

APR 1988

THE HAMILTON AMATEUR

APR
~~1987~~ 1988

(Established 1932)

BOX 253, Hamilton,
Ontario, Canada L8N 3C8.

CLUB MEETING: APRIL 20

Speaker:

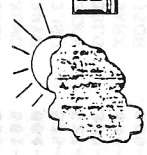
Mr Fred Western VE3FYW
Celebrating his
DIAMOND JUBILEE
as a HAM

The Hamilton Amateur Radio Club meets at 8:00pm on the 3rd Wednesday of each month except for July & August. The location is the Nash Auditorium, in the Chedoke Hospital grounds, Hamilton. Non-members & friends are welcome.

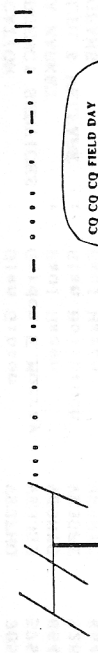
Membership fees are \$20.00 per year with a common renewal date of January 1. Included is a subscription to the club bulletin. Additional Family Memberships (no bulletin) are \$1 for each person.

The VE3NCF Repeater is owned and operated by the Hamilton Amateur Radio Club. Located on the Hamilton escarpment it is available for use by any amateur. Input: 146.16Mhz. Output: 146.76 Mhz.

The Swap Net is held on VE3NCF every Tuesday at 8:00 pm except during July & August.



DIAMOND JUBILEE



CQ CQ CQ FIELD DAY
THIS IS VICTOR ECHIO 3
DELICIOUS
CURVES III
ZZZZZZZZ1111

The following is reproduced from the York Region Amateur Club Bulletin as a good summary of a much longer news release from the Spectrum Allocation Advisory Committee.

SPLATTER

MARCH 1988

Spectrum Allocation Advisory Committee

DOC RECLASSIFICATION POSES MAJOR THREAT TO CANADIAN HAMS

Edited from Feb 15 release of Spectrum Allocation Advisory Committee

The DOC has announced that it is assigning a frequency of 441MHz to a meteorological aid scheduled for installation this summer at Egbert, Ont. Such an installation, if permitted to proceed, will have an immediate and devastating effect on the extensive FM repeater link systems operating throughout Ontario. It could have long term national and international repercussions that could affect all Canadian amateur operations.

The assignment of a frequency in the 70cm band to a meteorological aid violates an international treaty signed by Canada. DOC sidestepped this restriction by reclassifying it as a radio-location device.

The wind profiler system to be installed by the Atmospheric Environment Service (AES) is a high-power triple beam broadband 1-megawatt radar designed to study high altitude wind profiles. The Egbert installation is the first of several

planned by AES across Canada. Halifax, Windsor, Edmonton and Vancouver have been mentioned as possible sites. By reclassification DOC could assign any frequency within the 70cm band. This could possibly render existing amateur satellite uplinks useless: ATV, weak signal and EME operations could become impossible in many areas; FM repeaters and link systems could be forced out of the band.

Reclassification could set a dangerous precedent whereby any radio service could be reclassified by a civil servant. We believe the reclassification by the DOC is illegal and can be successfully challenged. It is vital that the Minister of Communications realize the importance of frequency allocations to amateurs across Canada.

The release goes on to urge all amateurs and clubs in the strongest terms to write to the Minister, asking her to reconsider the classification; and to write to their Members of Parliament supporting the request.

The release concludes:

Your immediate action is vital to amateur radio. Please have every possible amateur radio operator write the Minister in support of our efforts to protect your interests.

Editor's Comment: I share the concern over the possible threat to certain amateur operations in the UHF bands. In publishing the above edited version of the SAAC release I have tried to preserve all the arguments it makes without change.

However, I believe they might be better received if they were less overstated. For instance the paragraph above dealing with reclassification in the release actually read: "Reclassification could set an extremely dangerous precedent whereby any radio service could be reclassified at the whim of a civil servant". That kind of charge, I believe, will harm rather than help the cause of amateur radio.

The SAAC invites Amateur radio clubs to register their addresses with the Committee. All who do will receive the full release, complete with computer generated graphs "showing the impact this device will have on the 70cm band".

FROM THE EDITOR

Fred Western VE3FW. Fred is celebrating his 60th year as an Amateur. He has a recreation of his original station NC3BP which he will show at the meeting. It consists of a 210 transmitter, blooper receiver, power supply with soup jar rectifier, wave meter etc.

