Newsletter
February
2017

Kingston Amateur Radio Club

2016 Executive

Kingston Amateur News

President: Assaf Shool, VA3PCI
pres at ve3kbr.com

Vice-Pres: Larissa Reise VE3KGC
vicepres@ve3kbr.com

Treasurer: Douglas Richards VE3FFR
treas at ve3kbr.com

Secretary: Chip Chapman, VA3KGB
sec at ve3kbr.com

Past-Pres: Paul Taenzer, VA3LX
pastpres at ve3kbr.com

2016 COMMITTEE CHAIRS:
Two Metre Net Manager:
Brian Hopkins, VA3BAH
netmanager at ve3kbr.com

Newsletter Editor: Assaf Shool, VA3PCI
news at ve3kbr.com

168 McMichael Street
Kingston, Ontario K7M 1N6 Canada
http://www.ve3kbr.com

VE3KER Kingston packet
node
145.070 MHz simplex

VE3KBR Kingston
146.940(-) MHz
151.4Hz Tone
IRLP 2750

VE3UEL Hartington APRS
node
144.390 MHz

FROM THE PRESIDENT

It's been an interesting month of developments for the club. I'd like to talk about a few below:

The HF net got off to a great start, with even local hams who do not often participate as part of the club joining in. We're going to continue with the HF net likely as a bi-weekly arrangement, possibly running the net using data modes as well. We're usually on 75m in the neighborhood of 3.7-3.8MHz on Tuesday evenings.

Last month I put out a call for newsletter articles and the call has been answered. We've got not one, not two, but THREE newsletter articles this month, plus Paul's DX News contribution! That is the most number of articles in one month the newsletter has received since I've taken the position of editor many years ago. Let's not make this a one-time fluke, keep them coming!! Don't worry about grammar and spelling, it's not getting marked and returned to you covered in red, it's writing for fun and helps the club out a lot.

Name Tags

It's pretty hard to look cool if you don't have a name tag. Since many of our newer members do not have any, we are planning to place an order for replacements. They are 1" by 3", plastic and colored blue with white text and have the club logo laser engraved on them. They should be available at a club subsidized price of $5 for a pin-backed tag or $8 for magnetic backing.

60 Years of Amateur Radio

I'd like to recognize Harold MacFarlane VE3BPM, who got his ham license in 1957 and as of this January celebrated his 60th year as a ham operator. He currently holds Advanced and Morse Code qualifications. Congratulations Harold.

Replacing The Freelist

The Freelist is an e-mail list service that has been used for club communications since March of 2006. It's a free service that has served us well for many years. However, the past few years have been more challenging with modern devices, such as tablets, encountering compatibility issues with the Freelist servers and messages becoming garbled. Troubleshooting this problem has led to sufficient migraine headaches that we are planning to replace Freelist with Google Groups (GG). GG provides the same e-mail list service but it operates on modern servers and software and has no compatibility issues when processing e-mails that were composed on newer devices and operating systems.

The new system will have better privacy, it will support file attachments, different ways of accessing group messages, and embedded content. If you already have a Google account, signing up will be very easy.

Possible Pirate on the airwaves?

During the last meeting, it was mentioned that a possible pirate was operating on the HF amateur radio bands using an appropriated callsign of VE2ZBI. Doing my own research into this, I have seen no evidence to support this other than a lone tweet, but if you do hear strange transmissions from the C/S you should not engage him.

Figure 1-1: What the pirate may look like. (Artist's conception)

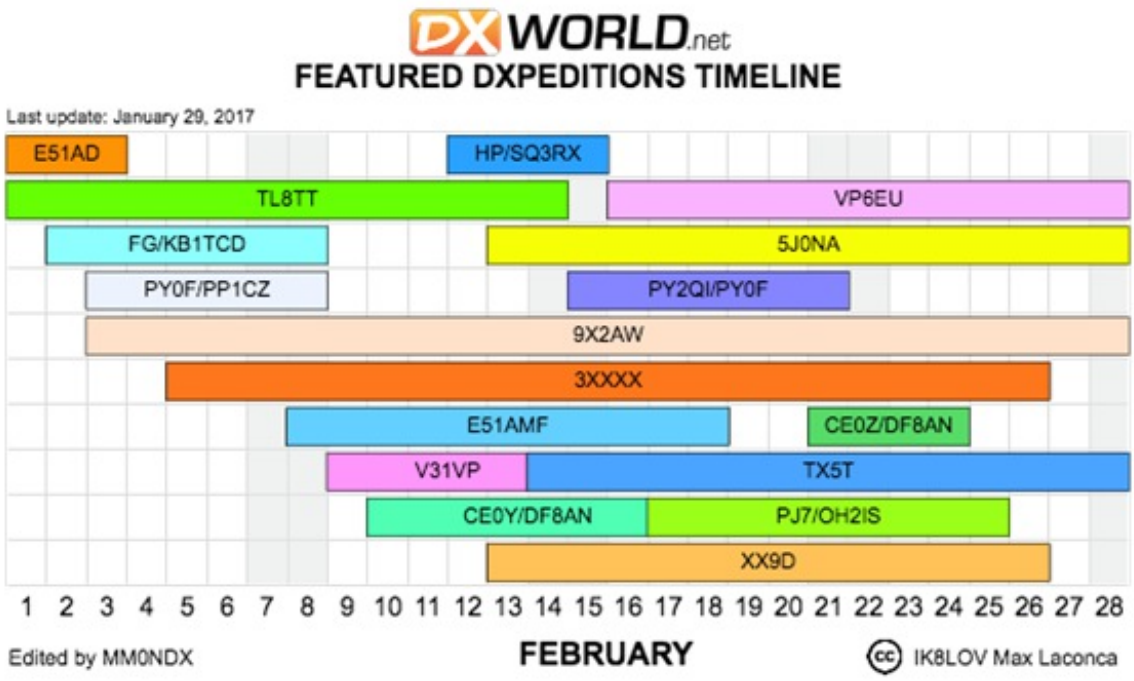
Finally, while our neighbors to the south will spend the next year building a giant wall to make themselves great again, I look forward to seeing the club continue to grow and develop.

