



THE CALENDAR OF THE INTERNATIONAL AMATEUR RADIO UNION

SINCE 1925 — THE FEDERATION OF NATIONAL AMATEUR RADIO SOCIETIES
REPRESENTING THE INTERESTS OF TWO-WAY AMATEUR RADIO COMMUNICATION

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THE YEAR IN REVIEW -- 1985

IARU begins 1986 following a three-year modernization of its organizational structure, ready to address the challenges facing Amateur Radio through the remainder of the 20th century. The focus now shifts from internal matters to the reasons for organization's existence: the protection, promotion, and advancement of the Amateur Radio Service worldwide.

But first, let us review the events of the year just past.

The IARU marked its 60th anniversary in 1985, honoring its founders on the cover of April *QST* and in the editorial. Of course, a number of our member-societies are even older. The first to reach its 75th Anniversary, the Wireless Institute of Australia (WIA), marked the date with a series of events, including a banquet in Melbourne attended by such dignitaries as the Minister of Communications of Australia, Michael Duffy, and the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), Richard Butler. The members of the IARU Administrative Council and numerous representatives of member-societies, most of them on their way to attend the Region 3 Conference in Auckland the following week, also were privileged to attend.

Early in the year, the member-societies ratified the election of Carl L. Smith, W0BWJ, as Vice President of the IARU under the new Constitution. President Baldwin and Secretary Sumner continued in the offices they had held, the former by virtue of the same ratification process and the latter by designation of the International Secretariat.

Three new member-societies were welcomed during the year: The Kuwait Amateur Radio Society (KARS), Brunei Amateur Radio Transmitting Society (BARTS), and Association Gabonaise des Radio-Amateurs (AGRA). IARU is now 124 strong.

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In other organizational matters, the previously mentioned Region 3 Conference in Auckland was a great success, and once again we were honored by the presence of ITU Secretary-General Butler at an IARU function. The Conference was preceded by an unusual meeting of the Administrative Council -- unusual in that the venue of the three-day meeting began as Melbourne, but shifted to Auckland after two days owing to scheduling considerations of the WIA celebrations and the Region 3 Conference. A summary record of this meeting is in preparation and will be circulated to all member-societies immediately upon approval; a report of the highlights is included in this *Calendar*. One item considered by the Administrative Council was a report of the International Study Group on the IARU Monitoring System, formulated at a meeting held last summer in Geneva. Robert E. Knowles, ZL1BAD, was appointed International Coordinator of the IARU Monitoring System.

A meeting of the Region 2 Executive Committee with the ARRL Board of Directors in July served to clarify the three roles of the ARRL as a major member-society, as a major participant in Region 2, and as International Secretariat. It also provided an opportunity for ARRL to underscore its continuing commitment to IARU.

IARU participation in ITU activities during 1985 included representation at the Regional Administrative Radio Conference for the Maritime Mobile and Aeronautical Radionavigation Services in Region 1, held in Geneva in February; the ASIA TELECOM 85 exposition held in Singapore in May; and the major WARC on the Use of the Geostationary-Satellite Orbit and the Planning of Space Services Utilizing It (WARC-ORB-85). IARU objectives for the WARC-ORB-85 were met when the Amateur-Satellite Service was not included among the services to be planned by the Conference.

President Baldwin served as principal instructor of five students in Amateur Radio Administration, a one-week course held at ARRL/IARU Headquarters in June under the auspices of the U.S. Telecommunications Training Institute. The success of the course points to the desirability of conducting similar courses for telecommunications administrators, particularly those from developing countries, under both USTTI and ITU sponsorship.

Internationally, the Amateur Service made significant progress in operating matters during the year. The Amateur Service was fully legalized in Turkey, culminating a decades-long effort. Amateurs in several more countries gained access to the 1.8, 10, 18 and/or 24 MHz bands, and in Region 2, to the 902-MHz band. Further progress was made toward an international license in Region 1, and toward multilateral reciprocal operating agreements in Region 2. Japan signed its first reciprocal operating agreement in August, with the United States. Through the tireless efforts of the Radio Society of Great Britain (RSGB), an allocation at 50 MHz was obtained in the United Kingdom for February 1, 1986 release.

