

GEORGIAN BAY AMATEUR RADIO CLUB NEWS

Editor Bill VE3EFX

JULY 1975

Executive	President	Dick	Shave	VE3BIS
	Vice Pres.	Dave	Dixon	VE3DXO
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The June meeting was attended by twenty five members and guests. This was the first meeting chaired by the new executive. The minutes were read and accepted, and the bank balance stands at \$137.49 plus \$2.67 cash on hand. Congratulations were extended to all those who passed their licence exams. These included, VE3HIR, VE3HIN, VE3HIO, VE3HIZ and VE3FTW who all got their Advanced licence, and those who got the Amateur licence were Gerry Bradley, Ted Brown, Ian Sutherland and Barry Ferguson.

On August 10th there will be a 2m transmitter hunt. Listen on VE3OSR for the details when they become available. This one will be put on by VE3GVY.

Jim, VE3CRV, announced that he had the firm offer of a transistorized repeater to replace the present one at VE3OSR. When we get it into operation we will be able to get an emergency power supply installed and have a more reliable machine. VE3ARV, brought some small signal sources and these were snapped up quickly as they will be invaluable for putting the 2m receivers on frequency.

The fishing trip on July 19th looks like being a success again. As of this time we have 16 people coming along.

There was extensive discussion of the Field Day operation and hopefully all those who are there will be able to keep the logs and duplicate sheets straight this year. I will have a brief report on the activities in this issue of Feedback including an approximate score.

We had Jim's FT-101-B along to show everyone the method of tuning it up and how it should be operated. The meeting closed after coffee.

1976 U.S. Bicentennial Prefixes

The FCC says U.S. stations may use the following prefixes with the normal suffix from 0500 January 1, 1976 to 2400 December 31, 1976. Use of the prefix is optional and American Stations will not have to do any paperwork.

W1-WØ . . . AC1-ACØ	KH6 . . . . . AH6	WB6 . . . . . AG3
WA1-WAO . . . AA1-AAØ	KJ6 . . . . . AJ7	WG6 . . . . . AG5
WB1-WBØ . . . AB1-ABØ	KL7 . . . . . AL7	WH6 . . . . . AH1
WD1-WDØ . . . AD1-ADØ	KN5 . . . . . AH7	WJ6 . . . . . AJ1
WN1-WNØ . . . AK1-AKØ	KP4 . . . . . AJ4	WL7 . . . . . AL1
WR1-WRØ . . . AF1-AFØ	KP6 . . . . . AIØ	WH6 . . . . . AH2
K1-KØ . . . . AD1-ADØ	KS4 . . . . . AH4	WP4 . . . . . AJ8
KØ6 . . . . . AG2	KS6 . . . . . AH3	WS6 . . . . . AH5
KC4AA-ZZ . . . AL4	KV4 . . . . . AJ3	WV4 . . . . . AJ2
KG6A-H . . . . AG6	KW6 . . . . . AG7	WW6 . . . . . AG1

You'll note some peculiar prefixes for U.S. stations not on the North American continent. In addition, the column on the right lists novice prefixes for non-continental stations. The block being used is for AA-AL but represents only 84 prefix possibilities. Even repeaters have been given a special block -- try to get a QSL from one!

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I have made up a small booklet full of information on the Ocar 6 and 7 satellites, from pamphlets I received from AMSAT. You can obtain a copy by sending me a sase at least 6"x 9"

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VE3EFX is now a paid up life member in ARRL, and waiting on the plaque coming.

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Here is a correction to my comments on the special Olympic Year prefixes that I mentioned in Feedback last month. It appears that the information I got from the "Canadian Amateur" was erroneous. I telephoned the DOC in Kitchener and was told that VE stations could use the prefix XJ from August 1st 1975 till July 31st 1976. VO stations can use XN during this same period. I regret the mistake but I was sure that the CARRF paper would have the correct information and took it at face value. Hopefully most of you will have been informed of the change on the air before you read this. Incidentally for your information the telephone number of the Kitchener DOC office for licence and exam information is 519-745-3082.

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Lots of complaints from the newer hams about not being able to work DX with their low dipoles . The answer is a ground plane for 20m which will have a low angle of radiation and is cheap and simple to construct. Better get the DX now while the band is hot and if the old RX is not up to scratch get the tubes and alignment checked while you are at it.

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VE3EFX has now worked sufficient Calgary stations to qualify for the award.



