



JUNE 2025

Volume 14 Issue 6

VE3ERC-LUB

President: Frank VA3FJM
Vice-President: Tom VE3DXQ
Secretary: Rod VA3MZD
Treasurer: Ted VE3TRQ
Trustee: Wes VE3ML
QSL Manager: Kirk VA3KXS
Repeater Trustee: Wes VE3ML
Website Admin: Ted VE3TRQ
Lighthouse:
Maple Syrup Display:
Newsletter: Bob VE3IXX
ERC Website: <https://ve3erc.ca>

ERC REPEATERS

UHF 444.700 + TONE: 131.8
UHF 444.700 + TONE: 123.0
VHF 147.390 + TONE: 123.0
VHF 147.255 + TONE: 131.8
EMERGENCY SIMPLEX: 146.550
UHF-IRLP node 2404,ECHOLINK VE3ERC-L
VHF- IRLP node 2403,ECHOLINK VE3ERC-R

**In an emergency, tune
 Into our repeaters,
 UHF 444.700 or
 VHF 147.390 or
 HF 3.755 LSB or
 Simplex 146.550
 For coordination and
 assignments.**



New antenna for Jay VE3CMN.

Antenna: Diamond X50A
 Coax: RG 213, 100'
 Radio: Yaesu FT-8900R **See page 7.**



THE PREZ SEZ!

This club is Radio-ACTIVE
The club is Radio-ACTIVE

President's Update for June 2025

Don't forget to come out and join us for our annual ERC Field Day this year:

Field Day is always the 4th full weekend in June.

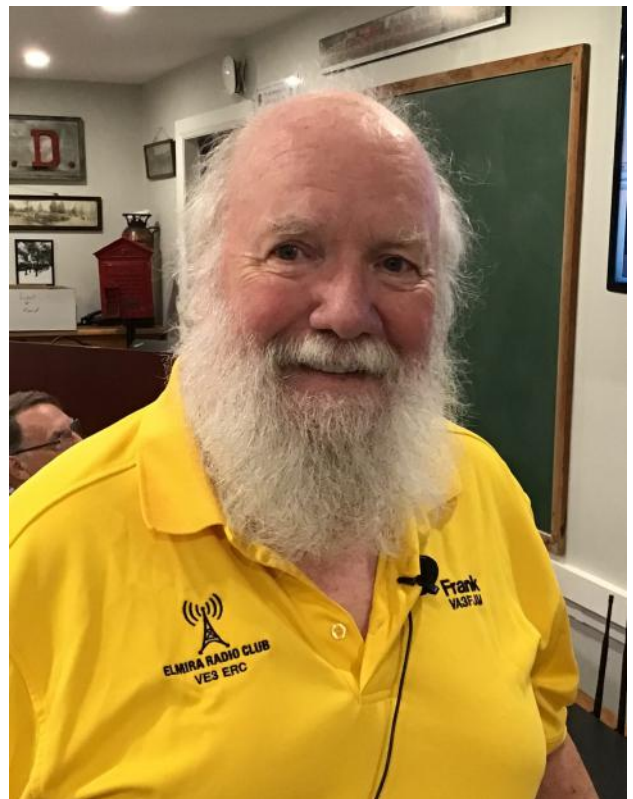
Field Day is the single most popular on-the-air event held annually in the United States and Canada. On the fourth weekend of June of each year, more than 31,000 Radio Amateurs gather with their clubs, groups or simply with friends to operate from remote locations.

Field Day is a picnic, a campout, practice for emergencies, an informal contest and, most of all, FUN!

It is a time where many aspects of Amateur Radio come together to highlight our many roles.

Field Day is held annually during the fourth full weekend in June. This year's event will be held on **Saturday, June 28 and Sunday, June 29**, beginning at 1800 UTC Saturday and running through 2059 UTC Sunday.

Sponsored by the ARRL and RAC, but organized primarily by the ARRL, Field Day is open to all Amateur Radio operators covered by these two International Amateur Radio Union ([IARU](#)) member organizations.





Thanks to Allister VE3XAW for sending the pictures of the Central Ontario Hamfest.

**CONTRIBUTIONS TO VE3ERC-CLUB
NEWSLETTER**

Do you have an article you'd like to submit? Or photos? Do you have any comments you'd like to make?

Perhaps you'd like to share a photo of your shack, a special project you are working on or a special

interest!

