Newsletter
March
2013

Kingston Amateur Radio Club

2013 Executive

Kingston Amateur News

President: Terry Barrett, VA3KLG
pres at ve3kbr.com

Vice-Pres:Assaf Shool, VA3PCI
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Treasurer: David Sellick, VE3DZE
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Secretary: Larissa Reise, VE3KGC
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Past-Pres: Steve Cutway, VE3KC
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2013 COMMITTEE CHAIRS:
Two Metre Net Manager:
VE3KC Steve Cutway
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Newsletter Editor:
VA3PCI Assaf Shool
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168 McMichael Street
Kingston, Ontario K7M 1N6 Canada
http://www.ve3kbr.com

VE3KAR Clarendon Stn
147.090 (+) MHz

VE3KER Kingston packet node
145.010 MHz simplex

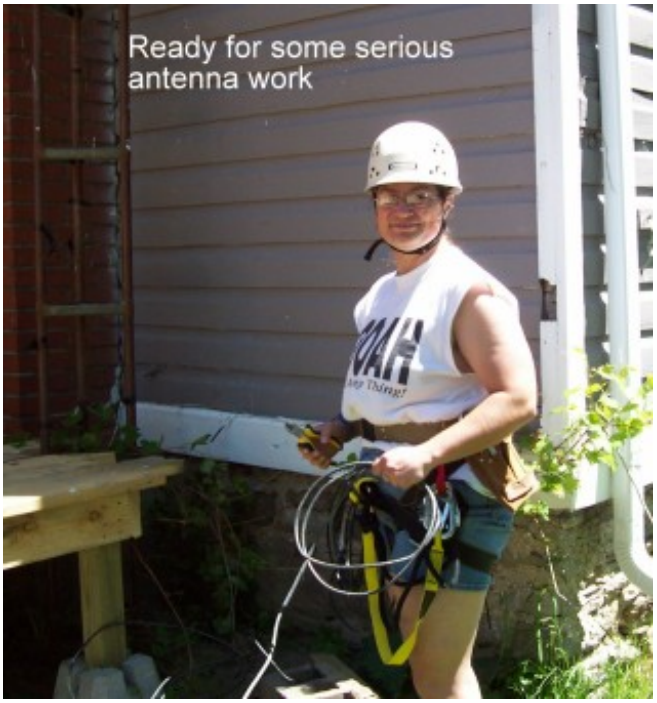
VE3KBR Kingston
146.940(-) MHz
151.4Hz Tone
IRLP 2750

VE3UEL-1 Hartington APRS node
144.390 MHz

MEMBER ARTICLE

QUA – Larissa Reise VE3KGC

Larissa Reise, VE3KGC obtained her license last year while awaiting military training at CFSCE, the Canadian Forces School of Communication and Electronics. She was a graduate of the 2012 class run by Les Lindstrom, VE3KFS. She has become actively involved in club activities by being a Net Controller and was recently elected to the KARC 2013 Executive as Secretary.



Larissa has been in the Military since 1994, enrolling as an Administration Clerk in Vancouver, BC. Her Reserve career has taken her to several places in Canada. In 2012 she switched to the more challenging technical aspect in Signals, drawing on her comfort with computers and curiosity with radios, becoming a member of the Canadian Forces Joint Signal Regiment in Kingston. She lives in Harrowsmith with her fiancé Sean who is also employed by the Department of National Defence. Not surprising that she landed in the military C & E branch, as her father also did a stint in the Navy as Signalman, serving on the HMCS SAGUENAY. Sean's father, who was once a member of the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals, is equally proud of Larissa.