At the last meeting, Ron Wheeler of the D.O.C. led an interesting discussion on the proposed changes as outlined in the Bulletin. He advised that clubs may be authorised to give theory exams as they now do with code. So many eligible for two letter call signs have applied that there is now a waiting list several years long.

Regarding code tests, call Bob Wilson VE3CIB, 383-2054 or Norm Smith VE3BK, 385-5661.

Apologies to Grant Sweell VE3LMS and Bob Matheson VE3OCO for mistakes with their call signs.

His many friends were sorry to learn that Burt Crewson, VE3NCN is now a silent key.

We welcome VE1ANS, Joe Steele and VE3GKI, Charles Kezel as new members.

Special note to Bulletin Editors.

Last fall the Post Office advised that they would no longer accept Bulletins folded or stapled or taped. They must be in an envelope. Apparently not all clubs have been so informed as we still get some bulletins stapled or taped. The problem is that we are being charged another 47¢ to get it. I was told that they should be returned to the sender as "illegal" mail but that some post offices, as a courtesy, will process them giving the addressee the option of refusing them or paying the fine.

Coming Events:

May 2	Salvation Army Blitz.
June 4	Central Ontario Fleamarket, Bingham Park, Kitchener.
June 3,4,5	Scout Rally, Confederation Park
June 25,26	Field Day
July 9	Ontario Hamfest, Burlington Arena
Oct 8	H.A.R.C. Flea Market

Amateur Radio group, appears to be aimed at encouraging packet radio activity and eliminating what has come to be viewed as an unnecessary administrative procedure.

The US 220-225 MHz amateur band is now under new pressure. Even before the US FCC has come to a decision on Docket R7-14, its proposal to reallocate 2 MHz of the 220-225 MHz to the US Land Mobile Service, FCC has received a new proposal from TV Answer Inc., a Virginia company seeking 500 KHz of RF spectrum between 216 and 222 MHz for home "TV-top" transmitters that would give television viewers a return link to cable casters checking out their markets. Each transmitter would have an output of 50 watts and, according to the company, the system would be able to handle a million viewer responses a minute. Viewers would use a handheld controller worth about \$100. More recently, United Parcel Service has asked the US FCC to reallocate 2 MHz of the 220-225 MHz amateur band to permit them to build a nationwide data network to improve the efficiency of their package delivery service.

Amateur stations in Italy, Ireland, the UK, the US, Newfoundland and Nova Scotia will honour Guglielmo Marconi during International Marconi Day celebrations on April 23, the Saturday nearest Marconi's birthdate. GB4IIMD will operate from Poldhu Cove where Marconi made his first trans-atlantic transmissions. EI2IIMD will operate from where Marconi carried out his Irish experiments in Crookhaven. K1VV/IIMD will operate from South Wellfleet, Cape Cod, Massachusetts, the site of the first USA-Europe contact in 1903. SONRA, the Society of Newfoundland Radio Amateurs, will operate VO1IMD from Cabot Tower on Signal Hill, the exact spot in Saint John's where Marconi heard the first transatlantic signals in 1901. Sydney Amateur Radio Club will operate VE1IIMD from the Marconi Museum in Glace Bay, Nova Scotia, the site of Marconi's first east-west transatlantic transmissions. Finally, IY4FGM will operate from Marconi's birthplace in Bologna, Italy. An award is offered to amateurs who are able to work any five of the six International Marconi Day stations. Look for these stations on the following frequencies: 3.77-3.78, 7.07-7.08, 14.27-14.28, 21.25-21.26, and 28.53-28.54 MHz. Forward applications for the International Marconi Day Award to: the Cornish Amateur Radio Club, Box 100, Truro, Cornwall, UK TR1 1XP

Bad weather and shifting ice (and in one case, polar bears) have caused three polar expeditions, one a solo effort by Pam Flowers, another a three-man effort led by Sir Ranulf Finnes and a third by a group of Australians, to call it quits. In the meantime, the joint Soviet-Canada Skitrek Expedition continues to move ahead. At press time, the eleven skiers had completed about one-third of their journey and were headed towards the Pole. The Skitrek Amateur Radio Network, coordinated by CRRL President Tom Atkins, VE3CDM, is providing all essential communications and continues to perform flawlessly.