--Assaf VA3PCI

DX REPORT

Have a look at NG3K's Announced DX Operations website [www.ng3k.com]. There appears to be quite a number of DXeditions planned for February. Another good source of DX new is the free weekly newsletter from dx-world.net.

One resource that I particularly like from dx-world is their monthly calendar. Here's the February calendar



I like to keep a copy of it on my desk to remind me when DXdepitions are active.

As we've now moved into the long nights of winter with less atmospheric QRN; low band DXing has been picking up. Have a listen for DX on 80 and 160 during the evening and if you're night owl, around the European sunrise. It's quite the delight to hear strong signals pop up on the relatively quiet winter bands.

Speaking of quiet; there's an interesting website that tracks global lightning strikes in real time: www.lightningmaps.org

I've found that when the bands seem quiet or there's lots of static crashes; that it corresponds well with the number of lightning strikes. Sometimes those lightning strikes are at quite a distance! Too bad that propagation doesn't favor our little signals over mother nature!

Wishing you all good DX

de Paul VA3LX

MEMBER ARTICLE

APRS Weather Station for Kingston Radio Control Model Field

By Dave Fasken VA3DLF

Kingston Radio Control Modellers have their flying field north of Odessa just off of Fred Brown road. We have a large field complete with club house but without power to be able to provide any form of communications that could provide local field weather conditions. Several requests were made to have weather conditions at the field available but were very cost prohibitive due to the lack of power.

Last year Chip Chapman, VE3KGB, made a presentation at one of our club meetings on the use of APRS on the internet to provide tracking capabilities of personal vehicles with VHF radios tied in with GPS systems. This planted the seed for me to look into the capabilities of using APRS to make weather information available on the internet. Chip made this seem so easy that I started to look into it not realizing that there were some details that would cause me some grief to actually get my APRS station up and running.

After much research on weather stations with the capabilities to provide data packets compatible with APRS I decided to give the Peet Bros. Ultimeter 100 unit a try. This station has an RS-232 serial output which must be fed into a TNC controller which is necessary to format the data packet which can feed directly in to the microphone input of any portable VHF transmitter.

Since I am not a programmer and have no idea how to program a TNC controller I chose to try the Byonics WXTrak kit with an eeprom already programmed to accept data from the Peet weather station and transmit weather data packets at user defined time intervals and also provide the station GPS location.

I chose to use a small Baofeng UV-3 transceiver due to its small size and low cost. Besides I had one that I wasn't using. I was concerned that it may not have enough power but decided to give it a try since the repeater was only a few miles away from our flying field.

Finally once I had acquired all the necessary hardware I set up a temporary arrangement, including the weather station on the front lawn, to see if I could get the equipment running and display information on the APRS FINDU.COM Google map page. This proved to be the most trying part of the project as I really had no idea of how the APRS system worked. Chip made it look so easy but the difference between auto tracking and weather reporting is quite different in that the weather reporting requires that the TNC controller must be configured with the fixed GPS coordinates. I spent several days trying to figure this out and went on forums for help but no luck. Fellow ham Doug Richards helped with the google map results but that still didn't work until I stumbled on the fact that there had to be 5 digits in the 2nd coordinate. As soon as I added a leading zero everything fell into place. Initial testing used my Yaesu FT-100d VHF transceiver for increased power since I don't live close to any repeaters.

Finalizing cable requirements was the next item to complete with custom cables required between the Peet station, Byonics controller and the Baofeng UV3 for receive and transmit data. The UV-3 used a 4 pin 2mm phone jack which was a challenge to solder to with my old eyes. The receive signal back to the Byonics TNC is required to block data transfers when other stations are broadcasting. Transmitting is on 144.390 MHz.

Next came the final installation of all the equipment in a small box that would provide protection from the elements and keep out the local squirrels from damaging the equipment The picture of the chassis is fairly self explanatory and the only additional components were a reverse protection diode and 5V regulator with current limit to protect both the transceiver battery and regulator. If anyone needs additional info I will gladly provide it.

The antenna and weather station was the last element of the project to construct. It included using 1.25” steel pipe for the mast, 1” PVC conduit to support the weather station elements and VHF antenna which was generously donated by Doug Richards, VE3FFR. Surplus army fibre glass antenna mast was used to add additional height to the equipment.

The station was installed in March of 2016 and has performed flawlessly so far (10 months) with the exception of battery issues. Old donated batteries were tried but were found to be heavily sulphated and would not hold a charge for anymore than a week. A small solar panel was installed in May which has provided all the power required to keep the system running. However I think cloudy weather in the winter may be a problem.

