J QSLs are on hand for these inactive file Amateurs, they are forwarded to the Amateur with request for postage. This system has worked effectively as the number of active files handled has increased from 100 in 1967 to the 1974 total of 800. Unclaimed cards - silent keys, error in call, etc. are returned to sender.

No money is granted for operation, so operation depends on donations and supply of SASE.

The majority of incoming QSL cards to Canada are addressed to the CARF National QSL Bureau handled by Len VE3DOR and the Wheel-Chair Round-up group. Len picks up the QSLs from the PO Box, takes them out to the Villa Private Hospital where they are sorted into call-areas and then mailed to the QSL bureau managers as a service of the national Federation.

So far so good, but the big hold-up seems to be at the call-area QSL Bureau level, and these hold-ups are due to the time taken to process the cards - sorting, handling, mailing, keeping records, etc. - with frequent large backlogs occurring.

General opinion is that the present bureaus should be overhauled with a club, association, etc. heading the operation. A bureau manager with one or two "official assistants should be appointed with the main task of sorting QSLs into groups such as the C and D breakdown. These groups would be handled by other volunteers so that none of the Amateurs concerned would be overwhelmed and have to devote a major portion of spare time to the job. Over 2000 cards a month are handled by the VE3 bureau which will give an appreciation of the work involved.

**CARF QUESTIONS FCC PROPOSAL**

A recent notice of the United States Federal Communications Commission proposes to permit U.S. government-sponsored Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (RACES) stations to operate cross band with other non-Amateur radio services.

The Canadian Amateur Radio Federation has asked DOC to convey its concern at this proposal pointing out that, in effect, it would establish a separate non-Amateur emergency service utilizing the international Amateur frequencies which would create interference for Canadian occupancy of the shared Amateur bands.

**WHEELCHAIR ROUNDUP**

RICK HEDGES VE3GJI

On June 15 the W.C.R.U. had its 3rd annual B-B-Q held at the Villa Hospital. Even though it rained, it didn't dampen anyone's spirits with 85 W.C.R.U. members and friends attending. The party was a great success. Entertainment was superb with Mr. Jack Ayre playing the piano for the third year in a row. The Villa Choir "Young and Co." and a surprise guest Mr. Vince Mountford entertained. Len VE3DOR's mother Mrs. Mabel Sumner who came all the way from Vancouver was able to be with us. Mrs. Mabel Sumner and Jack Ayre were presented with lifetime certificates from the W.C.R.U. One of our good friends Bill VE3BWX and his XYL Shirley got up at 4:00 o'clock in the morning to drive from New Liskeard to join us and then stayed in a Hotel so they could drive back on Sunday. On behalf of the W.C.R.U. we would like to thank all who donated door prizes, food, drink and their time to make this party a success.

We mentioned in the December '73 column that two fathers of W.C.R.U. members, Glen Walmsley VE3HAX and Tom Hedges VE3GZV had become amateurs, well we now have a mother who has become an amateur. Mary Hedges VE3COH has just got her ticket. VE3COH is my mother and is the third amateur from the Hedges family.

**17** jamboree-on-the-air  
jamboree-sur-les-ondes

**19 - 20 OCTOBER 1974**

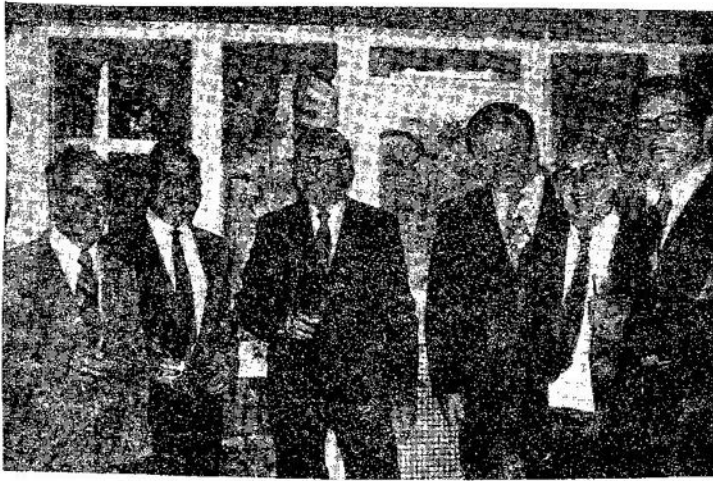
The 16th Jamboree on the Air was a success. In most countries the number of participating stations increased and greater numbers of Scouts, Guides, Cubs and Brownies experienced the excitement of their "World Brotherhood" coming to life through Amateur Radio. And, if propagation conditions cut down on DX contacts, the majority of QSO's held were longer, deeper and more effective in achieving JOTA's purpose.

