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The Saskatoon Amateur Radio Club is a great way to become acquainted with amateur radio. Our club has much to offer to the beginner, as well as to the seasoned veteran. Please join us at an upcoming meeting or for our Saturday breakfast, and discover the SARC.

From the President’s Desk

I recently had a meeting with Ray Unrau from the Saskatoon EMO office where we discussed amateur radio involvement. He is quite open to having amateurs involved, but at this stage in a low level support program. The discussion resulted in the idea of using amateur radio operators stationed at emergency shelters that would be set up with communication control at the EMO office. They would have an antenna installed complete with a feed line to a desk that would be assigned to us. The desk is lockable, so we would be able to store our equipment on site. We would provide the equipment for the EMO office as well as being able to set up a complete portable station at each emergency shelter. A simplex frequency is desired so that we would be off the grid and not relying on some locations back up generator to operate a repeater. It has to be completely reliable.

This involvement is going to be at a club level with club control. Ray has had issues with ARES in the past so we would not operate under the ARES banner. For the moment we could call this our Emergency Response Team – ERT. What we need now is club members who would like to be involved in this program. There will have to be some commitment, we need to be available, emergencies do not happen on schedule and we need to be prepared.

This opportunity will be discussed at the next club meeting on April 12, at 2:30 pm at the WDM.

Lets get excited!

C U at the meeting,

73 Garry VE5SG

Saskatoon Amateur Radio Club
c/o Western Development Museum
Saskatoon Branch
2610 Lorne Ave. S.
Saskatoon, Sask.
S7J 0S6

Club Email
ve5aa@rac.ca

Club Repeater
VE5SK 146.64-

Club Website
http://ve5aa.dyndns.org
The mission of Saskatoon Amateur Radio Club is to enjoy amateur radio through the development, promotion, and expansion of amateur radio in and around Saskatoon.

Next Club Meeting
April 12th
2:30 P.M.
Western Development Museum
Education Room
Lorne Avenue South
Breakfast at the regular time at Haywood’s

COFFEE
Haywood's Restaurant
Saturdays 9:00 AM
3016 Arlington Avenue
South of Alvin Buckwold School
Everyone is welcome. Hams, non-Hams, it doesn’t matter. We’re there to have good conversation with good friends.
Come on out and visit!

The Feedline is the official publication of the Saskatoon Amateur Radio Club. This is your newsletter! Amateur radio information of general interest, club member project descriptions and doings, radio applications to other activities, corrections, or suggestions are all welcome. Individual submissions make for variety! We need your input! Electronic submissions are preferred via email. (MSWord, PDF or generic text). Email submissions may be sent to: mluciuk@sasktel.net or mluciuk@gmail.com

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Local Area Repeaters
VE5SK  146.640-  Saskatoon, SARC
VE5XW  146.730-  Rock Point
VA5LLR  145.390-  Lizard Lake
VE5ZH  147.270-  2 MHz offset, Saskatoon, Auto Patch
VA5SV  145.330- (100)  Ridge East of Saskatoon
VE5RPD  145.190-  Elbow/Davidson
VE5CC  146.970-  Sktn MARS Linked to VE5SKN, VE5DNA, & IRLP node 1360Link code 502*/503*
VE5SKN  146.940-  Sktn MARS. 100Hz tone on xmt only    -Linked to VE5CC, VE5DNA and IRLP node 1360.
                      -Link code 500*/501*   ARES SAME wx Rcvr

APRS  144.390
VE5RHF  Saskatoon DIGI
VE5BNC-3  Saskatoon
IGATE & SATGATE  VE5WX-1  Rock Point  VE5HAN-4  Hanley DIGI

IRLP Node
1360 Hard linked to VE5CC UHF Hub (444.975 +5M) & available to VE5CC, VE5SKN and VE5DNA VHF repeaters when linked.

