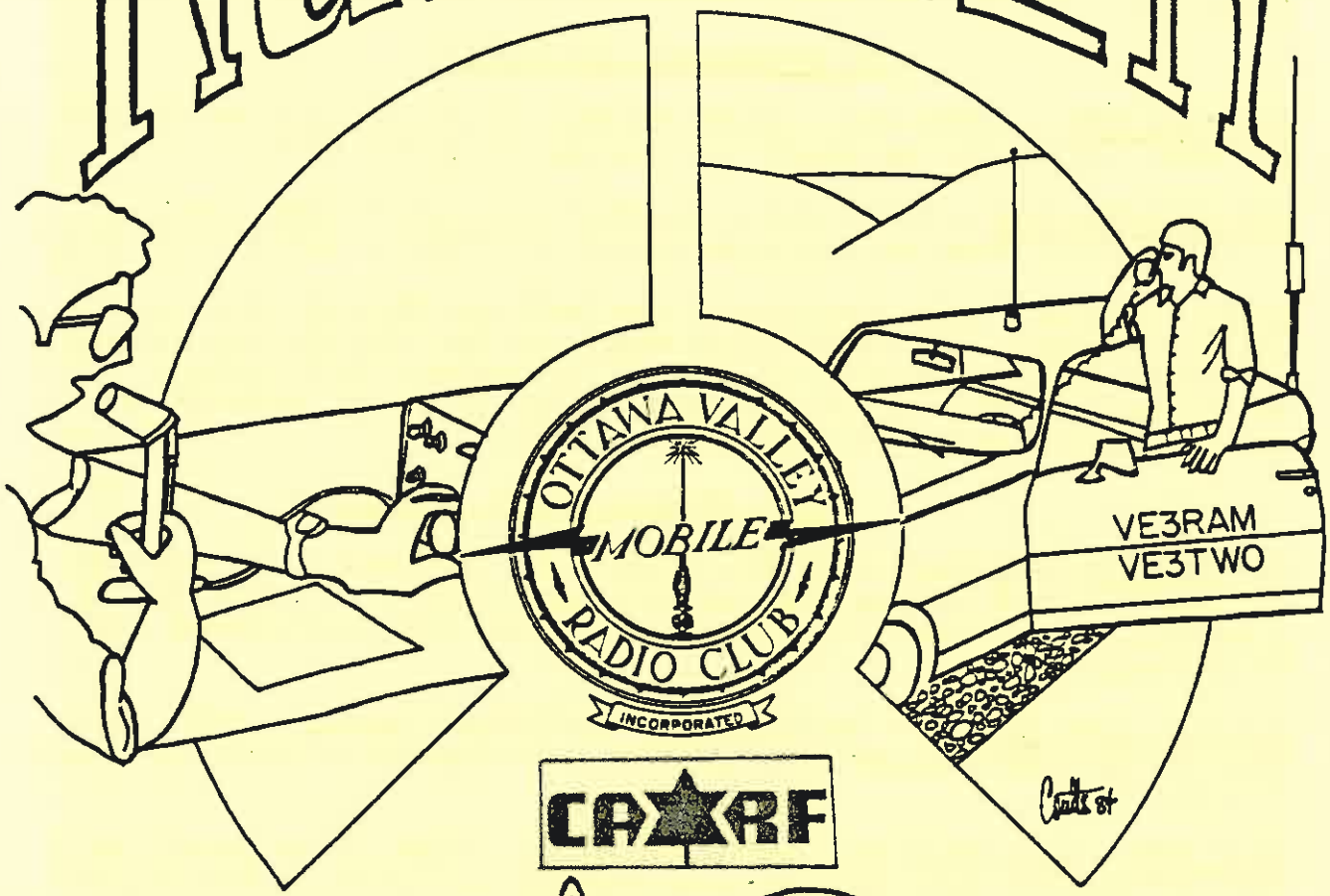
OVMRC RAMBLER



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NEXT MEETING:

OCT 17 1985

THE OTTAWA VALLEY MOBILE RADIO CLUB INCORPORATED

1985-1986 EXECUTIVE

PRESIDENT	Bob Campbell	VE3KLK	729-7536
VICE PRESIDENT	Mike Hughson	VE3DVH	835-3093
SECRETARY	Kathy Rodd	VE3OWY	722-0255
TREASURER	Chuck King	VE3PDK	733-2079
TECHNICAL ADVISOR	Keith Ballinger	VE3IMT	726-8878
PUBLIC RELATIONS	George Dew	VE3OWW	237-1290
PAST PRESIDENT	Pat Brewer	VE3KJQ	820-9309
PAST VICE PRES	Vance Johnson	VE3OAO	824-9555

CLUB SPONSORED ACTIVITIES

POT HOLE NET - OVMRC Net - Every Sunday, 10:00 local time on 3.76 MHz SSB. All radio amateurs are welcome to participate.

