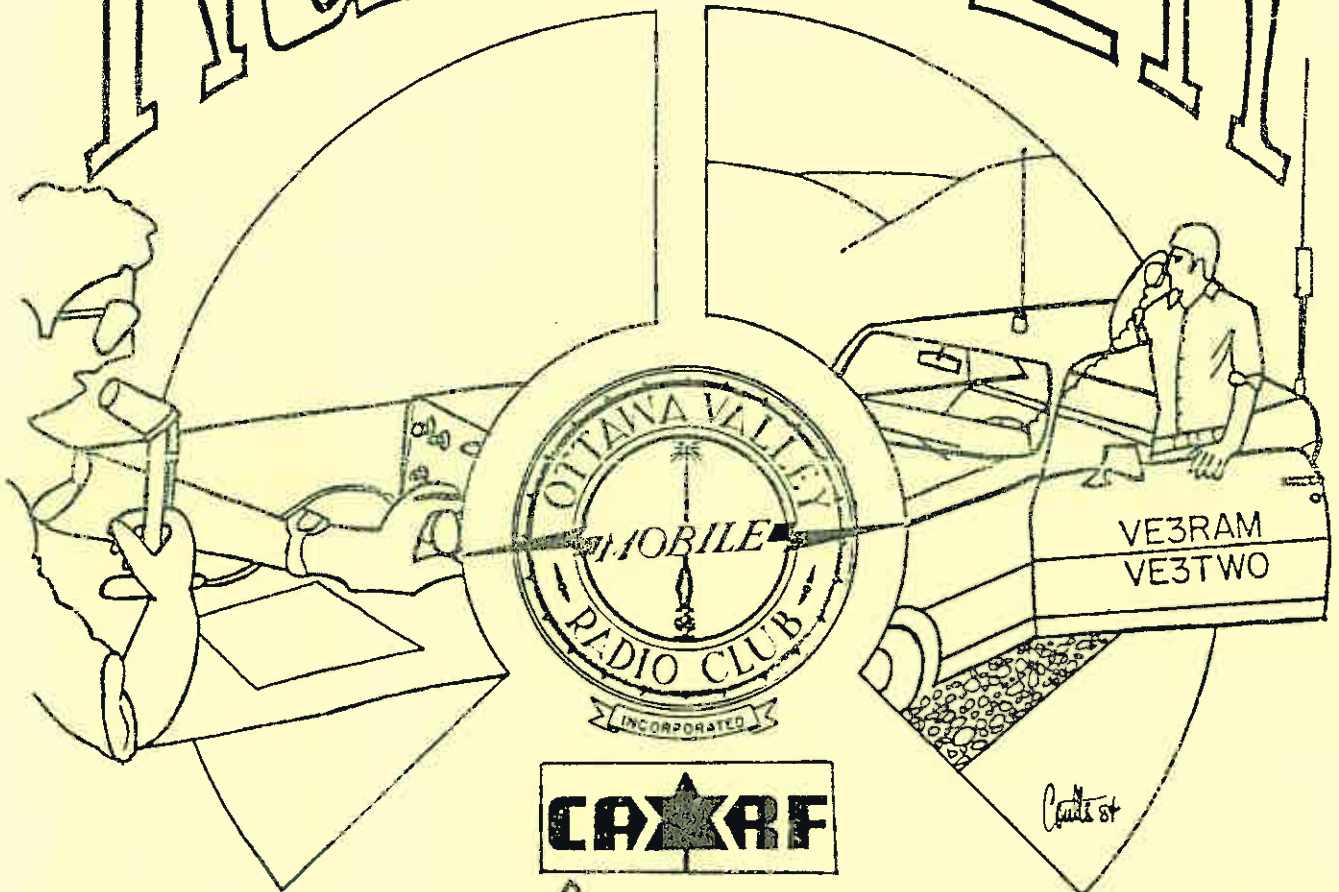


RAMBLER



NEXT MEETING:

DEC 18, 1986

MERRY CHRISTMAS AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR
TO ONE AND ALL