Local & Regional Nets
Sask. WX  80m    1400Z      3735 Khz   Alberta  80m    0130Z      3700 Khz
ARES (Sun.)  80m    1430Z      3753 Khz   80m YL Net  80m    0315Z      3755 Khz-Sundays
Aurora  40m    2330Z & 0200Z  7055 Khz   B.C.  80m    0130Z      3729 Khz
Manitoba  80m    0000Z      3747 Khz
Montana Tfc  80m    0030Z      3910 Khz   SARC Local  2m    0200Z      146.640-
Sask.  80m    0100Z      3735 Khz   Prince Albert  2m    0330Z      147.150+

L I T T L E    B E A R    L A K E
•The LBL telemetry address is  dougf.no-ip.com/tlm/test2.txt  •The 6 m. beacon address  dougf.no-ip.com/va5mg

C O N T E S T S
• Ontario QSO Party  1800Z, Apr 19 to 1800Z, Apr 20
• 10-10 Int. Spring Contest, Digital  0001Z, Apr 26 to 2359Z, Apr 27
• QRP to the Field  1500Z, Apr 26 to 0300Z, Apr 27

For a full calendar of contests see:  WA7BNM Contest Calendar

D X p e d i t i o n s
• Palau  T88QX  April 8 - 15, 2014  By DF8DX fm OC-009; 40-10m; CW, some SSB; QSL also OK via DF8DX
• Ogasawara  JD1BLY  April 27 - May 11, 2014  By JI5RPT fm Chichijima I (AS-031); 40-10m; CW SSB + digital; also satellite
• Sable Island  CYO  on or around April 16, weather permitting

For a full list of DXpeditions see:  Announced DXpeditions

Be kind and respectful to your fellow hams. After all, without them, all you’d hear on the air is static.
March 8th, 2014 Meeting Minutes

Call to Order: President Garry (VE5SG) called the meeting to order at 2:30

Present: 16 members, 1 guest

Agenda:
Accepted by general agreement

February Minutes as published in the Feedline
Motion of Acceptance: Ned (VE5NED)/Bob (VA5BRT) cd

Finance: Terry (VE5TLC)
Finances stable and healthy
Acceptance: Terry(VE5TLC)/ Barry (VE5BPS) cd

Business Arising

WDM Report: Ron (VA5RJF) The question of our acceptance as an Associated Organization is moving forward and is in its final stages.

Repeater Reports: Bruce (VE5BNC) et al
Little Bear - Little Bear will eventually have an autostart generator for winter use. Ken (VE5KRB) will be setting up heating system to help it start. Estimate of costs will come later.
Rock Point - still shut off
Lizard Lake - generally working well, but tones were coming on on LL (packet noise). There will be a site visit in the spring. Possible interference from APRS.

Up-coming Community Service: Bruce (VE5BNC) by note
MS Walkathon Sunday April 27 – need 15 volunteers – list circulating
Sask. Marathon May 25

Field Day Change of Venue Discussion
main goal is to have fun
John (VE5SJA) would like to try a city park – adminstrivia is horrendous
Pike Lake site... runs into July long weekend, maybe also Subaru Pentathlon

Gordie Howe Park
Would like to have a steak bbq wherever we hold it. Good Breakfast in the morning
Venue at WDM still looks pretty good.
Motion: That we continue to hold Field Day at the WDM - Mike (VE5MMG)/Richard (VE5RNP) cd

50-50 Draw - The winner was Richard (VE5RNP) – prize $12.50

New Business
Possible Relationship with Scouts Canada: Ron (VA5RJF) reported on the possibility that we might have an opportunity to work with the various levels within Scouts Canada teaching radio communication skills.
SABER: - Bruce (VE5BNC) made a request for financial support for the coming year
Motion: That we provide up to $200 funding support for SABER for the 2013-14 year. Mike (VE5MMG)/Bob (VA5BRT) —cd

Motion: That we plan for an expenditure to support SABER activities in 2014-2015 up to $250 – Lawrence (VE5LD) / Ned (VE5NED) - cd

Presentation ‘ARRL at 100’- Garry (VE5SG) arranged for the showing of a video on the 100th anniversary of the organization. Thanks to Matti (Student) for resolving an internet communications problem!