SEND THEM TO:

Bob bobve3ixx@gmail.com

(519-787-2279)



WEDNESDAY NITE NET CONTROLLERS

MAY 7 - ROD VA3MZD

MAY 14 - TOM VE3DXQ

MAY 21 - HAGEN VE3QVY

MAY 28 - M E E T I N G

JUNE 4 - ROD VA3MZD

JUNE 11 - TED VE3TRQ

JUNE 18 - TONY VE3DWI

JUNE 25 - M E E T I N G

JULY 2 - JAY VE3CMN

JULY 9 - FRANK VA3FJM

JULY 16 - BOB VE3IXX

JULY 23 - JOHN VE3JXX (EmComm NET)

JULY 30 - TOM VE3DXQ



From the PAST

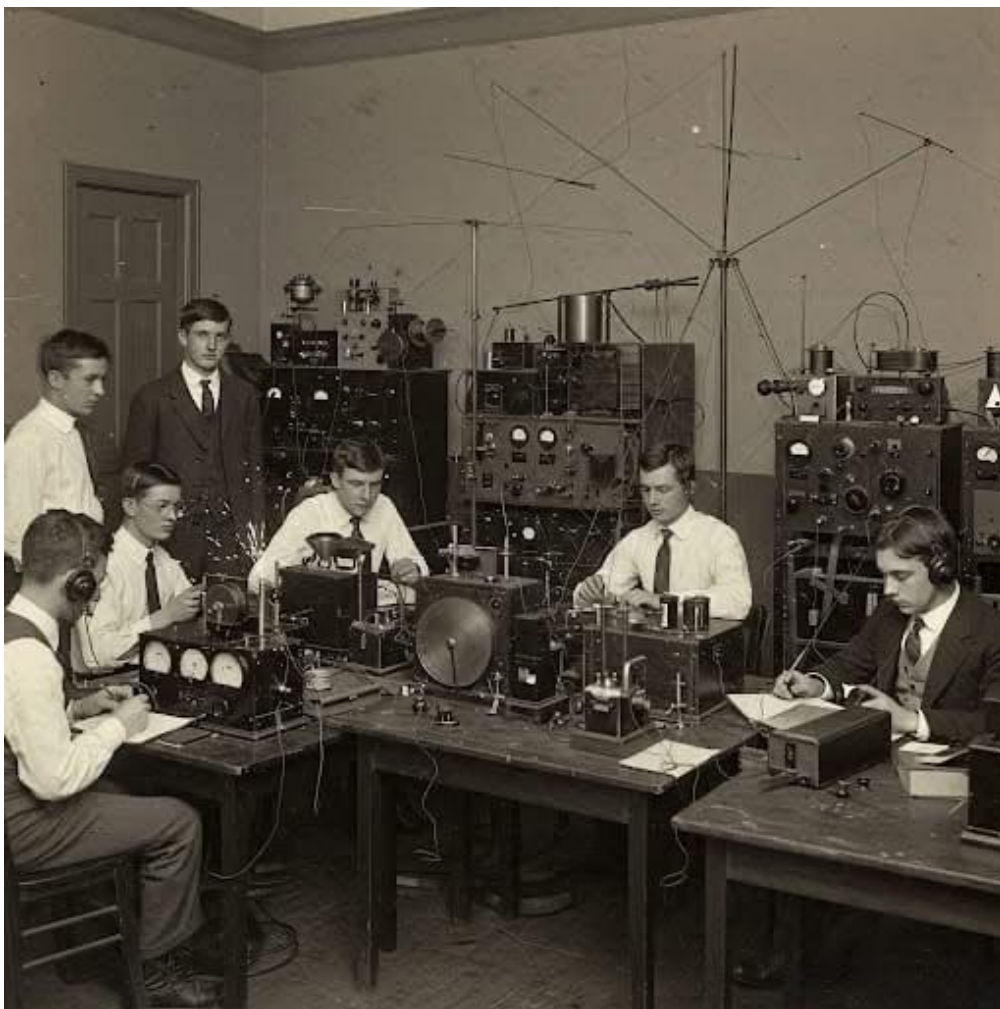
THE FIRST HAM RADIO CLUB :

The first amateur radio club was The Junior Wireless Club, which was organized in New York City, USA, in 1909. It later changed its name to the Radio Club of America.

While specific details about the initial operators and their exact equipment from 1909 are limited, we can infer some general information about early amateur radio setups:

Operators: These early "hams" were pioneers and experimenters, often with a background in telegraphy. They were fascinated by the new technology of wireless communication and were typically young enthusiasts or technically minded individuals.