THE WISE OWL NET - OVMRC Net - Ragchew net each Friday evening at 20:00 local time on the club repeater VE3TWO - 147.30/147.90 MHz.

VE3JW - Amateur Radio Station of the National Museum of Science and Technology. The OVMRC helps maintain the station and schedules operators for the station as part of an Amateur Radio public relations display. VE3JW operates on all HF Bands, both CW and phone. Slow scan TV is also demonstrated.

LOCAL AMATEUR RADIO ACTIVITIES

POT LID NET - Sponsored by Ed, VE3GX. An informal slow speed CW net meeting each Sunday (except July and August) at 11:00 Hrs on 3.62 MHz, to provide and stimulate interest and proficiency in CW procedures.

CAPITAL CITY FM NET - Sponsored by the Ottawa Amateur Radio Club Inc. every Monday night at 20:00 Hrs. Conducted on VE2CRA repeater 146.94/146.34.

SWAP NET - Sponsored and conducted by Ed, VE3GX, each Sunday as a part of the Pot Hole Net and each Monday as a part of the Capital City FM Net (except July and August). Ed may be reached at 733-1721 for listings and queries.

THE MILITARY NET - Sponsored and conducted by Frank, VE3MSC, Tuesday at 20:00 Hrs on VE3TWO 147.30/147.90 MHz.

ALL CONTRIBUTIONS TO THIS BULLETIN GLADLY ACCEPTED

Membership in the OVMRC is open to all those interested in Amateur Radio. Regular meetings are held on the third Thursday of each month (except July and August) at 20:00 Hrs unless otherwise posted. Meetings normally take place in the auditorium of the Museum of Science and Technology on St. Laurent Blvd. (south of the Queensway).

The OVMRC provides code practice 24 hours a day. Dial 825-0786

"RUMBLINGS FROM OLYMPUS"

This column will, of necessity, be quite short, since I appear to have already laid claim to a large area of this edition of the RAMBLER. I can report that the financial problem mentioned at the last meeting has largely been resolved and that a final report will be available for the next meeting.

Some of our members attended the CRRL/RSO convention in London and I have heard mixed reports of their impressions. It seems as though Dave VE3KLX was lucky enough to win a computor as a door prize. It is being held by Pat KJQ until Dave can come down and claim it.

Remember, we need a new cover design for the RAMBLER so you artistic members should get a proposal in to the Editor.

Also remember that I am looking for a custodian for the club's historical records. So far the holdings total less than 3 cubic feet, so it is no big deal.

Bob VE3KLK

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ANNOUNCEMENT

This month's speaker will be VE3NR Bill Wilson. Bill will report on his summer's research program which will follow nicely on his previous talk on BALUNs. His subject will be "Antennas and Feed Systems".

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MINUTES OVMRC SEPTEMBER MEETING

The President called the meeting to order at 20:00 hours, with a warm welcome to all.

The minutes of the June meeting were approved on a motion by Jerry VE3CDS, seconded by Russ VE3FSN.

The accomplishments of the Executive over the summer included, dispatching letters to Mitel, thanking them for donation of the computer; slong with the letter of incorporation for the club. New membership and loan forms had been designed; the club's sole building had finally been disposed of.

The President explained the club's need for a librarian/records custodian, anyone interested can contact him.

Lively reports from the Executive included the Vice President confirming he would take memberships; Jerry VE3CDS, the Editor explaining production of the Rambler would improve and mentioning that articles were always welcome/necessary. The Past President, Pat VE3KJQ reported the code library was available; the course was progressing nicely; and the code phone will operate at course speed through the week and at 15 wpm on weekends. In addition he mentioned he was in charge of the RED DOT CAMPAIGN. If you feel you have paid, please contact him.....

Next Merv VE3CV gave the most recent RSO announcements. He gave notice of motion that "The Pot Hole Net be discontinued on Saturday's". CRRL's representative, Ray VE3FN delighted us with an account of his trip to Whitehorse.....

