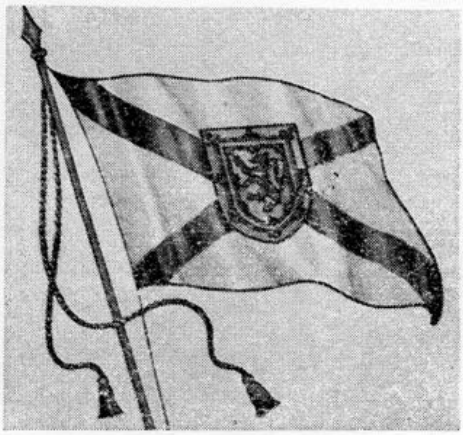
The CANADIAN AMATEUR

Vol. 1 No. 4 Published in the interests of the Radio Amateurs and Experimenters of Canada

April, 1959

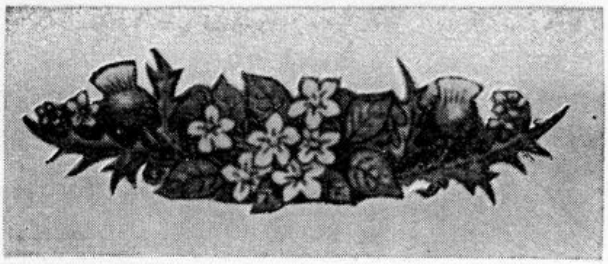
A Salute to Historic Nova Scotia



NOVA SCOTIA has the proud distinction of being the only Province of Canada and the first Colony of Great Britain to possess, through Royal Charter, a flag of its own. The Flag of Nova Scotia traces its orgin to the Charter of New Scotland granted in 1621 to Sir William Alexander (afterwards the Earl of Stirling) by King James VI of Scotland and James I of England. The flag bears a blue cross on a white background with the Coat of Arms in the centre.

Nova Scotia's National Floral Emblem, the Trailing Arbutus is shown below. The fragrant pink and white flower blooms in the spring and grows in profusion throughout the province.

OUR COVER this month shows Hon. G. I. Smith, minister of highways, left, presenting the first set of call letter plates to Hugh H. Corkum, VE1VN, Lunenburg. Mr. Corkum is president of the Nova Scotia Amateur Radio Association. Also present was E. S. Campbell, centre, registrar of motor vehicles for Nova Scotia. Mr. Campbell is also an amateur and holds the call VE1QQ.



The Canadian Amateur

VOL. 1 No. 4. APRIL, 1959

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES: Canada and the U.S.A., $3.00 per year. All other countries, $4.00 per year. West Indies, Central and South America, Air mail 2nd class, $8.00 per year. Please send money orders to:

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EDITORIAL

Coming to the east coast in April with the Canadian Amateur magazine to pay tribute to you wonderful Nova Scotians is a great pleasure for your editor in many ways. First, it gives him an opportunity to boast about the little journal—to tell about its phenomenal growth—pushing toward the 1,000 circulation mark in three short months! But far more important to tell about the giant who is waking up—flexing his muscles and sizing up the situation—The giant that is the spirit of the Canadian radio amateur!

Hundreds of letters from Canadians everywhere are pouring in, from school boys, from businessmen, from leaders of industry and from our top government officials—and without one exception, they all agree—a strong, fearless publication for the radio amateurs of Canada is long over-due!

Your editor is especially grateful to the many offices of the Department of Transport throughout Canada for their interest in the journal. Having the honour of placing the Canadian Amateur magazine, through Mr. Baldwin, the Deputy Minister, in the Department's library, is most gratifying and encouraging. Because of the impossibility of answering all the wonderful letters individually, please accept the heart-felt thanks of those of us who are trying to give our fellow Canadians a much needed voice.

American friends everywhere are helping your "Canadian Amateur" become strong and able. For instance, this grand note from Hayward, California— "Dear Editor John, Congratulations on a superb job! I knew you could do it with a little encouragement and lots of joshing. Sign me up for a year and if I can stand it for a year, who knows? You might have a life membership! Hi. All the best, Paul Brogan, W6USG." Eighteen States are already represented in our files! How can we lose with folks like that reaching out a helping hand?

Speaking of help, we were practically submerged with material from VE1RJ, Cyril Boudreau, who is with the Halifax Chronicle Herald. You must admit he does a great job of reporting for amateur radio.

The real fire-ball of the east coast turned out to be none other than that quiet, mild mannered, Aaron Solomon, VE1OC. Aaron caused more activity, more news, more pictures to come in than two other provinces combined!

Nova Scotia, you can well be proud of Cyril Boudreau, VE1RJ, and Aaron Solomon, VE1OC!

Now, while you are becoming better acquainted with some of our Nova Scotia friends, Pat and I must get ready to say hello to VE2-land, the province of Quebec.

—VE7JB

A Message From The Premier of Nova Scotia

Dear Mr. Brown:

It gives me great pleasure to extend to the Canadian amateur radio operators greetings from the Province of Nova Scotia.

The amateur radio operators form a fellowship which transcends provincial or national boundaries. You share in a communication of interest which binds you together in friendship.

In addition, however, your members perform a most useful function, in that they constitute a communication link which may be called upon in times of emergency or disaster.

May the pleasure you derive from your activities only be exceeded by the service you perform.

Yours very sincerely,
Robert L. Stanfield.

THE RI SAYS . . .

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

It has been observed while listening on the phone bands that the methods of spelling words varies a great deal. It is of course one's privilege and there is no objection at all to anybody using any word he wishes and which will facilitate getting the message across to the receiving operator. However, responsible authorities have come up with a phonetic alphabet and, in fact, there are three of these "official" alphabets in addition to one devised by ARRL, which are intended to be used in order to avoid discrepancies and errors in pronunciation, enunciation, and transcribing.

Thus, a transmitting operator might say "F for fine" and the receiving operator (who has QRM, QRN, QSB and a poor receiver) might copy it as "S for sign". The alphabets are intended to overcome some of these difficulties. This calls to mind the story about the elevator servicemen who were instructed to say either "raise" or "up" when they wanted the elevator raised. One of them said "higher." Somebody down below shouted "Fire". Somebody else turned in an alarm and five fire engines responded.

One may wonder why there are three alphabets and the answer, naturally, is that it is human nature to want to change something that somebody else has done. (How many of us think we can improve on the design or construction of that Blooper 99 we just saw!). So, although there is an "International" alphabet which uses the names of well-known places, such as Amsterdam and Zurich, there are other alphabets in use in the United Kingdom and in North America and, consequently, we have "able to zebra" and "alfa to zulu".

It is noted that some hardy folks even use part of one alphabet and part of another so the word "for" comes out as "Florida oboe romeo" while "to" is either "tare oscar" or "tango oboe" instead of "tare oboe" or "tango oscar". Confusing isn't it? And if it **isn't** confusing, we can muddle it up a bit by not only using an official alphabet but mixing in the ARRL version (e.g. Victor echo seven king nancy! ! !). The North American alphabet authorized for use on Canadian ships and aircraft stations and should therefore have more practical value so it is given below.

alfa	november
bravo	oscar
charlie	papa
delta	quebec
echo	romeo
foxtrot	sierra
golf	tango
hotel	uniform
india	victor
juliett	whiskey
kilo	xray
lima	yankee
mike	zulu

Editor's Note:—If you hear a YANKEE full of WHISKEY asking me to FOX-TROT—call me JULIETT BRAVO!

Letters to the Editor

IT'S LATER THAN YOU THINK!

Dear Sir:

In a recent issue of "The Canadian Amateur" I noted an article on the ITU. This dealt with the Atlantic City Convention of 1947. May I bring to the attention of Canadian amateurs a few of the facts of life concerning amateur frequency allocations.

