

FEB 1994

# FEEDBACK

THE OFFICIAL NEWSLETTER OF THE  
GEORGIAN BAY AMATEUR RADIO CLUB INC.

Sponsoring

VE3OSR FM REPEATER 146.940- Mhz MARKDALE  
VE3OST FM REPEATER 145.290- Mhz OWEN SOUND  
VE3GBT FM REPEATER 146.895- Mhz BARROW BAY  
VE3IJD PACKET BBS 145.630 Mhz KEADY

## REGULAR EVENTS

**GBARC MEETINGS:**  
SECOND TUESDAY OF EACH  
MONTH

**BREAKFAST MEETINGS:**  
SECOND AND LAST SATURDAY  
OF EACH MONTH

**GBARC INFORMATION:**  
INFORMATION REGARDING  
MEMBERSHIP SHOULD BE  
DIRECTED TO IAN VE3HIP  
519-371-5479

## Minutes of the meeting of January 11th. 1994.

The meeting was opened by the president at 7:35pm at Billy Bishop airport with 20 members present. The minutes of Decembers meeting were read and accepted, moved by Bill, HMZ and seconded by Aubrey, TUQ. Gene, IJD suggested that all members read the minutes in feedback before the meeting so we will not to waste time reading them at the meetings. The treasurer reported that the student account has been closed and the funds put into the club account which now has \$645.86 in it. Bob, XOX showed us the new insurance policy then gave it to the secretary.

**OLD BUSINESS** Roy, EBM reported that each emergency service in the area has a coordinator and there is a coordinator over all of them. Each service has its own radio system, the problem is that none of them can communicate with any of the others. The main way our club can help in an emergency is by providing extra communication as required. Robert Clayson from St. John Ambulance came in and told us a little bit about the role of his organization in an emergency. Then he described first aid courses we could take, there is an Emergency First Aid course that is two evenings long and costs \$58 per person, and there is the Standard First Aid course that is four evenings long and costs \$90 per person. Contact Bob, XOX if you are interested in taking a first aid course.

**NEW BUSINESS** Since the club is now incorporated the club repeater calls should be put in the clubs name. The secretary will contact the ITS.

**REPEATER** Rick, HIO plans to move the 146.895 machine to Markdale and the 146.94 machine to Barrow Bay to solve the intermod problem at Barrow Bay. Bob, XOX and Gene, IJD offered to help him. The meeting closed at 8:55 moved by Bill, HMZ and seconded by Ian, HIP.

The 50/50 draw was won by John, TXB.

FEEDBACK — JANUARY 1994

FINANCIAL STATEMENT  
GBARC INCORPORATED

BANK BAL NOV. 27/93 ----- \$ 312.08

		DR:	CR:
		\$.	\$
Nov. 30/93	Bank Interest.....		.25
Dec. 13/93	Donation BBS upgrade...		50.00
" 15/93	Bank Service Chg.....	3.70	
Dec. 30/93	Deposit club dues .....		60.00
" 31/93	Interest .....		.07
Jan. 5/94	Feedback expenses .....	100.00	
" 7/94	Radio Amateurs of Can..	28.00	
" 7/94	Tfr from Education Acct.		237.18
" 10 "	Deposit club dues .....		90.00
" 14 "	" " " & crest		42.00
" 15 "	Service Chg.....	3.70	
" 17 "	Liability Insurance	405.00	
		-----	-----
		540.40	479.50

BANK BALANCE JAN. 19, 1994 ..... \$ 251.16

I. Trenholm, VE3HIP  
Treasurer

file:\letters\gbarc\bank.stm

Young Amateur Award

From: VE3ORE@VE3YRA.#SCON.ON.CAN.NA

The York Region Amateur Radio Club is pleased again this year to sponsor a national award to help publicize and promote the hobby of Amateur Radio among the youth of Canada. The prize offered to the winner of this award is \$500; first and second runners up will receive \$200 and \$100 respectively.

Last year, the York Region Amateur Radio Club (YRARC) awarded its first "Young Amateur of the Year" award of \$500 to Stephane Niles, VE1STE of Moncton, New Brunswick. In his first year as a licensed amateur, Stephane has been active on two metres and has his own packet station, working through the local BBS. He has also made contact with the MIR space vehicle. Stephane hosted the Moncton Area Amateur Radio Club weekly 2-metre net and is believed to be the youngest net controller in Canada. Stephane was nominated for this award by one of his instructors, David Cochrane, VE1DAC of the Moncton Area Amateur Radio Club.