## AMATEUR RADIO AND EDUCATION IN YUGOSLAVIA

The Union of Radio-Amateurs of Yugoslavia (Savez radiomatera Jugoslavije - SRJ) is one of the youngest national organizations of radio amateurs in Europe. In 1971 it will celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of its foundation. Today, SRJ has in its ranks about 42,000 members, and among these are some 10,000 licensed radio operators. It is evident that the technical education of such a large number of members and radio operators in a relatively short period of time has required considerable efforts of the part of that organization, and special working methods, which may be summarized as follows:

The basic organizational unit of the SRJ is the radio club. At present there are 415 radio clubs and 348 branch clubs in Yugoslavia. These are organized within the radio amateur unions of 6 Federal Republics and 2 provinces. These various unions are then grouped together into one national organization - the SRJ.

Following this organizational scheme, the SRJ represents radio amateurs of Yugoslavia at a federal level, uniting them and establishing a policy of developing amateur radio throughout the country as a whole.

All the radio clubs, the unions of radio amateurs of the federal republics and provinces and the SRJ itself, are headed by committees which are elected every two or three years by the members of the organization they represent, or by assemblies in which every member can participate. There are no representatives of local, republic or federal state authorities in these committees.

Every licensed radio amateur in Yugoslavia must be a member of a Yugoslav radio club. This is provided for by law, and hence the SRJ is in a position to

unify the educational policy of radio amateurs throughout the country.

The basic methods of education are evening courses in electronics, radio techniques, Morse code etc., which usually are organized by the radio clubs or their branches, and sometimes also by public schools, universities, factories, or other appropriate institutions in which sufficient candidates can be found to justify the preparation of such a course.

The SRJ has established a special plan for these courses, laying down a certain minimum knowledge required to become a radio operator within a club or private amateur radio station.

Under Yugoslav law, the SRJ has the right and duty to form examination boards, the members of which are experienced Class I or II operators. No representatives of the state authorities sit on these boards, and the operators one can hear every day, under YU or YT call-signs, are the exclusive products of the education acquired in radio clubs by the members of the SRJ.

In addition to this, we also have special seminars and courses for so-called constructors, to qualify them as lecturers at evening courses in radio clubs. These seminars, lasting from 10 to 20 days, and courses for lecturers, are usually organized in summer camps by the unions of radio amateurs of the federal republics and provinces, during the vacation period. In addition to theoretical lectures, participants quite often build a practical instrument, such as a converter, antenna etc., which they use in their own radio clubs to improve the equipment they already possess. Sometimes seminars are also held for the special branches of amateur radio. To cite a few examples only: fox hunting, VHF and UHF work by meteor scatter, moonbounce, and so on.

I must stress that all the work of lecturers at evening courses, seminars or other forms of education of radio amateurs in Yugoslavia is on a strictly voluntary basis.

All the foregoing is merely what may be termed the technical aspect of the work. To teach radio amateurs to know their equipment thoroughly and to learn how to work efficiently in the field of amateur radio, special care is dedicated to educating future radio amateurs in "ham spirit" to ensure that they will ultimately become true ambassadors for peace amongst all the nations of the world.

That is one of the reasons that we have on our programme of examinations several questions concerning the international amateur radio movement, its organization etc. That is, briefly, what I wished to say about the education of radio amateurs in Yugoslavia. It is understandable that all this work also represents a noteworthy contribution by radio amateurs in aiding the education of youth. This is, in fact, one way - and a fine way - of raising the general technical and humanitarian level of young people.

I must here also underline that many elementary schools as well as some high schools have assimilated certain parts of the educational programme of the SRJ into their own technical education programmes. The practical consequence of this procedure is that the SRJ has its radio clubs in all universities in Yugoslavia and in many high schools. Several hundred teachers and professors are radio amateurs, and it is obvious that they seize every opportunity to influence their students to enter amateur radio.

SRJ has organized a special activity, called "Spring on the Radio Waves," when groups of radio amateurs with their stations visit public schools to transmit their prepared programmes to other schools in the country. There is no doubt that this also offers another real opportunity to inspire young people to join amateur radio.

Furthermore, television, radio, newspapers, and various magazines often broadcast or publish articles on amateur radio. This is especially the case when radio amateurs have shown their ability to help at times of national disaster. You will all remember earthquakes in Skopje and Banja Luka and the floods in Zagreb where radio amateurs were the only ones able to link up the stricken areas with the rest of the world.