In the early days of JOTA, Canada had over 400 stations taking part each year but interest has waned in recent times. Numbers participating showed a healthy upswing in 1973 with over 100 stations forwarding logs to Canadian Scout HQ and many more stations joining in. At the Canadian Scout HQ, VE3 HSQ was on the air for the full 48 hour period and was visited by Mr. E. Bower Carty, Chairman of the World Scout Committee. The "Association des Scouts du Canada" operated several stations in La Belle Province, the most notable being VE2 JAM, located some 20 miles north of Montreal.

The Canadian end of JOTA is organized by Ken Driscoll, VE3IV, c/o Boy Scouts of Canada, PO Box 5151, Postal Station "F", OTTAWA 5, Ontario. Any Scout or Amateur group who is interested in organizing JOTA activities is requested to contact Ken before the end of September giving details of Scout Troops, Amateur stations, etc involved so that advance publicity can be circulated in Canada and overseas.

Len Jarrett, HB9AMS (ex VE3EWE), World Co-ordinator of JOTA, extends thanks to the world-wide Amateur Radio fraternity who have made JOTA the success that it is. "With their aid, thousands of boys and girls all over the world have been able to experience the fun and adventure of JOTA and have found out for themselves that the World Scout Brotherhood really does exist. To all Hams everywhere - a big left-handshake from us all."





Bud Punchard, VE3UD, Northern Electric v.p. for government liaison; Art Stark, VE3ZS, retired DOC official and CARF Regulations Committee Chairman; Bill Porter W3AAC, U.S. Ambassador to Canada; Larry Kayser, VE3QB, who is very active in the AMSAT OSCAR satellite program; J. Lyle Ward, VE3CEZ, who heads up the Canadian Repeater Advisory Group, and Russ Down, VE3EQZ, vice-president of the Ottawa Valley Mobile Radio Club. Photo by Holland Shepherd, ARRL SCM for Ontario.

#### U.S. AMBASSADOR MADE ASSOCIATE CARF MEMBER

The smiling group above was one half of the Ottawa Amateurs present at an informal gathering earlier this summer hosted by Bill Porter, at his official residence in Ottawa.

In the course of this very pleasant and interesting affair Bill was presented with an associate membership certificate in the Canadian Amateur Radio Federation by Doug Burrill, VE3CDC, CARF vice-president. Larry O'Brien, VE3GRJ, president of the Ottawa Amateur Radio Club presented Bill with a membership in the club along with a plaque to mark the event.

It was an all-amateur affair. Bill's house guest was Admiral "P.A." Smith, U.S.N. retired, K4ZZA, and the security guard at the gate turned out to be VE3CAT, Joe McPherson!

Also present were VE3AUM, Ron Belleville, CARF Emergency Communication Committee Chairman and Ken Scrivens, VE3LJ, president of the first chapter of the Quarter Century Wireless Club to be set up in Canada.

#### WHITE CANE WEEK CYRIL BOUDREAU VE1RJ THE HALIFAX MAIL STAR

In Halifax recently, the airwaves were literally crackling with live wire information and chit-chat emanating from the city's downtown area known as Scotia Square.

It was the highlight of White Cane Week! And in Halifax, the "white caners" were actively enjoying their hobby of "ham" radio operation.

