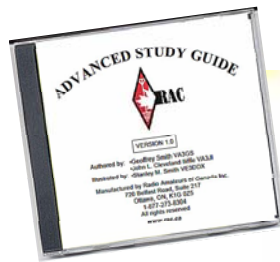
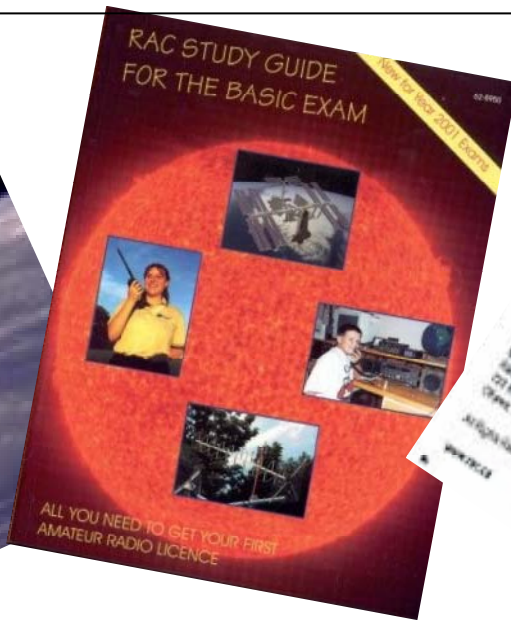


VE5AA

June 2006

The Feedline

SASKATOON AMATEUR RADIO CLUB





Saskatoon Amateur Radio Club

P.O. BOX 751
Saskatoon, SK S7K 3L7
ve5aa@qsl.net
<http://www.sarl.ca/ve5aa>

Saskatoon Amateur Radio Club
Meetings are held the 2nd Tuesday
of each month September til June.

Our meeting location is Alvin
Buckwold School
715 East Drive – West entrance
Meeting is 0130Z (7:30PM local)
VISITORS AND GUESTS ARE
ALWAYS WELCOME!

NEXT CLUB MEETING

Tuesday, June 13, 2006
7:30 PM

ALVIN BUCKWOLD SCHOOL
715 EAST DRIVE
WEST ENTRANCE

BE THERE!

Contests

June 10-11 WW South Am., CW
June 17-18 Quebec QSO party
June 24-25 ARRL Field Day
July 1 Canada Day Contest
July 1-2 Venezuelan Ind. Day Cntst
July 9 FISTS summer sprint, CW
July 9 QRP ARCI Summer Sprint
Aug 5 10-10 Int. Summer Ctst SSB
Aug 5 NA QSO Party CW
Aug 5 ARRL UHF Contest
Aug 19 NA QSO Party SSB

For further information on contests please
check TCA, CQ or QST magazines.



ARES
Saskatoon

NEXT ARES MEETING

Monday, June 18, 2006
7:00 PM

#9 FIREHALL

<http://www.ares-saskatoon.ca/>

COFFEE

Tomas Cook
Restaurant

Saturdays 9:00 AM
Idyllwild & 24th St.

Everyone is welcome. Hams,
non-Hams, it doesn't matter.
Were there to have good
conversation with good
friends.

C'mon out and visit!

Saskatoon and Area Frequencies

June 2006

LOCAL AREA REPEATERS

VE5SK	146.640-	Saskatoon SARC
VE5SCA	146.940-	Saskatoon
VE5ZH	147.270-	2 MHz offset, Saskatoon, Auto Patch
VE5FUN	145.290-	Sktn 100Hz tone, IRLP node 1340, IPARN, Terrestrial Net, Remote base, tied to VE5CC
VE5CC	146.970-	Sktn. Linked 100Hz Tone IRLP node 1340 , IPARN, Terrestrial Net, Remote base, tied to VE5FUN
VE5SKN	145.210-	Sktn 100Hz tone, MARS IRLP node 1350
VE5FS	448.000-	No tone access Autopatch
VE5BRC/1	147.240+	North Battleford
VE5RPA	147.150+	Bellevue to PA
VA5LLR	145.390-	Lizard Lake Permanently linkd to VA5SV
VA5SV	145.330-	Ridge East of Sktn Permanently linked to VE5LLR

ATV

VE5ATV	439.250 in	1277.250 out Saskatoon
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APRS