Peter (VE5JZ)– there may be an interesting program about Carl Sagan Sunday evening on Global (8:00pm)

Adjournment Bob (VA5BRT)
Contesting Ergonomics
Making your station more comfortable for long hours in the chair

Ergonomics is adapting the physical demands of the task at hand to your needs. In regard to contesting, it isn’t about you adapting to the existing set-up of your station. It’s about reorganizing the gear you have to a more user-friendly configuration. For contesters, ergonomics should be about making your station more comfortable and less tiring as you spend long hours in the chair. It’s reasonable to assume that less fatigue should translate into more QSOs over the duration of a contest . . . and one of the purposes of ergonomics is to reduce fatigue. If you concentrate on your seating; keyboard and desk height; monitor positioning and placement of equipment, you should notice an improvement in your comfort and a reduction in fatigue as the contest hours pass by.

With the advent of computer interfaces for rig control and logging, operating a contest is, in a very general way, similar to being seated at a computer workstation in an office for an extended period of time. The comfort needs of a person who spends all day at a computer in their cubicle at work isn’t that far removed from those of a contester who sits in front of a rig for an entire weekend. In fact, the contesteer’s need for comfort is more crucial because a contest is a marathon compared to the 8-hour “sprint” of a normal work day.

In contesting “chair time” is essential to success. The longer you can stay seated comfortably at the rig, working stations, the more points you’ll make. Uncomfortable seating and poor body positioning will eventually lead to fatigue, which will impede your QSO rates . . . sooner or later.

So, let’s start with the chair. You have to be comfortable as you sit in front of the rig and there are some basic rules to follow as you plunk yourself down at the operating position. Look for a chair with good back support, particularly in the lumbar area – the lower back. This lower-back support can be a make or break factor for long-term comfort. Ergonomically-designed chairs fit the curve of your back, with a small-but-firm bulge at the bottom of the chair back that fits the small of your back. If your favorite chair doesn’t have lumbar support, you can add it. There are lumbar-support cushions available to bolster chairs without any lower back support. But you may also find that a rolled up beach towel or small blanket placed against the seat back, so it rests against your lower spine when you lean against the seat back, will add some support and comfort. Back support is useless if you don’t take advantage of it, so sit back in your chair (more on that shortly).

It’s essential that the chair has adjustable seat height. Your knees and hips need to be in a neutral position and an adjustable chair makes it possible to fit your individual requirements. You need to be able to adjust the seat height of your chair so you can have a 90-degree bend in your knees and a 90-degree bend in your hips, with your feet flat on the floor. I call that the “90-degree rule.” Why is 90 degrees important? The knees and hips are most comfortable at that position because no single muscle or muscle group has to work more than any another to maintain that angle. Comfort depends on muscles being in a neutral position so they don’t have to work hard for long periods of time. When they’re relaxed, you will be too. Relaxed muscles are less likely to tire after a long stint in “the chair.”

Sitting on the edge of the seat and leaning forward slightly, as many contesters do for hours on end, puts a great deal of additional strain on the lower back. That position requires many more muscles to become activated to support your upper torso compared to letting the back of the chair support your spine. The muscles that work overtime as you sit on the edge of your seat will tire quickly, leading to soreness and fatigue.

A comfortable operating chair, adjusted to your body is important enough that guest ops who routinely drive to multi-stations may want to consider getting a good, comfortable, adjustable chair and bringing it with them for the weekend. With the popularity of SUVs and mini vans, hauling a desk chair around shouldn’t be much of a problem for many of us.