THE OTTAWA VALLEY MOBILE RADIO CLUB INCORPORATED

1986-1987 EXECUTIVE

PRESIDENT	Vance Johnson	VE3OAO	824-9555
VICE PRESIDENT	Bill Seyler	VE3OAI	836-5818
SECRETARY	Kris Anderson	VE3OWE	225-4152
TECHNICAL ADVISOR	Alan Boyce	VE3LNH	737-4937
PUBLIC RELATIONS	Bob Brown	VE3JDB	729-6440
TREASURER	Bob Hicks	VE3OSN	745-9392
PAST PRESIDENT	Bob Campbell	VE3KLK	729-7536
EDITOR	Jerry Wells	VE3CDS	225-7374
MEMBERSHIP	Pat Brewer	VE3KJQ	820-9309

CLUB SPONSORED ACTIVITIES

POT HOLE NET - OVMRC Net - Every Sunday, 1000 local time on 3760 kHz. SSB. All radio amateurs are welcome to participate.

THE WISE OWL NET - OVMRC Net - Ragchew net every Friday evening at 2000 local time on the club repeater VE3TWO - 147.30/90 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. For information or if you wish to operate the station, contact the Public Relations Coordinator.

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 1100 hrs on 3620 kHz, to provide and stimulate interest and proficiency in CW procedures.

CAPITOL CITY FM NET - Sponsored by the Ottawa Amateur Radio Club Inc. every Monday evening at 2000 hrs local time. Conducted on VE2CRA repeater 146.94/146.34.

SWAP NET - Sponsored and conducted by Ed, VE3GX, each Sunday as part of the Pot Hole Net and each Monday as part of the Capitol 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 2000 hrs on VE3TWO 147.30/147.90 MHz.

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 2000 hrs unless otherwise posted. Meetings normally take place in the auditorium of the Museum of Technology on St. Laurent Blvd (south of the Queensway)

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

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QUA ON AND OFF

Howdy Partners in Amateur Radio Communications. Welcome to the Rambler Volume 29 Number 10. As the membership at our last meeting expressed, we all like the new RAMBLER. The size, content, photographs, sketches, schematic diagrams and cartoons all have contributed to its new structure. As you may have noticed, with 16 pages, the postage was also more, 51 cents. But, the membership present at our November meeting gave a nearly unanimous show of hands that they approved of this additional change as part of the cost of a more attractive publication than was heretofore possible with our older methods. In Russ' article, "Life, The Universe And Everything," on Page 10, Right hand column, he talks about how high tech the article collection as well as printing of the RAMBLER is getting to be. While I did have hopes of writing this article on my word processor and sending it to him on the modem, that didn't come to pass - at least not this month... The only thing high tech about this article is that I am typing it on an 8.5" X 11" sheet of computer paper. The typewriter is an Underwood "Noiseless" and I don't have a clue when it was made. It really is quieter than any conventional typewriter. The only thing about it I don't like is that it skips a space once in a while until you get used to its different touch. So, there are some funny looking words in the copy when I look up at it every once in awhile. Then I have to go

back and make corrections. (There, I've admitted that I don't know how to touch-type. However, I can seem to go pretty fast sometimes when I get hot.) The reason I am typing this on here instead of on the C64 is that my Sons' are usually busy with a video game when I am getting ready to start this production, then after I am nicely started, the computer becomes idle. I generated two pages of notes to submit for the minutes for the June 1986 OVMRC Annual Meeting based upon Our Past President's Agenda for that meeting and his notes that were taken at the time, the record of how the annual meeting went in the minutes for the year before, and upon my memory. These were given to our Secretary for the club's records. This was previously approved by the members present at the November meeting when I disclosed that the reason that the minutes for the June '86 meeting hadn't been published in the RAMBLER yet was that they were never taken. The Annual Dinner which had always been held in November until last year will probably be held in February similar to the way it was last year. The membership seemed to approve this. Don't forget to bring your money with you to the December meeting which will be on December 18, 1986, to pay for your toroids you ordered two months ago. Alan VE3LNH says that the order should be in by then and that the amount for them should be somewhere around \$7.00. The articles in TCA and QST I've enjoyed reading lately are about Morse code, (methods



and procedures. There is a particular writer of articles in the QST that I have noticed is a regular contributor and for whom I look at the table of contents each month to see if he has an article. This is George Murphy, VE3ERP. Most of his articles are humorous even though they appear to be technical. One was even a humorous historical article, "Aerials--A Lost Art" on page 20 of the July 1986 issue. Most enjoyable.