Equipment: In the early days of amateur radio (around the turn of the 20th century up to the 1910s), equipment was rudimentary and often home-made. Key components would have included:



1910 - 1911 - The Junior Wireless Club Limited becomes the Radio Club of America

Spark-gap transmitters: These were the earliest form of radio transmitters, producing broad, noisy signals. They typically consisted of a high-voltage power source (like an induction coil),

a capacitor (Leyden jar), and a spark gap. When the key was pressed, sparks jumped across the gap, creating electromagnetic waves.

Simple receivers:

Early receivers were often crystal sets or used a coherer.
Crystal sets: These used a crystal (like galena) and a cat's whisker to detect radio signals. They were passive, requiring no external power source other than the received radio waves, and typically used headphones for listening.

Coherers: These devices, filled with metal filings, would become conductive when a radio signal was received, allowing a circuit to be completed and a bell or other indicator to be activated. They needed to be "decohered" (tapped) to reset them after each signal.

Antennas: Early antennas were often simple wire antennas, sometimes strung between buildings or supports. The length and configuration would have been experimental.

Morse code keys: As voice transmission was not yet practical for most amateurs, communication was primarily through Morse code. A telegraph key was used to send the coded signals.

Headphones: Used to listen to the faint signals received by the early detectors.

It's important to note that early amateur radio operators often caused interference to commercial and military radio systems due to their broad signals.

This eventually led to government regulation, such as the Radio Act of 1912 in the US, which required licensing and restricted amateurs to shorter wavelengths (higher frequencies) to reduce interference.

The American Radio Relay League (ARRL), a significant organization in the history of amateur radio, was founded later on April 6, 1914, by Hiram Percy Maxim. Its initial purpose was to facilitate the relaying of messages over long distances by amateur radio operators.

Thanks to Tony VE3DWI.



CORRESPONDANCE

The following correspondence came from Jay VE3CMN. **See photo on front page.**

Thank you so much Jim VE3JMU for taking the time to help me get my antenna up on the roof.

I've been using Echolink for the Elmira repeaters and can now come in strong on RF! 🦹

I got the tripod from someone I know that works at a phone company.

To mount it:

We put some strips of 1/2" x 5" Roof Mastic Pitch Pads that fit under the feet of the tripod, <https://a.co/d/01yw8IM> (Amazon).

Pre-drilled the holes on the roof for the lag screws (right through the pitch pads).

Then after we got it lagged down to the roof, we covered the feet with LOTS of silicone, even covering The heads of the lag screws. Jim VE3JMU said I could also cover the whole foot with tar. That would be the best.

I'm fortunate to be a part of this club. Everyone is always so willing to help.

73, Jay VE3CMN

Cloud Formations

Lately there was a flurry of correspondence regarding Cloud formations which took on interesting twists. It all started with this and garnered a huge response going back and forth. It all began with Jay VE3CMN.

Interesting cloud formation after the net this morning, when I went out in the backyard. In the picture, I am facing 64° NE.

73 Jay VE3CMN

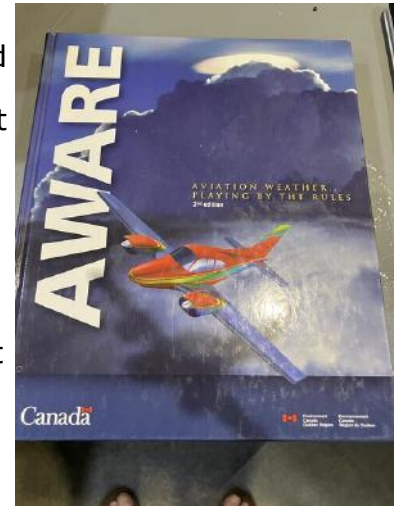
Cirrocumulus lenticularis is my best guess. But looks like its actually 2 or more clouds, that viewed from your vantage point makes it look like a hand. Still have my weather weenie text book that I got when I wrote the PP exam. I forgot



about this exam when during this morning's net. For the exam, I just tried to learn as much as I could before writing it. Didn't need this much knowledge for weather to pass the weather portion of the exam. I am no expert, I haven't flown a plane in 25 years, just got my private pilot license as a bucket list item.

But yes, weather is very important, after all, planes have to fly in the air! The most interesting aspect of flying is you get to experience a weather phenomena that mere mortals on the ground never will. Virga. Its rain that falls but never hits the ground. So at some point it evaporates before it gets to the ground. I experienced it once as coming in for landing on a straight in approach. It was raining and as I descended there was nothing and the weather forecast said we had no rain. Really interesting stuff.