You see, blind people are encouraged to study for their ham licences and with the help of sponsors in the ham radio field throughout the country, they can operate their own radio stations from their own homes.

"We had tried many times in the past years to achieve this type of success but this was the best yet..." said Bob Pilkington, VE1AKP in Halifax. He is a blind employee of

the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, full of enthusiasm for the week's progress.

"I was very pleased at the reception of the public, the enthusiasm of the members of the Halifax Amateur Radio Club and the reception of the White Caners themselves," Bob said.

The HARC took on the project of supplying and erecting the antennas under the direction of Doug Johnson, VE1OM, Rudi Jansen, VE1AOZ, and the HARC president, Sauli Arosankari, VE1AIH. Rudi supplied a transceiver for an occasion which lasted all Saturday afternoon and attracted many shoppers' attention and questions.

Licensed operators at the radio station were Charles Bostick, VE1ALK, Robert Just, VE1EY, Camille Maillette, VE1RO, Bob Pilkington, and Rodney Trites, VE1AYM, all "white caners", or blind licensed ham radio operators.

"Many dropped by and chatted with us," Camille said after the successful outing. "We were even pleased to hear from our district administrator in Truro, Doug Holmes." "We had him patched in Halifax by Max Ross operator of ham station VE1QM, in Truro."

Contacts in Halifax were made with other white caners all over the Maritimes. Operators were heard talking to other hams in St. Andrew's, N.B., Yarmouth, Digby, Saint John, Moncton, and various other places.

"White caners in Charlottetown were operating from similar surroundings in a downtown shopping mall," Mr. Maillette said.

Edgar Doucette, operator of station VE1ABF, was the anchorman in that city. The Halifax boys were using Mr. Maillette's call sign, (VE1RO) but had to add "Portable One" after the call sign so as to signify that the station is not in the normal home base. (Similarly if used at sea, an operator's call sign would have to carry the words "maritime mobile" after them.)

Co-sponsored by the CNIB and the Canadian Council for the Blind, the venture was put on to "publicize and commemorate White Cane Week."

And when you talk to guys like Camille Maillette and Bob Pilkington you just can't ignore the enthusiasm in their voices and the fruits of their hard work...Well done, fellows!

## opinion

Re: "It Seems to us..." page three The Canadian Amateur May 1974.

According to my trusty old Websters: Experiment, 1. a test or trial of something; specifically, (a) any action or process undertaken to discover something not yet known or to demonstrate something known; (b).....

Does this mean that becoming an Operator complete with the latest rice burner, is NOT an Experimental Service?

I appreciate what you are saying but feel it should be left unprinted, before such things get out of hand and we really have to convince our representatives that it is an Amateur EXPERIMENTAL Service.

I have made my living for the last 17 years Operating Radio. A couple of the best CW Operators I have ever heard are members of the Amateur Radio League of Prince Edward Island, right now, and one is complete with a "Home Brew" transceiver, of his own "Brewing". Neither have anything, or ever had anything, to do with radio other than as a hobby. Sure wish either were on the other end of my Marine Station, especially when the old static is heavy. So lets let the old sleeping dog lie.

# Awards and Certificates

## YL-DXCC AWARD

CLARA now sponsors the YL-DXCC Award. Qualifications are simple - work YLs in 100 different countries. This award is open to all YLs and OMs. No QSLs necessary - send complete log data with signature and \$1.00 or ten IRCs to CLARA CERTIFICATE CUSTODIAN: Cathy Hrishenko VE3GJH, 30 Lisburn Crescent, Willowdale, Ont. M2J 2Z5.

## CITY OF WINNIPEG CENTENNIAL AWARD

This award is open to Amateurs and SWLs meeting the following requirements: All Amateurs must make a minimum of 15 contacts with VE4 Amateurs located in the City of Winnipeg.

Contacts must be made between January 1 and December 31 1974, using any mode, any band.