Because we’re constantly using computers as we operate in contests, it’s important to have the keyboard and mouse at the proper height so your arms are comfortable. Here comes that “90-degree rule” again. For most people, the correct height for the keyboard is when your upper arm is hanging vertically from the shoulder and your elbows are at 90 degrees when your forearms are reaching forward for the keyboard or mouse. The correct keyboard height is when your wrists are straight as you type. Any upward or downward bend in the wrists will eventually cause discomfort. In the long term, typing with bent wrists can lead to carpal tunnel syndrome, a painful condition where the nerves going to the hand are pinched.

There are a few ways to get the keyboard at the correct height to hit the desired 90-degree angle. 1.) You can permanently lower the desk by adjusting the length of its legs (measure twice, cut once!) so the desktop is at the proper height to allow your elbows to stay at 90 degrees as you type. 2.) You can add a keyboard drawer to your existing desk, so the keyboard is at a lower height than the desktop. The drawer pulls out for access to the keyboard and is pushed back under the desktop when it’s not in use. 3.) You can build a desk with a cutout to accommodate a permanent keyboard shelf that’s at the correct height. Options 1 and 3 are fine if you’re always competing as a single operator and never have guest ops. For multi-op stations, these solutions aren’t practical. Option number 2 also has its drawbacks. The main one being that when you pull out the keyboard drawer you have to sit further away from the desk, making access to often-used equipment directly in front of you more difficult because you have to reach further to get to it. The desk dilemma is a great example that many times ergonomics end up being a compromise between comfort and practicality.
The monitor, another crucial component of the computer system, needs to be in the correct position to prevent eye strain, as well as neck and shoulder discomfort. You should position the monitor directly in front of you at a height where you can see the screen while looking straight ahead. If you’re constantly looking down, up or to either side, you need to reposition your monitor. The distance from your eyes to the monitor screen is important, especially if you wear glasses. Without leaning forward in your seat, you should be able to see the monitor clearly. If your logging program allows you to adjust font sizes, take advantage of that option. For example, the N1MM logger allows you to choose the font and type size under “View,” “Set Font.” Pick a font that’s easy to read and make it large enough that you don’t have to squint to see it. If you have trouble focusing on the screen, you may want to consider getting “computer” glasses with a specific prescription that brings the screen into focus at your normal distance from the monitor. You’ll need to visit your eye doctor to get fitted with the correct prescription.

The rig should be within the same field of vision as the monitor. You want to be able to see the display and the controls you use often without having to move your head. Generally, that means you want the rig in front of you or very slightly off to the side. Where you place the rig will be influenced by the ease with which you can touch and use the controls – the main tuning, notch/width/shift knobs, memory buttons, etc. You don’t want the rig in a position where you have to stretch to get to it. Placing the monitor on top of the rig usually isn’t the best option because it results in the screen being too high for most people. Instead, consider having the monitor on a boom mount so it can be adjusted for height and distance from your eyes, with the rig just below it on the desk. A few monitors have a boom-style base that allows height and front-to-back positioning adjustments.

Less frequently used equipment or gear that doesn’t require constant tweaking can be positioned further to either side of your field of vision. Things like amps, antenna tuners and switches, that don’t need constant attention can be set off to the side so you can see them with your peripheral vision (for instance, to keep tabs on the meters on an amp). An occasional glance to either side will let you see what’s going on. And since you aren’t constantly twisting the knobs and throwing the switches on them, they can be further away – but still within reach. Seldom used or accessed gear, such as power supplies, can be placed even farther away.

Station ergonomics comes down to personalization of your operating position. Because you’re fitting your station to your physical traits and needs, your changes won’t necessarily be the same as someone else’s. And you probably won’t be able to (or even want to) incorporate every possible ergonomic fix. So, concentrate on making your station more comfortable to operate, especially for a protracted period of time, and fatigue will be less of a factor as the contest goes on. If you’re less fatigued and tired than your competition, all things being equal, you should make more QSOs and that’s what contesting is all about. Start out with just one or two ergonomic improvements around your station. Once you get going, you’ll probably find a number of enhancements that are easy to make. Just remember that comfort is your number one objective. Reduce fatigue and you’ll improve your performance.