Larissa was born and raised in a large family as the eldest of 5 children. As a youngster, Larissa enjoyed experimenting with radios to see what made them tick. She remembers having a Radio Shack VHF Radio Kit the kind that has a printed cardboard shell with breadboards to which you "plug in" the resistors, capacitors and other components. She talks about listening to distant commercial radio stations, painstakingly logging their call signs and signal strength. She didn't know that she could have sent signal report cards to the stations she heard – she thought she was the only person to listen to DX as a hobby! This was an interesting pastime as there was almost no activity on the commercial FM bands at that time in the middle of Saskatchewan. Her furthest signal was a bounce from Texas which was only heard for about 5 minutes one clear frosty evening! She frequently listened to Air Canada jets as they passed overhead.

Antennas consisted of wire coat hangers strung together. In High School she successfully completed two terms of the elective Electronics classes, impressing the teacher with her keenness and curiosity. Before becoming a proper HAM she toyed with CB Radio where she quickly lost her shyness behind the microphone.

Since getting her license Larissa has acquired a modest mobile HF station from the estate of VE3GST consisting of a TenTec 550 with modules for 20, 40 and 80 m. With help from Dave VA3ORP she now also has a complete home station including a Kenwood 450S with built-in antenna tuner, Morse key, hand-built tri-band trap dipole and of course, all the requisite extensive documentation that GST was well known for. She participated in the 2012 ARRL June VHF QSO Party as a Rover. She met-up with a friendly group from Ottawa which was doing an all-weekend Field Day, and was pleased with her individual score of 270 points. She also participated in the EmComm "Nicholson's Point" lighthouse activation in October. In August, she answered an ad online looking for someone to take down and haul away an old TV antenna tower which she managed, and hauled it home where it awaits a coat of paint before Sean will let her install it.

Larissa is looking forward to learning more about radios, antenna theory, and RDF (direction finding), and is enthusiastic about doing more contesting and participating in Field Days.

Welcome Aboard Larissa!

--Herman Kuipers

VA3QX

MEMBER ARTICLE

Qua Paul Taenzer VA3LX

I am Paul Taenzer, VA3LX. I moved to Wolfe Island in 2010 from Calgary where I operated as VE6PY for the previous 25 years. My first callsign in 1965 was WADPU. As a teenager living in Lexington Massachusetts; ham radio was what nerdy kids did. Although it's been more than 45 years, I still have contact with a number of the young hams from our radio club in West Newton Mass. Those young hams are now all in their 60s!

My Station on Wolfe Island is located on a rural lot just behind the Metalcraft Marine Research Facility on Highway 96. Having previously lived in suburbs; it's a delight to have lots of room for antennas. So far I have a tower with a three element SteppIR yagi, as well as a Windom, and a Butternut vertical. I'm getting interested in the lower HF bands so I'm anticipating more wire will find its way into the field next to the house.

My retirement present to myself was the Elecraft "K-line" that now includes the K3 transceiver, KPA500 amplifier and KAT500 autotuner. The LP-Pan SDR radio and HRD software create a wonderful interface for this superb equipment.

My ham radio interests include chasing DX, especially on 6 m, and exploring new bands and digital modes and technologies. Like so many of us, I started out as a ham in the vacuum tube era.
I've been reasonably successful chasing DX and have maintained a position on the DXCC 'Top of the Honor Roll'. With my newfound interest in the lower bands, I hope to complete five band DXCC over the next few years. I'm really enjoying working Europeans on 80 meters most evenings. That was a rare treat from VE6 land.

My biggest ham radio passion is 6 meters. I was smitten by the "magic band" as an impressionable teenage ham. The band was almost always closed, and then, on occasion and all of a sudden, huge signals from far away would pop out of the noise, and then minutes or if you're lucky, hours later, they'd be gone and you might not hear anything for weeks or months. Magic, for sure. The move to Kingston has been a real boon for my 6 meter country count. From Calgary working Caribbean stations was rare and working Europeans on 6 was exceptionally rare. From Kingston it's delightfully commonplace; when the band is open.

My wife, Judith, and my two adult children, April and Joseph, all have amateur licenses (VE6RAL, VE6PYD and VE6PYJ), but are not active at the moment. My other long-standing hobby is bicycle touring. I ride a recumbent bicycle and try to get away on several bicycle tours a year.