QSLs are not required, and submit log data, plus 50 cents or 2 IRCs, to Winnipeg A.R.C., P.O. Box 352, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

## THE MAPLE LEAF AWARD

This award is an attractive flag pennant suitable for display in anyone's radio shack. The Maple Leaf Award is for working or hearing and confirming Canadian Amateur Radio Prefixes. QSLs for QSOs must be in your possession. A GRC (Certified List signed by two amateurs) must accompany your application.

CLASS III - 15 different Canadian Prefixes.

CLASS II - 25 different Canadian Prefixes

CLASS I - 30 or more different Canadian Prefixes.

All contacts must be after January 1, 1965, the year in which the Maple Leaf became our country's official flag. Prefixes can come from the CF, CI, VA, VB, VC, VX, 3B, 3C Series and from later special call allocations. Endorsements for bands and modes are available.

Application, GCR, and 14 IRC's or \$2.00 should be sent to: The Award Custodian, Mr Garry Hammond, VE3GCO, Geography Department, L.D.S.S., 155 Maitland Avenue South, Listowel, Ontario.

All awards will be sent airmail.

## PROVINCIAL CAPITALS AWARD

Requirements: TEN contacts required, ONE in each of the ten Provincial Capitals: St. John's, Nfld. (V71/VO2). Halifax, Nova Scotia (VE1), Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, (VE1), Fredericton, New Brunswick, (VE1), Quebec City (VE2), Toronto (VE3), Winnipeg (VE4), Regina, Saskatchewan (VE5), Edmonton, Alberta (VE6), Victoria, B.C. (VE7).

Band and Mode: Any band or mode - mixed or otherwise.

Date: Any contacts after March 31, 1949.

QSL's: Not required with application, but should be in your possession. Send list showing date, time, mode and QTH of stations worked.

Cost: \$1.00 or 10 IRCs for VE/W/K, no charge for others.

Send application to: The Canadian DX Association, P.O. Box 717, Station "Q", Toronto, Ontario, M4T 2N5.

## H.A.W.S. CERTIFICATE

This certificate is issued to Amateurs and SWL's in recognition of:

a). Contacting/monitoring any four (4) of the listed stations.

b). Providing services to any of the listed stations (ie/ phone-patching, traffic, technical assistance, etc.)

Stations participating in the "High Arctic Weather Stations Certificate" are: VE8MA, VE8MB, VE8MC, VE8MD, VE8ML and VE8RCS.

Please submit SAE and four IRC's with confirmations to: HAWS certificate (per cent VE8DC), Alert, NWT, via MPO 310, Belleville, Ont., X0E 0A0.

## MARITIMES AMATEUR CONVENTION

At press deadline for this issue the convenors of the annual Maritimes Amateur Convention on August 30 to September 1 report that things are off to a flying start sponsored by the NBARA and Fredericton club members.

Unfortunately, the mailed request for a Federation official to attend never reached the Federation but the vice-president, VE3CDC, Doug Burrill, a Saint John native, plans to be there to tell Maritimers about the Federation and what it means to Canadian Amateurs.

Mike Koval, VE1 AJI, from Saint John, the new Atlantic Director for the Federation, will be there as well.

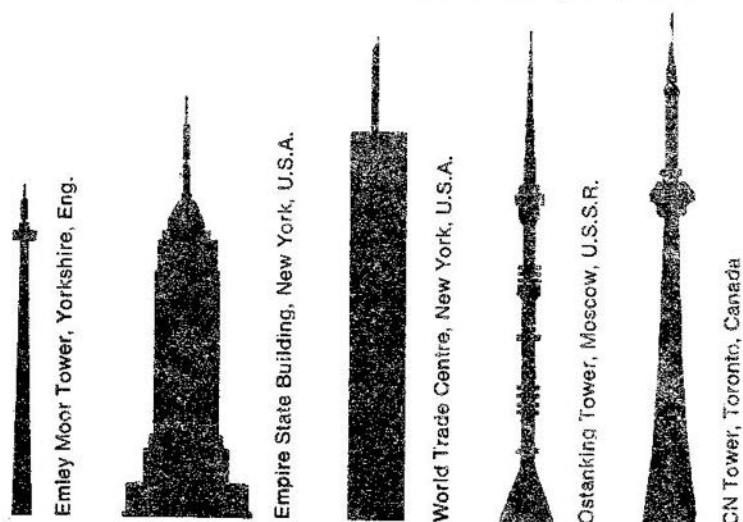
More details will appear in the October issue.

