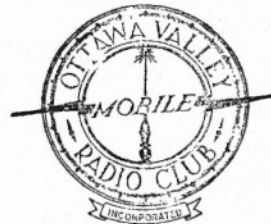


Museum Hwy Str

OTTAWA VALLEY MOBILE RADIO CLUB INCORPORATED- APR 73

Vol. 16 Issue 4

AMATEUR RADIO



OTTAWA, ONTARIO

RAMBLER

OTTAWA VALLEY MOBILE RADIO CLUB INCORPORATED

1973 Executive

President	Ron Hutchinson	VE3GUJ	749-3449
Vice President	Trevor Hagan	VE3BMC	745-0235
Past President	Ron Belleville	VE3AUM	746-2484
Technical Advisor	Gerry King	VE3GK	225-3428
Public Relations	Howard Poole	VE3VP	234-1613
Secretary	Lloyd Carr	VE3FHC	737-5253
Treasurer	Arlyn Ewert	VE3AOE	745-9221

Pot Hole Net

This is the official club net, which meets every Saturday and Sunday morning at 1000 hrs on 3760 KHZ. All Amateurs are welcome to check in and participate. Membership in the club is not a requirement.

Swap Net

The club sponsored Swap net is conducted by Ed Morgan VE3GX, every Saturday on 3760 KHZ as part of the Pot Hole net. This service is also provided to the Capitol City net on 146.940 MHZ every Monday at 2000 hrs. Contact Ed at 733-1721 to list any items for sale or wanted, or to make any enquiries.

Monitoring Facility

This facility is sponsored by the club as a service to the general public and to Amateur Radio. VE3CGO monitors 146.940 daily from approximately 0800-1830 hrs. If you need assistance or have traffic, call VE3CGO. Please repeat the call sign several times and allow at least one minute for a reply.

Monthly Meeting

The monthly meetings are held on the second Thursday of each month, commencing at 200 hrs in room 3001 of the National Research Council Building, 100 Sussex Drive, Ottawa.

Editor

Please address all correspondence concerning the RAMBLER to:

Lloyd Carr (VE3FHC)  
1080 Aldea Ave  
Ottawa Ont K1H 8B9

NOTICE OF MONTHLY MEETING

2000 Hrs 12 April 1973

PROGRAM

The National Film Board film THE UNIVERSE, will be shown. This film runs for close to 30 minutes and has been rated as an excellent film

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CONDENSED MINUTES OF THE LAST MEETING: - The regular meeting was held in the NRC building and opened with the acceptance of the minutes, then a statement that we have \$348.83 in the bank with more coming in with the renewal of memberships.

Ed read a letter from Heathkit with respect to the Museum project and indicated a requirement for volunteers to help construct the kits. All letters sent and received, were read into the minutes. Howard advised us that he had been contacted by the OARC and that 6 members have joined his Emergency Corp. The letter of VE3CDC (in the Groundwave) was read by Howard with the statement that Doug would write a letter of clarification in the next Groundwave. Ray gave a progress report on the Spring Auction which is progressing well. Trevor gave a brief report on Field Day preparations which will be on 23/24 June. Everyone was reminded of the Club dinner on 16 March. Discussion with respect to a club 2 Meter frequency was entertained. Considerable discussion ensued including the possibilities of a simple repeater operation. Howard will obtain further details for the next meeting. It was indicated that the Constitution requires updating and volunteers to form a committee were requested. A motion was entertained and carried in that the Club will sponsor the Pot Lid net which will be operated as a service to all Amateurs. The treasurer was requested to give Ed \$20.00 for the licence renewal of VE3RAM and the initial fee for VE3JW. Trevor briefed all members on the Lester B Pearson Memorial Walk. This will consist of 16 check points over the 35 mile course. We have been requested to supply 2M communications for the St. John's Ambulance First Aid Posts. Mac then commenced his very interesting demonstration on the recording of Music from the past and present.

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SPRING AUCTION- 28 April at the EMO Headquarters Building. See the enclosed flyer for full details.

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VOLUNTEERS REQUIRED- Volunteers are required to assume the duties of the Club Secretary and that of the Rambler Editor. After my 3 year stay in this fair city, I am being moved on. As I am leaving in mid May, the requirement is critical to ensure all aspects are looked after. Anyone willing to step forward is requested to contact me at 737-5253 or the President at 749-3449.



PERSONAL RESUME- As indicated last month, each member was asked to compile a resume on themselves. Only one has been received, and that only came after considerable twisting of the "Ole bending arm". How about some response gang!