NEW BUSINESS

The President invited members to enter a contest for a new Rambler cover, entries to the Editor.....

The President reported on the bank situation in the absence of the Treasurer, Chuck VE3PDK. The Treasurer had reported a discrepancy between the book balance and the amounts transferred to the new location. It is felt, many of the problems are simply a result of the bank being changed, so a motion was requested that "an Ad Hoc Committee be formed of the Past President, Past Treasurer and Treasurer to sort out the problem immediately and report to the Executive Committee at the 26th meeting." This was so moved by Merv VE3CV and seconded by Mike VE3DVH. CARRIED.

A second motion was requested that "At the end of the club year (spring 86), the bank accounts be established near the club post office box and that accounts would not be moved without a vote from the membership." Motion moved by Al VE3PAW, seconded by Leo VE3NVL. Discussion followed and Merv VE3CV amended the motion to read "The Ad Hoc committee shall look into the matter and recommend what they feel is a suitable location". George VE3NJN seconded. CARRIED.

The President then introduced the first speaker, Jack Ravenscroft VE3 who reported on his situation and the court case which affects all amateurs. Next Jerry VE3CDS discussed the appalling procedures used by amateurs responding to the Gulf Hurricane Net last month. Bob VE3KLK reported on the Pickering '85 exercise that took place on the 18th, with COMSONT being involved.

Bob VE3KLK introduced the main speaker, VE3CAT Joe MacPherson, the volunteer Communications Officer, working as liaison between the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton and area amateurs. Joe VE3CAT, began with a history of amateur radio as backup communications to authorities, describing the 79 Airport Exercise where amateurs on site were able to prove their worth and reliability to area officials particularly Mr. H.T. Tremblay, Co-ordinator of the Emergency Measures Organization. This began a mutually beneficial arrangement between E.M.O. and the amateur group. Amateurs were used in area exercises and written into area disaster plans, establishing amateurs as reliable resources in time of need. More recently, E.M.O. was to move into its new Headquarters/EOC earlier this spring, but more importantly, the EMO/ARG would be moving also. E.M.O. had purchased about $4500 of amateur radio equipment to be installed in the Communications center. Then it appeared all headway would be lost with the decisio to close E.M.O. Due to the activities of area amateurs, one benefit to be realized from the demise of E.M.O. was the visibility of amateur radio was heightened and brought to the attention of the public and politicians. Immediately, the EMO/ARG were assured that their services were required and indeed valued. Currently, a department head, Jim Becking has been appointed to attempt to carry on with the responsibilities. Joe has met with Jim and again has been reassured amateur radio is needed. There are still problems to be worked out, mainly the location of the newer EOC/ Comms Center which will house the station VE3OCE and the group. Herve Tremblay succeeded in setting up and opening doors and it appears Jim Becking will attempt to follow in his footsteps. Joe will also address the RHOPC, to discuss installation of antenna on area hospitals. Joe also reported on the Barrie incident.

The President then thanked the speakers for their presentations. The location of the Executive Meeting will be held at Jerry's VE3CDS.

Mark VE3OWL described a contest to be held in October, anyone interested in operating at JW should contact him.

The meeting was then adjourned on a motion by Merv VE3CV.

Kathy VE3OWY

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RSO 85 OVMRC REPRESENTED IN LONDON

Just a note to let uo all know the OVMRC took London by storm, or at least was represented by about 9 members including our own Foreign Correspondent, Dave VE3KLX. (Who I might add walked away with a decent door prize, the Radio Shack 16K Color Computer II!) We arrived by both air and over land and I might add the over-land journey was quite an experience for me sharing the driving with Pat VE3KJQ. When about 30 miles out of London, we attempted to check in, but that turned out to be a chuckle as we had difficulty programming the 2 metre rig (even while we remembered what freq to use. Then we forgot the freq!!!). The return journey was better as we both were experienced. Pat has been introduced to and no doubt delighted with a major truck stop at Hwy 16 and the 401!

The Convention was attended by some 475 amateurs and 150 or so wives. There was an equipment display and the forums we took in included Mitch Powell VE3OT, sharing his instruction techniques; Bob Benson Q.C. VE3VW, discussing legal aspects; Dave Enright VE3FOB enlightening us with ARRL emergency communication procedures; Jim Cummings VE3JPC representing DOC Headquarters, describing the latest regulations changes and Doug DeMaw W1FB showing us some of his construction methods. It was interesting and unfortunately the forum ran at the same time making it difficult to attend all. The banquet was.....(I'll leave my impressions out, but yes chicken was served), the main speaker turned out to be Bjarni Tryggvason, one of Canada's Astronauts. After dinner, the secret Royal Order of the Wouff Hong met and initiated new members!!!!!