The ARRL Awards Committee has accepted a recommendation of the ARRL DX Advisory Committee to add Western Sahara (SO) to the DXCC Countries List as a reactivation of a deleted country, Rio de Oro (Spanish Sahara) EA9. Please hold cards until June 01.

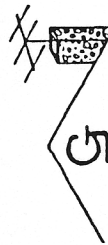
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- VE3IBK: Gil 296-8519 Scarborough.
 Icom 04AT Handheld c/w Bat. pac Bp4 & 8, wall charger \$475.
 Icom IC505 6 meter multimode xcvr c/w nicad bat & man \$600.
- VE3KYO: John 774-6867 Dunnville.
 Icom 2AT c/w DC30 dropin chrg, BP4 HD pac, wall chrg. \$325.
- VE3ISZ: Fred 827-6824 Oakville.
 Icom IC25A 2mtr. 5 mem. 2vfo, TT mike, scanner, mans. \$175.
 Icom IC740 c/w match spkr., HD p/s, manuals in boxes. \$775.
 Hammond SP600 gen coverage 540kh-54mhz, ssb adaptor. \$150.
- VE3DNB: Ron 383-7526 Hamilton.
 Yaesu FT901DM c/w match spkr, Ph patch, & Manuals. \$1,000.
 National 2000 Linear Amp. \$400.
- VE3FYA: Jerry (519) 763-5509
 SB104A xcvr, ext. card, p/s & manual. \$400.
- VE3PNO: Garry 389-7687 Hamilton.
 Bearcat 100 Scanner 50 - 512 Mhz. \$95.
- VE3MWD: Serafino 662-4526 Stoney Creek.
 VHF HI Analog covers 30 - 50 Mhz. 148-174. & xtals. \$80.
- VE3OCY: Don 560-1960 Hamilton.
 Heathkit IB101 freq. counter 250 Mhz & prescaler. \$75.
- VE3OCQ: Bob 549-6125 Hamilton.
 Heathkit Amp. for handheld. no manual. neg.
- *****WANTED*****
 *****WANTED*****
 *****WANTED*****
- VE3BK: Norm 385-5661 Hamilton. Scope.
- VE3IT0: Terry 648-3116 Ancaster. YK88S (Kenwood sideband filter
- VE3KTC: Ralph 547-6475 Hamilton. TS440S (Call between 9-5pm).
- VE3ISZ: Fred 827-6824 Oakville. Ballantine #350 (RF millivolt mtr.)
- VE3HYN: David 387-2724 Hamilton. 6L6 and 6SN7 tubes.
- VE3BL: Ed 273-3925 Mississauga. Kenwood 120S or 130S xcvr.
- VE3DJG: Mike 751-0438 Scarborough. STI desktp chrg - Kenwood2400
- VE3OXW: John 751-0438 Scarborough. SWC2 Duplex Ant. (140-450Mhz)
- VE3BYM: Ralph 388-6146 Hamilton. AT-180 Ant. tuner for TS180Sxcvr
 de VE3BYM Ralph.

H.A.R.C. RADIO CLUB STATION VE3RCB - DC

"WHY A CLUB STATION ??"??" Continued...

THESE CLUB MEMBERS HAVE BEEN ACTIVE IN THE PAST YEAR CONDUCTING LICENSING TESTS AT THE RED CROSS. IN ADDITION, YOUR CLUB PRESIDENT VE3OXX...EV ENGLERT, AND PROPERTY DIRECTOR BILL MC CASLIN VE3ARX HAVE FULL ACCESS PRIVILEGES AT ALL TIMES IN PURSUANCE OF THEIR DUTIES.

WHAT ALL THIS MEANS IS THAT, IF YOU WILL PLAN AHEAD AND MENTION YOUR REQUESTS TO THESE AUTHORIZED PERSONS, WE SHOULD BE ABLE TO BOTH SATISFY YOUR NEEDS, AND KEEP THE NUMBER OF INTERRUPTIONS TO THE RED CROSS, DOWN TO A MINIMUM TO EVERYONES SATISFACTION.