The ability of the Amateur Service to alleviate suffering caused by natural disasters was demonstrated on three separate, tragic occasions in Region 2 during the year: in response to major earthquakes in Chile and Mexico, and a devastating volcanic eruption in Colombia.

Unfortunately, the year ended on another sad note, as has been the case all too often recently. Antonio Pita, XE1CCP, the founding president of IARU Region 2, passed away in Mexico City after a long illness on the eve of the earthquake in September. On December 7, Ken'ichi Kajii, JA1FG/ex-J3CC, past president of the JARL and head of the JARL delegation to the 1968 Sydney congress at which the Region 3 Association was formed, became a Silent Key.

On behalf of the International Secretariat, allow me to extend to all member-societies the wish that 1986 will be marked by great accomplishment as we continue our joint efforts on behalf of worldwide Amateur Radio.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL MEETS IN MELBOURNE/AUCKLAND

The Administrative Council held its fourth meeting on 8-9 November 1985 in Melbourne, Australia, just prior to the 75th anniversary observance of the Wireless Institute of Australia (WIA), the world's oldest national Amateur Radio organization. The meeting was continued in Auckland, New Zealand, on 11 November, immediately preceding the triennial Conference of the Region 3 Association.

The Administrative Council is composed of the three IARU officers and two representatives from each of the three IARU regional organizations. Present members are W1RU, W0BWJ, K1ZZ, PA0LOU, G3FKM, YV5BPG, HK3DEU, 9V1RH and VK3KI. The Administrative Council is responsible for the policy and management of the IARU.

Among the significant actions of the Administrative Council at this meeting were the following:

1. Adoption of a policy on preparation for possible future World Administrative Radio Conferences with powers to make decisions that could substantially affect the Amateur and Amateur-Satellite Services.
2. Adoption of the report of the International Study Group on the IARU Monitoring System, reorganizing the IARUMS under the authority of an International Coordinator.
3. Adoption of a plan for future development and improvement of the 28-MHz International Beacon Project. In a related action, 21.150 MHz was recommended as the 15-meter frequency for a network similar to the one now operating on 14.100 MHz.
4. Improvements to the IARU Radiosport Championship:
 - A. Renaming of the event as the IARU HF Championship, and elimination of operation above 30 MHz in the event.
 - B. Shortening from 48 to 24 hours.
 - C. Adding headquarters stations of IARU member-societies as additional multipliers.

5. Updates and improvements to the Worked-All-Continents Award.
6. After review of the Miscellaneous Rules of the IARU adopted under previous Constitutions, adoption of new Administrative Council resolutions to replace those Miscellaneous Rules that were not clearly obsolete.
7. Adoption of a procedure for the future submission of annual budget requests to the International Secretariat for funding of Administrative Council activities above and beyond routine administration. The 1986 request for this purpose, amounting to approximately \$50,000 U.S., was reviewed.
8. Endorsement of plans for the creation of an extensive Amateur Radio exhibit at the TELECOM-87 telecommunications exposition in Geneva.
9. Adoption of a policy concerning IARU member-societies that were not members of a regional organization at the time the new Constitution was adopted.
10. In recognition of the growing popularity of packet radio, the Administrative Council suggests that for the time being HF packet activity be confined to the RTTY segments, and that the Regions consider expansion of the RTTY segments and/or the designation of specific packet radio frequencies in their band plans. The International Secretariat was asked to undertake a study of the regulations governing Amateur Radio to determine how they limit or facilitate the development of a worldwide packet radio network, and to offer recommendations as to how such regulatory problems as may exist can be overcome.
11. Regions 2 and 3 were requested to support the efforts of Region 1 to get greater attention for the electromagnetic compatibility work being done in respect of the Amateur Service, through submission of papers for professional symposia held on the subject in Region 1.

In addition, the members of the Administrative Council shared information extensively among themselves concerning IARU activities in the three regions and at the International Secretariat.

A summary record of the meeting is in preparation for circulation to member-societies.

The next meeting of the Administrative Council is scheduled for 25-28 October 1986, following the Region 2 Conference in Buenos Aires.

WORKED ALL CONTINENTS AWARD (WAC)

As reported in the preceding article, the Administrative Council at its Melbourne/Auckland meeting tackled updating and improving the Worked-All-Continents award program.