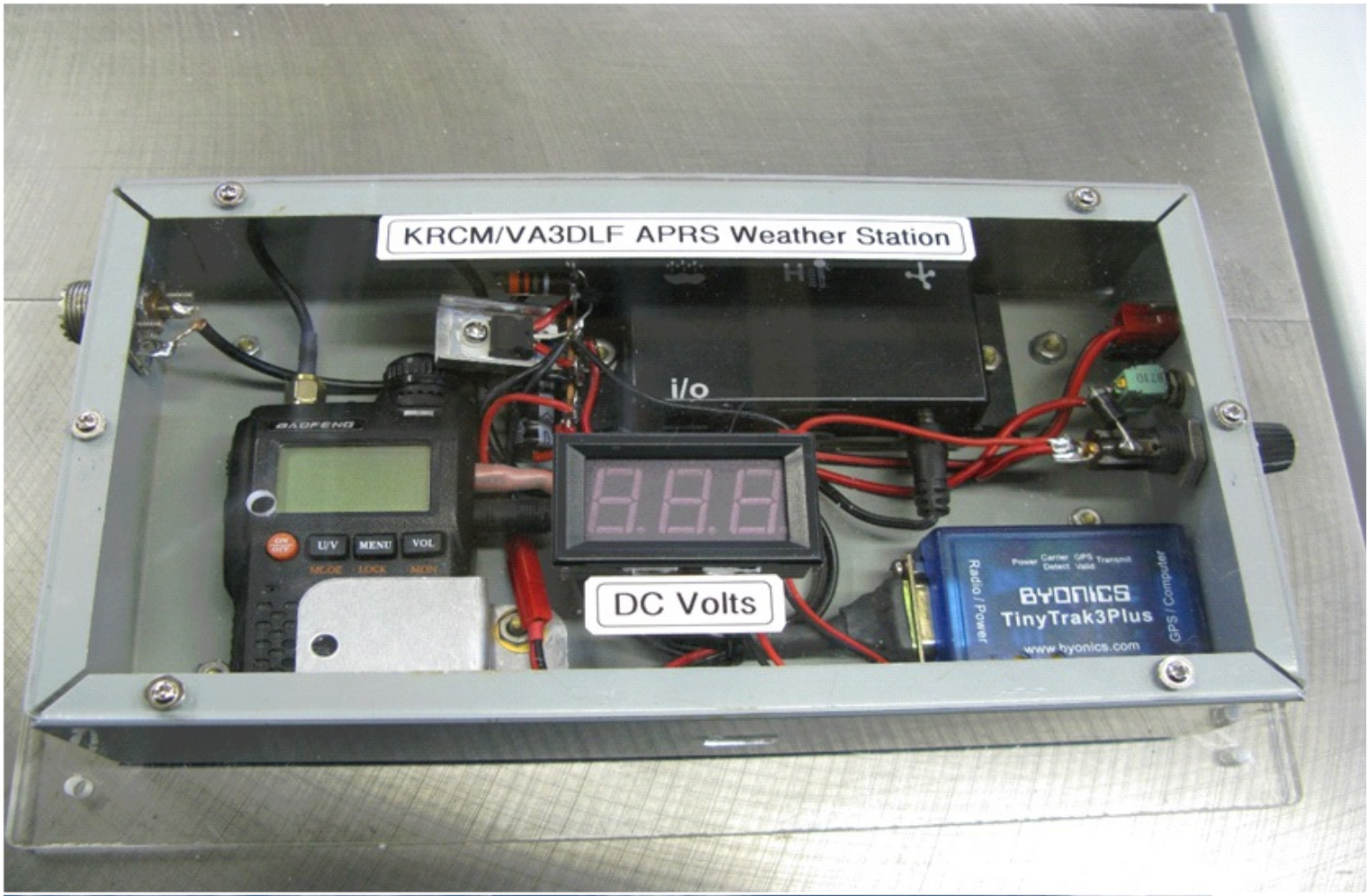
Weather information from this station can be found at

aprs.fi/weather/?call=VA3DLF or findu.com/cgi-bin/panel.cgicall=va3dlf&units=metric

I found this project to be quite a challenge for an old timer like me but also rewarding and appreciated by the Kingston Radio Control Flyers club.

Weather Station/Antenna Boom

Transceiver/TNC Controller Panel



Final Installation on Club House Roof

Club House Installation

MEMBER ARTICLE

Special Event Station VE100VIMY

Vimy Ridge was a World War I (WWI) battlefield along the "Western Front" in the north east corner of France 100 hundred years ago. Vimy Ridge was a strategic location since it commanded a large field of fire and blocked advances from the adacent valleys. Occupied by the German forces which held off repeated attacks from the French and British Forces which resulted in hundreds of thousands of casualties.

Four Canadian Divisions working together secured the main part of the ridge on the first day and within four days occupied the whole area. It was to remain held by the Allies for the rest of the war and was the base for the Canadian Corp of Signals wireless operations base. Some historians have said that Vimy Ridge was "the moment when Canada leapt in spirit to nation."

The land that the Vimy memorial resides on was ceded to Canada by France in 1922. The monument, known as “Mother Canada” has the names of the Canadian soldiers who were lost or missing and who have no known graves Inscribed around the base The models used for the Vimy Memorial are housed at the Museum of Communications and Electronics at CFB Kingston,

A commemorative amateur radio station with the call sign VE100VIMY, will operate from April 1 to April 9, 2017, approximately 2km away from the memorial. There will be two stations and appropriate antennas working on a 24 hour basis.

Up to the operation France, authorized Amateurs have been using the call VE100VIMY with the provinces and territories using their suffix. Each area is operating for approximately 1 week at a time. The operators have been on the air and have been uploading their logs to the committee for certificate status checking.