THE FELLOWS NAMED, ARE USUALLY WORKING DOWN AT THE RADIO ROOM ONE OR TWO DAYS A WEEK...AND FOLLOWING THESE PROCEDURES, YOU COULD PROBABLY PICK UP THE REQUESTED ITEM AT THEIR HOME, THUS SAVING TIME AND PARKING PROBLEMS OF CONGESTION AT THE RED CROSS, UNLESS YOU WISH TO PARTICULARLY MEET YOUR REPRESENTATIVE ON SITE,

I AM SURE WE CAN COUNT ON YOUR SUPPORT TO AID US IN THIS PROJECT, WHICH IS NOT TO CURTAIL YOUR ACTIVITIES IN ANY WAY, BUT THAT WE MAY CONTINUE TO SERVE YOU BETTER. WE HOPE TIME PROVES... "WE'RE NOT GETTING OLDER" ... "WE'RE GETTING BETTER!"

"73"

Bill Mc Caslin

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the Weekender

simple, compact QRP keyer



I recently built a QRP CW transceiver and decided to use one small cabinet to house the radio, rechargeable batteries, and a keyer. After completing the transceiver and squeezing in the batteries I found I had left myself less than two square inches of board space for the keyer circuitry.

Because contemporary electronic keyers use one or more ICs and quite a few additional components, I needed to find a simpler, more compact approach. I also wanted self-completing characters and very low battery drain. Dot and/or word memory and digital precision were features I could do without in this application.

The circuit that evolved, shown in fig. 1, does the job very nicely, fits easily on 1.5 square inches of board space, and consumes less than 4 mA, key-down, at 12 VDC.

In lieu of the usual digital dock, this keyer uses one of the unijunction family of devices as the basic timing device. Unijunction devices (UJTs), which have been around almost as long as the basic transistor, have several unique characteristics that make them quite different from those of the conventional two-junction transistor. These features include stable triggering voltage, very low value of firing current, high pulse current capability, and low cost.

The circuit (fig. 1) uses these characteristics of the UJT to generate a precisely timed sawtooth waveform. This is formed by the exponential voltage build-up across capacitor C1, and the abrupt discharge of this voltage when the UJT "fires," or triggers. Dashes and dots are self-completing because the UJT has no effect on the capacitor charge until the triggering point is reached. Potentiometer R2 controls the rate of charge of C1 — hence the keying speed. R1 sets the ratio for the generation of dots.

The sawtooth waveform is applied to a PNP transistor, Q2, where it is shaped and amplified. The output of Q2 is direct-coupled to Q3, the switching or keying transistor. R3, the "weight" potentiometer in the emitter of Q2, controls the switching threshold (the on-off periods) of Q2 and Q3.

By Jack Najork, W5FG, 3728 East 85th Place, Tulsa, Oklahoma 74136

I use the collector of Q3 (which goes to ground when the key is down) to key the emitter of the transmitter driver transistor that draws about 20 mA. You can, of course, key any circuit that requires ground to transmit provided you stay within the current and voltage capabilities of Q3.

A relay with a DC coil resistance of 500 to 3000 ohms can be used in the collector of Q3. The relay coil is connected between the collector of Q3 and +12 VDC as shown in fig. 2. This arrangement will increase the current drawn by the keyer another 5 to 25 mA, depending on the relay coil DC resistance. Reed relays are recommended and work well for keying small, non-inductive current loads. An inductive load such as an iron-core choke in series with the keying lead will generate an inductive charge. If not damped, this charge will quickly weld together the contacts of the reed relay.

limitations

The limitations of simple circuits such as this are often overlooked or glossed over by enthusiastic authors, with resultant heavy mail and telephone traffic to the publication and/or author. To minimize such communication, let me say that this simple keyer will work very well if the following precautions are taken.

First and most importantly, the DC supply voltage must be constant (either through regulation or a stable source) because the timing of the sawtooth generator as well as the switching thresholds of Q2 and Q3 are a direct function of the supply voltage. Poor voltage regulation will cause erratic characters. Long-term changes in supply voltage from, for example, 12 volts to 10 volts, will drastically affect the weight of the characters, and to a lesser extent, the speed. The keyer will work well with supply voltages of 9 to 15 volts. Once the operating voltage is selected it must remain at that value; if it does not, all controls will require re-adjustment.

I use heavy-duty batteries to avoid these problems. If an AC supply is used, the simple regulator-decoupler shown in fig. 3 does a good job of cleaning up the supply voltage source.

