

IARU Calendar

No. 189

17 March 2010

Congo (Brazzaville) Joins IARU

The member-societies of the IARU have approved the admission of Union des Radioamateurs du Congo (URAC) to membership, as proposed in Calendar No. 188.

There were 66 vote sheets received from member-societies on Proposal 245. All member-societies voted in the affirmative except Uruguay, which voted nay, so there were 65 votes in favor of admission. The following member-societies participated in the voting:

Region 1

AARA (Albania), ARA (Algeria), URA (Andorra), FRRA (Armenia), OeVSV (Austria), ARABiH (Bosnia & Herzegovina), BFRA (Bulgaria), CRC (Czech Republic), EARA (Egypt), ERAU (Estonia), EARS (Ethiopia), SRAL (Finland), RSM (FYR of Macedonia), REF-Union (France), DARC (Germany), GARS (Gibraltar), MRASZ (Hungary), IARS (Iraq), ARSK (Kenya), KARS (Kuwait), RL (Luxembourg), CRAM (Mali), MARL (Malta), MARS (Mauritius), ARM (Moldova), VERON (Netherlands), NARS (Nigeria), NRRL (Norway), ROARS (Oman), PZK (Poland), REP (Portugal), FRR (Romania), ARSM (San Marino), ARAS (Senegal), SARA (Slovakia), SARL (South Africa), URE (Spain), RSS (Swaziland), TARL (Tajikistan), UARL (Ukraine), EARS (United Arab Emirates), RSGB (United Kingdom), and ZARS (Zimbabwe).

Region 2

RCA (Argentina), LABRE (Brazil), RAC (Canada), CARS (Cayman Islands), RCC (Chile), LCRA (Colombia), RCCR (Costa Rica), GRC (Ecuador), CRAS (El Salvador), RCH (Haiti), RCH (Honduras), RCP (Paraguay), RCP (Peru), TTARS (Trinidad & Tobago), ARRL (USA), and RCU (Uruguay).

Region 3

CTARL (Chinese Taipei), JARL (Japan), KARL (Republic of Korea), PARS (Pakistan), PARA (Philippines), SARTS (Singapore), and RAST (Thailand).

The Constitution provides that a proposal is adopted "upon the casting of affirmative votes by a simple majority of the member-societies who have submitted, within the specified time, a vote or abstention, either on that proposal or in response to one of the three preceding issues of the Calendar which contained proposals for consideration by the member-societies." There were 112 member-societies that had so voted. Therefore, the minimum number of affirmative required for the adoption of Proposal 245 was 57.

Action Regarding Member Societies That Cease to Exist

At the last IARU Administrative Council meeting, the AC adopted the following resolution:

Resolution 09-1

concerning Member-Societies that have ceased to exist

The IARU Administrative Council, Christchurch, October 2009

Recognising that in fact a Member-Society may cease to exist, and

Noting that the Constitution and Bylaws of the IARU have provisions relating to the termination of membership and the suspension of the rights of a Member-Society, and

Acknowledging that the application of such provisions to a non-existent organisation is inappropriate, but

Recognising that the verification of the fact that a Member-Society has ceased

to exist may be uncertain,

Resolves

1. That if for a period of not less than 5 years

- (a) There is no address or other means known to either the IS or the relevant regional organisation by which communication may be made with a Member-Society,
- (b) There has been no communication from any person purporting to represent that Member-Society, and
- (c) There is no other evidence of the continued existence of that Member-Society.

2. At the request of the relevant regional organisation the AC may thereafter publish in the Calendar a notice setting out its belief that the particular Member-Society has ceased to exist, and calling for the submission of any evidence to the contrary within 180 days of the publication of the Calendar.

3. If no such evidence is submitted within 180 days of the publication of the Calendar, then that Member-Society shall be deemed to no longer exist from that date and thereafter any association of radio amateurs claiming to represent that country or separate territory shall be required to apply for membership in accordance with the IARU Constitution and Bylaws.

In accordance with this procedure, the IARU Administrative Council believes the following societies have ceased to exist: Papua New Guinea (PNGARS), French Polynesia (CORA) and Burma (BARTS). To be considered, evidence to the contrary must be submitted to the IARU Secretary no later than Monday, 13 September 2010.

Reinstatement of Radio Club of Paraguay

At the request of the Region 2 Executive Committee, the IARU Administrative Council reinstated the Radio Club of Paraguay (RCP) to full IARU membership status. Region 2 had previously requested that the Council place the rights of the Radio Club of Paraguay temporarily in abeyance on the grounds of having failed to meet their financial obligations.

Montenegrin Amateur Radio Pool (MARP) Proposed for IARU Membership

An application for IARU membership has been received via IARU Region 1 from the Montenegrin Amateur Radio Pool (MARP). The application has been examined by the Region 1 Executive Committee and has been found to satisfy the requirements of the Constitution and Bylaws of the IARU.

Based in Bar, Montenegro, MARP was formally organized on 5 October 2008. There are 31 licensed members of the Society out of a total amateur population of 41.

The officers are:

President: Ranko Boca 4O3A, email 4o3a@t-com.me
Secretary: Dragan Djordjević 4O4A, email yt6y@t-com.me
IARU Liaison: Ranko Boca 4O3A, email 4o3a@t-com.me

The official address of MARP is:

MARP
Bjelisi BB, 85000 Bar, MONTENEGRO

Email: marp@t-com.me

The General Secretary of MARP has confirmed that the Montenegrin Amateur Radio Pool has the ability to meet its financial obligations as a member of the IARU, is legally able to act in the furtherance of IARU objectives within its country, and will adhere to the Constitutions of both the IARU and IARU Region 1.