Your status on how many Suffixes contacted and links to download certificates are available on their website along with full information on VE100VIMY.The website is ve100vimy.ca

VA3KGB Search

VE100VIMY	Canada	✖
TM100VIMY	France	✖

VE100VIMY/VO1	Newfoundland and Labrador	✖
VE100VIMY/VO2	Newfoundland and Labrador	✖
VE100VIMY/VE1	Nova Scotia	✔
VE100VIMY/VE9	New Brunswick	✖
VE100VIMY/VY2	Prince Edward Island	✔
VE100VIMY/VE2	Quebec	✔
VE100VIMY/VE3	Ontario	✔
VE100VIMY/VE4	Manitoba	✔
VE100VIMY/VE5	Saskatchewan	✖
VE100VIMY/VE6	Alberta	✖
VE100VIMY/VE7	British Columbia	✖
VE100VIMY/VE8	Northwest Territories	✖
VE100VIMY/VY1	Yukon	✖
VE100VIMY/VY0	Nunavut	✖

Black line award download

Red line award download

The certificate has several levels based on historical lines of advance during the battle, for contacting x amount of stations (suffixes).As of writing this I have been lucky and have qualified/downloaded for the Black Line (3 stations), and Red Line (5 stations).

Using the DX clusters will help you located which band/mode the current station is operating. I use Ham Radio Deluxe Log Book, (part of Ham Radio Deluxe), as a standalone program to make use of the DX Cluster, on my laptop when I'm not at my radio to see what is happening. I just acknowledge the "Not connected to Radio" error message.

Thanks to all the organizers and operators who have put together an operation working cross Canada, and then at Vimy Ridge, which is not a small undertaking logistically, and thanks also to Attila Holop HA2NA, who is providing the online certificate status/download.

VE100VIMY is on the web (ve100vimy.ca), Facebook, and QRZ.com.

Good DXing

de Chip, VA3KGB

MEMBER ARTICLE

MARITIME MONITORING

By Ron Walsh VE3GO marinecolumn@gmail.com

The Old and the New

"CE2WWW de VE3GO, tnx for 599 #103, you are 599 in Ontario." This CW QSO with Chile in a contest got me to thinking about the old and the new in radio communications.

As we approach the New Year, the new always replaces the old. I have used radio monitoring to be able to photograph some ships as they pass for the last time and will look forward to photographing new vessels as they make their first trip in the New Year. A friend of mine Tim VA3TIC, was talking to me about using the remote amateur radio station set up by the Kingston Amateur Radio Club. Ham Radio Deluxe and Skype can now be used to operate an amateur station many miles away. Rick VE3ORY even operated the station from Florida. How far the technology has come really made me take notice. I remember when the local marine station VBH was remotely connected to VDQ Cardinal Radio in the 1970s. Now we can do the same thing on amateur radio.

Tonight, the snow is falling, the temperature has dropped and the winds are Gale force on Lake Ontario. Ships have gone to anchor, the weather radio had a snowfall warning for Kingston and VBR Prescott radio had a Gale Warning for Eastern Lake Ontario. USCG Buffalo was broadcasting a special marine warning and ships were asking about visibility in the American Narrows Section of the Seaway. Bermuda Radio could be heard on 2582 kHz. Another shipping season on the great lakes is coming to a close. Here I was listening to the marine traffic, monitoring an amateur radio repeater for any emergency and sending Morse code in a contest. I had already charged the emergency radio batteries, fueled the snow blower and put a flashlight beside the radio desk. It is that time of year when power outages are always possible.

A visit to VBR Prescott Coast Guard Radio also made me realize how far things have come since I wrote an article on the station for Monitoring Times, nine years ago. The changes happening in that time frame had to be seen to be believed. I will mention some details here but want to do an article on the station again as there is a great deal of interesting information to mention. I found Frank Dwyer, the officer in charge, to be very interesting and informative.

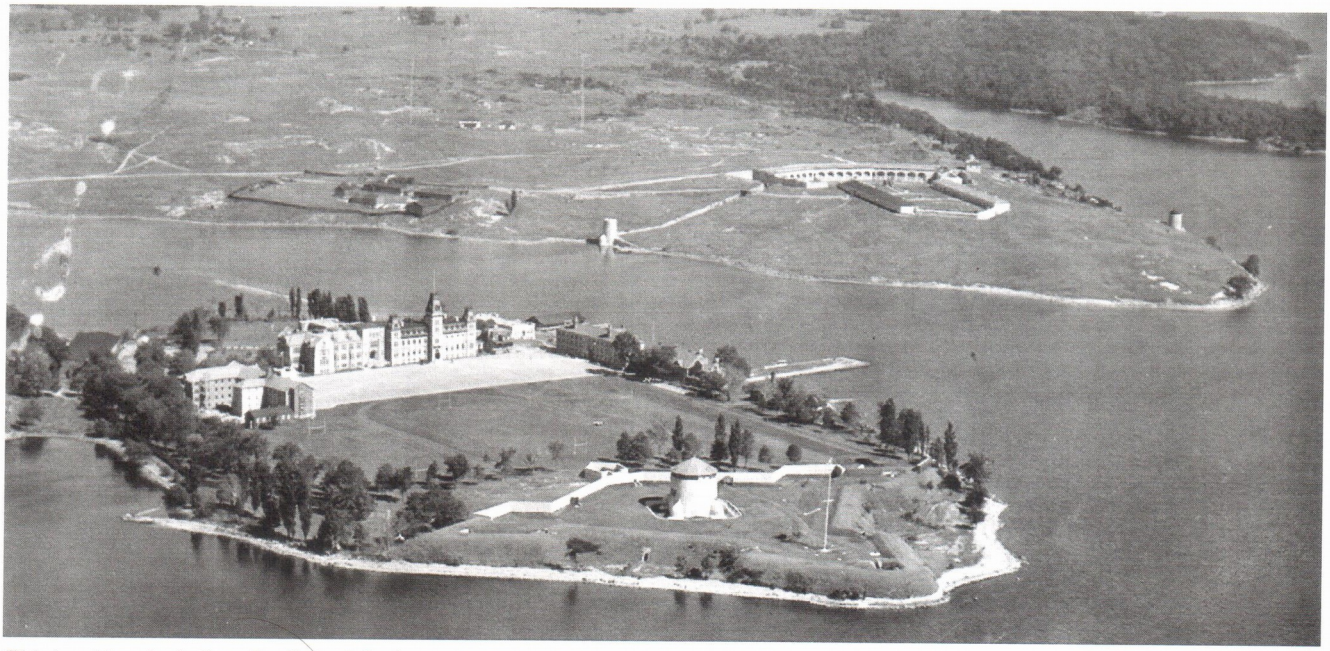
I received an email bulletin from the Marine Radio Historical Society about the return of Marine Coast Station KPH to the air. The station had been closed in 1997 but brought back to life by a dedicated group of marine radio enthusiasts. This is unique when you consider that the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC) transmitter site for Radio Canada International at Sackville, NB has literally disappeared.