With the possible exception of C1 and Q2, component tolerances are not critical. C1 must be 2.2 microfarads. 1µF is too small and 3.3 µF is too large. Q2 should have a fairly high beta — at least 60 or 70 — so either avoid the unknown junk-box types entirely or use a socket and make sure your choice works properly. The 2N6027's appear to be non-critical. All six of mine, from two different manufacturers, worked well with no noticeable variation in the characteristics needed for this application.

Finally, if a relay is used, try to use a reed type or one with a short, snappy armature throw. The keying waveform coming out of Q3 is more triangular than rectangular. A sloppy relay will generate satisfactory dashes but skimpy dots, and you won't be able to compensate for this with the "weight" or "ratio" controls.

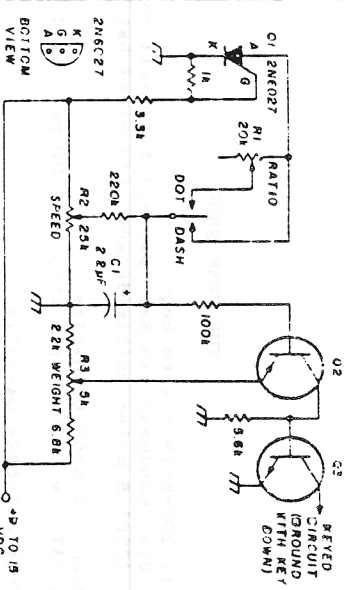


fig. 1. Simple QRP keyer uses unijunction transistor for timing.

Except as indicated, decimal values of capacitance are in microfarads. µF values are in picofarads. All resistances are in ohms. R = 1,000 M = 1,000,000

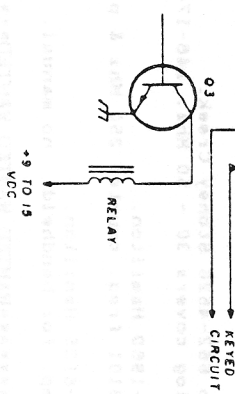


fig. 2. Reed relay can be driven by Q3 for keying circuit isolation.

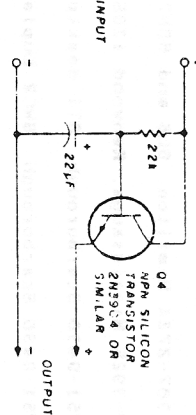


fig. 3. Decoupler circuit helps to reduce AC power supply ripple from DC line.

"WHY A CLUB STATION ????"

WHEN THIS CLUB STATION WAS ENVISAGED, THE FOLLOWING WERE OUR OBJECTIVES:

1. TO HAVE A CLUB STATION FULLY OPERABLE, "ON ALERT", AS IT WERE, THAT IN THE TIME OF EMERGENCY COULD FUNCTION QUICKLY AND EFFICIENTLY, IN ITS SUPPORT OF THE RED CROSS, BY HANDLING LOCALLY... PROVINCIAL... OR NATIONALLY THEIR COMMUNICATION REQUIREMENTS, IN THE EVENT OF NORMAL SERVICES TO THE RED CROSS BEING CURTAILED, OR, BY SUPPLEMENTING THEM IF REQUIRED.

2. TO HAVE A CLUB STATION, ACTIVE FOR TRAINING PURPOSES, FOR CLUB MEMBERS AND POTENTIAL "RADIO AMATEURS".

3. TO HAVE A CLUB HEADQUARTERS:

- (A) WHERE THE CLUB EXECUTIVE COULD HOLD ITS MONTHLY MEETINGS WITHOUT BIAS.
- (B) WHERE CLUB RECORDS COULD BE STORED SAFELY, AS WELL AS CERTAIN TEST EQUIPMENT, AND SUPPORTING MATERIALS OF A NATURE WHICH OTHERWISE COULD BE LOST OR MISLAIN.
- (C) WHERE OUR CLUB LIBRARY COULD BE PERMANENTLY LOCATED.
- (D) WHERE VARIOUS, PLAQUES AND TROPHIES AND AWARDS COULD BE SAFELY PRESERVED.
- (E) WHERE OPERATIONAL SUPPLIES COULD BE KEPT.

4. TO HAVE A PERMANENT LOCATION IN WHICH TO CONDUCT "CODE" AND "THEORY" TESTS IN THE PURSUANCE OF LICENSING REQUIREMENTS. WHERE THE ATMOSPHERE WOULD BE ONE OF CONGENIALITY AND FELLOWSHIP, WHILE MEETING ALL REQUIREMENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS.