APRIL PERSONALITY- Ron Hutchinson- (VE3GUJ) was born in Montreal in 1942, and shortly moved way out East in that small area called New Brunswick. After 20 years of chomping away at lobsters, fiddle heads, dulse, perry winkles with the occasional washing down with Demerra Rum, he decided to explore Canada and moved to Ontario in 1963. As a youngster of 12, he received his first introduction to Amateur Radio when he inherited an old RCAF R1155 and began tuning the HF bands. His interest continued into high school where he received his licence in 1960, followed by his advanced in 1961. On graduation from High School, he found the world wasn't the way he expected, so he crept back for another 18 months of training in Electronics and Communications then fell into "Ma Bells" arms. In 1963, he left NB Tel to become one of the many employees of Ottawa, with DND. During his first three years, he had the wonderful opportunity to see Canada at its best from the Top of the World where he spent 18 months in Alert. When integration came, he went - and joined the National Research Council - where he has been working for the past 6 years. Somewhere along the line (but he can't remember where), he let his guard down and allowed a nice young lady to grab him. They now have a six year old daughter and a four and one half year old son. Ron has just recently vacated his residence in the Belle Province and is still in the midst to setting up house in Vanier. His present Ham gear consists of: an SR150 all bander and an old boat anchor (pre prog) 2 meter rig in the car. Once he gets re-established and finds a means of stringing antennas on the 19th floor, he'll be back on the air in full force.

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CLUB DINNER- The Club dinner was a great success with 13 couples in attendance. Ron (VE3AUM) walked away again this year the winning meal being paid by the club. VE3CVK Syril Chapman also won a free meal. The free membership was won by Gerry (VE3GK). The initial wine supply was again supplied by the Club.

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MUSEUM PROJECT- The Heathkit equipment has been received, and some items are nearing the completion stage. Bernie (VE3SH) has completed the power supply, Russ (VE3EQZ) is progressing very quickly and has the 9th board completed to date on the HW101. Trevor and Howard are also involved in assembly stages.

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NEW HARMONIC- It is with great pleasure that we find that Trev (VE3BMC) has been presented with his first child (a girl) on 25 Mar 73. Congratulations to you and Joan, Trev.

## COMMUNICATIONS

Definition- In a broad sense, communications includes all forms of the transmission of information from one place or person to another.

Primitive Communications- This goes back to when primitive man started to relay his thoughts by painting pictures on walls. With this, he was relaying his thought (or communication) to other people in his tribe. Unknown to him, he was also talking to the future, as some of these pictures are still on walls. He also used to put pictures on slabs of stone. These stones were carried by messengers to other people. The one thing, which is still done, was to cut marks into trees to tell people which way to go in the woods.

Sight and Sound - It was later learned that fires could be built on top of high places, and by this means, signals could be sent from one place to another. The ancient Greek armies used to use these extensively to tell of victories in distant lands. It should be stated here, what the difference between a signal and a message is. A message is one person telling another person a thought or idea. A signal is a pre-arranged thing done between two people. Smoke was used during the day, and fires at night. Later, hollow drums were used to send messages. This system is still in use in Africa. Mirrors were another means of sending signals by sight. The first use of mirrors dates back to the 5th century BC. Messages were not sent until 1890, when the Morse Code was introduced. This could reach long distances. One case was from one mountain to another (in Arizona). The mountains were 200 miles apart. In 1684, Mr Robert Hooke developed the heliograph, which was used in the Napoleonic wars and later developed into what you now know as semaphore. These systems were not that reliable, and were too slow, and in the Industrial revolution (1750-1850), people wanted a better way to communicate.

We will now break into the separate types of communications from their start to what they are generally today.

Written Communications- Earliest forms were pictographs and ideograms. These changed over the times to "syllabaries" which is similar to the Japanese language. This again changed to the Greek alphabet, and then to the alphabet we now know. As stated earlier, the first communications were on carved stone slabs. Later, papyrus was used to write on, Parchment and vellum was introduced in Europe up to the 11th century. Postal Service dates back to the early days of the Persian Empire (1250AD) and can be traced through the Greek period to the Roman Empire, where it was brought to a high degree of perfection. During the middle ages (500-1400AD), the only postal service was private ones. With the Renaissance period (1400-1600AD), the governments saw a need for a system of private communications and a means of making more money. The present postal system came into use in the 16th century, between the countries in Europe, and came to North America in the 17th century.