First of all, the Dept. of Transport represents Canada at these conferences. The conferences agree on a series of regulations which are binding on all member countries. In 1947 the U.S. and Canada were behind the amateurs 100 per cent and there is no reason to think they will be otherwise at Geneva in 1959. However, (JUST SUPPOSE) a majority of the countries of the world decide by a margin of 70 to 20 against to increase the fixed service allocation by 300 kc/s. This goes to a working group or sub-committee who try to get an agreement as to where the 300 kc/s is to come from. Eventually, the subcommittee recommends that the 300 kc/s must come from the world-wide amateur bands of 20 or 40 meters. THIS IS ADOPTED BY THE MAJORITY OF THE ITU COUNTRIES. Canada and the U.S. vote against it but are outvoted. In region 2, Canada and the U.S.A. can say we will NOT reduce the amateur bands but the rest of the world do. What would 20 meters be like less the lower 300 kc/s for DX? How would you like a megawatt facsimile transmitter on 14150? The point of this letter is as follows in case you have missed it:

(a) The DOT and hence Canada support the AMATEUR ALLOCATION.

(b) Canada has ONE vote and could be outvoted.

(c) If it came to a squeeze, which would

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"The Northern Messenger"

By Aaron D. Solomon, VE1OC

It's because of people like "Brit" Fader that our pastime has become to mean so much to so many. It is a privilege to "belong" to the same fraternity.

Without a doubt the best known and most popular ham in Nova Scotia and the Maritimes is Le Britton J. Fader, VE1FQ. Not only is he well known "down east", but throughout the world, where his cheerful voice and distinctive signal are eagerly awaited and sought after.

Le Britton Fader or "Brit" as he is best known, was born some 45 years ago and was educated in Halifax. While attending high school Brit sold morning newspapers on a newsboy's route. In this manner he was able to earn enough money to build his first radio. He obtained his license in the early thirties and his first transmitter consisted of a pair of 45's in a TNT circuit. His first receiver was a home built two tube regenerative receiver which was later replaced by a national SW-3.

After graduating from high school Brit served behind the counter of Manning Equipment Ltd. on Argyle St. in Halifax, where he dispensed radio parts. He was quick to learn the stock and was always lending a helping hand to the newcomer in radio with many practical suggestions. In those days radio parts were not plentiful and much improvision was necessary.

During this period of the thirties Brit was active on 160 meter phone and later on 20 meter phone. He has continued to be one of the main stays of Canadian Amateur phone. One of Brit's first undertakings in ARRL organization was that of the VE1 QSL Manager. As an example of his work in this field, from the 1st of January 1959 to date he has handled well over five thousand QSL cards, not only for the VE1 district but all Canadian districts as well. Since his name appears first in the Call Book, it is natural for foreign QSL managers to dispatch all Canadian QSL cards to Brit.

During World War 2 Brit served in the Canadian Army Signal Corp. Immediately after the war he toured Holland and the Netherlands with a concert party under "Uncle Mel", Mr. Hugh O. Mills of Halifax. Brit was in charge of sound effects and lighting. This is his second hobby. To-day he can be found at the Halifax Forum working on lighting, during the week when Ice Capades are playing in town.

In 1946 Brit began 20 meter phone skeds with the Northland. Using a home built transmitter with an 810 in the final, a home built three element beam and an RME 9 D receiver. The three element beam became a landmark on Halifax's Henry St.,

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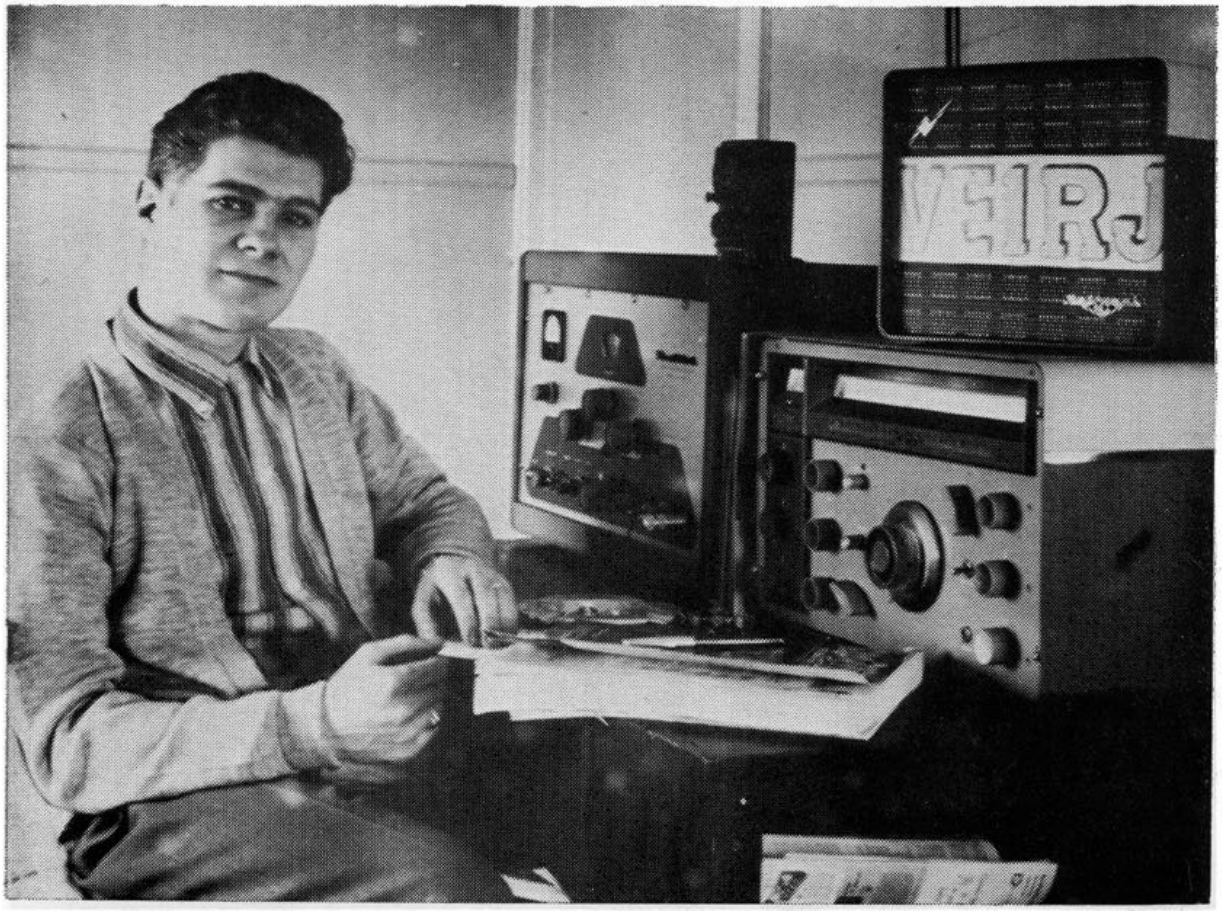

I Was There!

By CYRIL BOUDREAU, VE1RJ

It was a day like any other . . . except I WAS THERE!

Where? Down at the radio inspector's office! Just imagine me ready to write my amateur radio examination!

The date was January 17, 1958.

I could go back approximately 10 months to the day when I dropped in to see my uncle, Rev. C. H. Boudreau, VE1HY. There he was calling CQ on c.w.

Still my memory flashed back to the time, about ten years ago when our teacher in school asked us to try to learn the Morse Code. We had little home-made "buzzers" from room to room and very crudely made whistles. Imagine the fun, noise and confusion we had in sending messages (?) from one room to the other. The real confusion came in the school yard when no less than ten teams of twos were sending little messages with those whistles (which, by the way, would easily make the screech of the police whistle blush).

Henry, VE1HY, started to send a bit of code to me (very, very slow). I could copy about two or three of every six or seven letters he'd send. And that was after ten years!

It wasn't long!

Something kept saying "Cyril, this is it!" Two weeks later I had a Hallicrafters S-85 in my room on the desk that I was lucky to get at the local auction shop for the little price of 5 KCs! (the price of the desk, that is).

For months (nine to be exact), every Wednesday afternoon, Henry (God bless him) sent c.w. to me and helped me on the theory. Slowly, but very slowly, the speed increased. Incidently, the YL (God bless her, too) let me go home quite often just in time to tune in W1AW.