## THE AMATEUR'S ENCYCLOPEADIA

The mistaken use of the Q signal code on phone makes old-time pros grit their teeth. For example, "Guess I'll go QRT now", sends the CW boys right up the wall...what the QRT code means is "stop sending". It is seldom or never heard on commercial or military circuits except in a case of clearing a frequency in an emergency.

Control soldering iron temperature and extend tip life with an inexpensive light dimmer control. Some of these controls can also be used to slow noisy blowers and to control small electric hand tools.

Beaver Valley, BC, Clicks



## TORONTO TOWER HIGHEST

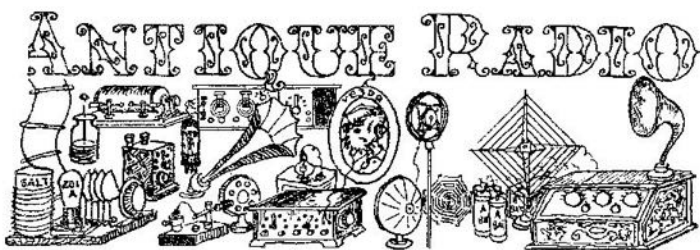
The construction by Canadian National of the tallest self-supporting observation and communication tower in the world, 1805 ft., is right on schedule. The antenna arrays for four TV stations as well as for all Toronto FM stations will be installed on an over 300 ft. steel structure, carried on top of the main concrete tower.

In addition, numerous microwave antennas, antennas for landmobile and other services will also be installed on the tower.

You can compare the heights of some of the tallest free-standing structures shown in the diagram.

Who will get the first Amateur repeater on the tower?





News from the Canadian Vintage Wireless Association is that they now have about 400 members from Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the United States.

The group of people who formed the Association range in age from teenagers to veterans of the various branches of the industry who were personally involved in its development at the turn of the century.

The type and degree of participation of the members is as varied as their backgrounds. Many are interested in the restoration and collection of vintage equipment. Others are not collectors in the full sense of the word but are interested in the early state of the art and its related history.

The Association is composed of individual collectors of antique radio gear who restore, trade, buy and sell old radio gear. They combine their efforts to put on shows at a number of places in Ontario and have exhibited at the Canadian National Exhibition in Toronto for the past three years.

Established in 1970, the CVWA is "a non-profit organization dedicated to compile radio history and to preserve yesteryear's radio equipment". Their bulletin, "The Cat's Whisker" is published quarterly. Interested Amateurs can obtain it by joining the CVWA. Send three dollars to the Treasurer, Sid Prior, 102 Parkhurst Blvd, Toronto, for a year's membership.

#### **CQ OLD TIME BRASS POUNDERS:**

The Society of Wireless Pioneers, an organization of professional wireless and radio men is seeking to establish a chapter in Eastern Canada.

The Society publishes an excellent year book and directory for its members in order to preserve the history of an era which bring out great changes in the lives of people and the economies of nations.

Founded about four years ago, the Society is open to those who at one time made their living at one time or another as a "brass-pounder" on CW circuits. Now world-wide in its membership and the scope of its articles in its year book, the Society has more than 1100 members.

More information and application forms can be obtained from Art Stark, VE3ZS, 22 Lyall Street, Ottawa, K2E 5G8, Ontario. The dues are five dollars per year, plus a 2 dollars and 50 cents initiation fee.

#### **PROPOSED CHANGES TO REGULATIONS**

The following extracts from the Canada Gazette are proposals for changes to the Radio Regulations Part 2. The wording of the proposed amendments are not set out, only the intent.