The “Three Bears” of seating posture. Fig. 1 shows too much forward lean (“sitting on the edge of the chair” syndrome) that engages too many lower back muscles. Fig. 2 is an example leaning too far back, which also causes discomfort because it makes the spine assume a position that’s exactly opposite the natural curve of the back. Fig. 3 is just right! It shows all the correct positions: approximately a 90-degree bend at the hips and knees; arms hanging naturally from the shoulders with forearms reaching straight to the keyboard and no bend in the wrists. This posture is the most neutral for your body, so no one muscle group has to work overtime to keep you in this position, which in turn, reduces fatigue. In other words, it’s the most comfortable position of the three.

Although this is an illustration of computer work station, it’s not that different from a setup that would work well for contesting. The keyboard and mouse are placed in a comfortable position. The monitor is directly in front of the worker/op (ideally, above the main rig). A wrap-around desk shape allows equipment to be within easy reach, while being visible with peripheral vision. Use your imagination to envision how you could adapt this planform to suit your operating position.

Jack Russell, K2RS
SOTA – The Basics

What is SOTA?

Summits On The Air is a scheme that encourages amateur radio operators to go portable and work from high places around the country, and around the world – You don’t need to be a mountaineer to take part, and if the idea of climbing mountains and hills in the name of amateur radio doesn’t appeal, then you can be a ‘chaser’ sitting comfortably at home working the more adventurous SOTA operators.

There’s a large number of qualifying hills and mountains around the world that are valid for SOTA activation. Each summit has a unique reference, and is awarded a number of points from 1 to 10.

There are a number of rules for a valid SOTA activation:

• Access to the final part of the summit must not be by motorized transport.
• A portable power supply has to be used (batteries or solar) – no mains or generators!
• A minimum of 4 QSOs with different stations is required for the activation to count towards SOTA points.
• Any mode (Voice, CW, Data) is permitted – No use of repeaters though.
• You can use the maximum power allowed by your license – although many work at 5 watts.

SOTA relies on spotting and reporting using SOTAWatch (a SOTA-specific cluster), and it’s worth a look on this site to see what’s active and where.

What kit do you need? For many SOTA activators, the Yaesu FT817 is the rig of choice. Although limited to 5 watts, this is usually enough for SOTA work, the rig is portable, and with the addition of a cheap SLAB (Sealed Lead Acid Battery), a day’s operation is easy.

For VHF and UHF, antenna-wise, the SOTA Beam is ideal, and a slim-jim for 2m operation also works. For HF, options include tuned dipoles, linked dipoles, delta loops and fishing poles.

Other equipment can come in handy, such as a GPS device, a decent compass and set of maps, a first aid kit, torch and waterproof clothing. Logging is important, so pen, paper, clipboard and a way of keeping everything dry is handy too.

SOTA – Why do it? It’s all about Awards – The “Mountain Goat” Activator being a common one – Four QSOs are mandatory for SOTA points at a summit. Chasers stay at home in the warm, and they can get awards too. There’s also a “Summit to Summit” award.

If you’re looking to find out more about SOTA, take a look at the first episode of TX Factor, the new TV show for amateurs. From about 12 minutes into the show, there’s a feature showing what SOTA is all about and looking at a typical activation.

How did Ross A. Hull, VK3JU, discover tropo propagation?

Ross A. Hull, VK3JU, ex-editor of Wireless Weekly, emigrated from Australia to the USA where he joined the staff of the ARRL and became Associate Editor of QST magazine.

As a foreigner he was not allowed by US law to apply for an amateur radio license, but as a member of the ARRL headquarters staff he could operate under their call sign.

He developed new equipment for the ARRL and produced many constructional articles for the early ARRL Radio Handbooks, and showed a particular interest in the "Ultra High Frequency" (UHF) 5 meter (56 - 60 MHz) band.