## FEEDBACK — JANUARY 1994

YRARC is looking for nominations for the 1994 Young Amateur of the Year. The award, inspired by a similar award offered in the UK by their national organization, will be made on the recommendation of a panel of directors of the YRARC. Submissions for the award will be welcomed from any official of an affiliated RAC Club throughout Canada. Details of the candidate, his or her age and accomplishments in the field of ham radio are the basis for the judging. The information doesn't have to be more than a few paragraphs, or up to two pages and a photograph or accompanying articles would be useful. YRARC will publicize the winners throughout the Canadian media. Submissions including details of the sponsor and sponsoring club should be forwarded by April 30 to:

Mr. Andrew Betterton  
295 Kirby Crescent  
Newmarket, Ontario  
L3X 1H5

For further information please call Andy Betterton VE3ORE at (905) 895-8710. or by packet @VE3YRA

### **DX News**

via W1AW

**ANTARCTICA.** Aage, LA9YBA, has been operating 3Y9YBA from the Bluefield camp in the Tierro Mountains and making Zone 13 available to many. Check 10102 kHz at 0100z or 14250 kHz at 0245z. QSL via LA9YBA. Dinesh, VU3DEN/MM is believed to be a member of India's Antarctic Expedition team. Upon arrival he will be signing AT3D. QSL via VU2DVC.

**RWANDA.** F6EXV is signing 9X5DX, and F6FNL is on as 9X5CW. This operation should continue until March 1.

**SAUDI ARABIA.** HZ1AB gets on the top band from 1830 to 1835 kHz on Fridays starting around 0200z. QSL via K8PYD.

**SUDAN.** G40JW is the main operator of STOK in Khartoum, believed to be the only legally licensed club station in the Sudan. The Sudan Amateur Radio Association, SARA, is being established and soon hopes to be able to deliver QSLs to Sudanese amateurs. The address for SARA is c/o Khartoum Airport, Box 73, Khartoum, Sudan.

**CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC.** TL0N0 has been heard on the 3789 kHz Net at 2135z, 24935 kHz at 1700z, 18114 kHz at 1709z and 10107 kHz at 1945z. Another spot to try is 21335 kHz at 1445z or as late as 1745z.

**PACIFIC DXPELITION.** Nob, JF2MBF, starts a one month journey on February 12. He and Yasu, JI1NJC, will operate from Tonga as A35JJ February 12 through 20; T23JJ from Tuvalu February 23 to March 1; T30JJ from Western Kiribati March 2 to 8; and C21/WK3D from Nauru March 9 to 14. Plans include 160 through 10 meter CW, SSB and RTTY, plus some Mode B satellite work. QSL direct or to JR2KDN via the bureau.

# ITS' TIME FOR A CHUCKLE OR TWO

By VE3HIP

Just a thought I had for " FEEDBACK " submissions by members that I am sure others would enjoy reading each month.....  
If my youthful interest in finding out how and why " things " worked when I was just a tad , I am sure many of our club members went through similar experiences when growing up.....Now I look back and say to myself:  
' did I really do that ?

My chuckle of the month :

The telephone system in the Annapolis Valley of Nova Scotia was ( perhaps still is ) operated by Maritime Telephone and Telegraph ...In those days no dial, no automatic messages, just a crank on the box, and others sharing the party line .....

I had a speaker out of an old battery radio , so thought it might be fun to listen in on some of the conversations on the line....so...  
Open the box, hook up a pair of wires , run the wires to my bedroom , cut a 6 inch diameter hole in the wood panel headboard....paste in some material for the speaker grill , and I was in business.

My parents never paid much attention as I was always doing something with wires, doorbells, old radios , etc.

I had a great time for a few weeks, UNTIL ! ....The wires running between the door and frame shorted . Luckily I was in school when a rep from Maritime Tel and Tel knocked at our door...

Mother reported that they were not too upset ! Just strongly suggested no more experiments with the telephone. Years later when I went home for a visit

I looked at the headboard with a hole in and just shook my head and had a private chuckle !  
.....

Next project was an Early Warning System in the coach house -

While playing games, avoiding detection ( i.e. read work ) upstairs in the coach house, my buddies and I made a pressure switch out of an old stapler, put it under the steps and wired it to a buzzer in the room. No matter how quiet the 'enemy' approached , we were ready.....  
It's a wonder I didn't burn us out of house and home !!

Why not send in your chuckle next month ? cul..... Ian VE3HIP.