WE FEEL OUR CLUB STATION AT THE RED CROSS, IS A REAL ASSET TO FUTURE GROWTH OF AMATEUR RADIO... AND IN TIME OF EMERGENCY IT WILL PROVE A BLESSING IN SERVICE TO THE RED CROSS, IN OUR ABILITY TO RELIEVE CONGESTION BY PROCESSING COMMUNICATION TRAFFIC.

SOME OF THESE ACTIVITIES HAVE BEEN IN PLACE FOR SOME TIME AND WE ARE EXTREMELY GRATEFUL TO THE RED CROSS ADMINISTRATION FOR THEIR CO-OPERATION AND BENEVOLENCE IN ALLOWING US SPACE TO DEVELOP THESE OBJECTIVES.

WE HAVE TRIED NOT TO BE A BURDEN TO THEM, BY RUNNING OUR OWN SHOW AND BY DOING THE NECESSARY INSTALLATIONS OURSELVES IN A PROFESSIONAL MANNER. WE COULD SEE, HOWEVER, THAT TO AVOID ABUSES TO THESE PRIVILEGES, WE MUST BE SELF-REGULATING, IN OUR OPERATIONS HERE, AND HAVE DRAWN UP CERTAIN RULES OF CONDUCT.

IT IS ESSENTIAL, THAT WE DO NOT CREATE ANY EXTRA BURDEN TO THE DAILY RED CROSS WORK LOAD, BY REASON OF REQUESTING RED CROSS STAFF TO LEAVE THEIR DUTIES TO ACCOMMODATE US IN ACCESS TO THE CLUB RADIO ROOM. THESE WOULD BE CLASSIFIED AS "UNAUTHORIZED" VISITS. IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE A CLUB MEMBER, WHO MIGHT WISH TO BORROW A BOOK OR MAGAZINE FROM THE CLUB LIBRARY (WHICH MUST BE RECORDED), OR SOME ITEM OF HARDWARE NECESSARY FOR PURSUIT OF A CLUB PROJECT, THE FOLLOWING CLUB MEMBERS HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED, AND AUTHORIZED TO THE RADIO ROOM DURING WORKING HOURS:

VE3ICB-BOB WILSON 383-2054 : VE3BK-NORM SMITH 385-5661 : VE3RW-JOHN CARD 575-3218

Field Day 88

JOIN US FOR LOTS OF FUN!

BANDS	PHONE	CW	NAME	PHONE NUMBER
160	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
80	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
40	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
20	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
15	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
10	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
6	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
1.2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
.70	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		

**Please fill in the appropriate data and
mail or hand deliver to:**

**Paul Fleck 30 Cliff Ave. Hamilton,
Ontario L8V-2R9 VE3-HTF**

A number of amateurs have contacted CRRL to ask "What is CRRL's official position regarding the placement of the AES Wind Profiler Doppler-shift radars on 441.0 MHz?" CRRL's official position is that the radars are in the METEOROLOGICAL AID SERVICE, which is defined by ITU as "a radio-communication service used for meteorological observations and explorations." CRRL believes that they are not in the RADIORELOCATION SERVICE which is a part of the RADIO DETERMINATION SERVICE not used for navigation. RADIO-DETERMINATION is defined by ITU as "the determination of the position, velocity of an object... by means of radio waves." Now, "object" is defined by most dictionaries as something that can be seen or touched, and the AES windprofiler radars will be looking for weather disturbances and not "objects". For this reason, CRRL believes that the windprofilers have no business in the 430-450 MHz band where stations in the RADIO RELOCATION, AMATEUR and AMATEUR SATELLITE SERVICES are the only legitimate users of the band. CRRL believes that the windprofilers should be assigned to the METEOROLOGICAL AID SERVICE on 404.37 MHz, as they are in the U.S.. This official position is on file with DOC.

There are two new wrinkles for this year's Field Day to be held on June 25-26. First, Field Day Rule 5 will read as follows: "Any Class A group whose entry is two or more transmitters (non-Novice) may also use one Novice/Technician operating position without changing its basic entry classification. For Field Day purposes only, any Canadian "Amateur" licensee, who has been licensed for less than six months prior to Field Day, shall be considered a "Novice" to provide a means for Canadian Field Day Class A stations with two or more transmitters to participate with a "Novice/Technician" operating position. This "Canadian Novice station" is restricted to US subbands and power/mode restrictions." Second, for this year only, to mark the first year of CRRL's independence from ARRL, participants in Field Day may earn bonus points for a contact with each of CRRL's Official Bulletin Stations with a "OST" suffix. Look for all eleven "OST" stations on the air during Field Day.