VE5RHF	144.390	Saskatoon	DIGI
VE5BNC-3	144.390	Saskatoon	
		IGATE & SATGATE	
VE5HAN-4	144.390	Hanley	DIGI
VE5YR-4	144.390	Davidson	DIGI
VE5YMJ-4	144.390	Eyebrow	DIGI
VE5ADR-4	144.390	Avonlea	DIGI

PACKET

VE5BBS	145.010	Saskatoon	BBS
VE5USR-3	145.010	U of S	DIGI
VE5YR-7	145.010	Davidson	DIGI

VE5HAN	145.010	Hanley	DIGI
VE5TH	145.010	Regina	BBS
VE5XXX	145.010	Prince Albert	BBS
VE5MPK-2	145.010	Melfort	Node
VE5MPK	145.010	Melfort	BBS
VE5NEP-3	145.010	Minichinas	DIGI

LOCAL AND REGIONAL NETS

Sask WX	80m	1400Z	3753 Khz
ARES (Sun.)	80m	1430Z	3753 Khz
Aurora	40m	2330Z	7055 Khz
		& 0200Z	
Manitoba	80m	0100Z	3747 Khz
Montana Traffic	80m	0030Z	3910 Khz
Saskatchewan	80m	0100Z	3744 Khz
Alberta	80m	0130Z	3740 Khz
Local Area	2m	0200Z	146.640-
B.C.	80m	0200Z	3727 Khz
Saskatchewan	2m	0300Z	146.970-
80m YL Net	80m	0315Z	3755 Khz
		1 st and 3 rd Tuesdays	
Prince Albert	2m	0330Z	147.150+

(All nets are daily except where noted)

All qualified Hams are welcome to check
into any of these nets



Operating the Amateur Station (Part 5 of 5)

This is the last part of “Operating the Amateur Station” from the RAC Operating Manual. I would like to thank RAC and the editor of the manual, Doug Leach VE3XK for giving us permission. Ed

4.13. OPERATING IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Canada has negotiated treaties and informal arrangements with other countries with respect to reciprocal operations, so that Canadian amateurs may operate their stations in other countries and amateurs visiting from other countries may operate in Canada. A list of the countries in which Canadians may operate on a reciprocal basis can be found in RIC 3.

Canadians amateurs are advised to contact the administration concerned prior to entering a foreign country, to ensure their operation is legitimate and avoid problems with the importation of station equipment.

4.13.1. Operating in the U.S.

Canadian amateurs may operate their amateur stations in the U.S. without prior approval of the F.C.C. The radio station licence and operator's certificate (or copies thereof) must be carried with the equipment and be available for inspection upon demand by appropriate government officials, such as radio inspectors, and customs officers.

There are differences between U.S. and Canadian regulations. Amateur stations operating in the U.S., unlike those in Canada, are restricted to emission sub-bands. For example, U.S. stations using phone are restricted to the 7.15 to 7.3 MHz sub-

band. Canadians must operate their stations in the United States in accordance with U.S. rules and regulations because Canadian regulations do not apply in U.S. territory. Therefore, Canadian amateurs operating in the U.S. should familiarize themselves with that country's rules, regulations and frequency allocations and suballocations.

4.13.2. Method of Identification in the U.S.

Canadian amateur radio stations operating in the U.S. must identify by using their own Canadian call sign followed by an oblique stroke or “mobile” or “portable” and the appropriate “W” call sign area in which they are operating, e.g., “VE3XYZ/W4” or “VE3XYZ MOBILE W4”. In addition, the Canadian amateur must indicate at least once during the contact the geographical location as nearly as possible by city and state.

4.13.3. Operation in Countries other than the U.S.

Canada participates in the CEPT Recommendation T/R 61-01 and the International Amateur Radio Permit. A list of other countries that participates in these agreements can be found in RIC-3. Those who wish to operate in those countries can apply to the Radio Amateurs of Canada for a permit. Although for the most part there is no need to notify the visited administration of your operation, there are some exceptions. Therefore, Canadians are advised to obtain the most recent copy of RIC-3 in order to avoid any complications.