In October, 1957, I received my long-awaited DX-100. Oh, there must have been a million parts! Me, put THAT together? Hi. It took me exactly five and a half hours to check the parts against the parts list in the manual.

However, with much patience, prayer, burns, mistakes (sure!) and the good help of my YL, Regis, the DX-100 was finally completed!

The code was a little shaky but I thought I could copy well enough to pass my exam. I also felt I knew enough theory. (You know enough of that stuff?)

And now back to the . . . radio inspector's office!

My hands were shaky, my stomach upset, I thought I had forgotten my own

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ACQUAINTING OUR YOUTH TO AMATEUR RADIO

United Church Young People's Association at ham shack of VE1VN. Rev. McDonald, Jeffrey Cook, VE1VN, Jane McDuff and Leslie Mason.

The Nova Scotia Amateur Radio Association

By Hugh H. Corkum, VE1VN

The Nova Scotia Amateur Radio Assn. welcomes your fine magazine, "The Canadian Amateur" and congratulates those responsible for this fine effort put forward for the benefit of Amateur Radio in Canada.

Already it demands a prominent place in my ham shack and with our combined assistance it will be a great success.

It is indeed a pleasure to be asked to give the suscribers of the "Canadian Amateur" a short write-up on the history and activities of the Nova Scotia Amateur Radio Association.

Three years ago at the Maritime Section A.R.R.L. Hamfest held at Bathurst, New Brunswick, 14 amateurs from the Province of Nova Scotia gathered together in one of the siderooms of the Convention Hotel away from the general activities and commotion of the very lively Hamfest for the purpose of forming a Nova Scotia Amateur Radio Association.

Thus, the Association was born within the hour with our departed friend, the late Dr. Leo Doucette, VE1FH, of Cheticamp, Nova Scotia elected president and yours truly elected Secretary.

The association was formed to join together radio amateurs and those interested in amateur radio to promote any idea, development or activity that shall be for the betterment of amateur radio in general. To bring about a better acquaintance among the amateurs throughout the province. To act as a public relations body in order that the general public may be accurately informed of the use and value of amateur radio activities in a community or area but not for the purpose of carrying on any trade, industry or business.

A membership drive was started immediately throughout the Province with the result that we had 150 members within 6 months. There are only 430 call letter holders in the Province of Nova Scotia so we did gather together a good membership

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Major Borrett's station back in 1924.—Look at that loaded shelf, preserved plums!

CQ de VE1DD . . .

By Major Wm. Coates Borrett, VE1DD

Just recently after some time off the air I have returned to the most fascinating hobby of calling CQ and have found that with modern equipment the whole world is at your fingertips, and to my surprise have worked all continents in the first month. The greatest pleasure however has been in contacting some of my old friends who I have known on the air for almost forty years.

It is only natural that I should find myself looking back over the years and comparing conditions with the early days of Ham radio and in some things I see great improvements such as the ease with which trans-Atlantic amateur communication is carried on every day, and in fact I have worked so many Europeans and in the other direction so many Australians that unless they soon put someone to the moon, there will be no new worlds to conquer.

No longer does one have to search from

two hundred meters down to find a DX station to answer your long and frequent calls, but just let one short CQ go and the chances are about a dozen stations will answer right on your frequency and away you go into rag chewing.

Many of the present day hams cannot imagine what it was like back in the 1920's and at the request of a number of them hereabouts and I hope of interest to others far afield in Canada I would be so brave as to talk about the good old days of Ham radio, and tell how the first Trans-Atlantic ham contacts came about.

While phone especially SSB is simply marvelous today, and something I intend to try my hand at one of these days, back in the early nineteen twenties, I might explain here that the amateurs of Canada and the U.S.A. did not use Telephone to any extent, and in fact their licenses did not allow them to do so on the wave lengths that were used for international two way communication between amateurs. If one dabbed in phone work he had to go up on a higher wave where he would not interfere with the other amateurs operating on telegraphy. When it is known that there were some thirty thousand amateurs in the U.S.A. and Canada, it can be well understood that telephony, which if not well done, would be the cause of much interference and therefore it was not welcomed in the amateur ranks out here. While many of the Hams had the equipment, we felt that the professionel broadcast stations were looking after that part of the game very well and that there was not too much to be gained in knowledge of special benefit by a bunch of amateurs cluttering up the already much filled ether, with a lot of chatter which could be said just as well on telegraphy with much less power. Another point also that tends to stop the amateur using phone around these parts is the fact that it is against our regulations to use a gramophone for broadcasting except for testing during the middle of the night. Rag chewing had not become the popular pastime it has assumed today, especially with modern SSB sets with which two way back and forth conversation goes merrily on, and groups of amateurs get on a net and all join in, an unheard of procedure of the nineteen twenties.

Enough of what we thought in 1923 and lets get back to the early days, and let me tell you about the first Trans-Atlantic Amateur Transmission.

During December 1923 a celebrated French Amateur, Leon Deloy of Nice had just returned home from a visit to the United States and had made special tests on a wave length of about one hundred meters with the American Radio Relay League and on a certain night they had arranged to try two way communication. Most of the work up to that time had been on two hundred meters, and it was doubted at that time as to the chances they had of success. It was my good fortune to be home on the night that they were to make that test. I was preparing to go out as a matter of fact when the test came off and was in the act of shaving when my telephone rang and a good friend of mine, Mr. Arthur Greig of Canadian Amateur Station c1BQ called me to tell me that he had just tuned in on a Frenchman calling U.S.A. Any of you having heard European or Australian stations for the first time know the thrill that goes up and down your back when you get such a DX for the first time. I enquired what wave they were on and he told me that he thought the Frenchman was on about one hundred meters. I will never forget the excitement that evening. I rushed to my receiving set and tore off turns and turns from the secondary coil of my receiver and stuck it back in the set. I had no idea what number of turns I would need to receive on the unheard-of wave length of one hundred meters in those days. Luck was with me however, for as soon as I stuck the coil in and gave the secondary condenser a slight turn I heard that never to be forgotten 25 cycle fluttery note of f8AB calling u1XW. It was no trouble to get u1XW afterwards and thanks to my friend I had been lucky enough to listen in on the first amateur two way working across the herring pond. I might tell here for the benefit of the married radio amateurs a little story in connection with this event. All the time that I was listening in friend wife was dressing and calling out to me to hurry up as we were expected out to play bridge and while I arrived at the bridge party just in time, I don't think I will ever be forgiven for the rotten game that I played that night. All I could think of was the fluttery note of f8AB sending Dah Dah Dit Dit—Dit Dah—Dah Dit Dit Dit.

That evening was the start of much work and alteration on my radio sets. While we were glad to hear the Frenchman ,both my friend and myself were determined to get hold of an Englishman as soon as possible and we spread the news next day to some ten Halifax amateurs, who looked upon us at that time as something above the ordinary. It was not long before the whole ten were tearing their sets to pieces and the race began. Who should be the first to work an Englishman. c1BQ soon settled that question for it was only a matter of a few nights when he had been in two way communication with g2OD, the station of that now celebrated English amateur, Mr. E.J.Simmonds of Gerrards Cross. The rest of us who had not quite so much power as 1BQ struggled on and it will give you some idea of our enthusiasm when I tell you that I called every night up until around 2a.m. until Feb. 11th, 1924 when to my great pleasure I was answered by that well known English amateur station of Mr. Gerald Marcuse of Queens Park, Caterham, who told me my signals were strong. Among the pioneer English radio stations that I have heard during those wonderful

See "Early Amateur Radio" Page 32

Improving the Economy Receiver

By INGRAM McCALLUM, VE3DWN

The general impression received by the listener on today's Amateur bands is that hams are a bunch of millionaires, who own hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of equipment, including the very latest model super-duper quadruple conversion, super-sensitive, super-selective, super-stable, high fidelity, stereo-sound receiver. Some actually do. Most, however, seem to have receivers that would run from two to five hundred dollars when new, and include such features as double conversion, selectable sideband, s-meter and crystal filter.