At the time all the experts believed that the "UHF" spectrum above 30 MHz were only suitable for short distance line-of-sight communications, but in 1934 Ross Hull proved them wrong. He was resident at West Hartford, Connecticut, and decided to conduct some tests on 60 MHz with amateurs in Boston, Massachusetts, about 160 km away.

At first the Boston amateurs did not hear anything at all until Ross changed his vertical antenna to a beam consisting of four quarter wave radiators fed in phase with four reflectors. Signals varied from morning to afternoon or day to day from weak to very strong. Ross soon realized that this phenomena was weather related and caused by temperature inversions; he discovered refraction of VHF radio waves in the troposphere!

Soon other amateurs started using beams on 5 meters too and extended the range to 500 km.

Unfortunately Ross Hull came to a sudden and sad end when he reached for a switch underneath his desk, and touched the 6 000 Volt contact of the transformer supplying power to his cathode ray TV tube; he died instantly.
Edward George Berryere passed away on Friday March 14th, 2014, surrounded by close family members in a private room on the 6th floor of Saint Paul’s Hospital after a slow and later fast progression of an illness. He was predeceased by his father (George) and mother (Christina) and one older brother in infancy, his father-in-law, Gus Taylor and mother-in-law, Flora Taylor, sister-in-law, Arlene Berryere and several aunts and uncles in Canada and the United States. Ed has left to mourn his wife of 62 years, Sylvia and his son Clive (Seattle, Washington, USA), as well as; sister Ermina (Jack) Farley of Winnipeg, Manitoba, brother Robert Berryere of Saskatoon, sister Jean (Fred) Daley of Gimli, Manitoba, brother James Berryere of Winnipeg, sister Judy (Eric) Strom of Melville, Saskatchewan, brother-in-law Adrian (Jo-Anne) Taylor of Kamloops, British Columbia and many nieces and nephews and their families.

Ed was born in Neudorf, Saskatchewan on June 19th, 1931 and spoke mostly German during his early childhood. He attended Public School in Neudorf and later Melville, Saskatchewan when his parents moved there during the 1930s. He attended Melville High School but left before graduating to work on the Canadian National Railway as a Call Boy at age 17. He later became a Telegrapher on the CNR where he eventually worked for a total of 20 years.

In the 1960s, when the Telegrapher was becoming a profession that was disappearing, he returned to school completing his High School by correspondence and then attending the University of Saskatchewan graduating with a Bachelor of Arts degree in history and later a Bachelor of Education degree. He then became a teacher with the Saskatoon Public School board eventually becoming a School Principal at several of the Elementary Public Schools in Saskatoon. While teaching he was on the Board of Directors of the Teachers Credit Union for a number of years.

While working he was active in several other organizations. He was a member of Elstow Lodge #147 A.F.& A.M., The Shrine Club and a number of Masonic concordant bodies including the Eastern Star where he was the Worthy Patron in Saskatoon Chapter #4 in 1987. He became a participant of the Coronary Artery Rehabilitation Group (CARG) after suffering a heart attack in the 1980s and later became a Volunteer visitor for them until his health did not permit him in later life. He maintained his Amateur Radio license Call Sign VE5GE for most of his life and was a member of the Saskatoon Amateur Radio Club for many years. He was a member of the Saskatoon Morse Telegraph Club. Ed travelled throughout Canada and the United States, visited the United Kingdom and Continental Europe twice, and had the experience of visiting the People’s Republic of China during the 1980s before it was a common tourist destination.

He was lucky enough to obtain a lot at Weyakwin Lake in Northern Saskatchewan and built a Cabin there and enjoyed a considerable time holidaying there before health concerns forced the sale of it. After selling it a mobile home was purchased in Apache Junction, Arizona where he spent several winters until health concerns did not permit travel to the United States.

Funeral Services were held at Saskatoon Funeral Home on Tuesday, March 18th, 2014 at 1:30 p.m. followed by a reception at the Edwards Family Centre prior to interment at Woodlawn Cemetery.