As a mostly retired person, I'm developing an interest in community volunteering. I'm a member of the board of the Wolfe Island Community Medical Clinic and the Wolfe Island Network for a healthy community. I'm the treasurer of ActionOntario, an advocacy group of patients and professionals seeking to improve chronic pain management services for Ontarians. While I continue to maintain my license is a clinical psychologist, my professional activities are now focused on completing various research projects that began before my salary retired.

I've been enjoying meeting and getting to know the ham community in Kingston and especially working together to explore mutual areas of interest in this fantastic hobby. If you're heading over to Wolfe Island, let me know. Perhaps we can arrange to have a cup of coffee or an 807.

de Paul VA3LX

MEMBER ARTICLE

Cold Weather and Hot DX!

By Ron VE3GO

Originally published in the Jan 2009 issue of Monitoring Times. Reprinted with permission.

Coast Guard 2005, Coast Guard 2005, this is Bermuda Radio, Bermuda Rescue Coordination Centre.

WGY904 this is CAMSLANT Chesapeake. This is Thunder Bay Coast Guard Radio.

This is Joe, VA3JG, aboard the "Off Call" in Grenada.

This is the time of year when the long nights and cold weather lead to more time in the radio shack. As I put the lawn mower and the barbeque away and get out the shovels and snow blower, I also enjoy the extra hours of darkness in my radio shack. On a typical winter evening when I am not spending time with my wife or curling, you can find me with a cup of coffee and signals coming in over several radios.

The antenna work is done and some re -search into frequencies has led me to search for some interesting and unusual signals. The above mention of Bermuda Radio at 0148 was on 5696 kHz USB when they were contacting a USCG aircraft during a rescue. CAMSLANT Chesapeake was heard on 5211 USB, a FEMA frequency, during Hurricane Ike. Thunder Bay Radio was caught on 2582 kHz USB at 0043, as it came in over Bermuda's 0035 broadcast on the same frequency. This is actually the transmitter in Churchill Manitoba, which is remotely controlled by Thunder Bay Radio. I was also able to catch VFF Iqualuit, through their Coral Harbour transmitter at 1320 on 6513 USB.

The last signal mentioned above is from Joe VA3JG. He and his wife are aboard the 30 foot sloop, "Off Call" in Grenada and he showed up on the local 2 meter amateur repeater through the VE3HST EchoLink connection. They have actually bought a house in Kingston and will be voyaging here next year. You never know where marine communications will turn up!

❖ Tuning in 2182

When I am not tuning the amateur radio bands, my Icom 756 is set on the marine frequencies. If I am not searching the frequencies, I leave it on 2182 kHz. I have managed to hear many East Coast stations on this frequency us-ing my R-8 vertical. I am setting up a simple long wire for my R-500 receiver to leave it on this frequency.

Ron VE3GO using the radio on the bridge of the Canadian Empress

Some of my loggings on 2182 are as follows: (all are USB)

0035 Placentia Coast Guard Radio
0035 ZBR Bermuda announcing weather broadcast on 2582 kHz
0108 St. Anthony Coast Guard Radio announcing weather on 2598 kHz
0008 St. Lawrence Coast Guard radio announcing weather on 2598 kHz
0035 St. John's coast Guard Radio to Destiny, go 2514 kHz
2336 Fundy Coast Guard Radio with a vessel assistance request for the fishing vessel Maxine
0008 Halifax Coast Guard Radio contacting Sambro Island

Just leaving the receiver on 2182 gives a lot of listening.

❖ MultiPSK, anyone?

My new laptop computer now has the program MultiPSK version 4.10 installed and it is used to decode Navtex on 518 kHz. The new version of the program is excellent for decoding digital modes. I have an audio feed from the Kenwood 570 and rig blasted to the computer sound card. The program does the rest. I remind readers that this is a free download and decodes many digital modes. I hear Navtex from 1700 EST (2100Z) onward and can get quite a range. I usually have to tune the radio to 517.3 kHz and use USB mode. You can tell the station by the coding for the information broadcast.