73 Hagen VE3QVY



Again, this is a rare phenomenon since the conditions have to be exactly right. You can have "rain" aloft when water condenses in cold air. It's not necessarily falling rain, but is water droplets suspended in the air. As an airplane flies at speed through that air, it can seem like it's raining as the droplets hit the plane at 100+ mph. As the water droplets fall though and reach warmer air, since warm air can hold more water vapour than cold air, the droplets go back into their vapour state and seem to disappear. The moisture is still there, except in the form of less visible vapour (very fine 'steam').

By the way, since vapour needs something around which to condense to become a drop of rain, there is at least one speck of dust inside each drop. With the amount of very fine particles around these in the form of smoke, it is another condition satisfied for the formation of fine water droplets that can behave this way - small enough to stay suspended aloft and make it seem like rain as an airplane flies through it and also small enough to quickly turn back into vapour as the air around it warms.

Also by the way, as an airplane descends from higher altitudes where it may have been flying through -30 to -60 degree air for hours, as it flies through these layers of fine rain and water vapour, it can suddenly accumulate considerable amounts of ice on its supercold surfaces.

This ice is usually perfectly transparent and is called clear ice (as opposed to the more visible type called rime ice) It's about two days after those unusual clouds were sighted signaling the approach of a cold front and today we have thunderstorms and possible tornados in the forecast. As sailors used to say, "Batten down the hatches."

Cheers and 73 Tom VA3VRA

I took these pictures in February 2024. Really strange as there was no other significant cloud cover. I wondered if it was an aircraft contrail that was dispersed by upper winds.

Tony VE3DWI.



As a cold front approaches, the first sign of possible thunderstorms is the formation of cirrus clouds, the very high, thin wispy-looking clouds. In the northern hemisphere, about a day later, the somewhat lower altostratus clouds, like the ones that you spotted, can form. Since conditions (temperature gradient, amount of temperature change between the warm and cold air mass, strength of the winds aloft, the relative position of the jet stream etc.) can vary greatly, these altostratus clouds are somewhat rare.

About another day later, you can usually expect stratus clouds and stratocumulus (the lower layers of cloud, both of which can hold water droplets (rain)). If the cold front is steep enough, that's when you get cumulonimbus and towering cumulonimbus clouds and thunderstorms.

A really rare cloud formation is known as lenticular clouds, shaped like lenses, hence the name, but usually only occur on the leeward side of high mountains (i.e. in Canada between the Rockies and Calgary/Edmonton). If you're flying, you want to avoid altostratus clouds that are arranged like the ones you saw. Lenticular clouds are really dangerous as well. They are both associated with severe turbulence.

Cheers and 73
Tom VA3VRA

I have seen "mammatus" cloud formations on two occasions.

I still regret not taking any pictures of them. Here's one I found on the net. I think they look awesome and somewhat disconcerting if one has never seen it before.

Tony VE3DWI.



When I was waterbombing in the Territories north of Yellowknife, we were called to help out with a massive fire in Wood Buffalo National Park. A thunderhead formed above the fire. We talked to a 747 flying at 42,000 feet and the pilot reported that they had to change their heading to fly around it and the top of the thunderhead looked to be about 10,000 feet above their altitude.

Tom VA3VRA

Did you know that you can hear the sun? Rick Danby VE3BK sent the following:

Listen to the Sun like never before

An Interesting article on the sun.

<https://www.bbc.com/reel/video/p0lh9vm3/listen-to-the-sun-like-never-before>

Tech Tips

Graham VE3BYP wrote:

My vehicle vhf uhf antenna was showing bad swr readings on the nano vna . I was starting to question if the nano vna was working correctly. I started checking connectors and this is what I found . This time I was really glad to find a broken connector. lol. Now I trust the vna again. This lasted about 6 years , and was my first antenna I installed.



Graham VE3BYP

Tony responded how to easily check if your VNA is working correctly:

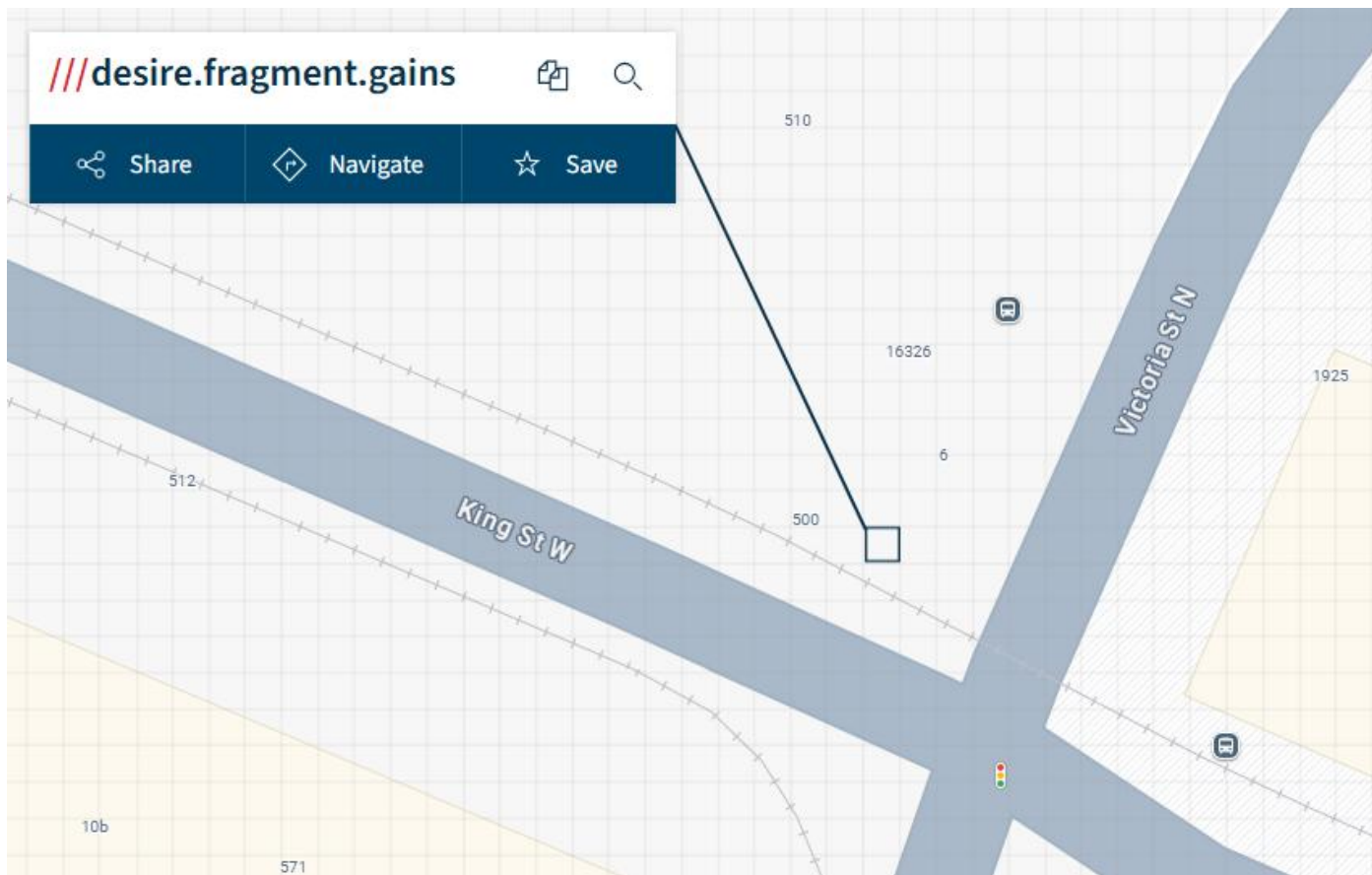
You can easily check the VNA by making two connectors with resistor terminations. One with a 50 Ohm and one with a 75 Ohm resistor. You should see an SWR of 1.0:1 for the 50 Ohm one and 1.5:1 for the 75 Ohm one. No more guessing if your VNA is working or not.

Tony VE3DWI.



In previous newsletters there have been discussions about the "What3words" for finding locations accurately. Tony VE3DWI sent the following. He says:

Coincidentally I came across this article, from the Waterloo Regional Police Service, announcing how they actually used the what3words app in a real life situation.



"Back in the day, typically if it was really large property and we knew that somebody was somewhere on this property, could be hundreds of acres, usually we would keep them on the line and we would say, 'do you hear the officers yelling for you,' or, 'do you hear the police car siren in the background?'"

He said one recent example involved someone jogging along a trail late at night, rolling their ankle, and needing some emergency attention.

"They could no longer walk out by themselves, and it was getting dark," Chessum mentioned. "We knew the generic area where they were, but it was such a large property for us to check that it could have taken hours to find them."

He said the app allowed them to get to the scene before further damage or other issues could have arisen, a situation that can become especially drastic in the first few hours of a situation.