## NEW SATELLITES

Three new Amateur Radio satellites are now in orbit: KITSAT-B, ITAMSAT, and AMRAD (part of the Gyesat satellite). They were launched from French Guiana at approximately 0147 UTC September 27 aboard an ARIANE V59 rocket. The satellites were deployed 20 minutes later and all appear to be functioning normally at this time. Amateurs are asked not to use the satellites until their check-out phase has been completed.

FEEDBACK — JANUARY 1994

All three spacecraft are packet satellites. KITSAT-B was designed and built by the Korean Advanced Institute of Science and Technology. ITAMSAT is a product of AMSAT-Italy and AMRAD was designed and built by the AMRAD group in the United States.

Frequencies: KITSAT-B 145.870/145.980 MHz (uplink)  
435.175/436.500 MHz (downlink)  
Data format/rate: FM FSK, 9600 bps

ITAMSAT 145.875/145.900/145.925/145.950 MHz (uplink)  
435.867 MHz (downlink)  
Data format/rate: Manchester FM,  
12000fps (uplink) PSK, 1200 bps (downlink)

AMRAD 145.850 MHz (uplink)  
436.900 MHz (downlink)  
Data format/rate: FM FSK, 9600 bps

See the October issue of QST magazine, page 98, for more information. Keplerian elements will be relayed as soon as they are available.

### The MEANEST Mother in the World

I had the meanest Mother in the world. While other kids had candy for breakfast, I had to eat cereal, eggs and toast. While other kids had cakes and candy for lunch, I had a sandwich. As you can guess, my dinner was different from other kids dinners, too.

My mother insisted on knowing where we were at all times. You'd think we were on a chain gang or something. She had to know who our friends were and what we were doing.

I am ashamed to admit it, but she actually had the nerve to break the child labor law. She made us work. We had to wash dishes, make the beds and learn to cook. That woman must have stayed awake nights thinking up things for us kids to do. And she insisted that we tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

By the time we were teenagers, she was much wiser and our life became more unbearable. None of the tooting the car horn for us to come running; she embarrassed us to no end by insisting that friends come to the door to get us.

I forgot to mention that most of our friends were allowed to date at the mature age of 12 or 13, but our old fashioned Mother refused let us date until we were 15. She really raised a bunch of squares. None of us were ever arrested for shoplifting or busted for dope. And who do we have to thank for this. you're right, our mean mother.

I am trying to raise my children to stand a little straighter and taller and I am secretly tickled to pieces when my children call me mean. I thank God for giving me the meanest Mother in the world. Our country doesn't need a good five cent cigar. It needs more mean Mothers like mine. Blessings on that wonderful woman.

73 from Gisele  
(the french chick)  
in BEAUMONT, AB.

V  
E  
6

## NOTES FOR CW NOVICES

from QST December 1990

International Morse Code is essentially a language with three important aspects ; Proficiency in (i) Reading , (ii) Sending , and (iii) Procedure . These notes refer to common procedure .

LISTEN - before transmitting - very important .

so you know whether the band and frequency are busy .

so that you can pick up someones CQ .

WHEN TRANSMITTING BE BRIEF

If you send a CQ call , generally try the 3 X 3 i.e.

CQ CQ CQ DE VE3XXX VE3XXX VE3XXX K listen a few seconds then repeat twice , if no response try another frequency .

Note only one "DE"

If you are calling another station on a schedule ;

His call 3 times de your call 3 times . AR

AR indicates you are calling and have not made contact .

Your initial message after hearing his CQ ;

Give his call de your call , three times , and give his RST (readability - 1 to 5 rating , strength - 1 to 9 rating , and tone - 1 to 9 rating , then your QTH

i.e. your location e.g. 20 miles West of Toronto ,

next your given name not surname . Finally send HW ?

That means " How do you copy ? " Now send his call de your call and K . He will follow the same routine ;

how he rates your RST , his QTH , his name and KN

If he received you clearly with solid copy , he would probably say your RST was 599 and send an R (meaning I copied everything you sent ) . If however he says your RST is say 359 then you know he has trouble copying your message due to QRM or QRN or fading . You must send important details twice .

## FEEDBACK — JANUARY 1994

### POPULAR ABBREVIATIONS

Learn a few such as ES for "and", TNX for "thanks", 73 for best wishes, and 5 to ten Q signals. Don't bother with the lengthy comma or period, use IMI for ? and BT for a break. Don't drag out "over to you"

ENDING e.g. 73 ES CUL GN SK his call DE your call K meaning Best wishes and see you later good night I am finishing this QSO go ahead. He will respond and instead of K he will send I, which you immediately repeat. If you are closing down send CL instead of K

### NEW MURPHY LAWS

If it jams - force it. If it breaks, it needed replacing anyway.