An example would be UE51. The U indicates Fundy Radio, the E indicates meteorological forecast number 51. Messages start with ZCZC and end with NNNN.

Some loggings for 518 kHz are:

2320 Fundy Radio (U)
0100 Boston (F)
2135 Portsmouth, VA (N)
2351 Labrador, NL (X)
1930 Riviere au Renard (C)
0110 Prescott Radio (H)
0240 Sydney, NS (Q)
0020 Miami, Fl (A)

Bermuda Radio Navtex broadcasts are still off the air, but according to the operator on duty they should be back on the air soon. They have purchased two 1 kW Danphone Navtex transmitters, one of which will be on standby. These transmitters and antennas are located at the Cooper's Island site. The antennas are up and they are in the test phase. The Navtex transmitters are remotely controlled by a 900 MHz Radio Modem fed into a 6 dB Yagi antenna at ZBR.

From my visit there (see feature story Feb 2007 of Monitoring Times), I recall that these transmitters replace the venerable 500 kHz CW transmitter that was used for Navtex until this time. I plan some late night listening to see what long range Navtex I can receive. I use an amateur radio sloper antenna which tunes 160, and 80 meters, and it seem to work well for Navtex.

You can also catch some Navtex on 490 kHz. A good listing of worldwide Navtex stations can be found at www.beaconworld.org.uk/navtex.htm . The MultiPSK program can be downloaded at http://f6cte.free.fr/index_anglais.htm .

❖ Around the Bands

As for amateur radio, I am always monitoring the Maritime Mobile Service Net at 14,300 USB. This net is on from 1200 to 2100 daily and has some great maritime mobile check-ins, weather forecasts, and great controllers. Rooney 6Y5RP in Kingston, Jamaica, Bernie NP2CB in Florida, and Bob K5SIV in Texas readily come to mind. I also have my VHF marine radio going here, as well as a scanner that covers the local marine frequencies and the fire/rescue frequencies. You never know when something will turn up here.

The local fire department has a new fire/rescue boat. I had the pleasure of administering the exams for their marine radio licenses. The usual channels are active and monitored here. Channel 12 is the St. Lawrence Seaway control, 14 is the river /lake pilots, 22A is the US Coast Guard, 82A is the Canadian Coastguard, while 16 is the emergency channel. However, it pays to scan the marine channels with your scanner as you never know what will show up.

BBC Elbe carries a load of windmills

We have a massive 86 unit windmill project going on at Wolfe Island. These huge windmills are being transported by tug and barge from Ogdensburg, New York, to Wolfe Island, near Kingston. There is a shuttle service using four tugs and two barges to bring the units here. You can see the windmills from Kingston and they look huge even from that distance. They also had a Dutch barge here to lay the cable from the island to the shore. I keep track of the ships by radio and know when to get pictures of the vessels. They also use channels 72, 74, 76 and 77 to talk between tugs, etc. I even heard when one tug was aground. Right now, I am monitoring the channels to see when they are leaving for the downbound voyage so I can get pictures at a narrow place in the river.

The St. Lawrence Seaway and Welland Canal close on December 29 for the season, so as the traffic builds up, ice forms and the weather gets bad the traffic gets interesting. The recreational boats and local tour boats are all laid up for the winter, so the traffic is mainly commercial vessels.

❖ Going Digital

I have also been monitoring the AIS (Automatic Identification System) receiver here. This is an automated identification system that all ships must carry. It gives name, destination, port of registry, course, speed, range, and other information for any ship in range of your receiver.