In lieu of flowers, we ask that monetary donations be made to the Coronary Artery Rehabilitation Group (CARG) (2020 College Dr. Saskatoon, SK S7N 2W4), the Wa Wa Shrine Patient Transportation Fund, or a charity of your choice. - See more at: http://www.legacy.com/obituaries/thestarphoenix/obituary.aspx?n=edward-berryere&pid=170169494&fhid=6664#sthash.OOk3MnRJ.dpuf

During my career as a teacher I never taught with Ed at a school but I remember working with him on a few city elementary track meets. But about 3 years ago I was sitting in my car at the Teacher’s Credit Union when Ed approached me after he had noticed my ham radio license plate - they can be great conversation starters. He had heard me checking in the whole family on the 2m net and knew my wife’s father Bill (both holding callsign VE5CU). A while later Ed called me requesting help in programming his Yaesu FT270R handheld and a 2m base station also. It seems the handheld would not accept any inputs and would not remain on any fixed frequency. Well, after a quick email to some friends at HRO it was found that the radio was somehow in alignment mode. Problem solved and on a later visit, fixed. Both radios were programmed to local repeaters and also simplex. During both visits, I had a great time with Ed and Sylvia as Ed recalled events in his life with CN, as a teacher, ham radio, and of their many travels.

Mike, VE5MIK
Chris Hadfield, VA3OOG

After arriving on the International Space Station on Dec. 21, 2012, Chris Hadfield took the reins of command on March 13, 2013 -- becoming the first and only Canadian to command humanity's most distant outpost. During the mission, Hadfield flew nearly 100 million kilometers during a five-month stay in space.

Here are 11 things you might not know about him:


2. Hadfield was the first and only Canadian to board the Russian space station Mir while in orbit, which he did during the STS-74 mission in November 1995. On this mission, Chris was also the first Canadian to operate the Space Shuttle's Canadarm while in space.

3. During Hadfield's first spacewalk -- the first spacewalk for any Canadian -- on mission STS-100 in April 2001, he was temporarily blinded when his spacesuit's anti-fog solution got into his eyes. He recovered after about 30 minutes and successfully completed his mission, which was to install the new Canadarm2 on the ISS. Over two spacewalks he spent nearly 15 hours "outside".

4. During Hadfield's time on the ISS, he gained about 950,000 followers on Twitter.

5. Hadfield filmed the first music video ever made in space: his version of David Bowie's 1969 hit Space Oddity. Before recording though, Chris asked his son Evan to re-write the lyrics to exclude the lines about the astronaut dying. The video debuted on YouTube on the eve of Hadfield's return to Earth (May 13, 2013) and today has more than 22 million views. On his own Facebook page, David Bowie posted, "It's possibly the most poignant version of the song ever created."

6. Hadfield has spent a total of 166 days in space, including 14 hours 53 minutes and 38 seconds of time "outside" on his two spacewalks in April 2001.

7. Hadfield unveiled Canada's new $5 note from space on April 30, 2013 while he was aboard the ISS. The new bill features two Canadian-built robots: Canadarm2 and the satellite-fixing DEXTRE. The note also features an image of Hadfield from his 2001 spacewalk.

8. Hadfield was the first, and to this date only, Canadian ever to be commander of the International Space Station. He took command on March 13, 2013, and held it until his return to Earth on May 13, 2013.

9. The now infamous Toronto Maple Leafs collapse in Game 7 versus the Boston Bruins in the 2013 NHL playoffs took place while Hadfield was re-entering the atmosphere on his return to Earth. Hadfield -- a die-hard Leafs fan -- had even substituted his NASA-regulation undershirt for a Maple Leafs T-shirt for his fiery return to Earth. The first phone call he made after landing was to his wife, who had to break the news about the Leafs loss via satellite phone.