Any tool dropped while repairing a car will roll underneath to the exact center.

The repairman will never have seen a model quite like yours before.

When a broken appliance is demonstrated for the repairman, it will work perfectly.

A pipe gives a wise man time to think and fool something to stick in his mouth.

Everyone should believe in something - I believe I'll have another drink.

Build a system that even a fool can use, and only a fool can use it.

Everyone has a scheme for getting rich that will not work.

In any hierarchy, each individual rises to his own level of incompetence, and then remains there.

You will remember that you forgot to take out the trash when the garbage truck is two doors away.

The race is not always to the swift nor the battle to the strong, but that's the way to bet.

There's never time to do it right, but there's always time to do it over.

When in doubt, mumble. When in trouble, delegate.

Anything good in life is either illegal, immoral, or fattening.

It is morally wrong to allow suckers to keep their money.

A bird in hand is safer than one overhead

## WARC - A LONG HISTORY

From "WARC Countdown, November 1990"

Most of today's active amateurs are aware of WARC-92 and its consequences for Amateur Radio. They also know about WARC-79 and the new bands which resulted: "the WARC bands." But, except for those with an interest in the history of Amateur Radio, probably only a few amateurs are aware that we have been having "general" WARC's for 87 years; or that we have had nine of them since the turn of the century.

### Berlin 1903

This first ever international radio conference had nine nations in attendance. It dealt mostly with standardization and interoperability of radio equipment. It did not address wavelengths or frequency assignments.

### Berlin 1906

Called to establish arrangements for ship-to-shore communications, 29 nations participated. It was the first conference to assign specific wavelengths. In this instance to coastal and shipboard stations. This second Berlin Conference specified three-letter call signs (the first formally assigned call sign); limited shipboard power (normally one kilowatt); specified the use of international code for radio work, designated SOS as a distress call; outlined basic regulations on methods of calling and working; and established the principle of holding similar conferences from time to time.

### London 1912

Attended by 43 nations, the London Conference mostly enlarged on the 1906 treaty and regulations. There were however several developments of interest to amateurs: Stations used exclusively for sending signals to determine the position of ships at sea were prohibited from using a higher wavelength than 150 meters. This was the first "short-wave" assignment as such. The "Q" signals come into being. The only specified services were still coastal and shipboard. It was agreed that the next conference would be in 1917, but the World War intervened and it was not until 1927 that another would be held. For Amateur Radio it was worth the wait.

### Washington 1927

With 78 nations participating, it was the largest international gathering ever held, on any subject, up to that time. Great strides had been made in radio development since the 1912 London Conference. New uses had been found for radio and the number of services increased to 10 from the

two specified at London in 1912. Telephony had been developed giving birth to the broadcast industry.

For the "amateur", life would never be the same again. Among the definitions to be found in the regulations resulting from the Convention is one for a "private experimental station." There were two categories identified: (1) "A station intended for experiments with a view to the development of radio technique or radio art"; and (2) "A station used by an "amateur", i.e., by a duly authorized person interested in radio technique solely with a personal aim and without pecuniary interest." For the first time Amateur Radio achieved official international recognition.

Also at Washington, for the first time the radio spectrum was divided into segments, with the various services being allocated certain segments or groups of segments for their use. Amateurs were allocated the following bands: 1.714 - 2.000 MHz, shared with the mobile and fixed services; 3.5 - 4.0 MHz also shared with the mobile and fixed services; 14.0 - 14.4 MHz, amateur exclusive; 28.0 - 30.0 MHz shared with experimental; and 56.0 - 60.0 MHz shared with experimental. Even as far back as 69 years we can see the origins of today's 160, 80, 40, 20, 10, and 6-meter bands.

Licences were required of all amateur operators with a stipulation that each licensee had to demonstrate an ability to send and receive "by ear" the International Morse code. The code speed requirement was left for each country to determine.

### Madrid 1932

The second of the "modern" conferences, Madrid had little impact on Amateur Radio, with one exception. For the first time in an international treaty, the amateur service is recognized and defined strictly as such, the 1927 Washington Convention having simply included the amateur service under a heading with, "private experimental stations."

### Cairo 1938

Existing services were expanding and new ones were being introduced, with considerable pressure on the HF spectrum between 3 and 25 MHz. Amateurs in Region 2 were lucky to emerge from the Cairo Conference with all of their HF bands intact, and to acquire exclusive amateur bands at 56 - 60 MHz, 112 - 118 MHz, and 224 - 230 MHz.