Phil N8OZ says you you can find out more about AIS at these two groups. http://groups.yahoo.com/group/shipplotter or http://groups.yahoo.com/group/shipplotter I am also in a group of folks who have set up stations and I can monitor from Lake Ontario to the Gulf of St. Lawrence on my computer. I get signals from a 40 mile radius on my receiver. Any major port or waterway now uses this system for ships entering or leaving their system. By the way, they use VHF marine frequencies for the digital signals, so a good VHF antenna does well for AIS.

I use the program ShipPlotter (www.coaa.co.uk/shipplotter.htm), which is a commercial program, to display the signals. You can get this program on a trial basis, but then you must pay to use keep using it. Another digital mode which is in wide use is ALE (Automatic Link Establishment). This computer-run system tests and chooses the best frequency and then links to the other station. Signals are then exchanged in voice or other mode between stations.

MultiPSK will also decode ALE signals. You can get a good overview and instructions to set up to decode ALE at the F6CTE web-site mentioned earlier. I will have more on this as I get up to speed on it myself (or you can consult past Utility World and Digital Digest columns). There are many frequencies where this mode is used, but 5732 and 8674 kHz for the US Coast Guard seem to be mentioned a lot. There is some use of ALE on the amateur bands as well.

❖ "Boats" for Beginners

I have been asked by several readers to provide some basic listening information, and the start of a new year is a good time for it. There are two types of marine communications which are easy to monitor. The first is VHF marine radio. You can monitor this with a marine radio or a scanner. You will need a good VHF antenna. You can use a scanner antenna or a marine antenna cut for the marine bands. The antenna needs to be mounted as high as possible. VHF radio is line of sight, so the higher the antenna the better the range. However, if you live near a busy harbor, even a scanner with an antenna on the set will pick up a lot of communications.

VHF radio is organized into channels, so you will see only channel numbers on a marine radio. If you use a scanner, there are a couple of tricks to help monitor the marine bands. First, scan from 156.05 to 157.425 MHz and from 160.65 to 162.025 MHz. These are the two areas of marine radio and you will hear all the frequencies in use in your area.

Some of the channels have two frequencies. The lower, or A frequency, is in the 156 MHz range and the higher, or B frequency, is in the 160 MHz range. When you program your scanner, put both frequencies in and you will hear the ship on the A frequency and the shore on the B frequency. You can get a good list of the frequencies for each channel in many places. A Google search will bring up the channel list easily. Channel 16 is the calling and emergency channel. Channels 9, 10, 11, 12 and 14 are often used for traffic control.

The HF or shortwave marine channels require a communications receiver capable of Single Side Band operation. Using even a portable radio with a whip antenna will get you some good signals, but an outside antenna will bring in a lot more stations. A simple long wire antenna will do.

Using the Upper Side-band (USB) you can hear many ships at sea. To start, monitor 2182 kHz at night when HF signals travel further. If you live in an active HF area, then you will hear some daytime signals. The easiest frequencies to start monitoring are 5696 and 8983 kHz USB. These are the frequencies the US Coast Guard uses to talk to its aircraft during searches, etc. on both the east and the west coasts. 8983 is primarily the day-time frequency, but it can be heard at other times as well. 5696 is the nighttime frequency. I hope this gets some people started monitoring the marine bands.

❖ Cozy and Warm

It is dark now in Kingston. We have our first Gale Warning of the winter season on the Great Lakes and the first forecast of snow for this area. Bermuda Radio is coming in on the R-5000. Navtex is being decoded on the Ts 570. My VHF radio is hearing Seaway Clayton which is receiving the ships' ETAs while giving the upbound and downbound traffic. The Icom 756 is monitoring the maritime net on 20 meters. And my two meter rig is tuned to the local repeater. It's warm, I am seated in a comfortable chair and have my coffee at hand. What more could a radio enthusiast ask for? Well, low noise and great propagation, of course!

For the Christmas present which is welcome any time of the year, please send me your loggings so I can list them here for others to use. Have a great winter DX season!