10. Hadfield, while ISS Commander, surprised his crewmates with an Easter Egg hunt for the holiday in 2013.

11. Hadfield was the fourth Canadian to fly in space when he first flew in 1995 (Marc Garneau: 1984, Roberta Bondar: 1992, Steve MacLean: 1992). He is one of two Canadians to visit space three times (Garneau: 1984, 1996, 2000), and one of nine Canadians to venture to the final frontier at least once (trained astronauts: Garneau, Bondar, MacLean, Robert Thirs, Bjarni Tryggvason, Dave Williams, Julie Payette, Hadfield; Cirque founder Guy Laliberte bought a ticket to the ISS in 2009).

'Field Day' 1917

This 1917 film shows troops setting up and operating a military field radio during a training exercise.

Field Day 2014

John Allen, VE5SJA, SARC Field Day Chairman - 2014

June 27, 28 and 29. Mark your calendars now. We are going to set up on Friday afternoon; this is in accordance with the Field Day Rules for Class A stations. We will be in our usual place on the southeast side of the WDM parking lot. We are going for a "Marketing of Ham Radio" effort more than for an absolute count of QSOs, although we will still try to make QSOs. If resources and permissions allow, we will have an "auxiliary" station near the WDM entrance during its open hours. This could also be a "Get on the Air" station for new interested people or people who do not get on HF much.

Our executive is planning a barbecue for Saturday afternoon.

People have different ideas about what makes a good Field Day. I have to choose a path. One branch of this path is that we will use computers for logging. Where possible, they will be connected to the radios for automatic logging of the frequency of the QSO. If we enter the call sign of an upcoming QSO, the computer will squawk if it will be a duplicate. This is an updated version of what used to be done with manual "Dupe" sheets.

We will use our club radios, the Kenwood TS-440s, for our prime HF stations. We would have to borrow a radio for the "auxiliary/GOTA" station and maybe another if we choose to have an operating VHF/UHF station.

One thing that has come up is our treatment of "new" people at the radio. We are trying to welcome them and introduce them to our hobby. We have to be careful to explain politely what we mean rather than rudely saying, "You're interfering." This can turn a prospect off ham radio.

I appreciate those who have been consulting with me about the coming Field Day:
Bob Tower, VA5BRT, Terry Cutler, VE5TLC, Ron Slind, VE5RS, Lawrence Dobranski, VA5DB, President Garry Schwartz, VE5SG, and Ned Carroll, VE5NED. They have responsibilities and family occasions. More help will be needed. So we need more volunteers on our committee to keep it rolling and also some people who will take on responsibilities for the set up on Friday as well as overall supervision of the stations during the Field Day Period. If you can help with any part of this, please volunteer to me. I can be contacted at 306-974-2699 or johnallen46@shaw.ca
SASKATCHEWAN
HAM-FEST
2014

Sponsored by SARL, Directors and MJ Pioneer Senior ARC

When: July 5, 2014
Time: 9:00 – 5:00
Where: WDM Moose Jaw

Admission: SARL Members & Spouse - FREE
(Includes Free Trip through the Museum)
Non - Members: $7.50
(Includes a Free Trip through the Museum)

Lunch: $7.50 each
(Soup and Sandwich)

Lots of Door Prizes

Ladies Event

16 Free Flea-Tables

Please get hold of Val VE5ACJ
ve5aq@sasktel.net
1-1-306-693-6127

More information can be found on our website:
www.sarl.ca As more info comes available, it will be added there
In 2014, ARRL is celebrating 100 years of "Advancing the Art and Science of Radio."
Founded in 1914, ARRL is the national association for Amateur Radio in the USA.
Today, with more than 160,000 members, ARRL is the largest organization of radio amateurs in the world.

Field Day is an annual emergency communications training exercise and is the largest on-the-air operating event in amateur radio. The last full weekend in June provides a unique opportunity to showcase the capabilities of the Amateur Radio Service. At Field Day we have a chance to demonstrate these resources to the public, elected officials, served agencies and other amateur radio operators world-wide.

What is the real purpose behind Field Day?
This event provides an opportunity to design and test enhancements to our communications systems, develop operator skills, continue relationships with served agencies and showcase our capabilities to elected officials and the general public.