It was determined that it was technically possible to use a band of frequencies in one region and reuse the same band again in a second region. For the first time the world was divided into regions for the purpose of frequency allocations. More...

next page

## WARC - A LONG HISTORY

Continued ....

The Cairo Conference assigned frequencies as high as 300 MHz to other services (television, fixed, and mobile) but 230 MHz was the highest authorized for amateurs, and only in Region 2.

### Atlantic City 1947

The first postwar "general" WARC, Atlantic City was a mixed-blessing for Amateur Radio. Atlantic City had to consider allocations problems created by the development of several new applications for radio such as radar, radio navigation, and International aviation. Spectrum space had to be found.

In the 160 meter band the Conference provided no formal amateur allocation for Region 1. In Region 2 and 3 amateurs could use 1.8 - 2.0 MHz, on a shared basis with fixed, mobile, and radionavigation.

The 80 meter band Region 1 allocation emerged as 3.5 - 3.8 MHz shared with fixed and mobile; the Region 2 allocation was 3.5 - 4.0 MHz, also shared with the fixed and mobile service; and in Region 3 it was set at 3.5 - 3.9 MHz shared.

As usual the 40 meter band presented delegates with major problems, the final resolution being political rather than technical. Region 2 amateurs retained the entire band from 7.0 - 7.3 MHz, Regions 1 and 3 amateurs had to be content with exclusivity only from 7.0 - 7.1 MHz; 7.10 - 7.15 was shared; the remainder was allocated exclusively to broadcasting.

We lost 50 kHz from the top of the 14 MHz band; we lost 300 kHz from the top of the 28 MHz band; we happily gained an entirely new, amateur exclusive band of 450 kHz at 21 MHz; we experienced readjustments to our VHF bands; and we gained bands above 225 MHz.

### Geneva 1959

In December 1959, after four months of deliberations, the principle delegates of 80 nations signed a new set of regulations, which were to go into effect on 1 May 1961, and which would govern the operation of the world's radio services for some 20 years.

The most serious threat to the amateur bands was, once again, expansion of the broadcast bands. The debate was long and vigorous and was finally referred to a special committee of just four nations: Ethiopia, The Netherlands, the U.S., and the U.S.S.R. For two weeks, both the 7 and 14 MHz bands were the subject of intensive daily meetings, held in secret, of this tiny group of delegates. Considering the threat, Amateur Radio did well. We lost the shared 7.10 - 7.15 MHz segment of the 7

MHz band in regions 1 and 3 but we retained virtually everything else from 1.8 MHz - 22 GHz.

### Geneva 1979

WARC-79 was a major success story for Amateur Radio. Our three newest bands at 12, 17, and 30 meters resulted and are referred to collectively as "the WARC bands." It was the last general WARC before WARC-92 and it is the reference point for our current efforts.

At 160 meters there was some sentiment for a world-wide exclusive allocation at 1.8 MHz but the existing operations of other services made this impossible to realize. Much of the discussion centered on Region 1 where there had been no formally recognized region-wide use of the band, although the 1947 Atlantic City footnote arrangement, was still in use. At WARC-79 however, Region 1 amateurs were given exclusive access to 1.80 - 1.85 MHz, with footnote exceptions in many countries. In Region 2 amateurs won exclusively from 1.80 - 1.98 MHz with shared access from 1.85 - 2.00 MHz. In Region 3 the status quo prevailed, with shared access from 1.8 - 2.0 MHz.

In the 80 meter band there was no change for Regions 1 and 3, but Region 2 amateurs did gain exclusive use of the segment 3.50 - 3.75 MHz. The remaining 3.75 - 4.00 MHz segment continued to be shared with the fixed and mobile services.

Debate over the 40 meter band was intense and prolonged. Finally, the solution emerged; essentially the status quo, with 7.0 - 7.1 MHz amateur exclusive worldwide and especially protected by separate resolutions from broadcasting interference, 7.1 - 7.3 amateur exclusive in Region 2 (without imposing constraints on broadcasting within Regions 1 and 3), and 7.1 - 7.3 MHz retained by the broadcasting service in Regions 1 and 3.

From 30 MHz to 40 MHz there were gains and losses for the amateur service, and above 40 MHz a favourable allocations pattern was established of narrow, exclusive amateur and amateur satellite bands adjacent to wider, shared bands.