MEMBER ARTICLE

REMINISCENCES OF A 40-YEAR OPERATOR (Part I)

by
Steve VE3KC

On March 13, 2013, I will mark 40 years as an amateur radio operator. On that day, a Tuesday in 1973, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, I wrote my basic amateur license test at the Department of Communications (DOC) office in the Federal Building on Clarence St. in Kingston.

In those days, there were no volunteer examiners. License exams were administered by DOC Radio Inspectors and the exams were very different than they are now. I had to demonstrate a proficiency of 10 words per minute sending and receiving Morse Code and I had to describe in detail a circuit of the Radio Inspector's choosing. (The normal theory requirement was to draw the circuit but as a "white caner", I was permitted to describe it.) I passed the test and immediately applied for a callsign.

Another difference between then and now is that callsigns were assigned by DOC without any input from the applicant. About three weeks after writing the test, I received my callsign, VE3GRS, a callsign which generated much interest and curiosity throughout the 25 years I owned it. Because of its association with the General Radio Service, aka CB, I can't count the number of contacts who wondered if I'd been a CB operator. I've never owned a CB radio or operated on that band.

I've always been interested in radio. I first visited a broadcast radio station, CKWS 960 AM in Kingston, at the age of 9. My family had an old stand-up floor model short-wave radio at our cottage on Parrot Bay with a long wire antenna strung between the cottage and an outbuilding. I spent many happy hours as a kid listening to that radio, including lots of AM amateur stations. I don't think I imagined then that I'd ever have a license.

But that changed in my 2nd year at Queen's. I was a volunteer broadcaster at CFRC, then at 1490 AM and 91.9 FM, now at 101.9 FM. Several of my station friends were also amateurs and I would frequently join them at the Queen's amateur station, VE3VX, sadly long silent. I also visited a blind amateur, Gord VE3CJJ in Napanee, thanks to my family doctor, Peter Smith VE3DEX, who did more to encourage me to get my license than anyone else until I joined KARC in December 1972. We often hear about amateur radio ambassadors but there are none like Gordy. His enthusiasm for the hobby was infectious. Dr. Smith also took me to visit Gerry Greif VE3GTD "the great toe doctor" who lived on Avenue Road. He introduced me to VHF communications and introduced me by radio to other local amateurs.

But life intervened until another Tuesday afternoon in December 1972. I happened to be at Dr. Smith's office for an allergy shot and he asked me what I was doing that night. When I told him "nothing", he said, "Then you have no excuse for not coming to the Club meeting. I'll pick you up just before seven." In those days, meetings were held in a classroom on the first floor of Carruthers Hall at Queen's, upstairs from CFRC; and it wasn't unusual for 70 people to attend meetings. What I didn't know at the time was that Dr. Smith had already informed someone (I don't know who) that I might be coming so I was warmly welcomed and immediately taken aside by Bert VE3EW and Bill VE3DXY to discuss my training. Bernie VE3NB also invited Nancy and me to a Christmas party at his home later that month where we met more than 30 Kingston amateurs and their spouses.

The hard work got under way early in January 1973. Every Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock, Bert and Bill came to my Garrett Street apartment for 2-hour lessons on CW and theory. The theory came easily but the CW was a struggle. But it all paid off that winter afternoon in March 40 years ago.

Next month, my first rig and beyond.

ACTIVITIES

Frontenac Emcomm Activities and Events - March 2013

(Contributed by David VE3DZE)

02 March: ARRL Int DX Contest 0000Z - 03 March 2400Z

10 March: Clocks go ahead at 0200 hrs.

21 March: Frontenac EMCOMM Group (FECG) Meeting

24 March: FECG Training Day

30 March: CQ WW SSB Contest 0000Z - 31 March 2400Z

I would encourage KARC members to check into the Frontenac Emcomm weekly net on Sundays at 19:30 local time on 146.805 MHz (-) VE3FRG (tone 203.5).