Once again, the Foundation for Amateur Radio (FAR) is offering scholarships for licensed radio amateurs pursuing full-time studies at accredited universities, colleges or technical schools. Canadians are eligible to apply. For more information, write to FAR Scholarships, 6903 Rhode Island Avenue, College Park, Maryland 20740.

DOC has informed CRRL that it has told its District Offices that it has no objection if amateurs holding an Advanced Amateur Certificate or an Amateur Certificate with a "six-month endorsement" operate packet radio on frequencies recommended by the ARRL Ad Hoc Committee on Amateur Radio Digital Communications. (The list of these frequencies appears on page 54 of 1987 September OST. The committee responsible for choosing these frequencies had two Canadian members: Doug Lockhart, VE7APU, and David Toth, VE3GYO.) DOC has routinely given individual amateurs special authorization to operate packet radio on these frequencies. The present DOC initiative, which was not requested by CRRL or believed to be requested by any other

HAMILTON AMATEUR RADIO CLUB MEMBERSHIP LIST (April 6th 1988)
 AUTODIAL/MAILBOX # : CALL-SIGN : FIRST NAME

16	VE3AAH Joe	46	VE3FMT Jim	75	VE3NCW Edgar
	VE3ACA Gordon		VE3TID Glenn		13 VE3NKW John
	VE3ABH Jerry		VE3FYQ Ward		43 VE3NTC Paul
	VE3ABW Irwin		VE3FYJ Julius		32 VE3NTN Mike
34	VE3ANW Robert	73	VE3FZR Lew		25 VE3NTU David
40	VE3AXW William		VE3GCP Fred		VE3NTX Renzo
45	VE3BK Norm	41	VE3GEO Don	25	VE3OCD Joseph
38	VE3BKO Edson	175	VE3GFI Stan	30	VE3OCC Bob
69	VE3BLG George		VE3GKI Charles	51	VE3OCT Doug
	VE3BLT George		VE3GVE Chris	26	VE3OCW Ted
	VE3BO George	58	VE3HLI Gerald	75	VE3OCY Donald
	VE3BDU John	68	VE3HMB Harvey		VE3OIC Bill
22	VE3BOY John	56	VE3HTC Dave	36	VE3OII Phillip
29	VE3BYA Ralph		VE3HTD Henry	28	VE3OIN Ken
100	VE3CIB Bob	80	VE3HTF Paul	81	VE3OIX Max
	VE3CIG James		VE3HSX Barry	24	VE3OIZ William
90	VE3CIY John H.	62	VE3ITD Fred	50	VE3ODG Flore
	VE3CKH Jean	74	VE3IUD Jack		VE3OOG H.R.
107	VE3CNP John	63	VE3JTC Gordon	17	VE3OQX Everett
	VE3DHJ Robert	78	VE3JTO Harold		VE3OQZ Al
19	VE3DKJ Keith	77	VE3JTR Michael	83	VE3OZE Wade
	VE3DMD Doug	21	VE3JUC Tom	14	VE3OIG Hugh
67	VE3DDU Peter		VE3KTC Ralph	53	VE3OIT Rick
86	VE3DFC Frank	64	VE3KITV Spiro		VE3PINO Garry
	VE3DDU Alex	97	VE3KTY Bob	85	VE3PUI Kurt
64	VE3DVA John		VE3LMS Grant	35	VE3RMR Dave
57	VE3EGL Ken	76	VE3LOI Louise		VE3RS Bob
31	VE3EGL Les		VE3MLD Wayne	37	VE3RPV John
103	VE3EHL Ed		VE3MNF T.K.	44	VE3SLE Stephen
39	VE3EKY Bernard	96	VE3MST Tony	68	VE3SCH Konrad
	VE3ER Frank		VE3MVO Cecil	91	VE3SNF Stuart
	VE3EXR S.B.	105	VE3MWD Serafino	82	VE3SON Jim
	VE3FBX John	147	VE3MFEZ Roland	54	VE3TID Ted
70	VE3FBK John	33	VE3MWH Mark		VE3TOW Don
49	VE3FEZ Peter	87	VE3MCG David	101	VE3WAG John
47	VE3FHB Ken		VE3NCM Kenneth	27	VE3YI Brian
52	VE3FHQ Glenn	99	VE3NCS Mike	11	VE3ZF Ed
55	VE3FMG Michael				
106	VE3FMS Jack				