de VE3OAO Vance
President

MINUTES OF NOVEMBER MEETING

The meeting was called to order at 20:14 by President Vance VE3OAO with an attendance of nearly 40 people including four visiting amateurs. The September minutes referred to the minutes of the June meeting. However there were not minutes taken as the Secretary was absent. An outline of the topics on the agenda of that meeting was provided by Bob VE3KLLK, Past President, and these will be put in the Secretary's files. No errors were noted in the October minutes, however they were found to be too lengthy. Otherwise, there were many favorable comments on the October Rambler which was expanded to allow room for extra articles. The members expressed approval of the expanded Rambler. On a motion by Ray VE3FN an amount of \$150.00 will be made available to purchase supplies for the Rambler. The motion was seconded by George VE3NJJ and approved by the members

present. The annual dinner will be held in February 1987.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS

Vice President Bill VE3OAI was absent. However he advised President Vance VE3OAO that Jack Ravenscroft had received the "Amateur of the Year" Award from the RSO.

The Treasurer Bob VE3OSN was absent on business.

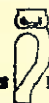
The Technical Advisor Alan VE3LNH was absent due to illness. He advised President Vance that the toroids should be available at the next club meeting at a cost of \$6.00 to \$7.00 each.

The Public Relations Director Bob VE3JDB is looking for operators for the Museum Station VE3JW. Any licensed amateur from any of the local clubs is welcome to operate the station and should bring their club membership card for ID. The new switch panel is nearing completion, in the meantime there is a manual coax switch behind the Ten-Tec transceiver.

Past President Bob VE3KLLK presented CARF awards to the Amateur Radio Course instructors which were accepted on their behalf by Pat VE3KJQ.

Membership Chairman Pat VE3KJQ reported that there are now 133 paid up members and reminded those who have not paid their dues that they will not receive future issues of the Rambler. There are 14 to 16 regular students at the Amateur Radio Course. Last week, four people passed the 10 wpm code test and received an attestation toward their Amateur License.

Bill Wilson VE3NR mentioned the DOC advisory bulletin on EMI. This is EMCAB-1 and provides guidelines on expected field strength and

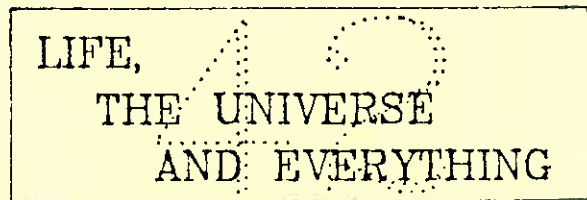


frequency. DOC are now measuring the radiated field around amateur radio stations in the Ottawa area in the HF bands 10m through 160m and will also conduct tests in Toronto and Vancouver. In addition they are operating a mobile 1kw transmitter in front of a selected residence and measure the induced RF at the AC outlets that causes conducted interference. The purpose of these tests is to establish realistic values of the expected field strength around amateur stations and will be used to convince manufacturers of the need to build in immunity in equipment that is susceptible to EMI.

Ray VE3FN reported for CRRL that Ralph Cameron VE3BBM had been named "Amateur of the Year" by CRRL in recognition of his work on EMI. He also noted that the Radio Advisory Board of Canada recommends that manufacturers be required by law to correct any lack of EMI immunity problems in equipment that is found deficient. This may require a change in the Radio Act. The guest speaker, Ben Tolley, VE3MPD from the Ottawa Radio Control Club gave an excellent talk on the principles and practice of radio control of model aircraft, automobiles etc. He illustrated his talk with models of both. Unfortunately a video playback was not available to the planned presentation of model aircraft in action could not be made. Hopefully this can be arranged at a future meeting. Anyone interested in visiting their club is welcome to come to the flying field at the end of Moodie Drive in Nepean.

The meeting was adjourned at 22:02 on a motion by VE3NJ and seconded by VE3PDI.

Kris Anderson VE3OWE
Secretary



Christmas is rapidly approaching and not only have I not finished my shopping, in most cases I haven't even decided what to buy. Oh well, that's what makes it exciting.

The course goes better than expected. Every year I rave about how much better this year's group is than last year's, and it looks that I'm going to be doing it again. Here we are just barely into the second half of the course and we already have 5 people who have passed their code receiving. This is awesome!! In addition, the code being given to the students who have yet to pass is 2 wpm faster than that normally given at this time.