With respect to countries that do not issue the CEPT or TARP permit, Canadians should apply to the appropriate authority prior to their

arrival to obtain permission to operate their station. RAC has information on countries that permit Canadians to operate their amateur stations while visiting, and also has details on required documentation, addresses and fees. Some countries issue their own licences, while others may authorize operation by letter. Do not wait until to the last minute to apply - allow plenty of time for the desired permission to reach you.

4.13.4. Operation in Territorial Waters/Airspace of Foreign Countries

When operating within territorial waters or airspace of another country, the operator must comply with the regulations of the country.

4.13.5. Operation in International Waters/Airspace in ITU Regions 1 and 3

Stations operating in international areas within ITU Regions 1 and 3 shall operate their stations in accordance with Schedules II and III of RIC-2, respectively.

4.14. OPERATION IN CANADA BY FOREIGN AMATEURS

U.S. amateurs may operate their amateur station in Canada without a licence. However, they must carry their F.C.C. operator's licence.

Amateurs who are holders of a CEPT permit or TARP may operate in Canada without a licence. Those who hold a Class 1 licence have full privileges, while those who hold only a Class 2 are limited to the amateur allocations to above 30 Mhz.

Other foreign amateurs who wish to operate their amateur stations in Canada can apply for a letter of authority at any regional or district office, either prior to or upon their

arrival in Canada. The licence is issued at no charge.

4.14.1. Importation of Equipment

In accordance with Revenue Canada, Customs and Excise Memorandum D19-4-2, dated April 10, 1987, customs officers will not detain or seal amateur equipment on behalf of the Tndustry Canada even if no authorization has been issued to permit operation.

4.14.2. Foreign Amateur Station Identification in Canada

Authorized foreign amateur radio stations operating in Canada will identify in accordance with the licence, e.g. "VE4/DFOAL". Under the provisions of the treaty with the U.S., U.S. amateurs will continue to identify with their own call signs followed by the Canadian prefix for the area in which they are located, e.g., "K2XYZ/VE3" or "K2XYZ MOBILE VE3".

4.15. LOG KEEPING

Log keeping is no longer a regulatory requirement. However, many amateurs keep a log in order to record contacts, equipment changes, and other information that seems appropriate to the operation of the station. Tf the amateur decides to keep a log, contacts should be entered in the log as they occur, not from memory several hours later. A well-kept log is an asset to any radio station and can assist in the investigation of an interference complaint. Since the log can be viewed by the radio inspector during the station inspection, it should be kept in a neat and legible manner. While there is no prescribed form in which the log must be kept, it is suggested the RAC amateur logbook be used, or a homemade one based on a similar format. The following

information is typically recorded in a log:

- the date, time (and year) of each transmission or contact;
- the approximate frequency and type of emission;
- the station called or worked, or other type of transmission, e.g., "test", "CQDX";
- the time of ending each contact;
- a summary of all communications transmitted, received or intercepted relating to distress, urgency and safety traffic;
- the language used when other than English or French;
- the name(s) of persons taking part in the communications when other than the licensee; and,
- a reference to important technical changes made to the transmitting equipment, e.g. high power (500 watt or 1 kw) amplifier installed, changed from dipole to 5 element beam.

Note: There is no limit on additional of information that may be entered in a log by an amateur, such as names, location and signal reports.

It is quite in order, and probably more convenient, to keep separate log books for a fixed (home) station and for portable (cottage) operation. Seldom will an amateur station maintain a log book for mobile operation. Occasionally, however, operators may wish to record HF contacts made on frequencies below 30 MHz. "White Cane" operators may keep their logs in Braille; it will not be necessary to transcribe such logs unless this is requested by a radio inspector.

4.15.1 Expressing Time

A clear method of expressing time is important, and especially in the station log. In order to avoid unnecessary confusion, it is

recommended that the 24 hour system be used. In this system, time is expressed as a four-figure group; the first two figures denote the hour and the last two the minutes past the hour. The hours are counted from midnight to midnight, thus there is no ambiguity between a.m. and p.m.

Examples:

12:45 a.m. is expressed as 0045:

12:00 noon is expressed as 1200:

12:45 p.m. is expressed as 1245:

11:45 p.m. is expressed as 2345:

12:00 midnight is expressed as
2400 or 0000;

1:30 a.m. is expressed as 0130:

1:45 p.m. is expressed as 1345;

4:30 p.m. is expressed as 1630.