The one on the GRS would permit its use as a "hobby band" utilizing skip communication and a form of high gain antenna not now permitted.

Due to the complexity of the proposal on the removal of receiver licensing, it is presented as it was received. It apparently removes some of the requirements for licensing

receivers capable of receiving over 138 MHz, such as the popular AM/FM/PSB/Weather "rice-boxes" which many Amateurs use as 2 meter monitors.

Further study of the proposals and consultation with DOC may enable a clearer picture of the receiver licensing amendment to be printed in The Canadian Amateur for October.

The Federation considered the closing date of October 17 for comments as unrealistic and has asked for an extension to December 15, 1974.

If Amateurs or Amateur organizations intend to comment to DOC, the Federation would appreciate copies being sent to Box 356, Kingston, Ont. in order to gauge the reaction of the Amateur fraternity and to have reference material for any representations by the Federation on their behalf.

#### **RADIO ACT**

Notice is hereby given that it is proposed to amend section 6.(2) of the General Radio Regulations, Part II, made under the Radio Act.

Section 6.(2) prescribes the class of radiocommunications in addition to broadcasting, if transmitted on frequencies below 138 MHz, which may be received by radio apparatus exempted from licensing, and includes: any radiocommunication of which the reception is not for the purpose of carrying on an undertaking, enterprise or the performance of a service; any radio communication transmitted by amateur radio stations or a general call to all stations; any other radiocommunication that is not an intercommunication between radio stations operated by police or fire departments, or by ambulance, towing or other emergency services.

The proposed revision would have the effect of exempting from licensing, every radio receiving apparatus capable of receiving broadcasting, if it is not part of an organized radiocommunication system, defined as two or more stations co-operating for a specific purpose as a result of an arrangement or understanding between the persons who established the radio stations.

Any manufacturer, distributor, importer, through an association or otherwise; any consumer or user organization or group and any interested person may make representation concerning this proposal to the Director, Operations Branch, Attention DOS-P, Telecommunication Regulatory Service, Department of Communications, 100 Metcalfe Street, Ottawa, K1A 0C8, before October 17, 1974. All representations must cite the Canada Gazette, Part I, and the date of publication of this Notice.

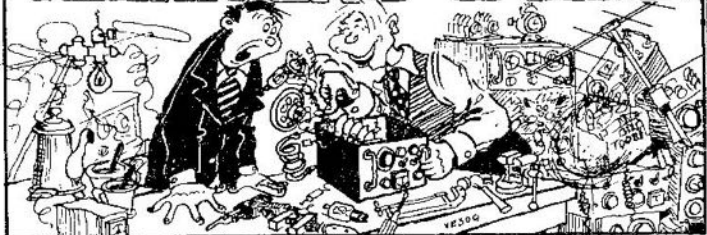
#### **RADIO ACT**

Notice is hereby given that it is proposed to amend certain sections of the General Radio Regulations, Part II, that are made under the Radio Act and applicable to the General Radio Service.