It was a very interesting weekend, but I wouldn't recommend it to the newer amateur. All the "greats" were there, but as usual (even with all the concern about recruiting "younger/more" people into the hobby), they seldom took the time to decend to the average guy's level and if they did were very condescending to say the least. I really don't know how amateur radio can be expected to grow with the apathy that is so apparent on one hand (yes, even in Ottawa) and the illusions of grandeur of so many on the other.

Kathy VE3OWY

NOTE

As you already know the course is underway, but we still need "Mentors". Please contact me, if you are willing to help. Yes I finally replaced the board in the Repeater as you can no doubt tell - that should take care of that!

Kathy VE3OWY

MEXICO QUAKE 85

Thursday, September 18, 1985 - 0739 hours local.

A massive earthquake, centred in the Pacific Ocean bed, about 200 miles west of Mexico City, produced a shock tremor measuring 7.8 on the Richter Scale in that city of some 15 million inhabitants. Mexico City, located on a dried up lake bed is not unfamiliar with earthquakes, but this one produced a "shake" the like of which had not been felt in recent memory.

The area of greatest damage was centred in the Colonia Valle and Colonia Napolis, both, downtown districts of the city. 250 buildings collapsed, most of them office structures but also including some hospitals and large hotels. First reports (via amateur radio) indicated at least fifty more buildings sufficiently weakened that any subsequent tremor would bring them down. One thousand additional structures in the city were damaged to a greater or lesser degree.

Initial calculations indicated a possible 3000 dead, 5000 with major or minor injuries and at least 1200 to 1500 missing.

The public TV tower was down but the government TV was still operating on three channels. Major portions of the city's power grid were off or in some areas, cut down. Some water supply pumps were off and major efforts were being made by Hydro workers to restore the water supply.

With all that, although some internal telephone circuits survived the shock, commercial communications into the disaster area ceased to exist and the familiar call upon the services of Amateur Radio Operators was heard and answered.

Unfortunately, response from the Mexico end was slowed due to the absence of organized amateur radio emergency nets or traffic systems such as exist in many other countries. This meant that those Mexican amateurs who were able to survive the shock were hindered, by inexperience, from quickly establishing response teams to handle the inevitable flood of "health and welfare" traffic that descended on them. Also it seemed as though every Spanish speaking amateur in the world, with large Kilowatt stations were determined to over-ride stations, mainly in North America, who were desperately trying to organize some sort of traffic handling procedure. The few Mexican stations who got on the air quickly were inundated with floods of H & W requests, before they were able to develop a means of responding, or in fact of establishing the real extent of the disaster.

Just what was accomplished by those Mexican Amateurs using VHF equipment in the rubble-strewn areas will need to be reported by those involved. Certainly, they must have been there and their story waits to be told, for they are the ones who, in the final analysis, came face to face with the horror and the heroics.

The early development of solid communications by radio, were also hindered to a degree by aggressive media members, who, finding a working amateur, monopolized his station in order to get endless reports to avid editors. This at least delayed the handling of requests for information sought by frantic relatives of Mexico City residents.

During the first two days of the emergency (on the second day, a follow-up treamor reached 7.3 on the Richter scale) most of the impressions gained were of utter confusion and uncertainty.

Through it all shone the efforts of three Mexico City based amateurs. XE1F, a Vanier business man, who spends part of the year in Mexico, worked himself to exhaustion trying to keep channels open. XE1VIC contributed a steady flow of factual situation reports that must have been invaluable to officials receiving them and trying to organize aid responses. XE1GGU coped with a mountain of anxious traffic from Israel. He flipped back and forth from Spanish to English to Yiddish with no hesitation and it seemed as though every fifth resident of Jerusalem must have relatives in Mexico City. No doubt there were many other Mexican stations that I did not hear.

Gradually, however, things started to fall into place and a system developed that allowed information about relatives to start filtering back, until it became possible by Wednesday, September 25, to make an enquiry at 10:30 AM and have the answer back in Canada by 1 PM the same day.