American seaway tug Robinson Bay, that services the aids to navigation up to Lake Ontario every spring and fall. Talks are that she will soon be replaced. (VE3GO photo)

The comparison and contrast between these two marine stations left me pondering how time and technology have changed many things. I am 71 years old and have seen a lot of radio equipment in my time. The radio call I use belonged to the late Chuck Millar for 60 years. I can remember his station in the 1960s and then I look at my Icom 756 Pro III that he could have only dreamed of. I have only seen a photo showing a bit of his equipment from the 1940s.

The revival of the call KPH brings back a station that was established in 1905. The receive station at Point Reyes and the transmitters at Bolinas went silent on June 30, 1997, and marine Morse code seemed to have become something of history. The dedicated group of operators kept the station intact and alive by eventually obtaining the call KSM.

Negotiations finally got the KPH call back and the transmitters were returned to their original frequencies. On Oct 8, 2016, Ray Smith, who had tapped out the last message from KPH, sent out the first message from the resurrected station. I have followed the MRHS through their emails and correspondence with Richard Dillman. I am proud to have had a couple of contacts with K6KPH, which is manned at the station site. I try to listen to their CW and RTTY signals on Saturdays and CW on Sundays when possible. It is good to see press, weather information and messages still sent by Morse. VBH Kingston also started out as a CW signal from a Marconi station. The station came on the air in 1914 and was soon taken over by the Canadian Government. CW here lasted until after the Second World War when new radiotele-



This is a historical photo I collected. It shows the Royal Military College and Fort Henry in 1924. In the background is VBH with the high wooden towers and wire antennas at the top of the photo. (VE3GO collection)

phones made voice communications possible. These were in the 2 MHz MF band and could be easily operated by ship officers. The radio operator was no longer needed. Some of the great lakes shipping companies even had their own shore stations. The last was XJP52 of the Upper Lakes Shipping Company, which disappeared in the 1990s.

These radios used a dynamotor to transform the ship's DC voltage into the higher voltage needed for the transmitters final tubes. Every time you pressed the transmit button on the telephone-style handset, these rigs emitted a great high-pitched whine in the ship's wheelhouse. It is interesting to note that tankers on the lakes had to carry wireless as well.

The BA Peerless, which was built in the mid-1950s, had Marconi HF equipment installed. A friend, Larry Stewart, worked on the ship when she was the Coastal Canada and the old equipment was still there but just shoved away in a cabin, long out of use. Weather was broadcast four times a day by a string of stations from one end of the lakes to the other.

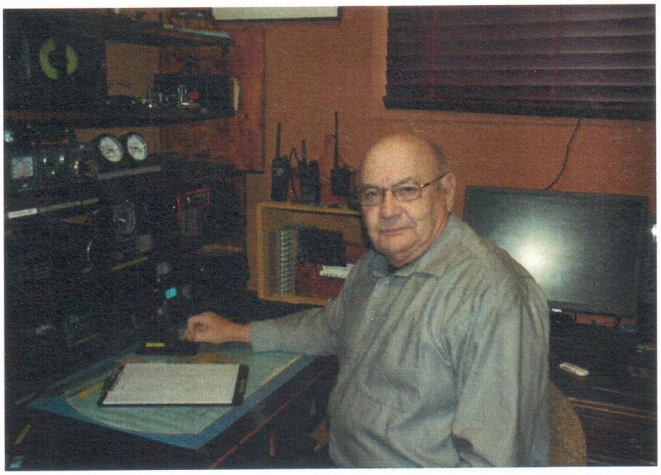
VBA Port Arthur, VBB Sault Ste. Marie, VBC Wiarton, VBE Sarnia, VBF Port Burwell, VBG Toronto, VBH Kingston and later VDQ Cardinal broadcast the weather in sequence. They did the forecast for all the lakes so if a ship missed one they could get it from another station. As a high school student, I did my homework listening to the lakes traffic and heard many of these broadcasts. In the late 1950s, the FM VHF rigs began to appear on the lake ships.

AM MF transmission were replaced by SSB and 2598 kHz became the weather broadcast channel. The station VBH was closed and moved to the Kingston Airport in 1970s. HF was gone in 1978 from the lakes and VHF FM was used. The station became a remote site for VDQ in 1978 and the call VBH disappeared. All of these stations are now remote terminals for VBR Prescott Coast Guard Radio or Sarnia Coast Guard Radio.