There are however many of us who must "make do" with what is commonly known as "A receiver of the hundred dollar class". These receivers, generally speaking, have one stage RF, two stages IF, and are single conversion jobs. They do a very adequate job, but of course they cannot compete with the more expensive models. I must point out that, although I am speaking of commercially built sets, excellent results have been achieved with many "home brew" receivers. Most amateurs, though, shy away from building receivers. Possibly this is due to the increasing complexity of receiver circuitry.

The main point to consider, in judging a receiver's performance are selectivity, sensitivity and stability. It must dig one signal out of the QRM, even if that signal is very weak, and stay tuned to it. Improvements in all three departments have been effected with the station receiver at VE3DWN, a NC-88, and are offered as a starting point for others who wish to "beef-up" their own.

SENSITIVITY: To be sensitive, a receiver must have a good signal-to-noise ratio. For this reason the NC-88 has one stage RF and two stages IF amplification. The "Sensitivity" control is a potentiometer which controls the grid bias of both the RF and IF stages, simultaneously. Most of the tube noises in a superheterodyne is generated by the converter or mixer stage. This, of course, is amplified by the IF stages. The desirable condition, therefore, is plenty of amplification **ahead** of the mixer, and just enough amplification following it to maintain a good signal-to-noise ratio. It was decided, therefore, to have separate gain controls on the RF and IF stages. This would allow the RF gain to be run wide open on all but the strongest of signals, while the I.F. gain could be cut back until the desired noise level was reached. The joker in the deck was that the receiver was not to be "spoiled" for trade-in value later on. (Footnote 1).

The solution is shown in Fig. 1. The pot used as a sensitivity control was removed (and put away for possible later re-installation) and in its place was mounted a dual pot, each section having the same value as the original (10 K). One section was used to control the RF amplifier, and the other controlled the IF amplifiers. For CW or SSB reception, the RF gain is run wide open on all signals unless blocking takes place, while the IF gain is usually kept near minimum. The results are amazing. For AM reception the controls are both run wide open, and the audio gain is cut back.

SELECTIVITY: The most common approach to increased selectivity is the addition of a Q Multiplier, and this approach

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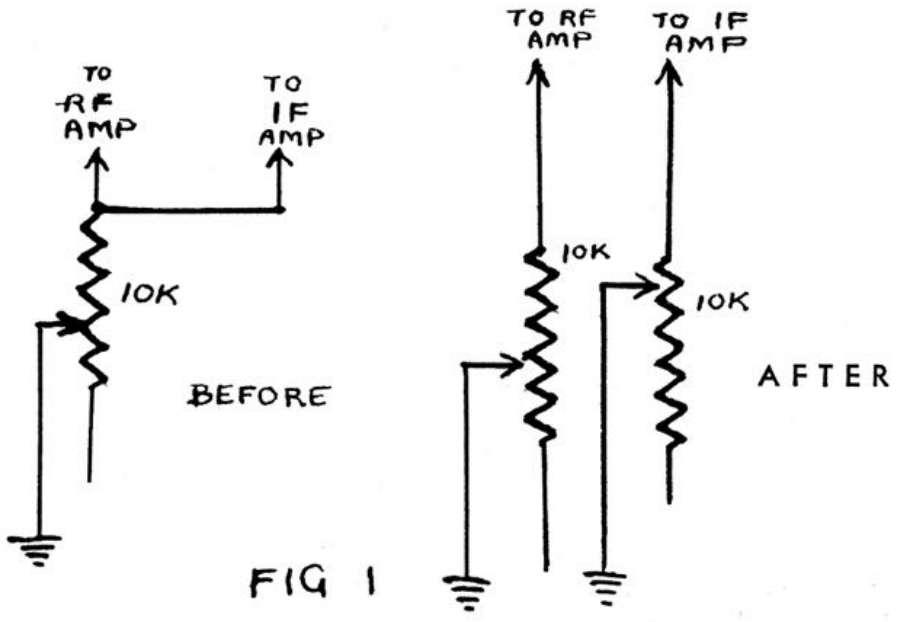


FIG 1

Toronto Radio Hams Canada's Top Talkers

A group of 112 Toronto men, whose voices reach around the world, today have a silver trophy to prove they can shout farther faster than anyone else in Canada, should disaster strike.

Toronto's Nortown Amateur Radio Club made 733 radio contacts in a single day with other ham radio operators to become Canadian winners of a continent - wide competition with emergency broadcasting equipment. Club president Russell Buckley accepted a two-and-a-half foot high silver trophy from Harry Buchanan, of Canadian Marconi Co., which donates the annual cup. The presentation took place on March 22, at the Club's 10th Annual Banquet.

Portable broadcasting equipment, powered by batteries or generators, is set up in temporary sites outside the city during the Canadian Amateur Radio Clubs Annual Field Day. Last year, close to 40 Canadian clubs competed in the 24 hour marathon test.

The Nortown group racked up 4,740 points, in a scoring system based on the contacts made and type of transmitters used. Their shortwave conversations went as far north as Baker Lake, Northwest Territories; as far south as Cuba; and into every one of Canada's 10 provinces.

Canadian Marconi, has donated the cup since 1952, in recognition of the valuable disaster service amateurs preform. Members of the Nortown group hold more than 30 personal citations for maintaining emergency radio service during Hurricane Hazel and other disasters. They previously won the Marconi cup in 1954.

Mr. Russ Buckley, VE3UW, president of the club (on the left), receiving congratulations from Mr. Harry Buchanan, Canadian Marconi Company, as he receives the trophy on behalf of the club.

Mrs. Harry Buchanan with the lucky winner of a National NC-60 Receiver, featured door prize at the banquet, Mr. Harold Benson, VE3HB. This receiver was donated by Canadian Marconi Company.

MARITIME NET IS FAVORITE

By Cyril Boudreau, VE1RJ

"Calling all stations of the Maritime Net. . . this is VE1—, net control" . . .

The time is 1900 hours AST (7:00 p.m.) any night of the week . . . In cities, towns, villages (and even in the odd automobile) of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, amateur radio operators are ready to report in to the Maritime Network.

The Maritime Network is a gathering of operators "on the air"; everyone having his radio communications receiver and transmitter set to the network frequency. In this case the frequency is 3,750 kcs, in the amateur band. A "master-of-ceremonies" station has a roll call and, in turn, calls every ham who wishes to participate. This station is known as the NCS (Net Control Station).

FAVORITE MEETING PLACE

The primary purpose of this and many other networks is to relay messages, urgent or otherwise, via ham radio and give general radio announcements—also a meeting place for fellow "hams" from three Atlantic seaboard provinces.

The operator of the Net Control Station on most nights is the operator of amateur radio station VE1FQ, L.J. (Brit) Fader. When Mr. Fader is unavailable other amateur "master of ceremonies" are Richard O. Archambault, Kingston, Michael Goldstein, Halifax, and Murray Banks. Kingston, operators of radio stations VE1ABJ, VE1ADH and VE1GA, respectively, among others.

As the net control station calls the roll, participants call in to say whether they've any traffic (messages). If the station called has no formal (or informal) messages to be

relayed or delivered, he simply says he is QRU—meaning "I have no traffic."

Amateur radio serves as one of the main connections between Sable Island and the Mainland. Every night on this network, John Weir, operator of radio VE1ABV can be heard passing along, or accepting, messages. Similarly messages for Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, western and northern Canada and the U.S. are accepted on this Maritime Network to be passed on and relayed to similar nets in other cities.

Previous to the local net, the Newfoundland Network takes place at 6:30 p.m. AST. Operators throughout Newfoundland and Labrador call in to this net—again there being no obligation to call. The Net Control Station is E. O'Hara, operator of VO1BU situated in St. John's. (Whereas Canada is issued the letters VE as the official prefix for an amateur experimental station, Newfoundland is issued with the letters VO1; Labrador VO2.) Members of each net may contact each other after or before "net-time."