Two new certificates have been created: CW certificate and phone certificate. The creation of the former is in light of the increased demand among individual amateurs, while the latter has replaced the SSB certificate to cover all the telephony operations, whether AM, SSB or FM.

The 40-kilometer-in-diameter rule has been abolished. Contacts now may be made from any locations within the same country or separate territory as long as they are in the same continental subdivision of the world. The applicant may feed one WAC from several callsigns he or she has had.

Also deleted is the January 1, 1974 rule. Contacts for the 5-band certificate and 6-band sticker do not have to be made on or after that date any more. QSL cards of any date can be submitted.

The descriptions of the continental boundaries were also reviewed, and modified so as to remove ambiguities.

The new rules follow:

1. In recognition of outstanding achievement in international two-way amateur radio communication, there shall be issued by the IARU, under the auspices and at the expense of the International Secretariat, certificates to be known as "WAC" ("Worked-All-Continents") certificates, commemorating the establishing of two-way communication between an amateur station and other amateur stations in each of the six recognized continental areas of the world.
2. Applications for the issuance of such certificates shall be transmitted by the applicant, accompanied by adequate proof, to the awards manager of the member-society for the country in which he resides or of which he is a citizen. The awards manager of the member-society shall then examine the proofs and, if they are found satisfactory, shall so attest to the International Secretariat, which shall thereupon issue the certificate to the applicant. If applicant neither resides in, nor is a citizen of, a country represented in IARU by a member-society thereof, the application shall be transmitted direct to the International Secretariat.
3. Where the applicant resides in, or is a citizen of, a country which is represented in the IARU by a member-society thereof, it shall be necessary for him to hold membership in such member-society in order to be eligible for the award.
4. Proof of the essential qualification for the issuance of WAC certificates, i.e., two-way amateur radio communication with the six recognized continental areas, shall be in the form of QSL cards or equivalent written evidence clearly indicating the fact of two-way communication.
5. The following boundaries have been adopted officially indicating the six recognized continental subdivisions of the world:

North Pole along 180° West - along northeastern quadrant of Wrangel Island - western point of Cape Prince of Wales, Alaska - 170° East, 50° North - 120° W. Equator - South Pole along 120° West.

North Pole along Greenwich meridian - latitude of Bear Island - 40° West, 60° North - 40° West, 20° North - 20° W. Equator - South Pole along 20° West.

North Pole along 80° East - 80° North - along boundary between Russia and Siberia - western border of Bashkir and Orenburg - Caspian Sea to Iranian boundary - along northern boundary of Iran and Asia Minor (Azerbaijan and Georgia) to Black Sea - across Mediterranean - just south of Cyprus - boundary between Egypt and Israel - down center of Red Sea to south of Perim Island - just south of Socotra Island and straight on to 60° East, 12° North - 60° E. Equator - 90° E. Equator - South Pole along 90° East.

90° E. Equator - just south of Little Nicobar Island - along boundary between Indonesia and Malaysia/Singapore - just south of Spratly Islands - 120° East, 20° North - 140° East, 20° North - 170° East, 50° North.

40° West latitude of Cape Spartel, Morocco, approximately 36° North - Cape Spartel - along coast of Africa - boundary between Egypt and Israel.

120° W. Equator - 100° West on Equator - boundary between North and South America - along this boundary to Caribbean Sea round coast to Punta Gallinas - northern points of Aruba, Curacao and Bonaire - northern point of La Blanquilla - northern point of Tobago - 50° West latitude of northern point of Tobago - 40° West, 20° North.

These descriptions do not imply recognition by IARU of any territorial claims.

6. The following types of certificates and endorsements are available:

Basic certificate (mixed-mode)	6-band sticker
CW certificate	QRP sticker
Phone certificate	1.8-MHz sticker
SSTV certificate	3.5-MHz sticker
RTTY certificate	50-MHz sticker
FAX certificate	144-MHz sticker
Satellite certificate	430-MHz sticker
5-band certificate	Stickers for higher- frequency bands

Contacts made on 10/18/24 MHz or via satellites are void for the 5-band certificate and 6-band sticker.

All contacts for the QRP sticker must be made on or after January 1, 1985 while running a maximum power of 5 watts output or 10 watts input.