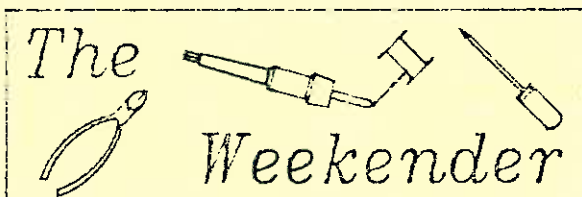
Standing and looking into the faces in the group, I see NO ONE who will not pass the receiving and sending tests prior to going down to the DOC to write the theory and regs portion of the exam. As a matter of fact, I expect at least three to four more to have the code passed before Christmas. What a great present, knowing the code portion is done. Some of those who have passed their 10wpm are working toward 15wpm and will have their advanced code polished off before the course is done.



Many thanks are due Frank Collins, VE3MSC, who has donated several boxes of electronic components to the amateur radio course. These will be of great value in the construction of demonstration equipment for the students and the donation is appreciated.

Not much else to say, the mind is rather occupied with an upcoming major event. So in closing, I would like to wish all of you the best this holiday season and please remember to be careful, we'd like to see you at the January meeting.

de Russ VE3FSN



Although most amateurs have some method of measuring the common parameters such as volts, amperes and ohms, capacitance measuring equipment is not commonly found in the home workshop. However, for those who build their own receivers and transmitters, the "What value does this look like?" syndrome surfaces as soon as one begins to use variable capacitors obtained on the surplus market. This month's Weekender solves that problem with a simple capacitance meter that be built as either a stand-alone unit or as an add-on to your VOM.

Circuit

The 2N6028 unijunction transistor generates pulses at about 500 Hz. These are inverted in the 2N2222 and used to drive the trigger input of the 555 timer. The timer, wired as a one-shot multivibrator, generates a 10 volt output pulse waveform every time it is triggered. The duty cycle is related to the value of the resistor selected by the range switch and the value of the unknown capacitor. With the resistor value fixed, the value dependent on the setting of the switch, the duty cycle is governed by the value of unknown capacitance.

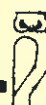
This output voltage waveform is then "read" by the meter. The meter movement cannot follow the 500 Hz string of DC pulses and it ends up indicating the average value of the applied voltage. This average value corresponds to the value of the capacitance being measured.

Components

None of the components are particularly critical. The resistors used in the timing circuit (attached to switch) should be 1% if possible. I haven't found a local source for a 10M 1% resistor, but the others can be found at either Active or better yet, buy the assortment at Radio Shack (RS 271-309) and have some for the future.

The 470 ohm resistor used in the meter zeroing circuit should be a 1/2 watt resistor, the rest can be 1/8 watt.

While you don't need all the contacts on the switch, a good source is Radio Shack (RS 275-1386).



The unijunction transistor, 2N6028, is not a common item but seems to be available without difficulty at Active and is cheap.

The capacitors can be anything rated at over 15 volts.

The zero adjust pot should be a panel mount and the calibrate pot should be mounted on the board with the rest of the components.

The pot marked Rm on the schematic depends on exactly how you want to build the circuit.

Originally, it was designed to drive a 1 mA meter and in that case, Rm was a 10k trimmer. However, the circuit will work just as well with anything else down to a 50 uA meter and up to a 5 volt DC meter, in which case let Rm be a 500k 10-turn pot and don't worry about exact values.