Previous mention was made of hams reporting in to the net from their automobile. A station may be operated as such and is referred to as a "mobile station." Licensing and rules of operation are the same as for a home (fixed) station. The word "mobile" must be added to the operator's call sign at all times when operating as such. Usually radio transmitters and receivers for mobile operation are small and compact. The range of contact is normally concentrated within a few hundred miles, although there are exceptions.

A few weeks ago this writer kept contact with a mobile station close to 20 minutes—George R. Nettifee, Elmhurst, Illinois, operator of station K9IHQ (mobile), who was on his way to work. In 1957, the late Dr. L.P. Doucette, Cheticamp, C.B., was driving home from a sick call when he heard a station calling him after having called CQ (general call to any station)—quite outstanding when you consider that the caller was operator of TI2HP, situated in San Jose, Costa Rica!

Did you ever see such a self-satisfied look on anyone's face as that of Dick, VE3NG, Ontario's top-notch SCM? And no wonder—The world at his finger-tips, two second ops, Georgie and Ernie watching his every move, and the beautiful boss, Marg, VE3DZA, in complete control of the whole operation! Dick just missed the VE3 edition and almost got squeezed out of this one. We'll tell you more about him and his family in a later edition.

The Mt. Fairweather Story

PART 4

By George Kitson, VE7ALE

The kids are getting closer by the minute to their big moment. We hope Ken is rested and not too nervous—he will soon be carrying everything necessary for the station (including ALE) up the side of the mountain. George, no doubt, has lost much weight by now and Ken will have to look twice to make sure he has him in his (Ken's) pack-sack! . . . Let's take a peek and see what's going on.

The plane taxied to a spot 100 yards off shore and anchor was dropped. We dared not go in any closer for fear of touching the tender dural hull on a hidden rock. The crew broke out the collapsible rubber life raft, inflated it and dumped it over the side. Then started the tedious task of unloading our radio gear, grub for Ken and I, then the climbers packs. A small outboard motor was used to propel the raft. As there is a continuous surf running, it was quite a trick to go in so far, swing the raft around and let the sea run you onto the beach. Then one man had to wait for just the right moment, jump ashore with the painter (a chunk of rope for you non nautical blokes) and then as the next wave lifted the raft in closer, pulled for all he was worth and took it clear. This worked fine for a couple of trips, then Jake, who was Skipper of the raft, miss-judged it and a wave broke right over the stern, deluging the motor and that was that. From then on it was a case of using paddles. However, by 5:30 p.m. the landing was completed. The plane left and we were on our own.

We then met two other members of the expedition, Mike Rothery and Kelly Duncan, CBC Producer and Cameraman respectively, who had proceded us by privately chartered plane. Mike and Kelly had done some exploring while awaiting our arrival, and had found a pathway leading to an old surveyors campsite. We went and looked it over. For a campsite it was ideal, tucked into a depression of land and surrounded by spruce trees. That was the trouble, too many trees, we would never be able to get our antennas up through them. We went further inland, about 300 yards. There we found a natural clearing with a small lake fed by a stream. It was perfect for what we wanted. We started right in. Some of the climbers started pitching tents and others started cooking supper. Ken and I with the assistance of two climbers, started to get our 75 meter antenna up. It was quite a job. We had chosen two trees which appeared perfect for our needs, and after considerable work of threading the ropes over the underbrush, climbing smaller trees and clearing branches that the rope had snagged on, finally got them in the clear. Snapped the antenna on and hauled it up. Oh no! The dratted trees were about twenty feet too close together. With the added weight of the coax feed line it sagged like a sick clothes line. In his disgust, one of the boys threw his end of the rope out of the trees and of course it snagged on a dead limb and all the pulling in the world would not free it. Just then an explosion was heard, someone made a flying tackle and grabbed Ken around the ankles. He was just about to take off and in the temper he was in, most certainly would have gone into orbit. Two and a half hours of hard work wasted. As it had started to drizzle we quit for the night, leaving everything as it was. We had supper and huddled around the stove and swapped a few lies and then crawled into our sleeping bags for some shut eye.

The camp came alive again about 5:30 a.m. Everybody keen to get to his particular task. With one or two suggestions from Paddy the Captain, some started to get the climbers' packs ready, others started breakfast cooking, others pulling the tents down and taking two (one for the radio shack and the other for living quarters) for Ken and I over to the other side of the lake, where we had decided would be our best location. Ken and I of course, to our antennas. In this we had the assistance of climbers Russ Yard, Joe Hutton and Paul Brinkert. Paul a man in his early fifties was sure an eye-opener when he put his climbing abilities to tree climbing. It was an education to see him combine footwork with shoulder and arm muscles. To get up into the tree, he would first throw his climbing rope oves a limb, give it a pull to see if it was secure and would then start to walk up that tree just as you and I would walk along the level ground. It took him about one and a half minutes to complete the climb. He freed the snagged rope and we moved to the new location.

About this time someone banged a five gallon can—breakfast. We downed it, and the climbers were ready to take off mountainwards, leaving Rus and Joe to help us get our 75 skyline up. That did not take us too long and we then bade Rus and Joe goodbye for one month.

We unpacked our gear. It seemed to have travelled OK. By judicious use of our packing cases and pieces of planking Ken had salvaged from the beach, we were able to construct a presentable operating table. We positioned the gear. First the Hammerlund 140X then the DX100, next Ken's RME 4350 and finally the DX35. Outside we positioned the Onan about 100' from the shack, ran the power cable in and

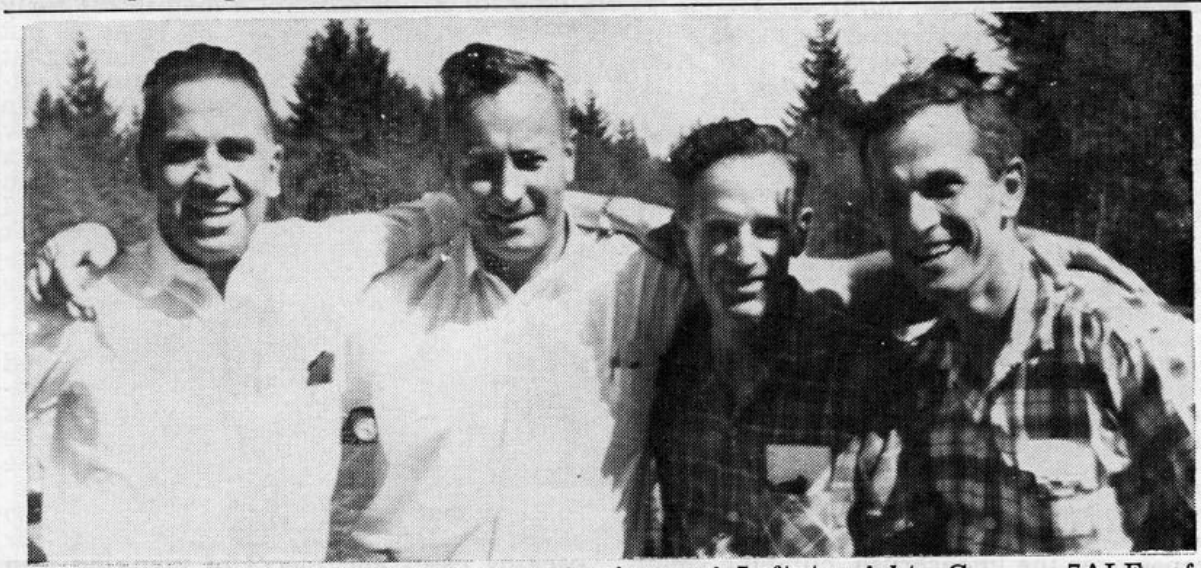
hooked it up. We were working against time as we had a sked with the climbers at 11:30 a.m. to test out the little portable. We cranked up the power plant and were in business .The rig was loaded up on 3850 kc. and receiver tuned to the same frequency. This spot on the band had been chosen, because that is where "The Panhandle Net" holds forth each evening, and we reasoned that if the skip took us out of the picture, then the people on the net would be able to copy and in that manner we would be in touch with the mountain. However, this did not happen but we thought it was a wise precaution.