WARC-79 was a major success story for Amateur Radio and the IARU. We were successful because we had a plan; we had objectives; we were organized; and we spoke with one voice worldwide. WARC-79 was a tremendous team effort. Although we have far less time to prepare for WARC-92, with the same basic approach and with the same dedication and effort on the part of individuals and member-societies, we will succeed again.

(From "Warc Countdown", November 1990)

Supplied by Dana Shtun, VE3DSS.

Edited by Ken Smith, VE3GQV.

# FOR SALE

**VE3TSA TOM 371-9805**

**TR2600A** 2MTR HANDHELD, PB-26 BATTERY, PB-26S BATTERY, CIGAR LIGHTER ADAPTER ST-2 BASE STAND, WSE DOCKING BOOSTER 2IN-50OUT (converts handheld to 50 watt mobile), AND RUBBER DUCK..WITH MANUAL...\$435.00

**DBASE 3+** DATABASE SOFTWARE FOR IBM OR COMPATIBLES..C/W MANUALS AND ORIGINAL 5 1/4" DISKETTES....\$40.00

**PRINTER...**TANDY DMP-500...220 CPS...WIDE CARRIAGE....FOR IBM'S BUT TEXT ONLY...THIS IS A HEAVY DUTY PRINTER .... C/W MANUALS.....\$75.00

**POWER SUPPLY...**ASTRON RS-35M...35 AMP WITH VOLT AND AMP METERS....\$275

**MULTIMETER** — BECKMAN MODEL 3010 3 1/2 DIGIT,DIGITAL MULTIMETER...C/W MANUAL AND CARRYING CASE....\$125.00

**VE3HIP IAN 371-5479**

'FREE TO GOOD HOME'

**MAI BASIC 4** INFORMATION SYSTEMS COMPUTER. 1-5 1/4" DRIVE, KEYBOARD—NO SOFTWARE

## WANTED

ARTICLES , STORIES, CARTOONS FOR FEEDBACK, THERE ARE STILL PLENTY OF MEMBERS WHO HAVE NOT SENT ME *THEIR* STORY...

*EDITOR*

**VE3BZC ROSS 371-4326**

TUBES 12BZ6 -- 2 REQ'D

## SILENT KEY

**MORRIS ST.ONGE VE3UWX,**

FROM HANOVER, PASSED AWAY IN FLORIDA WHILE ON VACATION. MORRIS WAS 51 LAST NOVEMBER AND HE AND HIS WIFE HARRIET HAD SOLD THEIR FLOWER SHOP IN HANOVER LAST FALL WITH PLANS TO RETIRE WITH THE NEW MOTOR HOME THEY HAD JUST BOUGHT . MORRIS RECENTLY ERECTED AN HF ANT AND WAS STARTING TO COPY CW FOR HIS FIVE WORDS A MINUTE. HE HAD NO HEART PROBLEMS THAT ANY ONE KNEW OF, AND WAS IN A SHORT TIME AGO FOR A CLEAN BILL OF HEALTH... OUR CONDOLENCES TO THE FAMILY AND FRIENDS OF MORRIS ST.ONGE.

The Peel Amateur Radio Club presents: **HAM-EX 94 Amateur Radio-Computer-Electronics FLEAMARKET**

**DATE: Saturday March 19 1994** TIME: 8:00 AM to 1:00 PM (doors open at 7:00 AM for vendors) PLACE: Century Gardens Recreation Center, 340 Vodden St. E. Brampton, Ontario TALK-IN: VE3PRC repeater 146.88 Mhz - offset COST: \$5.00 general admission Vendor tables \$15 if booked BEFORE February 1, 1994 \$20 if booked AFTER February 1, 1994 \*\* 1 free admission with every vendor table purchased \*\* Book early and \$\$\$ SAVE \$\$\$.

BOOKING\INFO: Call Peter Taylor VE3VDN at (905) 453-6096 or Doug Behl VE3XDB at (905) 459-8568 or FAX (905) 846-5531

\*\*\*\*\* GRAND PRIZE DRAW for a KENWOOD TH-78A Dual-band HT \*\*\*\*\*

Minutes from downtown Toronto ! Take Hwy 401 to Hwy 410 North to Queen St. Go West to Rutherford Rd. Go North to Vodden St. Century Gardens Recreation Complex is on the Northeast corner of Rutherford and Vodden. Watch for the signs !!!

This is one of the first fleamarkets of the year in the greater Toronto area... Mark your calendar for March 19. C U There ! Hugh VE3OYH