Many Canadian and American amateurs laboured long and hard to maintain a viable channel of communications into the stricken area. To collect all their call signs is a task beyond the scope of this writer. To acknowledge the value of their efforts is easy. Perhaps they would prefer to remain anonymous rather than bask in the light of publicity but I can from personal knowledge attest to the efforts of at least four COMSONT operators who have devoted every operating minute to the Mexican emergency for at least (as this is being written) the first six days. Many others have done a similar job and it is hard to understand that there are people out there who will go to extreme lengths to try to drive amateurs off the air.

To refute the bias of those people, it can be said "Amateur Radio Operators, the world over, share a long tradition of public service. Amateurs have always found a way to communicate, even in the most difficult circumstances and it is that special ability to get through - to communicate - that makes the Amateur Radio Service such a useful and irreplaceable resource in times of emergency".

Bob VE3KLK

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HALLEY'S COMET

Although Halley's Comet has a reputation as a spectacular sight, the relative positions of the comet and the Earth in 1985 and 1986 are generally unfavorable and observers will have to plan with some care in order to see the comet clearly. This bulletin is intended to help Canadian observers with these plans. Most Canadians live between latitudes 42° and 54°, so the visibility of the comet from this zone will be our primary concern. During March and early April of 1986 the comet will be at its best, but one would have to travel at least to the southern United States, preferably to the southern hemisphere, to see it well during this interval. One compensation for the poor geometry is the fact that we can expect to see the comet both before and after its passage near the sun, so the comet might be observed with binoculars for six months, except when it is too close to the sun or too far south to be seen from Canada.

The visibility of the comet, especially its faint tail, depends on several factors. It will be important to find a location with

a dark sky, not affected by bright city lights or haze. It will be difficult to observe the tail of the comet if there is bright moonlight or when the comet is so close to the sun that it is seen low in the sky in conditions to twilight. At times it should be quite possible to see Halley's Comet from Canada with the unaided eye, but the use of binoculars will greatly improve the amount of detail seen and lengthen the period when the comet can be observed. Some Canadians will have access to small telescopes which offer improved performance over binoculars.

Before attempting to locate Halley's Comet in the sky from thedescription given below for each month of interest, the reader may benefit by studying the following notes.

1. Locate the north, east, south and west points on the horizon, using a compass or the North Star (Polaris) as a starting point.
2. Local times for sunrise and sunset are given in newspapers and on radio stations in most cities. Use these times and the comments in the bulletin to determine the best times to see the comet near morning or evening twilight.
3. To estimate angles in the sky it is convenient to use the separation of the two "pointers" in the bowl of the Big Dipper as a scale of 5°. For larger angles, the separation from tip of the thumb to tip of the little finger, when fully stretched and held at arm's length in front of the eyes, is about 20°.

November 1985. Early in the month, Halley's Comet is almost twice as far from the sun as is the Earth and at least a small telescope may be required. At a typical Canadian latitude is passes about 60° above the southern horizon (two-thirds of the way from horizon to the overhead point) some 2 or 3 hours after midnight at the first of the month and near the same spot at midnight by mid-month. On the night of the 16th the comet passes only 2° below (south of) the Pleiades, a well known cluster of bright stars. The crescent moon sets early in the evening and the comet should be visible with binoculars as a fuzzy object without any prominent tail. On November 21 the Earth crosses through the orbit plane of the comet and on the 27th we are closer to the comet (93 million km) than at any other time before the comet's closest approach to the sun.

December 1985. Using binoculars, it should become relatively easy to see Halley's Comet this month. On the evening of the 6th it is 5° below the left side of the Great Square of Pegasus, somewhat more then half way from the southern horizon to the overhead point 2-1/2 hours after sunset. The moon interferes from the 16th until the 29th or 30th, when it will be dark enough to see the comet briefly before moonrise. To find the comet at this time, wait about 100 minutes after sunset for the sky to darken sufficiently (90 minutes may be enough for those south of latitude 45°) and the comet is then 30 to 35° above the horizon in the southwest. At the end of the year Halley's Comet is very nearly at our distance from the sun but it is more than that distance away from us, as it starts to loop around behind the sun as seen from Earth.