I glanced at my watch and saw we had a couple of minutes to wait. We sat in front of the receiver and watched the S meter intently. Dead on 11:30 the needle flew up to S9. What would the modulation be like? With bated breath and crossed fingers, we waited. Then—Dennis's voice at a very Q5 saying VE7BCC portable KL7 this is VE7AEW portable KL7, how do you copy? Our breath whistled out in unison and I flipped the switch on and answered in the prescribed manner. The first test had come off OK. True, the transmission was only from a few miles up the beach but at least it showed that nothing had jarred loose on the trip up.

The portable gear was a Transceiver, manufactured by the Humble Manufactoring Co. of Vancouver. It is known as the P12. Has an output of 2¼ Watts, Pi net and matches approximately a ¼ wave dipole. With normal use the batteries have a 6 weeks life. The Xmtr draws 180 volts and the receiver 90 volts. Total weight with batteries 22 lbs.It is used extensively by Forestry Depts. and in mining. Has a normal operating range of 100 miles. Now if it would work equally well up at Base camp, all would be well.

We had pre-arranged that for the first two or three days, while the climbers were working up to base camp, we would turn the gear on, on the hour in case we were needed.And at 4 p.m. we heard our call sign being called. VE7BCC/KL7 this is Canadian aircraft 11075 calling you. Swiftly we turned on our rig and answered him. It was our Canso which was up over the mountain to make the parachute drops of the climbers gear. They reported that the ice field on which it had originally been chosen to make the drop, was in such a rotten condition, due to a mild winter, that it would be too dangerous for the climbers to attempt to retrieve it. They were requesting an O.K. on an alternate site. This we gave immediately, and told them we would notify the climbers on our next contact. *At 5:44 p.m. the aircraft again called us and informed us they had made their last run, and the drops had been successful. They were headed for Lituya and would unload our gasoline supplies. A few minutes later they thundered over and landed in the bay. We quickly unloaded the gas. They wished us success and took off. They flew up the coast and we heard them calling VE7AEW/KL7 to tell them of the change. They turned and flew over us heading south, and as they passed over us the pilot waggled the wings as if to say good-bye for a month. We were truly on our own. **—To be Continued.**

Editor's Note: * This is believed to be the first time in Canadian amateur history that an event of this nature has taken place between the Armed Services and the amateurs, and was only done by virtue of its semi-emergent nature.



The reason for the sad expression on the faces of **Left to right**—George, 7ALE, of Fairweather fame; Jim, 7AIK, the Nanaimo club's firey secretary; Phil, 7GR, one of Nanaimo's up and coming businessmen, was, that just a moment before the picture was taken, were high-pressured into parting with considerable green stuff, by the snickering RCC certificate holder, 7ZM. This took place at the last British Columbia Amateur Radio Association's open forum and picnic held just outside of Nanaimo—Oh yes, he got my last three bucks, too! But I'm not sorry, I have wanted to join R.S.G.B. for a long time!—7JB.

Halifax Amateur Radio Club

By A. E. Wesley Street, VE1EK

Back in the early 1920's and early 30's an association existed: Maritime Amateur Radio Association, embracing a few hams of VE1 land .Meetings held principally in Halifax area where the majority of its few members resided. As the number of Halifax hams increased and joined it became apparent that the name M.A.R.A. had served its purpose and didn't embrace the three provinces as its name implied.

Thus the change of name to Halifax Amateur Radio Club evolved early in 1933 with about fifteen members. The first slate of officers (if my memory is correct) was: Pres. VE1BC: Vice-Pres. VE1AW: Secy. VE1DH: Assistant Secy and Treas. VE1EK. Meetings were held in available homes of members and odd to relate third Fridays still remain our regular meeting nights after all these years. Also of the above calls VE1DH is the only inactive member.

To our select circle, by-laws and constitutions were drawn up not so much for immediate but for future needs. However, more arguments ensue over by-laws than any ordinary subject—and so it was with H.A.R.C. over the intervening years.

Little progress can be recorded over the next year but our number increased to around 22 at the end of 1934. Elections were held and new officers took over from January meetings.

In 1935 it was ventured to obtain opinions from outside VE7 hams on a ham fest. Those that replied showed keen interest so plans were formulated for the big event over the first week-end of June—King George V's birthday. Our first venture meant hard work but this green bunch had enthusiasm so at the opening dinner Saturday night at the Lord Nelson Hotel, 89 sat down in banquet style. Our guest speaker was Major W. C. Borrett, VE1DD and the late Joe Fassett (10-AR) anecdoting on old events. Joe conducted the initiation in the R.O.T.A.B. _VE1EB and 1YL, two YL ops first, who then aided Joe in initiating the OM's. About twenty-five received their R.O.T.A.B. certificates. Alec, VE2BE, attended and for the first time many of us met Alec, who over the years has not missed a Halifax convention.

Sunday saw a large number attending the picnic and sports at Bedford. The baseball game, married versus single, was exciting. To this day the single men claim victory by one run ,but the dispute still goes on. Did we lose our amateur status as Alec, VE2BE, playing a fine game was reported as a former semi-pro. 5 meter gear was in evidence and worked well but on Monday, the Memorial Tower at North West Arm was used as a control, about 130 feet high. At the base of the tower a contest was run off to determine who first could get an oscillator going. Only wire, cond. tube, socket and small parts were used without the aid of solder or pliers The winner was VE1BC, and VE1AW very close in second place. The picnic officially wound up at noon on Monday with everyone feeling happy over its success. New friends made at this event have been kept over the years..

Affiliation with A.R.R.L. was made in 1935. Future conventions under A.R.R.L. sponsorship were conducted in 1937 and 1939. At one time in our history our members were 100 per cent A.R.R.L. members. Up to 1939, from about 1936, we had been meeting at the Y.M.C.A. and operated a fixed station in a closet-sized space where traffic was handled three or four nights a week. Power was low but interest high.

When war broke out in 1939 and put an end to amateur operations, the H.A.R.C. decided to keep up its monthly meeting. This was a wise move indeed as Halifax—an East Canadian port—was known to all our allies—also enemies. During the war years visitors from all over Canada, U.S.A., the Commonwealth, and numerous countries, attended our meetings. Space at the Y.M.C.A. was limited, and through the good graces of a ham employee, Moirs Ltd., generously provided us with lots of space in their cafeteria building for the duration. A high ranking naval officer from Brazil, PY1HQ, and two of his officers well remember the pleasant evening spent at the H.A.R.C. as he had remarked later in a q.s.o. with the writer. Other Halifax hams have reported the same thing with a number of European amateurs. Thus, during this period of radio inactivity, we made more radio friends by personal contact—many to be long remembered.

Returning to ham activities in 1946, H.A.R.C. members talked of a ham fest. It finally developed and was held over Labor Day week-end. It proved a success and we renewed old friendships and made new ones.

In 1949, Halifax celebrated its Bi-Centenary (1749-1949), and H.A.R.C. went all-out on a celebration. We also held our 5th ham fest which was again held over the Labor Day week-end. This one was more elaborately planned. We mustn't overlook the important part played by the ladies and from their efforts to stay organized, they still meet monthly as the "Dit and Dah Club"—Not as the name implies but as a social group. This convention was so successful that the club suffered a monetary setback which occasioned future caution. This year we have planned to hold the Maritime Convention in Halifax.

Before the war one of our most enthusiastic members joined the R.A.F. in 1938.

During the war he was cited for bravery and credited with knocking out important enemy trains in North Africa on several occasions. On his last swooping raid anti aircraft batteries finally felled him and the grave of VE1FO, Doug Smith is located in Misura, Libya. In commemoration and remembrance — a tribute to his memory, VE1FO is the station call of the Halifax Amateur Radio Club.