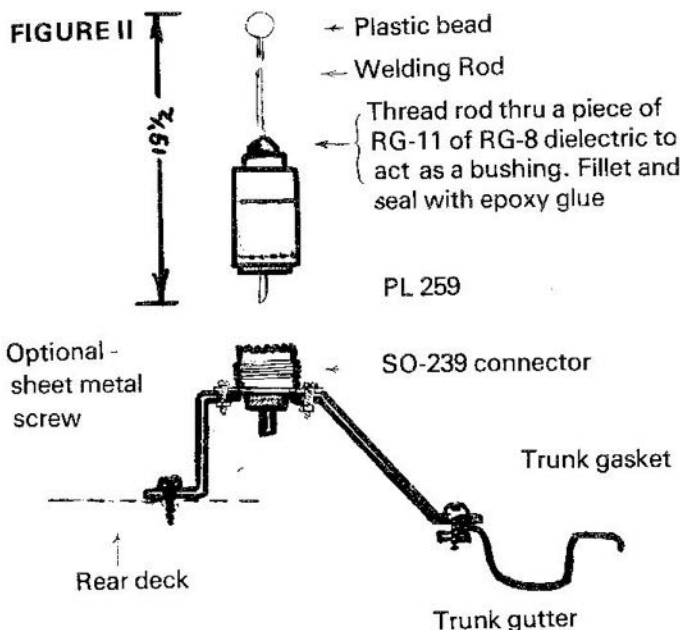
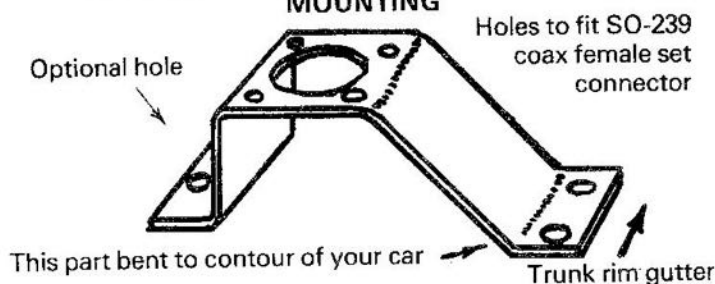
Section 70.(1), which restricts the Department to the issuance of General Radio Station licences for three year periods only, lacks the necessary degree of administrative flexibility for the effective control and administration of the General Radio Service. Section 73.(1) (b) prohibits two-way radiotelephone communication between station licensed in the name of different licensees, including United States Citizen Radio Service Stations whose

continued on page 13

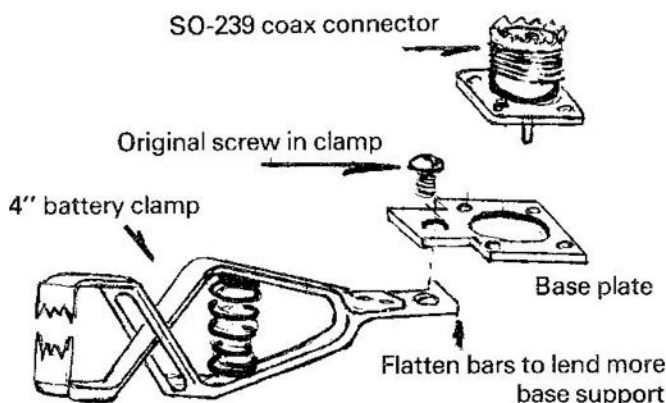
# TECHNICAL TALKS



**FIGURE I**  
"CONCEALED HOLE" 2M MOBILE ANTENNA MOUNTING



**"5 MINUTE" GUTTER CLAMP MOBILE MOUNT FOR 2 METRES**



## Mobile Whips

DOUG BURRILL VE3CDC

For those amateurs who are reluctant to deface their family bus with antenna mounting holes, here are two methods of mounting a two metre (or higher frequency) whip which beats the problem.

The first consists of a homemade bracket, the mounting of which requires only two holes in the bottom of the gutter-rim of the trunk. The holes are concealed by the closed trunk lid and can be easily filled with tape or body putty when the mounting is removed.

A third very small hole to take a 6/32 screw or a similarly small sheet metal screw may be required in the rear deck if a soft metal is used for the bracket, or a 5/8 whip is mounted. Again, however, such a small hole is easily filled.

The bracket supports a SO-239 type female RF coaxial connector and the antenna is made from welding rod or other suitable stiff wire fitted into a PL259 coaxial male connector, shimmed and filletted with epoxy resin or the insulator core from RG8 or RG11 coaxial cable.

If the bracket does not permit the raised trunk lid to fully clear the antenna, attach a length of cord from the lid to the inside of the trunk to limit the lid's travel.

The SO-239 connector is mounted and the coax soldered to it before the whole assembly is mounted.

The second device, which is simpler and can be made in a few minutes, utilizes a 4" heavy duty battery clamp to make an inexpensive gutter clamp mounting.