January 1986. The comet brightens steadily this month but it also moves closer to the sun in the sky, so it is seen close to the twilight sky. There is only a short time each evening when the sky is dark enough and the comet is still high enough above the horizon to be seen. Observers will have to plan to make use

of this short interval. As in December, the sky is dark enough to expect to see the comet 100 minutes after sunset and the positions given here are for that time. Early in the month it might be followed for more than two hours if sky conditions are excellent as it moves obliquely down and to the right, towards the horizon. This interval decreases 7 minutes each day until, by the end of the month, the comet is near the horizon before the sky is really dark. During the first week of January look 30° above the horizon slightly north of southwest (100 minutes after sunset) but by the 15th the comet is lower and further west, only 15° above the horizon and 25° south of due west. Moonlight prevents the sky from becoming truly dark for the rest of the month. By the 25th the comet is just above the horizon, only 10° south of west and it is necessary to attempt observations earlier, when the sky is till relatively bright. During the entire month a short tail may be visible rising nearly vertically above the head of the comet, for those observers with a good dark sky.

February 1986: Halley's Comet passes perihelion, its closest point to the sun, on February 9, at a distance of 88 million km. About three days before perihelion the comet passes north of the sun as seen from Earth, from east to west, so it begins to rise before the sun. Once it is sufficiently far ahead of the sun it is observed as a morning object. By the end of the month it may just be detected with difficulty, in a moonlit sky, 25° or 30° south of east from 80 to 90 minutes before sunrise, but only in southern parts of Canada.

March 1986. The comet is visible low in the southeast before sunrise but our northern latitude is a severe problem. The moon may interfere before the 6th and again after the 22nd. Between these dates one might start looking near the horizon, somewhat north of southeast as early as two hours before sunrise. The tail rises before the comet head, slanting up and to the right, and the comet moves in this same direction as twilight progresses. The improved elevation of the comet above the horizon is gradually counteracted by the brightening sky and the best compromise may be 80 or 90 minutes before sunrise. North of latitude 49° the sky is not truly dark even at this time. In a dark sky there should be a straight bluish plasma tail toward the upper right with a whitish component due to dust, curving off to the left. As usual, binoculars add to the amount of detail to be seen.

April 1986. On April 11, Halley's Comet is 63 million km from Earth, its cloest approach to us during this apparition and it is near its brightest. Unfortunately, it is deep in the southern sky and is invisible from Canada. Very early in the month the comet rises south of southeast and might still be seen in southern Canada before sunrise (but in moonlight). Moving rapidly from day to day against the background of stars, the comet reappears (in southern Canada) about the 14th or 15th, visible very low in the south from 4 to 6 hours after sunset, with a short tail stretching horizontally toward the east. From night to night it appears earlier and higher in the southern sky but moonlight is a problem until the 26th when the comet should be 10° to 20° above the southern horizon for most Canadians after dark and before moonrise. The comet fades rapidly this month and binoculars again become a necessity.

May 1986. The comet is positioned in the southwest evening sky but it is now out beyond Mars and about as faint as during November of 1985.

There is perhaps no single answer to the question, "When is the best time to look for Halley's Comet from Canada?" One possible answer is January 10 to 15, 1986 with the comet in the evening sky just before twilight, but it will be faint. March 15 to 22 may be the best time to look for the tail, in the morning sky before sunrise. This is much better for Canadians south of latitude 45° than for those living north of 50°. Soon after mid-April the comet is nicely located in the evening sky but it fades quickly and there is much bright moonlight. Many observers will try all these times and reach their own conclusions.

Local media sources will provide further information during the apparition.

The National Museum of Science and Technology.

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NOTICE OF MOTION

As required by Article 7 of The Constitution of the club, VE3CV, Merv, a member in good standing, has served a Notice of Motion to amend a by-law of the Constitution to be presented at the October regular meeting as follows:

"Moved that bylaw 10 (a) be amended to permit the discontinuance of the Pot Hole Net operation on Saturdays at 1000 hrs on 3760 KHz"

This motion is put forward due to the impossibility of recruiting NET CONTROLLERS and the lack of interest being shown in the NET. The Sunday NET will continue to operate as required in the Bylaw.

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NOTICE OF MEETING

The next regular meeting of the Ottawa Valley Mobile Radio Club will be held on Oct. 17 at the Museum of Science and Technology.

Starting time 20:00 Hrs
Speaker Bill Wilson VE3NR

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CQ World Wide DX Contest

On the weekend of Oct. 26-27 CQ Magazine is sponsoring their annual phone DX contest. A group of amateurs under the leadership of Mark VE3OWL have organized the participation of VE3JW. This is the first time a major contest has been undertaken at VE3JW other than our last field day exercise. It should be fun for those of you that choose to participate. The contest starts on Friday evening at 8:00 PM local time and runs through to Sunday evening. Contact Mark or the Rambler Editor for further details. No prior experience is necessary.