To allow VHF to work many extra VHF remote sites have been established to cover dead spots in the coverage area. Prescott has 8 towers they can use—all are digitally controlled from the Prescott site. The weather became a continuous broadcast on two VHF channels. The forecast came in and the operator read it into a recording device before it was transmitted to the ships. They always used a code of numbers for the forecasts on HF. This was replaced by the MAFOR (MArine FORecast) code in the late 1960s.

I remember several ships calling in and asking what was the forecast because the new code had not been readily distributed before the season. The new equipment now has the text sent to the station and it is automatically changed to a computer operated voice and sent out on the air. As of this year, they announce that the MAFOR codes for the forecast will be given on request showing that the voice broadcast can be heard throughout the lakes. I would guess if they get few requests the MAFOR, coding would disappear.

It is interesting to see that KPH is still using the 426 and 500 kHz long wave frequencies. 500 kHz has become synonymous with Marine Morse as a calling frequency as 2182 kHz became the calling frequency for MF. The recent decision of the USCG to no longer monitor this frequency should be noted. The last American HF station on the lakes was WLC Rogers City and with it all HF on the lakes ended. I remember the broadcasts from WMI Lorraine, Ohio, as they gave the weather conditions for many locations on all the lakes twice a day. The long wave tradition is of course still maintained by the Navtex transmissions on 518 kHz.



Left: My radio shack with equipment to monitor marine traffic and more. Right: Yours truly at the key. (VE3GO photo)

KPH remains as an example of specific marine coast stations. The Canadian stations have all been consolidated so that many remote sites are operated from a central station. I am happy to see we still use HF on the east and west coasts as well as the arctic regions. NBDP (Narrow Band Direct Printing) as well as voice are used to distribute notices, etc.

KPH still sends marine messages and reminds us of the telephone services that HF used to supply. The radiotelephone service at Canadian Great Lakes stations has been stopped.

Cell phones and satellite services have replaced the radiotelephone service. I no longer hear the interesting grocery orders for the ships as they pass by. I recently met a retired technician who told me he was installing a satellite system on the Cape Breton Miner, in I believe, New Orleans, and was getting instructions on how to do this from XJP52 on HF.

I enjoy the photographs of KPH showing the receiving sites with actual receivers and equipment on the racks and consoles. Computer screens have replaced all the consoles at VBR this year. Each operator can control all the towers, etc., by touching the screen. I was given one of the switches from the old console. I respect and admire the new technology but I still want to turn the dial or twist the knob to adjust my equipment. I visited VBH in the early 1960s and wish I had a photo of the station. KPH reminds me of what it looked like although on a smaller scale.

I still want to hear the voice or the Morse characters over the speaker or through the earphones. PSK31 and JT65 are examples of new modes of amateur transmission. I have tried them enjoy them and marvel at their efficiency, but I just can't tear myself away from using CW. I do not claim to be a fast operator but do claim to be a good one! The photo of Jack Martini, Richard Dillman, Denise Stoops and Stephen King watching Ray Smith send the first message on CW from KPH shows just how much some dedicated people can accomplish. I congratulate the people behind KPH who have maintained a genuine piece of history!

As I listen to VHF, the ocean vessels all hurry to escape the lakes before winter freeze-up, the lakes vessels trying to carry one last cargo and the messages from the Seaway as to conditions in the Montreal Lake Ontario section. I will also be trying to copy KPH and get a contact with K6KPH during the winter months. As I celebrate 40 years as an amateur, I plan to operate more CW, in contests and in contacts, on most HF amateur bands, to build my proficiency back up to where I want it. As I relive 57 years of shortwave listening, my listening will be mainly on the marine HF bands. From looking at the new equipment coming on the market, an SDR unit will eventually find its way into my radio shack.

The coherer gave way to tubes, transistors, and solid-state rigs, so Morse gave way to voice and digital modes. I have to remember I use a laptop to write the column not pen and paper. I can't forget that my marine radio bible, "Radio Aids to Marine Navigation," as well as the monthly Notices to Shipping are now downloaded, not sent out in print form.

The equipment, frequencies and modes may be different but I still admire the operators of these stations as they help the mariners stay safe. They are professionals in every sense of the word.