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

The speaker for the March meeting, Mr. Ron Wheeler, has given those that attended the meeting and read the discourse in the March bulletin on the restructuring of the amateur radio service, some apprehension as to the amount of deregulation and the effect it will have on amateur clubs' investment in repeaters. The underlying message seems too clear, that amateur radio clubs that have taken in some cases years of work and expense, to get to the point where they are now - will be more conscious in the future of the vulnerability of their repeaters.

This vulnerability is being demonstrated by some fringe elements on an almost daily basis on various repeaters in the area. This will be one of the prime objects of concern in the near future, and the executive will be requesting input in order that past and future investment will not be degraded.

Thanks to:

Mr. Ron Wheeler D.O.C.
Paul Hazen VE3NYC
Don Graziano VE3OCY

"73" Ev.

CLUB OFFICERS AND COMMITTEE MEMBERS FOR 1988

PRESIDENT	: Everett Englert	VE3OOX	578-2458
PAST PRESIDENT	: Gordon Barber	VE3AAH	383-9161
1st VICE-PRESIDENT	: Dave Rypma	VE3HTC	689-3014
2nd VICE-PRESIDENT	: Jim Walsh	VE3SON	689-6839
SECRETARY	: Wayne Staat	VE3LWD	561-2253
TREASURER	: Paul Hazen	VE3NYC	664-5247
MEMBERSHIP	: Gordon E. Murray	VE3JSJ	575-3647
AWARDS & CONTESTS	: Bernie Grandy	VE3EKY	527-7175
CLUB HISTORIAN	: George Olenick	VE3BLG	383-7338
CLUB PROPERTY	: Bill McCaslin	VE3ARX	634-5190
BULLETIN EDITOR	: Jim Walsh	VE3SON	689-6839
.. assisted by	: Gordon E. Murray	VE3JSJ	575-3647
EDUCATION	: Glen Gibson	VE3FHQ	385-2786
EMERGENCY SERVICES	: Gordon E. Murray	VE3JSJ	575-3647
FLEA MARKET	: Paul Hazen	VE3NYC	664-5247
HEALTH & WELFARE	: Stan Bolibruch	VE3GFE	528-4002
PROGRAMS	: Paul Hazen	VE3NYC	664-5247
PUBLIC SERVICE	: Fred Robinson	VE3GCP	575-5197
PUBLICITY	: Fred Robinson	VE3GCP	575-5197
REFRESHMENTS	: Glenn Simpson	VE3DSP	385-8478
REPEATER	: Ralph Tufts	VE3BYM	388-6146
SWAP NET CONTROL	: Mark Gibson	VE3MMH	389-4306
TECHNICAL	: Paul Fleck	VE3HTF	
TECHNICAL	: Glenn Gibson	VE3FHQ	385-2786
VE3DC LICENCEE	: Glenn Simpson	VE3DSP	385-8478
VE3NCF LICENCEE	: John Kassay	VE3FDK	385-0422
VE3RCB LICENCEE			

Honourable Flora Macdonald
Minister of Communications
Room 322, West Block
House of Commons
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0A6

Dear Ms. Macdonald:

I am extremely concerned about the reclassification by your Department of a Clear Air Doppler Radar system as a radiolocation device and the assignment of a frequency within the 430-450 MHz band for such equipment.

The Clear Air Doppler Radar system is clearly covered under the definition for Meteorological Aid Service as "a radiocommunication service used for meteorological, including hydrological, observation and exploration."

The frequency of 441 MHz presently proposed by your Department is not within the internationally agreed frequency allocations for meteorological aid services.

In addition, operation of the Clear Air Doppler Radar system on 441 MHz would have an immediate and detrimental effect on existing amateur operations in the 70 cm band.

I urge you reconsider the classification and to instruct your Department to locate a suitable frequency for the Radar within its correct frequency spectrum as a Meteorological Aid.

Yours truly

(Signed)

(Name)

(Call sign - If applicable)

(Address)