It gradually improved and by 1789, mail was being carried by horseback, stage-coach then by railroad and steamships. In the western States, the Pony Express started carrying mail in 1860 but only lasted 18 months, as the telegraph lines had come to the West.

The postage stamp as we now know it, came into use in 1840, in England and in 1847, they came to North America.

Printing began in Europe with the invention of moveable type in 1440. The printing press came to us in 1639 and it wasn't until 1704 that newspapers were published. The first one was printed in Boston Mass, USA.

TELEGRAPH- The oldest means of long distance electrical communications is telegraphy. The first electric telegraph was in 1753 in Scotland. This was called "Pith ball telegraph." Each letter of the alphabet (on paper) had a pitch ball with a wire attached. When electricity went through the wire, the piece of paper was picked up. You just copied the letters as they were picked up, then read your message.

Experimenters in the late 1700's tried to make a telegraph by sparks, but they didn't have any good way of storing or making electricity. In 1800, Mr. Volta discovered a way. It was called the voltaic pile. We now know this as a common storage battery. Experiments continued and in 1820, Mr. Ampere built a system that had 26 wires which was one for each letter of the alphabet.

At the end of the wire was an electro magnet which attracted a needle. In 1835, Mr. Samuel FB Morse invented the first practical telegraphy. This was done by turning ~~the electricity~~ on and off in a wire, and made a machine print something on paper. To get long distances, a means of increased power was needed. The relay was invented which to a signal, added power to it, then sent it on. All these signals were recorded on a moving piece of paper then read by a person who could read the code. In 1838, he discovered the Morse Code which was the alphabet in terms of dots and dashes. In 1844, Mr. Morse discovered a way to send code and a person at the other end could listen to a sound and get a message. In 1849, Mr. Morse and others found a way to lay wires underwater. This was the start of submarine cables. The first successful submarine cable from North America to Europe started operating in 1866. At that time, a maximum of 15 wpm could be sent over this wire. Today, 2,500 words per minute are sent through wires under the ocean.

TELETYPE- In 1858, teletype came into being with a system called the wheatstone system. This system allowed the morse code to go through a machine and printed the words on a piece of paper tape. The systems improved, and today we have machines that will print over 600 wpm.

TELEPHONE- The idea of transmitting a voice by means of electricity was first accomplished by Alexander Graham Bell in 1876. In 1915, Mr. Bell sent his first long distance telephone call from one side of the States to the other.

RADIO- After talking over wires, people wanted to talk without wires. In 1865, Mr. J. Clerk Maxwell used mathematics to explain the theory of radio waves. Mr. Heinrich Hertz was a famous physicist who added more to Mr. Maxwell's theory and greatly assisted in the invention of the modern radio. In 1895, Mr. Guglielmo Marconi was the first to demonstrate the practical use of what was called "wireless telegraphy" by sending a message  $1\frac{3}{4}$  miles without wires. He kept improving it and in 1901, he received a message at St. John's Newfoundland from a friend in Poldhu England.



Better radios were built as people learned more about radio parts, and by 1908, the first commercial radio telegraph was working from Nova Scotia to Ireland. After 1920, airplanes started using radios and then weather and navigation radio stations started to operate. After 1911, the "radio telephone" or "radiotelephony" was operating, but it wasn't until 1920 that regular programs were broadcast to the public. During WW2, Radar was developed and now has grown to be very valuable in detecting not only airplanes, but how the weather is going to be.

TELEVISION- The idea of television was known as far back as 1920, and in 1936, England was broadcasting TV. North America started broadcasting in 1939.

OTHER SYSTEMS- Another system of communications is telephotography. This is a system where a photograph or chart can be sent by radio. From the basic radio and telegraph, we have expanded into a world of communication electronic gadgets. We now have computers to do some of our complicated work and fairly soon you will have telephones which have a TV camera, so you will be able to see who you are speaking with. In some big cities in the States, you can telephone a big computer and ask it questions and get your whole answer typed out on your own console, within 5 minutes.

The communication world is wide open, and is moving so fast, that mankind has a hard time trying to keep up with it. What the next communication breakthrough will be - is anyone's guess.