In amateur communication, especially between stations in different time zones, it is recommended that the station log be kept in Coordinated Universal Time (UTC). This time standard is the equivalent of and replaces Greenwich Mean Time (GMT). Usually in log keeping and messages, it is further abbreviated to "Z" (Zulu) time. The use of UTC time will help avoid confusion brought about by time differences between time zones, as well as between Standard Time and Daylight Saving Time. UTC is normally required for log times in all contest activities, and is used as a matter of common courtesy when sending QSL cards to stations, especially outside the licensee's time zone.

4.15.2 Date

When using UTC, the date (day of the month) may differ from the local date, e.g., 9 p.m. Eastern Standard Time on the 5th of the month is 2 a.m. on the 6th, UTC. When it is necessary or desirable to designate the date as well as the time, the information is expressed as a six-figure group. The first two figures indicate the day of the

month and the following four figures the time.

Examples:

Noon (UTC) on the 16th day of the month 161200Z

8:29 p.m. (UTC) on the 2nd of the month 022029Z

If it is desired to indicate the month, its name should be added after the date-time group, Noon (UTC) on the 16th of May - 161200 MAY.

4.16. QSL CARDS

See Appendix R for QSL Bureau procedures.

4.16.1. Purpose

In the early days of amateur radio when contacts were few and far between, amateurs started the practice of exchanging written confirmation of their contacts, usually in the form of a postcard. Although a letter or postcard is still sufficient to confirm a contact, amateurs often use a specially designed card, called a QSL Card to confirm their contacts. A station operator is not required to send and collect QSL cards; it is a part of the hobby in which participation is at the discretion of the individual. Some amateurs collect QSL cards to show visitors to their stations that they are capable of worldwide communications. In addition, many amateur radio clubs and societies issue a certificate or diploma to amateurs confirming contacts with other stations under certain conditions. There is a publication that lists over 1900 awards issued by clubs and societies worldwide (see Awards in Appendix)

4.16.2. Card Information

To be valid, a QSL card should contain at least the following information:

- call sign of the station worked,
- type of emission used - SSB, AM, FM, CW, RTTY, etc.,
- date and time in UTC, GMT or Z, and the year,
- signal report (in RST),
- frequency (or band) used and
- call sign and location of the transmitting station at time of contact.

Additional information about the station, antenna, and so on can of course, be included, as well as a few short words of greeting.

4.16.3. Sending QSL Cards

There are two ways of sending a QSL card, direct or "via the bureau".

Sending a QSL card direct simply means that you mail the card directly to the other station. If the address is not known, you may consult the Amateur Radio Calibook or various other lists of amateur station addresses.

The second means of sending a card is "via the bureau". Many national amateur radio societies have instituted "incoming bureaus" for their members. Thus, for example, if you had a number of cards for U.S. amateurs, you could send all these cards to the American Radio Relay League (ARRL) Incoming QSL Bureau, instead of sending each card individually.

Eventually, these cards would be sorted and sent to the amateurs concerned.

If you are a member of RAC, rather than sending some cards to each incoming bureau, you can take advantage of the "outgoing bureau". Sort the cards alphabetically according to the prefix and then send the stack of sorted cards to the "outgoing bureau". Your cards, and

those of other amateurs, are sorted by country and then forwarded to the appropriate "incoming bureau". See Appendix R

In order to receive cards from the incoming bureau, it is best to have on file with the provincial bureau a few self-addressed stamped envelopes, with enough funds or stamps to cover postage costs. From time to time, the bureau will forward a number of cards to you in the mail. Although exchanging cards via the bureau is very economical, cards can sometimes be delayed for years before they reach their intended recipients.

4.17. STATION INSPECTIONS

In accordance with the *Radiocommunication Act*, radio inspectors are authorized to inspect stations at reasonable times for the purpose of enforcing the Act. The inspection may include the examination of any radio apparatus, logs, books, reports or other documents or papers relevant to the enforcement of the Act. However, if the amateur station is located in a private dwelling, which is often the case, the occupant may refuse access and an inspector must obtain a warrant in order to enter the dwelling.

WE WOULD LIKE TO THANK RAC AND DOUG LEACH VE3XK FOR LETTING US REPRINT THIS PART OF THE RAC OPERATING MANUAL. THIS IS JUST ONE CHAPTER OF A 140 PAGE MANUAL.