The app is currently available for **Apple and Android devices**, as well as right online through the **'what3words' website**.

Testing and modifying the “POTA PERformer” Antenna

By John VA3KOT

What is the POTA PERformer? Greg Mihran KJ6ER has introduced us to an antenna that he calls the "POTA PERformer". The capitalized PER in its name is an abbreviation for "Portable, Elevated, Resonant". But what is it really? The POTA PERformer is an adjustable elevated vertical radiating whip with two adjustable elevated radials. In concept there is nothing really new about it, but the unique implementation devised by KJ6ER is quite interesting.

Get up off the ground

Most hams will be aware that a quarter wave vertical antenna, mounted on the ground, requires an extensive system of radials to be efficient. I have successfully used such an arrangement with as little as four radials during a POTA activation out in the Big Blue Sky Shack. But, as they say, even a poor antenna will get you contacts when conditions are right. Some recommend as many as 120 radials although anything over 16 provides very little further improvement. In a portable situation laying out a lot of radials for a short-term temporary station doesn't make a lot of sense. So what is the alternative?

Less is more

If the base of the antenna is raised above the ground, fewer radials are needed to form an effective counterpoise and make the antenna efficient. How many? KJ6ER has settled on two radials for the POTA PERformer. If the radials are arranged at 90 degrees to each other the antenna has a directional radiating pattern. But using two radials increases the footprint on the ground and that could be an important consideration if, for example, we are operating on a narrow trail. Could we get away with just one radial? I modeled a POTA PERformer using EZNEC and came up with a comparison, shown in the following table.

TABLE: 1 radial versus 2 radials

Parameter	Single radial	Two orthogonal radials
Max radiation elevation (deg)	25	25
Gain (dBi)	1.34	1.19
Elevation <u>beamwidth</u> (deg)	55	47
Azimuth <u>beamwidth</u> (deg)	256	305
Front/Back (dB)	4.6	3.34

Now I'll admit that I am no expert in computer modeling, but the results I obtained seem to differ from what KJ6ER found. In either case, whether two radials or just a single radial are used, we have a directional antenna that can be rapidly deployed in the field.

One radial or two? Now here's a surprise!

The original POTA PERformer is a multiband antenna. It covers all the bands from 20m up to 6m with a 17ft telescopic stainless steel whip and adjustable length radials. KJ6ER suggests extending the band coverage to 30m and 40m by means of a loading coil at the base of the whip and then ... surprise ... combining the two radials to create **one** long radial wire. I suspect the 30m/40m version may lack some of the gain and efficiency of the higher band version due to the losses involved in base loading a vertical radiator. Perhaps a full length vertical wire supported by a pole, or a tree, might be better.

I have always felt there is something incongruous about using a counterpoise that is longer than the radiator. Perhaps that concern is unfounded if we consider that a raised radial wire also radiates.

Customizing the original clever idea

I have tried the POTA PERformer with both a single radial and two radials. Both versions "worked" and I made contacts. It is difficult to interpret which was better, but my own preference - for field expediency - is a single radial. The 20m, 30m and 40m bands are my preferred haunts, only for the reason that two of my QRP radios do not support the higher bands. Even though the POTA PERformer is a great idea with very positive reports from several sources on YouTube and elsewhere, it doesn't fit well with how I like to operate. Here is why.

Please remain seated

A raised radial wire is a tuned counterpoise. Its length is important. That means band changes involve adjusting the length of the radial(s). One way of doing this is to insert a non-conducting link in the wire and move it between linked sections to set the conducting part of the counterpoise to the correct length for the band of operation. The overall length remains the same but the sections of the wire not being used are isolated from the rest of the antenna. Another way that I have tried is to use a metal measuring tape and unwind it to the correct length. Perhaps using multiple raised radials where each wire is adjusted for a different band would also work. Whatever method is used, getting out of your chair and fiddling with radials and whip lengths is a time consuming distraction. So what's the alternative; how can you stay in your seat and change bands?

Get on the ground and spread 'em!

Sacrificing a little efficiency is required but it can be done. My own method is to spread out four radial wires in a fan pattern on the ground, facing the direction I want my signal to go. Are four ground radials enough? If the vertical element is ground-mounted then using only four radials results in efficiency loss. But, if the whip is elevated? Who knows, but it works.



Tripod mounted whip at Ham Radio
Outside the Box

Since ground radials are detuned their length is not critical. No adjustment is required whether operating on 20m, 30m or 40m. The only requirement is that there is sufficient copper on the ground to provide a good counterpoise; I use 4x13ft radials. Orienting all the radials in one particular direction does improve the signal in that direction to a small extent. How much efficiency is lost? That is very hard to quantify but the convenience factor is high.