In issuing a WAC certificate, all that the International Secretariat needs is a letter from the awards manager of a member-society which gives the name and callsign of the applicant and attests to his or her possession of the necessary QSL cards. It is not necessary to submit QSL cards, or photocopies thereof, to the International Secretariat, unless the applicant neither resides in, nor is a citizen of, a country with IARU representation and the application is sent directly to the International Secretariat.

The following information should be helpful in determining the continental area of a station located adjacent to a continental boundary. North America includes Greenland (OX) and Panama (HP). South America includes Trinidad & Tobago (9Y), Aruba (P4), Curacao & Bonaire (PJ2-4) and Easter Island (CE0). Oceania includes Minami Tori-shima (JD1), Philippines (DU), East Malaysia (9M6-8) and Indonesia (YB). Asia includes Ogasawara Islands (JD1), Maldives (8Q), Socotra Island (7O), Abu Ail Island (J2/A), Cyprus (5B, ZC4), the second through eighth call areas of Turkey (TA2-8) and Georgia (UF). Europe includes the fourth and sixth call areas of RSFSR (UA4-6), Istanbul (TA1), all Italian islands (I) and Azores (CU). Africa includes Ceuta & Melilla (EA9), Madeira (CT3), Gan Island (VS9M), French Austral Territory (FT) and Heard Island (VK0).

Incidentally, the following numbers of WAC certificates/stickers were issued in 1985:

Mixed	703	Satellite	79	1.8 MHz	41
SSB	734	5-band	137	3.5 MHz	96
SSTV	1	6-band	20	50 MHz	7
RTTY	32			144 MHz	6
FAX	0	QRP	3	430 MHz	3

UNITED KINGDOM ALLOCATES 50 MHz TO AMATEURS

As the member-societies in Region 1 have been informed by the Radio Society of Great Britain (RSGB), a 6-meter band is available to all Class A licensees of the United Kingdom from February 1, 1986. The range of the band is 50.000-50.500 MHz.

Among the conditions imposed on this new allocation by the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) are the following:

- Maximum power at all times shall be:

Carrier	PEP
14 dBW	20 dBW
erp	erp
- Maximum transmitting antenna height shall be 20 meters above the ground level.
- No mobile, portable or temporary permits operation will be allowed.

Article 8 (Table of Frequency Allocations) of the ITU Radio Regulations does not provide for an amateur allocation at 50 MHz in Region 1, with the exception of eleven countries in southern Africa. DTI's decision is in accordance with RR 342, the fourth of the General Rules for the Assignment and Use of Frequencies prescribed as Article 6.

RSGB TO RUN MORSE CODE TESTS

The Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), which regulates the amateur and amateur-satellite services in the United Kingdom, has appointed the Radio Society of Great Britain (RSGB) to take over the running of the amateur radio Morse code tests. From April 1, 1986, tests which are conducted for DTI by British Telecom International at present, will be held every other month at each of the seventy RSGB testing centers, one in each country, region or designated island.

Prior to this change, RSGB, the City and Guilds of London Institute as well as British Telecom International were invited by DTI to submit new proposals for running the test. DTI concluded that "RSGB's proposals represent a significant improvement in the service offered to radio amateurs who wish to take the Morse test." Congratulations and best wishes go to RSGB.

MONACO: NEW MAILING ADDRESS FOR ARM

The new mailing address for our member-society for Monaco is as follows:

Association des Radio-Amateurs de Monaco
P.O. Box 2
MC-98001 Monaco Cedex

Please update accordingly the List of Member Societies, and the List of QSL Bureaus.

LATE VOTE ON PROPOSAL 182

A vote sheet on Proposal No. 182 was received by the International Secretariat after the printing of the *Calendar* No. 131, and could not be included in the final tally. Please note that RAL (Lebanon) was in favor of the admission of AGRA (Gabon) to membership. For its credit, we report additionally that RAL airmailed the vote sheet three weeks before the closing date for the receipt of votes.

1985 ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

Enclosed with this *Calendar* are 1985 Annual Progress Report forms. Please complete them promptly, and send the blue one to your Regional Secretary (G3FKM, HK3DEU/W1 or JM1UXU) and the white one back to the International Secretariat.

73,

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "David Sumner".

David Sumner, K1ZZ
Secretary

DS:na