AS YOU CAN SEE FROM OUR FRONT COVER RAC HAS MANY PRODUCTS FOR THE CANADIAN HAM. THESE ARE AVAILABLE FROM THE RAC WEBSITE AT:

<http://www.rac.ca/>



Well, it's the end of April so it must be time for the MS WALK. The weather

this year was as good as anyone could ever hope for. It was sunny and a bit over 20 degrees. We had just over 1000 walkers again this year. Despite being a great day, we were not without challenges. This year the Archibald Arena is being extensively renovated. This meant that the south third of the arena was unavailable. If the weather hadn't been as good as it was, it would have been pretty crowded in the arena. Changed at the Arts Tower where the temporary repeater was set up meant that the repeater coverage was much poorer that it was in previous years. Even so, the even still went as well as ever.

I'd like to thank the following hams for their help. VE5SPI - Gus, VE5GAM - Glen, VE5JIM - Jim, VE5SU - Len, VE5HF - Terry, VE5PNQ - Gary, VE5RBG - Bob, VE5CMG - Colleen, VE5JZ - Peter, VE5LEE - Leigh.

73, Bruce - VE5BNC



Saskatoon Amateur Radio Club
Meeting May 9, 2006

Meeting opened at 7:35 by Leigh VE5LEE

Guest: Cameron Bruce – RCMP Technical Analyst. Here tonight to do a presentation on the RCMP communication system.

Silent Key: Warren Beaulé VA5WB / VA5WDB of Warman, SK – moment of silence held

Motion to accept previous minutes made by Eric VE5HG, Herb VE5HE 2nd.
Motion carried.

Treasurer Report presented by Terry VE5HF (on behalf of AL, VE5MDC)
Motion to accept report made by Herb VE5HE, Gus VE5SPI 2nd. Motion carried.

Community Service Items:

MS Walk 2006 - Bruce VE5BNC - The walk was held on Sunday April 30th with 12 hams helping out. Weather was great with sunny skies and warm temperature. Certificate of appreciation was given to our club. The MS Walk made a new record in fundraising this year.

Saskatchewan Marathon – Gus VE5SPI - May 28 From 7 am to 2pm. Three different races (10k, half and full marathons). All starts and ends at the bowl, final map of the route should be available soon. Need at least 5-7 communications positions, and the Marathon committee could also use marshal volunteers. Positions include a bike to follow the last runner, someone with the medical team, and a couple of people to call out numbers of contestants a couple hundred meters from the finish line.

Upcoming Events:

Little Bear Lake Open House - June 9, 10, 11 2006 (weekend b4 father's day)
A Ham flea market will happen that Saturday from 10am to 4pm. Before you go you need to call ahead to make reservations at either Lark's Inn (306) 426-2491, or Little Bear Campground (306) 426-2280. For more information check out www.littlebearlake.ca, email littlebear@littlebearlake.ca or contact Ken VE5KRB.

Note: Ned VE5NED will be going but would like share gas with someone.
Please call him on the 75m net.

.Field Day – June 24, 25 2006. (weekend after father's day!)

- Leigh and Al are taking care of the food, but will need help with BBQ equipment and cooking.
- BBQ equipment – Bruce and Jim will supply BBQs. (Jim VE5JIM will pick up Bruce's in his truck)
- Motion made by Bob VE5NFG that we purchase the canopy that Les suggested for around \$250, Bruce VE5BNC 2nd, Motion carried.
- Strictly no alcohol allowed on the WDM site.
- Request was made that people bring a pie if you can for a potential pie contest.
- Need to get \$5 from everyone interested in attending the BBQ, and we need to announce the ticket sales on the net. Leigh VE5LEE will print

tickets and will likely drop them off at McQuarries Tea & Coffee on Broadway for sale.

- Ron VE5RMS, Ron VA5RON or John VA5RJA will bring the trailer in.
- When Al returns we will meet to decide how to get equipment in the next few weeks.
- Herb will entertain at the BBQ but would appreciate some accompaniment.

Steak Night – suggested our next meeting be at Mulberries. Majority voted in favour of it. Terry will find out if it is possible to set up and if so we need to get the tickets sold as soon as possible. If so, and if John agrees, we will again make them available at McQuarries. People will be called on air and emailed.