A 17ft whip with an adjustable loading coil (bypassed for 20m) will cover all three of the bands that I need. I have also used a 9ft "tactical" whip whose fixed length sections are held together with bungee cord. This shorter whip uses a separate loading coil for each band and is usually only employed with my QROp rig (a 100 watt radio that is usually set to 20 watts or less). This radio gives the ability to transmit a little more power when needed.

"QRP when possible, QROp when needed" - **Ham Radio Outside the Box**

Is there any real difference between 5 watts and 20 watts? Maybe not but it does give me a nice warm feeling - especially if I get too close to the antenna while keying up.

To better understand and learn more about the POTA PERformer it is worthwhile downloading and reading [Greg KJ6ER's PDF document](#). It may inspire you to build one or even devise your own variant to suit your unique operating needs.

Some useful information regarding frequencies in use for the International Space Station.

73, Tony VE3DWI.

FM VOICE for ITU Region 2&3: North and South America-Caribbean-Greenland-Australia-South Asia

- **Downlink 145.800**
- **Uplink 144.490**

FM V/u with PL VOICE Repeater, Worldwide

- Downlink 437.800MHz FM; Doppler +10KHz
- Uplink 145.990MHz FM with 67.0 Hz PL

AX.25 1200 Bd AFSK Packet Radio, Worldwide

- Downlink 145.825
- Uplink 145.825

FM SSTV downlink, Worldwide

- Downlink 145.800, generally Pd 120 mode

UHF Simplex (rarely used)

- Downlink 437.550
- Uplink 437.550

Elmira Radio Club VE3ERC Meeting Minutes

Wednesday, June 25, 2025

VENUE • Elmira Fire Hall – 44 Howard Ave, Elmira,

7:00pm Virtual Eyeball QSO – Setup, Social time & Coffee

7:30pm

1. Meeting Call to Order, Welcome - Frank VA3FJM - Frank called the meeting to order at 7:27pm

2. Roll Call & Quorum – Rod VA3MZD - Members in attendance at the meeting were: Curtis VE3EFI, Jay VE3CMN (Online), Ken VE3KCY, Paul VA3PDC, Judd VE3WXU (online), Hagen VE3QVY, Tony VE3DWI, John VA3PT (online), Mark VA3AZH, Frank VA3FJM, Rod VA3MZD, Josh VE3BBU, Justin VE3JNP, Steve VE3BVS, Ted VE3TRQ,

John VE3JXX, Dave VE3DAS, Mike VE3FE (online), VE3CZ (online), John VA3JNW, Alister VE3XAW, Stewart VE3HWS. Guests attending were: Kurt VA3KUD and Steve VE3HZR. Regrets - Rich VE3DCC. 22 members out of 54. Quorum reached.

3. Adopt Agenda - Rod VA3MZD • Motion to adopt Agenda of June meeting - Steve VE3BVS 2nd. Carried.

4. Presentations/Speakers/Workshop • Hagen VE3QVY - Presentation schedule for next year's meetings - Hagen VE3QVY is organizing presentations for next Fall. The first meeting in September will be Show and Tell. Hagen is looking for suggestions for speakers and/or presentations for the year's meetings. Contact him with your suggestions: hagenkaye@gmail.com

5. Secretary's Report Rod VA3MZD • Motion to accept Minutes of May Meeting. Errors or Omissions: Mark VE3AZH was in the attendance list twice. John's VA3PT call sign was corrected. Tony VE3DWI 2nd. Carried.

6. Treasurer's Report Ted VE3TRQ • Monthly Financial Reports - Motion to accept Treasurer's Report. 2nd John VE3JXX. Carried.

7. President's Report Frank VA3FJM - Frank reported on the Military exercise at Rice Lake held in May. He was able to communicate with all the stations on the exercise. Frank lent his antenna to the military as theirs did not work!

8. Committee Reports

Repeater Technical Committee Tony VE3DWI - Tony is organizing a work party for Saturday, July 5th at the Alma Repeater. It will be in the early afternoon, 1pm at the Alma Repeater site, located at the QTH of Ken VE3KCY. Bring a Shovel!

EMCOMMS Group - John VE3JXX - reviewed the work done by the EMCOMMS group which included a detailed manual and a Go-Box version for team members. A phone tree was created and there will be a test of the tree this weekend during Field Day. Summer meetings will be scaled back to once per month. On a Wednesday weekly Net in August there will be an EMCOMMS Net the night John VE3JXX is scheduled to be Net Controller. He also mentioned that we may have a visitor on Field Day, the Emergency Coordinator for the township of Woolwich.