We have no permanent quarters where a station can be set up but take part annually in that all important phase of ham radio—Field Day. We have made some good scores and developed keen contest operators and made ourselves heard over the continent. (Look for VE1FO in June).

Since 1946, until disbanded, A.F.A.R.S. was well represented by club members and we were privileged to use quarters for our meetings provided by the R.C.A.F. up until last year.

Since Civil Defence has come into being the H.A.R.C. has provided, through its active members, communications on amateur frequencies. Each year has shown improvement and our affiliation with Halifax Co-Ordinator, Major J. Vickery is of highest order. Last year on field day the Civil Defense provided their 40 foot trailer as our headquarters. Jim Vickery accompanied us and enjoyed watching us do our stuff under the most abominable radio conditions yet experienced on Field Day.

Let us transgress back to April 1936 when the Moose River Mine disaster held nation wide interest. Down to Moose River went VE1DQ and two assistants. VE1AW was operator at the Halifax end for 96 continuous hours and required manning in shifts by club members. Traffic was handled for the Canadian Press and our efforts and results were highly commended by the C.P. Amateur Radio seemed so worthwhile.

Public service has proved an important part in member activities. Over the years numerous events can be recalled with iced telephone and telegraph lines down, missing aircraft, ships in distress, etc. Detail on these has not been recorded as repetitions occur but only mentioned as a general and expected duty performed.

In our history there have been many picnics, socials with ladies, smokers, etc., plus assistance to budding hams in code and technical classes. Up to 1939 code classes over the air were provided with other stations, re-broadcasting them for three band coverage. With these and other events barely covered, the writer can be excused if dates and events may not be exact. News over a 27 year period on memory alone can tax the sharpest memory—while mine is anything but.

Some local criticism is bound to occur. However, the Halifax Amateur Radio Club is here to stay and to its present members I have presented only a casual history. To the traditions set over the years, we will strive to set a higher goal through your efforts and contributions to assure greater progress in our Club.

Nova Scotians Praise "Canadian Amateur"

By Cyril Boudreau, VE1RJ

With the editions of "The Canadian Amateur" in general and the Nova Scotia edition in particular, comes the satisfaction of knowing that us Bluenosers have another way of expressing our thoughts, reading about our fellow hobbyists and maybe follow the odd diagram, check with the TVI expert and just have another magazine to keep on that all important file.

Since this is our first opportunity to express ourselves in an "all-Canada" magazine, this writer would like to present a few "one-line" quotes on "The Canadian Amateur" and a Canadian journal in general.

Following are the opinions of a few amateurs questioned at a recent meeting of a local radio club:

"A bit far away from the Maritimes, but a nice thing to have."—VE1JK.

"Good idea—high time Canadian amateurs got together."—VE1AEW.

"It will really go places."—VE1YE.

"Good thing to have."—VE1OI.

"Full support as long as it does not compete. but co-operate with similar journals."—VE1AFB.

"The group deserves the congratulations of all Canadian hams for their spendid efforts in making a strictly Canadian publication." — VE1WL (president of Halifax Amateur Radio Club).

"Well done! Hope it really continues to be representative of Canada."—VE1QV.

Well it seems as if the general opinion of this part of the province is pretty well behind the journal.

Being fairly new at this wonderful hobby and not too well acquainted with any previous attempts at the publication of a Canadian magazine, this writer (and many many other amateurs) believe that without the co-operation of all hams, not much can be done.

Why not at least drop a few lines of comment to the editor and tell him what you think? It's criticism that helps to make a go at a thing like this. What kind of literature would you like to see? Through your comments and opinions the magazine then knows what you'd like to read about.

TO ALL AMATEURS: Please keep in mind that the ARRL (Maritime section) convention will be held in Halifax on the Labor Day week-end, Sept. 5, 6, and 7th. This is going to be a "bang-up" Hamfest. Something for everyone from 2 to 102!

More details will be forthcoming in later editions.

Concluding for this time, we, in Nova Scotia, would like to once again assure the journal the best of support and say—"Very well done!"

The YL Page

By Lois Gillespie, VE7AUF

From the rugged coast of British Columbia to the sandy shores of Nova Scotia is a long, long way. It is not so long ago that communication between the opposite sides of our country was almost as difficult as communication now is between our planet and Mars! But times have changed—first, the distance has been decreased by ever faster methods of travel, and then electricity and electronics bridged the gap, until now we can feel right next door to any part of our vast country.

And, with ham radio, we're really neighbours! A YL operator in B.C. is just as likely to have a chat with another YL in Nova Scotia as she is to gossip over the back yard fence with the woman next door. Much more likely, in fact, hams being what they are! Provided she can find one, that is! The skip is not too co-operative, and we don't hear too many YLs from Nova Scotia in VE7-land. We understand that, out of approximately 430 licensed hams in that province, over 15 are YL operators, so we know that they are there—somewhere! And we hope that conditions will permit more frequent contacts in the coming months.

In the meantime, we envy them! What a wonderful wealth of European DX they must be able to hear and work! Do they ever manage to tear away from the rig long enough to attend such mundane duties as meals and mending?

RADIO WIVES

Halifax OMs are very fortunate, it would appear. Some XYLs are not altogether in sympathy with their OM's hobby, but the Halifax XYLs are right behind their men!

Away back in 1946 they formed an association to help the OMs, and work with them, in an ARRL convention. They organized under the name of "Ladies' Dit and Dah Club," but this name proved too cumbersome and was soon changed. They are now known as the Halifax Amateur Radio Wives Association. The club consists of 13 members who have been continuously active since its inception, and we use the word "active" advisedly. Not content with helping their OMs at the occasional convention or gathering, this club undertakes yearly projects such as supplying Christmas packages to needy families, or furnishing bundles for a local welfare home, etc. Monthly meetings are held at the home of the members in rotation, and each season ends with an annual members' dinner and an election of officers for the coming year.

Committees are now being formed to take part in the forthcoming Maritime ARRL convention to be held in Halifax on September 5th, 6th, and 7th. The present officers include Ada Crowell (XYL of VE1YL, treasurer. Another licensed YL in the club is Sydney Johnson, VE1WJ.

This club appears to be unique, in that it is the only one of its type, as far as we know. We think it is a most commendable record for a group of this kind to be so continuously active for such a long period, especially with thirteen of the original members still active, and we greatly admire each one of them for the splendid work they are doing. Good luck in your present project, girls, and we will be looking forward to hearing a report of your activities in the convention in September.

SHOOTING THE BREEZE . . .

That is what one of Alma's certificates is for. Alma is Alma Hills, VE1MY, of Truro, Nova Scotia.

Alma, whose picture is on the next page, has been a licensed YL since October, 1938. She was a member of the Annapolis Valley Amateur Radio Club at that time, but moved to Truro in 1949, and has been a member of the Truro Amateur Radio Club since then, serving for three years as secretary-treasurer. She is now on the social committee.

Besides her Breeze Shooters Certificate, Alma has five Public Service Awards and is an honorary member of the Atlanta Radio Club, Atlanta, Ga. Her OM is Bill, VE1KK, but their children's interests seem to lie in other fields, with one son in the R.C.A.F., one studying law at Dalhousie University and a daughter training as a nurse.

Alma uses a home-built transmitter, on all bands, running 200 watts. This was built by her OM, and, as the accompanying picture will show, he made a very fine job of it. The receiver is an AR-88, and they use a four element beam on ten with doublets on 75, 40 and 20 meters.

Alma's chief activities outside of her home are church work and ham radio. We hope to see you soon on the air, Alma, and thank you very much for your letter.

SPARKLES OF HAPPINESS. . .

Is what the club is called, and that is what they try to give, to the crippled children and handicapped people, under the present leadership of Dell, VE3AJR, and her OM, Loris. We have just received a copy of the third issue from Dell, and

One of the most active among the Nova Scotia YLs is ALMA, VE1MY, of Truro.

very much appreciated the article on the Canadian Amateur on page 10. Thank you, Dell and Loris.