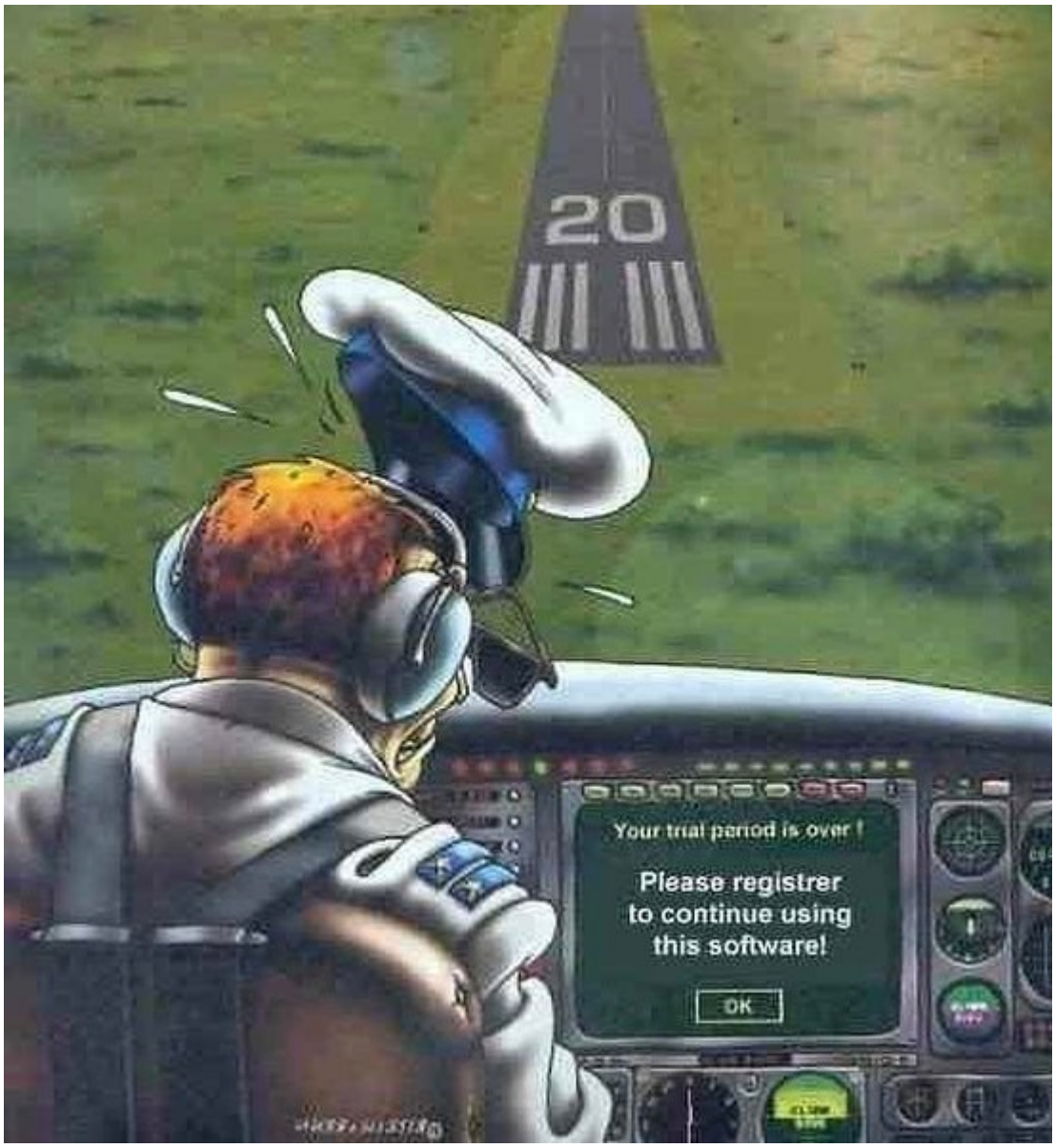
I had a look at my bucket list for the future. One big item is a visit to KPH to see the station and meet some of the people involved. A more realistic goal is to return to South Carolina this spring and operate again from one of the naval museum ships in the area. That is both a thrill and an honor. I also want to visit the CSS Hunley display. Marine history still fascinates me.

A request to speak to a local historical society really got me thinking. The local marine radio history and the fact that the first voice radio transmission by Reginald Fessenden was made on Christmas Eve 110 years ago really determined my presentation topic.

I hope all the readers of The Spectrum Monitor had a Merry Christmas, or a happy holiday celebration. May the New Year will bring health, happiness and perhaps some new radio gear!

TSM

HUMOUR RATION



MEETING MINUTES

KARC General Meeting Minutes
3 January 2017

Smitty's Restaurant, 2376 Princess Street, Kingston Ontario

The meeting was called to order at 7:00 PM by the President, Assaf, VA3PCI, who welcomed everyone to the meeting.

1. Members and guests introduced themselves: 17 members and guests were in attendance.

2. Additions to the agenda: items added

3. Minutes of the December meeting:
   Carlyle, VE3WIO/Ron, VE3GO moved approval of the minutes as published in the January newsletter. The motion carried.

4. Treasurer's Report:
   Doug, VE3FFR, gave a synopsis of the financial transactions for December and the year end report. Expenditures last year were $3,054.52 versus income of $1,090.95. Major expenditures were for the IRLP Node upgrade and the Remote HF Station. The Club has a balance of $5627.26 in the bank. Doug, VE3FFR/Steve, VE3KC moved approval of the financial report as published and presented. Motion carried.

Old Business:

5. Distracted driving exemption support letter to RAC:
   Paul VA3LX, as the President, wrote a letter to RAC supporting the driving exemption. A response supporting our letter was received from RAC.

New Business:

6. Executive Appointments:
   Shannon, VA3XRY, elected as Vice-President in December, has stepped down. Doug, VE3FFR, has volunteered to remain as the Treasurer, and Larissa, VE3KGC, volunteered to be Vice-President instead of Treasurer as per her elected position in December. Steve, VE3KC/???? Moved that the Club accept the appointments. Motion carried.

7. HF Net after the Club Tuesday 2M Net:
   Assaf, VA3PCI, proposed that the HF Net be resurrected if there was enough interest. A show of hands indicated for a HF Net. Carlyle, VE2WIO, volunteered to be the HF Net Manager.

8. Pirate Call Sign VE2ZBI:
   Les provided information that a person whose name is Mark Blanchett is using the name and call of Alain, VE2ZBI, on various nets and on the air. The real Alain stated he is not active. If you hear VE2ZBI on the air ignore him.