Field Day - Steve VE3BVS - June 28-29, 2025 - preparations for Field Day. Set up Friday morning at 1pm. Some will stay over Friday night. Rod will send out a reminder email about the schedule and the food list. Steve will be in contact with the newspaper regarding a reporter visiting and doing a story in the local paper. Hagen has a list of all attending the dinner and what they are bringing to add to the meal that he is graciously preparing. There are lots of desserts so some may wish to bring a side instead.

9. Unfinished Business

Club Call Signs - continued discussion on the Club Call Signs and Repeaters. Steve VE3BVS agreed to be a Club Trustee at the May meeting. Feed Mill ERC, Alma TET, Firehall EFH, and DMR repeater EUC - should we combine the Trusteeship? Ted VE3TRQ provided a review: Currently- VE3ERC call is in Wes's VE3ML name, the other 3 are in Ted's VE3TRQ. What is the preference for how they are held in Trust. Mike VE3FE asked if there was a \$60 transfer fee. Mike VE3FE suggested we move the one call to the new Trustee if there is a fee. Ted will check about costs to transfer. Ted VE3TRQ moved that all the call signs be moved to trustee Steve VE3BVS if no fee is involved. Tony 2nd. Carried.

10. New Business

Paul VA3PDC asked who has signing authority for the club bank account. Ted VE3TRQ will check and make sure that it is Frank VA3FJM and Ted VE3TRQ.

Stewart VE3HWS- Youth initiative. An informal Committee consisting of Stewart VE3HWS, Al VE3XAW, Curtis VE3EFI, Bob VE3IXX and Simon VE3KOE, which emerged out of Bob's VE3IXX youth Ham Radio class, and the 5 new hams who were licensed. Stewart has organized several Club advisors to work with a group. An official committee should be struck to organize and run Youth programs. Simon VE3KOE will run a Youth Net with the group. A new course for the Fall will be offered and an event as well, likely POTA. Roger VE3RKS can assist with the class. The group may use either ERC or TET repeater and it is suggested they use analog. Rod VA3MZD can liaise with the Grand River Conservation Authority for POTA events. Stewart VE3HWS will create a Code of Conduct for the youth. Ted VE3TRQ suggested that there are resources available to assist in the writing of a Youth Radio Code of Conduct to which the youth will

be accountable and will forward them to Stewart VE3TRQ. Stewart VE3HWS would like a small budget for giveaways, a POTA event in September, etc. Tony VE3DWI suggested Jay VE3CMN could make some badges. Stewart VE3HWS requests the Club authorize \$500.

Discussion- Will they be members of the club and at what membership fee?

Curtis VE3EFI suggested first year free then a reduced fee and a draw for a radio at their event. RAC members would get RAC Insurance. PRC checks should be completed by adults working with Youth, but are not needed when the Scout Leaders are in attendance. Steve moved that the club authorize a Youth budget of \$500. Hagen 2nd.

Carried.

Ken VE3KCY- Was approached by Listowel Cadets to have a presentation about Ham Radio and will update the membership when he has more details. Volunteers will be needed.

Mark VE3AZH - Point of Order- a motion should be made to formally create the Youth Committee. Steve VE3BVS moved that the committee be formed. 2nd Stewart VE3HWS. Carried.

Ted VE3TRQ - moved that Youth members have a \$10 Youth Fee. Mark 2nd. Discussion- John VA3JNW- suggested we amend the motion to define Youth as Under 18. Carried.

Steve BVS - asked about whether we can get a new order for Club T-Shirts - deferred.

Announcements

Next meeting: September 24, 2025 7pm Elmira Firehall

Wires-X Net - 4th Thursday of the month -Thursday, June 26, 2024! Net Controller? (Rod is away)

Tony VE3DWI has business cards for the Call Sign Station Lights.

John VE3JXX asked whether there was progress on EFH Repeater installation. Ted VE3TRQ reported that the Computer is ready so installation can happen at any time.

Other Announcements?

11. Adjournment • Frank VA3FJM - Frank adjourned the meeting at 8:37pm

More Correspondence

Have you ever wondered how Amateur Radio Operators came to be called "Ham Operators"? **Paul VA3PDC** sent the following link that might explain.

<https://www.facebook.com/share/v/1AfoB4YEjK/?mibextid=wwXIfr>

Check it out.