For more information, you could visit the Frontenac Emcomm Group web site at:

http://www.fecg.ca

... Phil VE3HST

NET REPORT

Thanks to the controllers who kept the VHF net alive in February. Check-ins ranged from 12 to 16 and net duration ran from 25 to 40 minutes.

The March net control schedule is in this newsletter.

I’m always looking for new controllers. Controlling isn’t difficult. The script is on the Club website and in this newsletter.

But the most important thing is that you check into the VHF net every Tuesday night at 7:30 because without you, it's pretty lonely.

MEETING MINUTES

MINUTES OF MEETING OF

THE KINGSTON AMATEUR RADIO CLUB, INC
HELD ON THURSDAY, 10 JAN 2013
AT SMITTY'S

The Kingston Amateur Radio Club meeting was called to order at 7:05PM by our president Terry VA3KLG.

1. The members present introduced themselves. There were 11 members in attendance.

2. **Additions to the Agenda:**
There were no additions to the agenda.

3. **Minutes:** David VE3DZE mentioned two corrections: it's V**A**3GST and the financial figures contain a typo – it should have $95 listed vice $295. Assaf VA3PCI to verify budget report from last meeting.

Assaf VA3PCI motioned that the minutes be accepted as published in the newsletter, seconded by Roy VE3VJF.

4. **December Treasurer's Report:** There have been no expenses since last month, but a $200 donation will be made to the CNIB Amateur Radio program. There is currently $6127.00 in the bank account. David VE3DZE motioned that the statement be accepted as read, seconded by Roy VE3VJF.

5. **Business Arising from the Minutes:**

Name tags: Assaf VA3PCI has done some looking around and found a provider. Cost per 1x3" tag with pin will be $5 each. Ron VE3GO mentioned that a blue background with white lettering was used in the past and all present agreed on that color scheme.

Setup fee of $25 plus shipping and taxes will be additional. David VE3DZE asked where the tags would come from and Assaf said the firm is in BC.

Phil VE3HST asked if the club could cover the setup fee and the members would pay only for the tags themselves – Assaf agreed and suggested the members would pay a fixed rate of $6 or 7 per tag with the club to pick up any extra amount. Assaf suggested he'll put out an email on the Freelist to collect names of the interested parties and it was suggested that an announcement be made as well on the Tuesday night net.

David VE3DZE moved that Assaf start collecting emails from interested hams and he'll produce a cheque from club funds for the bulk order and once the tags arrive, each member can pay the $6 back to the club. Roy seconded and all were in favour – motion passed.

6. **New Business:**
CD for new members: Assaf VA3PCI has produced a CD which contains videos, software, etc. to be given out to new members of the club. Les has also put together a similar disk for his ham students and indicated that when putting together the material that one has to watch out for "proprietary" (copyrighted) material.
Phil moved that the club purchase a stack of blank DVDs so that we can produce these as needed. Dave VA3DLF seconded – all in favour – motion passed.

Phil offered a suggestion: DXers – record a sample QSO audio file so that the new hams can hear how a typical or interesting QSO sounds.

7. **Reports:**

a) **President:** In the newsletter.

b) **Repeaters:** Les VE3KFS said he needs to find out the status of the ARES machine.
Ron VE3GO mentioned that the 6m and UHF links through the 805 machine are both working very well.

c) **RAC:** Notices are posted on the Freelist.

d) **Net Manager:** Steve VE3KC is always looking for additional net controllers. He was not present at the meeting.

e) **Web Page:** Chip VA3KGB has been making regular updates to it. Members wishing to send file attachments may use the built-in forum. Chip was not present at the meeting.

f) **Newsletter:** Phil VE3HST suggested that the newsletter should include an article on long-established hams as well as the newcomers. Keep the bios to one page and submit directly to Assaf (Herman VA3QX will continue to write about newbies)

g) **Frontenac EMCOMM:** Packet radio (WinLink/PacLink) has been established and tested and is up and running now. The name of the repeater will probably remain the same, VE3KER-7.