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CARF AND MOBILE LOGGING:- The Amateur experimental Service is the only radio service which requires that mobile logs on the same basis as fixed stations. This requirement does not promote safety on the roads, unless, as is so often the case, the rules are ignored or at least bent. The Federation, in an effort to promote safer mobiling has asked the DOC for a relaxation of the rules as they apply to mobiles. Are you mobilers aware of this safety campaign introduced by the Federation? (From the Ontario Amateur)

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OTTAWA VALLEY MOBILE RADIO CLUB INCORPORATED  
 1973 MEMBERSHIP

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	<u>CALL</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>POST CODE</u>	<u>TELEPHONE</u>
Fres	VE3GUJ	Ron Hutchinson (Nancy)	Apt 1908 158B McArthur Rd	KIL 8C9	749-3449
VPress	VE3EMC	Trevor Hagan (Joan)	2152 Fillmore Cres	KIJ 6A4	745-0235
Sec	VE3FHC	Lloyd Carr (Barbara)	1080 Aldea Ave	KIH 8B9	737-5253
Tres	VE3AOE	Arlyn Ewert (Arline)	664 Glenhurst Cres	KIJ 7B7	745-9221
Tech A	VE3CK	Gerry King (Pat)	1152 Tara Drive	K2C 2H2	225-3428
Pub R	VE3VP	Howard Poole	Apt 205, 322 Frank St	K2P CX8	234-1613
P Pres	VE3AUM	Ron Belleville (Phyllis)	1405 Maxime St	KIJ 7T5	746-2484
	VE3ABC	Tom Hayes (Ruth)	Box 608, RR6 Ottawa	KIG 3N4	822-2811
	VE3ABQ	Dick Sopczak (Claire)	142 Raymond Road	KIV 8P9	521-5849
(A)	VE3AGU	Gerry Harbottle (Marion)	1568 Kilborn Ave	KIH 6M4	733-0175
	VE3AMK	Ian Hamilton (Jo)	128 Osgoode St	KIN 6S4	232-9110
	VE3RRJ	Ray Dagenais (Blanche)	14 Petty St	K2G OK3	825-1920
	VE3BDO	Doc Haycock (Lay)	525 Broadview Ave	K2A 2L3	722-1057
	VE3BEB	Harry Hayes (Helen)	2490 Alta Vista Drive	KIV 7T1	733-5904
(B)	VE3BR	Hank Harley	Box 25, Site 1, RR2 Orleans		824-3895
	VE3CGD	Arl Childerhos (Helen)	RR3 Carp Ont	LOA ILO	839-2896
	VE3CGO	Doreen Morgan	755 Hamlet Road	KIG 1P7	733-1721
	VE3CQD	Emil Nilsson (Jean)	2465 Heaton Ave	KIG IJI	733-8775
	VE3DW	Don Pulciani	12 Pinehurst Ave	KIY IK3	728-6627
(C)	VE3DNH	Ron Haines (Fran)	1569 Rosebella Ave Gloucester	KOA 1YO	521-3085
	VE3DNJ	Mike Patriarch (Jerry)	23 Perry St	K2G ILI	224-4979



	VE3EMO	Danny Danielson (Betty)	813 Quinlan Road	KIG IR8	731-6551
	VE3EQZ	Russ Down (Jill)	25 Wigan Drive	K2E OH8	224-1803
(D)	VE3FFC	Leo Cave (Marilyn)	1516 Caladon St	KIG OH8	731-3449
	VE3FNG	Marcel Lemay (Carmel)	227 Alvin Road	KIK 2T9	746-0034
	VE3GIR	Ken Robinson (Gladys)	Sylvanede RR3 Manotick		692-4596
<hr/>					
	VE3GGQ	Ted Duncan (Anne)	1374 Viking Drive	KIV 7J7	822-6428
	VE3GX	Ed Morgan (Doreen)	755 Hamlet Road	KIG IP7	733-1721
(E)	VE3SH	Bernie Best (Chris)	1 Crownhill St	KIJ 7KI	745-3151
		David Hayman	910 Hare Ave	K2A 3J4	722-1327
		Bill Paterson (Diane)	21 Opeongo Rd	KIS 4LI	232-5047
<hr/>					
		John Alink	33 Sunny crest Dr		729-6013
VE2CE		Jim Gray	22 Fraser Beach Rd Lucerne		684-3862
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<u>DX MEMBERS</u>					
	VE3BCO	Mailles Dier	RR1 Finch Ont		521-5849
	VOICA	Bob Jones	21 Alcock Cres, Gander Nfld		
	VEIEO	Gord Beaman	RR1 Miscouch PEI		
	W3GMY	Gary Ryan	456 Nolcrest Rd, Glen Burnie Maryland, 21061		
	W5QDN	Mike Larson	2944 Pass Rd, Biloxi, Mississippi, 39531		

(Any errors or omissions - please contact the RAMBLER Editor)