This is Emergency Preparedness weekend – mentioned by Eric VE5HG. We could potentially get a call out by Gary VE5PNQ since Ron may be out of town.

The name of the young ham that was looking for someone to help put up an antenna for him is most likely Timothy Spence VE5JTS (lives north of 8th street at 3306 Harrington St). Someone from the executive will contact him and find out if he still needs assistance.

50/50 Draw won by Bob VE5NFG.

Motion to adjourn meeting made by Herb VE5HE at 8:10 pm

Followed by a presentation by Cam Bruce on the RCMP Communications Replacement System

Terry Shuya VE5HF
Recording Secretary



SWAP AND SHOP

FOR SALE

**For Sale – Realistic (Radio Shack) HTX202 2m handheld.
Offers. Call Tom McGregor at 220-5638**

We're clearing out stuff from mom and dad's basement in Saskatoon. I have an old Hammarlund set (40yrs?). Is anyone interested in this type of rig? It works, or good for parts.

Mark Sopher e-mail: capn_mark@shaw.ca

WANTED

My name is Michael Christensen (VE5QVR) and I am on the hunt for some HF equipment. Not too expensive, Just so I can get on the air.

My email address is ve5qvr@shaw.ca

I am in an apartment so antennas could be a bit of a problem. Any suggestions would be appreciated

**LITTLE BEAR LAKE
AMATEUR RADIO
CLUB**

OPEN HOUSE
JUNE 9, 10, 11
9 a.m. – 10 p.m.

Lodging
Lark's Inn (306) 426-2491
Or
Little Bear Lake Campground
(306) 426-2280
www.littlebearlake.ca

For info contact Ken VE5KRB at:
ve5krb@rac.ca

FIELD DAY

**WESTERN DEVELOPMENT
MUSEUM**
June 24, 25

Family BBQ Saturday
Tickets \$5.00
Available from
McQuarries Tea and
Coffee on Broadway

**CANADA DAY
CONTEST
JULY 1**

Each year on July 1, the anniversary of Canada's Confederation, Radio Amateurs of Canada sponsors the Canada Day Contest. Amateurs all over the world are invited to Canada's Birthday Party on the air.

<http://www.rac.ca/downloads/canadayrules2005.pdf>

**S.A.R.L.
MINI HAMFEST
FLEAMARKET
AGM**

**WATROUS
JULY 8TH**

**Manitou Room at the
Manitou Springs
Hotel**

<http://www.sarl.ca/>



Silent Key

**Warren D. Beaulé
VA5WB**

Dec. 27, 1943 – May 7, 2006

Warren was born in Tilsonberg, Ontario December 27, 1943 and lived most of his early life in Fort Frances, Ontario.

At age 17 Warren joined the Canadian Navy and served 8 years. His most memorable experience occurred when the world was at the brink of nuclear war during the Cuban Missile Crisis in 1962. He was a sailor in the naval blockade of Cuba, a direct confrontation with the Soviets.

Between 1970 and 1974 he had 3 children Rhonda, Wynn and Warren, from a previous marriage. As a young man he worked as a welder at the Port Arthur shipyards, drove truck, and operated a variety of heavy equipment underground in coal mines. He then finished his training in communications, electronics and avionics.

His last profession, the one he most enjoyed and was most proud of was in the area of avionics. He looked after the communications equipment, including the black boxes or flight recorders, electronics, and radar, and the person responsible for signing aircraft back into service. He had a national reputation for trouble shooting avionic problems and which caused him to travel the whole country.

Sometime during his avionics career Warren's life took a dramatic turn. He was involved in a helicopter accident in Montreal This precipitated considerable rehabilitation and complications from a surgery left Warren disabled and forced him into early retirement. This was something he found very difficult for he enjoyed work immensely.

In 1988 he and Diane married. The next 18 years were great for both of them. They discovered mutual interests in a wide variety of outdoor activities, motorcycling, fishing, hunting, camping, snowmobiling, quading and amateur radio. The toys were difficult for Warren to physically maintain but between the two of them they managed. Their lives were truly blessed.

He will be missed for many reasons especially for his, humanitarian attitude, devotion to family, integrity, ethics and a continuing contribution to Amateur Radio.

Contributed by a friend