h) **Kingston ARES:** Phil VE3HST attended the December meeting. They were doing a presentation on digital modes. No "business meeting" per se – it was all talk about what they're doing. About 10 members of ARES were present. The room is enormous and has a huge screen which was used to show a half-hour video tour of the space station. He says if we get the chance to attend an ARES meeting either as individuals or as a group we should do so.

i) **CFARS:** Les VE3KFS reported that CFARS is preparing for a regional exercise in the northern region, focusing on PACTOR, HF, ALE. The ALE systems connect quite nicely with military "green" radios. 5 gateways, PACTOR only, to be established including Iqaluit, Resolute Bay, Yellowknife etc.

j) **Hamfest:** Hamfest will be on the 14th of September for 2013. We asked for the 21st but the Museum will not be able to accommodate due to preparations for Princess Anne's visit. The Hamfest date has already been sent to TCA.

k) **Ham Radio Course:** Les VE3KFS indicated that the course will begin on 6 Feb. Instructors now have the CD of material and will be distributing them to the students. The CDs contain videos, PPTs, etc. Les has 30 participants ranging from 14 years of age upwards.

9. **Date of next meeting:** 6 February, 2013 at 7 pm.

11. 50/50 Draw: There was no 50/50 draw held.

12. David VE3DZE moved to adjourn, Roy VE3VJF seconded. Meeting adjourned at 1955h.

13. One member brought his "go-box" in for show and tell.

Larissa VE3KGC
Secretary
Kingston Amateur Radio Club Inc.

AGENDA 6 MARCH 2013

1. Members and Guests introduce themselves

2. Additions to the Agenda

3. Minutes of the last Meeting: errors / omissions / approval (Larissa VE3KGC)

4. Treasurer's Report (David VE3DZE)

5. Business arising from the Minutes:
   a. Trillium Funding
   b. Paul VA3LX's HF group

6. New Business:
   a. Club Executive Roles
   b.

7. Reports:

a.	President	
b.	Repeaters	(Chip VA3KGB)
c.	RAC	(See RAC bulletins via the Free List.)
d.	Net Manager	(Steve VE3KC)
e.	Web Page	(Chip VA3KGB)
f.	KARC Newsletter	(Assaf VA3PCI)
g.	Frontenac EmComm Group	(David VE3DZE)
h.	Kingston ARES	
i.	CFARS	(Les VE3KFS)
j.	"Hearts and Flowers"	
k.	Other Reports	

8. Date of next meeting: 03 April 2013

9. 50 / 50 Draw

10. Adjournment

FINANCIAL REPORT

Kingston Amateur Radio Club
Financial Statement
February 20, 2013

Income	
Membership	50.00
Name Tags	6.00
Total Income	56.00
Expenses	
Name Tag Dues	86.28
Total Expenses	86.28
Overall Total	-30.28
Bank Balance	
Co-Operation Plus Account	$6772.94
Dividend Savings	$23.07
Equity Shares	$216.44

NET CONTROL SCHEDULE

Month	Date	Controller
March	5	VE3DZE David
March	12	VE3JPW Warren
March	19	VE3KC Steve
March	26	VE3KGC Larissa
April	2	VE3NFU Bill
April	9	VA3PCI Assaf
April	16	VE3VJF Roy
April	23	VE3CAK John
April	30	VE3DZE David

NET CONTROL SCRIPT

KARC Tuesday night net Control Script

Revised March 7, 2011

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

The Kingston Amateur Radio Club Tuesday night net is an informal net that meets at 1930 hours every Tuesday evening on the Kingston repeater, VE3KBR, 146.940 MHz, with a 151.4 Hz tone required on the input, 146.340 MHz. 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; to provide news from other radio clubs and 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 wishing to check in? Please call now.

Are there any 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 [callsign] returning the repeater to normal amateur use.