9. Freelist:
   There have been problems with gibberish on the Freelist and other issues. Steve, VE3KC, stated that 7 members of the list have had problems with the gibberish, and 6 of the 7 have resolved the issue while the 7th still has on/off sending of gibberish. Brian, VA3BAH, stated he has had his computer looked at by computer techs and they are stumped. Assaf, VA3PCI, stated that the Executive have started beta-testing of a Google Groups format. There was a discussion of pros/cons of Freelist/Google Groups noting that the some of the problems with Freelist could also occur with Google Groups. The discussion was tabled with no action to be taken until the next meeting and that before a move to Google groups is a notice will be sent out prior to the shutting down of the Freelist.

Reports:

10. 2M Net Manger:
    Brian, VA3BAH, thanked those who have volunteered to be Net managers and will post a schedule.

11. CFARS:
    Terry, VA3KLG, stated that there has been delays in getting the antenna set up at the C&E Museum station, however, the paperwork for the approved antenna and siting has been stated with expectation that it will be installed by Ottawa by the summer. In the meantime a temporary antenna will be installed shortly. The station should be active on the air for Vimy 100 celebrations in April with local operators being requested to help out. Chip, VA3KGB, gave a brief on the VE100VIMY operation and will post links on the Freelist.

12. Radio Australia:
    Ron, VE3GO, reported the Radio Australia shortwave radio will be going off the air shortly if you are interested hearing them and requesting a reception confirmation QSL.

13. Weather Net/Hot DX Contacts:
    Ron, VE3GO, would like to see more operators on the repeater when there is severe weather. He mentioned that Weather Canada checked into the repeater to find out what the weather was like in Prince Edward County. Road condition reports are helpful as well as tracking progress of Amateurs travelling through our area of coverage. If you hear/contact a hot DX station, let it be known over the repeater what frequency/mode they are using.

14. Hearts and Flowers:
    Harold, VE3BPM will be celebrating 60 years as an Amateur on 16 Jan 2017.

Next Meeting: 7 February 2017.

Adjournment:

Les, VE3KFS/Brian, VA3BAH motioned for adjournment at 8:15pm. Motion carried

50/50 Draw: Total $18.00, $9.00 won by Brian, VA3BAH, who donated the winnings back to the Club.

Presentation:

Larissa, VE3KGC, gave an interesting and informative presentation on her field expedient antennae along with photographs of them being utilized.

Clifford ‘Chip’ Chapman
CF3KGB/VA3KGB
Secretary
Kingston Amateur Radio Club
4 Jan 2017

AGENDA - 7 FEB 2017

1. Members and Guests introduce themselves

2. Additions to the Agenda

3. Minutes of the last Meeting: errors / omissions / approval (Chip VA3KGB)

4. Treasurer's Report

5. Old Business:
   a. No old business

6. New Business:
   a. Name tag order
   b. Field Day 2017
   c. Unauthorized stations heard on KBR
   d. New mailing list

7. Reports:
   a. Net Manager (Brian VA3BAH)
   b. CFARS
   c. "Hearts and Flowers"
   d. Other Reports

8. Date of next meeting: 02 February 2017

9. 50 / 50 Draw

10. Adjournment

FINANCIAL REPORT

KARC FINANCIAL REPORT –Jan 2017

Jan 31, 2017

Opening Balance

Cooperation Plus	**5328.10**
Dividends Savings	**37.54**
Equity Shares	**261.62**
Total	**5627.26**

Income

Int	**.04**
Membership	**150.00**
50 50 Draw	**9.00**
Donation	**9.00**
Total	**168.04**

Expenditures

Closing Balance

Cooperation Plus	**5496.14**
Dividend Savings	**37.54**
Equity Shares	**261.62**
Total	**5795.30**

NET CONTROL SCHEDULE

Tuesday, 14 February: Valentines Day Brian, VA3BAH

Tuesday, 21 February: Steve, VE3KC

Tuesday, 28 February: John, VE3CAK

Tuesday, 14 March: Assaf, VA3PCI

Tuesday, 21 March: Steve, VE3KC

Tuesday, 28 March: Larissa, VE3KGC

Tuesday, 11 April: Peter, VE3NXE

Tuesday, 18 April: Carlyle, VE3WIO

Tuesday, 25 April: John, VE3CAK

NET CONTROL SCRIPT

KARC Tuesday Night Net Control Script

Revised April 16, 2013

Good evening. This is *[name and callsign]*, net control station for the Kingston Amateur Radio Club's Tuesday night Net.

The Kingston Amateur Radio Club Tuesday Night Net is an informal net that meets at 1930 hours every Tuesday evening on the KARC repeater, VE3KBR. We welcome participation by all amateurs.

Before continuing, is there any emergency or priority traffic? Please call now.

The purpose of the net is to take check-ins; to inform you of KARC activities; and to provide news of interest to Radio Amateurs. Information about KARC may be found on the web site (www.ve3kbr.com) or by contacting any of our club executive members.

I will take check-ins giving priority to mobiles, portables and stations checking in via EchoLink or IRLP. When checking in, please give your call sign phonetically, your name and location, and indicate whether you have any traffic or announcements for the Net.

Are there any stations using EchoLink or IRLP wishing to check in? Please call now.

Are there any mobiles or portables wishing to check in? Please call now.

Are there any base stations wishing to check in? Please call now.

Trivia Time

Here's tonight's trivia question(s).

Swap Shop

Are there any items for the swap shop?

Closing

Are there any additional check-ins or announcements before I end the Net?

That concludes this evening's Kingston Amateur Radio Club Tuesday Night Net. Thank you for participating. We had [number] check-ins this evening. 73. This is [name and callsign] returning the repeater to normal amateur use.