ACROSS THE LINE. . . DX YL

Have any of our YL readers earned this award yet? We were surprised to learn from YLRL Harmonics that twenty-two YLs in the States had, some with several stickers attached. We would be interested to hear from any of our readers who have qualified. Did it take you long? And was it as hard as it sounds (to us)?

WORKS 100 COUNTRIES

As though to bear out what was said above, we have just received some information about Mary Snell, VE1ME. Mary lives in Sydney Mines, Cape Breton, where there is quite a concentration of YLs.

Mary has worked about 100 countries, and we hope to hear more about her activities in this direction in a later issue. Mary is not just a DX hound, though. She holds a 25 WPM code proficiency certificate and two public service awards.

She received her Amateur license in 1938. Mary uses a Band W transmitter also a Harvey-Wells, with a SX28A receiver and a long wire antenna, plus a 20 meter Hammond beam. Let us hear more about that DX soon please Mary.

'WAY DOWN IN TEXAS. . .

This is the source of a letter from Donnie, K5IRB. Our Editor persuaded her to send a picture, and elsewhere on this page you will see this southern YL in her attractive ham shack. Donnie just misses being one of an all ham family, the OM is K5JYC and the eldest son, Ed, is K5ERJ (now living in Indiana), but the younger son possibly suffering from overexposure, is not interested in ham radio at present!

Farms, too, come big in Texas, and Donnie and her OM farm 1000 acres. They use a Viking II transmitter with an HQ-150 and a three-element beam. They work 75, but 15 meters is Donnie's favorite, and there you will find her for your Texas YL contact.

Who wouldn't envy Donnie her smart and roomy ham shack! Donnie is K5IRB, and that call on the card attached to the speaker is that of her son, Ed.

NOTICE

Because of the growing demand for the Centennial edition (first) of the Canadian Amateur, it may be necessary to reprint another 5000 or more copies. A list of those requesting this issue is being filed and we plan reprinting at a later date.

THANK YOU FRIENDS . . .

The Canadian Amateur gratefully thanks "Radiogram" published by Scott Radio Supply, 266 Alamitos Avenue, Long Beach, California, for the fine write-up that appeared in the April edition.

"Sparkles of Happiness" official publication of The Sparkles of Happiness Club, also gave us a tremendous lift in their 3rd issue. The Club is devoted to Charity in aiding crippled chilldren and the handicapped and the Bulletin is mailed free to all who make a contribution to The SOHC Joy Charity Fund. Address mail to:

Dell & Lorin Daykin, P.O. Box 40, Ruthven, Ontario, Canada.

The Halifax Amateur Radio Club also gave us a boost in the Feb. Club Bulletin Our sincere thanks go to the members of this well-organized group for their fine display of enthusiasm.

40 Meter Phone Sub-Band

By Verne J. Read VE7EH

Forty meters is the only one of our five most popular bands, eighty, forty, twenty, fifteen, and ten, which does not have provision for Canadian phone operation separate from the United States allocation. Why is this? Well, in the past, amateurs were persuaded that forty must be kept clear for c.w. type of emission. Originally this was undoubtably a sound policy, for in the days of T.R.F. receivers and loop modulated phone transmitters, one strong A.M. station blocked out the entire band. Not so today. Modern transmitters and receivers have brought a change in all that.

In Canada, the amount of c.w. operation between 7100 and 7200 kc/s is extremely light, and is comparable to the sale of refrigerators in Antarctica. Then why not open 7100-7200 kc/s for Canadian phone stations? We need such a band. The present 7200-7300 kc/s is almost hopeless for our use with the thousands of U.S. stations crowded into this band.

We need this phone band for provincial and inter-provincial contacts during those long periods each day when eighty and twenty meters are useless for the purpose. We need it for DX work because the present band is full of foreign broadcasting stations in addition to the multitude of American amateurs, and because most of the foreign amateurs must work on the low end of the band. Other countries of the Commonwealth, for instance Australia and New Zealand have phone privileges at the low end of forty. Why not Canada?

How can we obtain these privileges? It is my belief that the Canadian Government will assign us any phone sub-bands we wish, if we can prove what we want. How can we prove it? By the voice of the Amateurs in Canada. Let's put it to a vote. How can we vote? Through one of two means, the "Canadian Amateur" or A.R.R.L.

In the past A.R.R.L., through the Canadian General Manager indicated in correspondence with this writer that in his opinion there is virtually no interest on the part of Canadian amateurs to widen our 40 meter phone allocations. He stated that Vancouver was the only place in the country where he had ever heard such a proposal advanced!

It is difficult to believe that amateurs in this country are satisfied with the present restricted phone allocations on forty. From personal observations of our seven popular bands, particularly since the second world war, it is my opinion that there are several times as many Canadian amateurs using phone as there are using c.w. If this is so then has not the time surely come to increase the width of bands available for this type of operation? In fact is the time not long overdue?

The question may arise, would not a fifty kilocycle increase taking in the portion between 7150 and 7200 kc/s be sufficient? No, for two reasons—First, the extensive activity by the novice class of amateurs in the United States in this part of the band would be almost as harmful to Canadian phone operation as would the U.S. phone stations between 7200 and 7300 kc/s. Secondly, there is considerable foreign broadcast operation in the 7150 to 7200 kc/s segment.

It may also be asked, then would not a 50 kc/s phone band be suitable? No, because this would mean 2 additional band edges to avoid with the subsequent increase in frequency measuring difficulties between 7100 and 7150 kc/s. Far better that one continuous phone band be established to extend from 7100-7300 kc/s.

Will the remaining 100 kc/s be sufficient for Canadian c.w. stations? Yes, even during the periods of heaviest activity such as occur in the sweepstakes or VE/W contest most of the c.w. operation is between 7000 and 7100 kc/s.

If all of these arguments are logical then it would seem that something should be done quickly to rectify the present discrimination against Canadian phone operation in the forty meter band. Since this is purely a Canadian problem it would appear to be in order to take action through our national magazine, The Canadian Amateur.

Let's find out how many Canadian amateurs are for the proposal, and how many against. A referendum vote through the printing of a ballot in the "Canadian Amateur" will tell us conclusively whether or not Canadian amateurs are interested in a separate phone allocation on forty meters. Such a vote would I am sure carry much weight in any proposal presented to the Department of Transport for the widening of our forty meter phone band.

VE3AXO of Dryden, Ontario, sends us this little anecdote:

One day not long ago, having a miserable head cold with the usual accompanying nasal obstruction, I decided to call a C.Q. on ten meters. Receiving no reply, I was sitting around the shack feeling quite sorry for myself when suddenly our next door neighbor rushed into the shack all excited saying she had just heard me on her AC-DC radio. Hm-m-m, I thought, B.C.I. trouble!

"Yes," she said, "you were calling someone by the name of Ted, but I can't remember his last name."

"Well," I said, "that puts me in the clear—must have been another ham in Dryden!"

"No," she said, "I'm sure it was your voice. I heard you call C.Q.—whatever that is—and then you said—oh yes, I remember now, his name was "Ted Beaters!"

JUST LOO

that are being

A COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVER!

THIS IS IT! ! ! There is one thing all amateurs agree on, "If you can't hear 'em, you can't work 'em!" We set out to find what the modern thinking is among amateurs regarding the word "Amateur" and by golly, we think we will know when the contest is over! — **See page 32.**

A TRANSCEIVER

Value — $700.00!

—Brand New!

"The Ham Shack's" contribution. This terrific Transceiver has two Pioneer Dynos, is 12 volt and will handle two hambands as is, plus broadcast receiver.

A HI-GAIN

3 ELEME

10 METE

Bill McCarter's 3- Beam is a beaut a battleship and cracker!

This magazine wants your thoughts on a very contentious question:

What is your opinion concerning the word "AMATEUR?"

DO YOU FEEL IT IS TIME WE GOT OUT OF A RUT?

DO YOU THINK IT IS A FITTING NAME FOR OUR HOBBY?

For the best letter, for or against a change,

We will award a Grand Prize!

All you have to do is write a short letter, 300 words or less, expressing your viewpoint on the subject and mail to:

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