Accordingly, in compliance with the Bylaws pertaining to applications for membership the following proposal is presented to member societies for consideration:

Proposal No. 246

The Executive Committee of IARU Region 1 has forwarded to the Administrative Council an application for membership submitted by Montenegrin Amateur Radio Pool (MARP). Region 1 reports that it has examined the application and has found it to be in order. Region 1 has made a favorable finding with regard to the application.

Therefore, in accordance with Bylaw 3, it is proposed that Montenegrin Amateur Radio Pool (MARP) be elected to membership.

A vote sheet for Proposal No. 246 is enclosed. The closing date for receipt by the International Secretariat of votes on Proposal 246 is five months after the date of this Calendar, or 17 August 2010. Votes received after this date cannot be counted.

The IARU Constitution requires that a member-society shall cast its vote in writing. Vote sheets must be signed by an authorized official of the member-society. Vote sheets may be returned by any of the following methods:

By mail addressed to IARU, P.O. Box 310905, Newington CT 06131-0905 USA.

By fax to +1 860-594-0259.

As a PDF or similar scanned attachment to an email sent to iaru@iaru.org.

Votes cast by fax or email attachment should be followed up with the original returned by postal mail for confirmation.

Wireless Institute of Australia Celebrates 100 Years

The Wireless Institute of Australia (WIA) is celebrating 100 years of organized amateur radio in Australia.

On 11 March, 1910 a meeting of like-minded people in the Hotel Australia, Martin Place, Sydney, formed the Institute of Wireless Telegraphy of Australia, and soon after dropped the word 'telegraphy' from its name. Chairman of the founding meeting, George Taylor, proposed "the formation of an institution amongst experimenters and enthusiasts in wireless for their mutual benefit."

A similar organisation was formed in Melbourne - the Amateur Wireless Society of Victoria, on 30 November 1911 at a meeting attended by 50 enthusiasts. In 1913 it changed its name to the Wireless Institute of Victoria, and then became the Wireless Institute of Australia, Victorian Division. Then followed The Wireless Institute of Queensland (1912), the West Australian Radio Club (1913) became the Wireless Institute of Australia, Western Australia Section.

In May 1924 the Institute at a federation meeting held in Melbourne resulted in a nation-wide organisation to represent the experimenters, an outcome that had been desired for some time by the Postmaster General who had responsibility for wireless. Exactly 100 years on from that first meeting in Sydney, the experimenters, now known as radio amateurs, can legitimately celebrate the establishment of their representative organisation, the Wireless Institute of Australia - the oldest such group in the world.

A range of initiatives and activities are to happen in 2010 providing an opportunity for every radio amateur to be involved in what will be a memorable celebration. Special event callsign VK100WIA will be very

popular. Make it a personal aim to make contact this station, consider your plan to achieve the WIA Centenary Award and if a club member support its involvement in the celebration. A commemorative logo is now available for use by WIA members on their QSL cards. Want to know more? Full details are available on the WIA website through its homepage at www.wia.org.au and look under the 'WIA Centenary Celebrations' section. It contains a lot of information including activities, the commemorative logo, Centenary Award, the VK100WIA special event callsign -its roster, online log and QSL card - plus a range of affordable centenary merchandise. Credit - WIA web site

World Amateur Radio Day 2010

Each year on 18 April, radio amateurs celebrate World Amateur Radio Day. On that day in 1925 the International Amateur Radio Union (IARU) was founded. In 2010, the theme of the event is "Amateur Radio: Combining communication experience with modern digital techniques."

Amateur radio has truly entered the 21st Century. In less than 100 years amateur radio communications has evolved from crude spark-gap technology to digital signal processing and software-defined radios. The amateur's HF choice between voice and CW has been expanded to a broad range of communication choices from television to spread spectrum.

Amateur digital communications has evolved. At the end of World War II until the early 1980's, radioteletype, also known as RTTY, was the only HF digital mode available to amateurs. In the 1980's, AMTOR made its debut along with the increased popularity and availability of personal computers. AMTOR was the first amateur digital communication mode to offer error-free text transmission.

From the early 1980's, the rate of change increased dramatically. Packet Radio emerged and for a period of time was the most popular form of amateur digital communication. As microprocessor technology became more sophisticated, there was a rise in modes such as Clover, PACTOR, and G-TOR that were capable of error-free exchanges under marginal band conditions. In the late 1990's, there was an invention that harnessed personal computer technology to create PSK31.

In the VHF-UHF frequency ranges, Packet Radio had less activity at the close of the century than it did in the 1980's and 1990's. However, Packet Radio was reborn as the popular Automatic Packet Reporting System (APRS) and traditional packet systems still exist to support public service activities with greatly enhanced functionality.

Thanks to individual amateurs, hams now enjoy digital meteor scatter contacts and even moonbounce on VHF and UHF frequencies with modest stations. An ordinary computer sound device and software that can be downloaded free from the internet is all that is needed.

The Japan Amateur Radio League developed the D-STAR digital voice and data standard and there has been significant amateur growth as amateurs establish D-STAR repeater networks on the VHF, UHF and microwave bands.

All of these development have inspired amateurs around the world to experiment in their own HF, VHF, UHF and microwave band digital communication.

Activities on the occasion of World Amateur Radio Day 2010 can be a great opportunity to spread the word about what the "hams" are doing in the 21st Century.

73,

Rod Stafford W6ROD

Secretary

Enclosure: Vote Sheet, Proposal No. 246