A flat metal plate of sufficient size and thickness to accommodate a SO-239 connector and the wind load on a one-quarter wave two metre whip is drilled and then bolted to the wiring end of the clamp, utilizing the existing screw on the clamp. Mount the connector, solder on a piece of RG58 coax and clamp the assembly to the rain gutter of your car. The coax can be brought in through a window lowered a fraction of an inch or squeezed through between the door and the door frame.

### KING HUSSEIN JY1 VISITS CANADA CARF GETS RED TAPE CUT

When news appeared in the press of JY1's visit to Canada, despite the fact that it was a long holiday weekend and required a somewhat involved procedural tangle, your Federation; Ottawa officials asked the DOC and External Affairs Department, as a courtesy to arrange for JY1 to be able to operate in Canada and for Canadian Amateurs to work him if he came on.

In view of the effort put into the arrangement and the fine co-operation of the DOC and External Affairs it is hoped that some Canadians were able to work JY1 while he was in Ottawa or at the air show in Abbotsford, B.C., where he was to be a guest of honor.

Your Federation welcomed JY1 to Canada with a letter and attached a list of repeater frequencies. News of the DOC ruling was sent out on teletype and voice from the Federation official bulletin station VE3VCA, the Voice of the Canadian Amateur, the night before his arrival.

### 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.



## 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.

## AUTHORITY OF 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.

## BANNED COUNTRIES LIST

Cyprus\*, Gabon, Iraq, 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, Guyana, Honduras, El Salvador, Israel, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, Trinidad, Tobago, U.S.A. (Territories and Possessions) and Venezuela.

## 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.

## FCC RELAXES LOGGING RULES: CANADA NEXT??

The keeping of logs for mobile operation has been eliminated from U.S. Amateur regulations and fixed operation logging is relaxed to require only a minimum of information about the station and about third party traffic.

It is hoped that this example will speed the formal request made many months ago by your national Federation to DOC to eliminate the requirement for mobile logging in the interest of driving safety.

## RADIO ACT

continued from Page Eleven

licences have been authorized by the Minister to operate them in Canada, unless the activities or personal affairs of the licensees concerned are of mutual interest. Likewise, section 74.(2) (f) prohibits the use of licensed stations for transmissions directed to any person or station beyond the ground wave coverage range of the station. Representations have been received that those provisions are unnecessarily restrictive.

Consequently, proposed amendments would 1) provide, in section 70.(1), for the Department to issue General Radio Station licences that are valid for less than three years; 2) delete the mutual interest requirement and the ground wave coverage limitation. The effect of the latter would be to permit long range (skip) working and hobby type communications. Additional sections would be included to limit the permissible D.C. power input to the anode or collector circuit of the transmitter amplifier stage supplying radio frequency energy to the antenna to five watts or, alternatively, the r.f. carrier power output to three watts, in either case using an antenna with maximum gain of 6 dB; and, add a provision that would prohibit malicious interference with the communication of another station operating in the General Radio Service.

Any association, organization or group and any interested person may make representation concerning the proposed amendments to the Director, (address as above).

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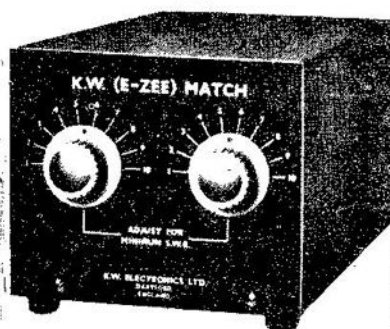
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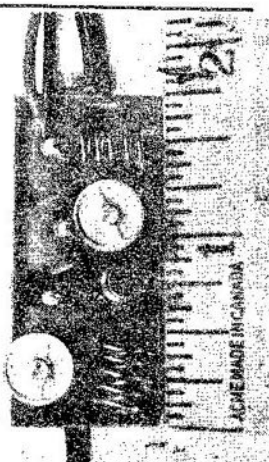
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