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RED DOT:

Is there a red dot beside your name on the lab l of your Rambler! If there is, it means you are not paid up for this year. Contact the treasurer to renew your membership.

FROM CRRL NEWS

Jack Ravenscroft, VE3SR, is off the air. A hearing, held in Ottawa on July 25, resulted in an interim injunction that prevents Jack from operating an Amateur Radio station from his home. This injunction does not set a precedent. It does provide a "cooling off" period for Jack's neighbours who are suing Jack for $35,000 for Jack's allegedly interfering with the operation of a furnace control, a microwave oven, an electronic organ and a television set. Jack's case will soon be coming to trial. The result of that trial will set a precedent, one that would affect not only radio amateurs, but all users of the radio spectrum who, like Jack, are licensed and operating with "clean" transmitters, within the law. Jack's case merits your attention. By mid-August, Jack had received 215 donations totalling $6500. By that time, however, Jack's legal expenses totalled $5000. Jack will need much more than the remaining $1500 as his case goes to trial. Please, if you have not done so already, send a donation to the Jack Ravenscroft RF Susceptibility Defence Fund, Box 8873, Ottawa, Ontario K1G 3J2. Help Jack win this important case for all of us.

Ed note

Many of you know Jack was a guest speaker at our last meeting. Jack needs our support. We will keep you posted as things develop.

Some 500 amateurs, many from outside of Ontario, attended the RSO-CRRL '85 Convention, held in London, Ontario, September 27-29. At the convention, DOC made several important announ cements. Effective Friday, September 27, Canadian amateurs were able to 1) use CW and phone, maximum legal power, on the entire 160-metre amateur band, 1.8-2.0 MHz, 2) operate repeaters on the 29 MHz band, 3) use 6MHz bandwidth for fast-scan television, and 4) operate slow-scan television without a special endorsement. Also effective September 27, foreign amateurs from ITU Regions 1 and 3, operating in Canada under reciprocal agreements, were able to use the entire Canadian 2-metre band, 144-148 MHz. DOC declined to comment on "Restructuring of the Amateur Service", which is likely to propose a Canadian novice licence, because that document was not yet in its final form. DOC did reiterate its intention to bring out a proposal for "Deregulation of Mode Subbands" which would allow Canadian amateurs to operate any mode anywhere on their amateur bands, relying only on voluntary adherence to recommended band plans.

Only hours before it was scheduled to begin, the phone portion of the 1985 CRRL Can-AM Contest was cancelled. Reason? It had become obvious that the contest would interfere with amateurs trying to relay traffic related to the Mexican earthquakes. In recent years, contesters have often been criticized for their activities. CRRL feels that the cancellation of the contest, initially suggested by prominent representatives of the contest community, shows that contesters are responsible amateurs. Many thanks to CRRL Directos and Section Managers, the staff at WIAW, and N6TR, for getting the word out so quickly.

Congratulations to VE3AP, VE3BFV, VE3KLW, VE3KPK and VE3KXF who were able to make two-way contact with WØORE during the recent Challenger space shuttle mission.

VE3JW OPERATING SCHEDULE

Museum hours are from 9AM to 5PM

		Morning 10 AM - 1 PM	Afternoon 1 PM - 4PM
Oct.	12 Sat		
	13 Sun		
	14 Mon		
	19 Sat		Hugo VE3KTN & Leo VE3NVL
	20 Sun	Mark VE3OWL & Dave VE3JT7	
	26 Sat	CQ World-wide DX Contest	
	27 Sun	CQ World-wide DX Contest	
Nov.	2 Sat	Susan VE3OSP & Joan VE3OSE	
	3 Sun	Ric VE3NJM & Gord VE3OSM	
	9 Sat		
	10 Sun	Fred VE3NJF & Pat VE3KJQ	Fred VE3BAJ & Jim VE3GJY
	11 Mon		
	16 Sat		
	17 Sun	Vance VE3OAO & Jerry VE3CDS	John VE3NJ & Richard VE3OAR

Anyone wishing to operate VE3JW may contact George Dew VE3OWW at 237-1290.

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FIRST CLASS

FIRST CLASS

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