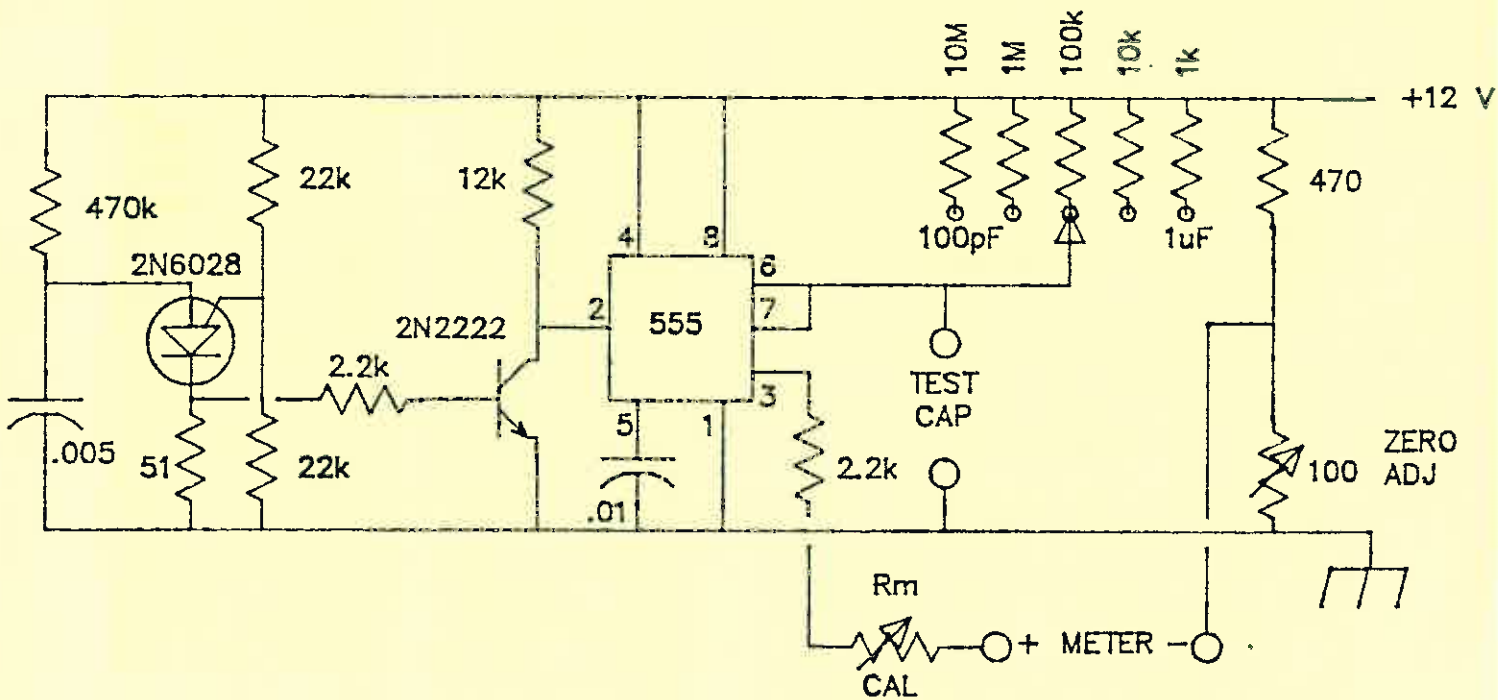
I don't think you will be measuring capacitance very

often, therefore, unless you have a meter kicking around, it's far cheaper to use the meter residing in your VOM. Simply replace the meter with a set of binding posts that you can connect your VOM to. By the way, you cannot use a digital meter with this circuit. The integrating ballistics, classy eh?, of an analogue meter are required.

Construction

Construction is not critical, with the exception of trying to keep the leads in the range switch/test terminal area as short and direct as possible. This is to reduce stray capacitance.

Due to the power drawn by the zeroing circuit, battery operation is not really recommended. A simple 12 volt supply, capable of 100 mA, will do quite nicely.



Operation

Plug the unit into the power line and set it to the 100 pF range. With nothing connected to the test terminals, the meter will read off-zero. Adjust the zero adj pot to zero the meter. Now connect a 100pF 5% mica capacitor to the terminals and set the cal pot so that the meter reads full scale. That's all there is to setting up the meter for use.

In use, the only adjust that must be made, is re-zeroing the meter when changing ranges (similar to the procedure when using an ohm-meter).

Conclusion

This is a handy little device that can reduce the guessing when selecting components. It is not a laboratory grade instrument, but then again, that is normally not what is needed anyway.

If there is sufficient interest in any of the Week-enders, they could possibly be assembled as a kit of parts or made into a club project. This is dependent upon interest.

FEEDBACK

Variable Power Supply

Q. Can I use it to charge a car battery?

A. Yes you can, as long as you realise that the maximum output is about 6-7 amps in that

mode. Also make sure the heatsink is up to snuff, as it will likely be delivering full output current for several hours.

Q. Do I have to modify the circuit in anyway to charge batteries?

A. The IC is very sensitive to potentials applied to the output terminal which exceed those applied to the input terminal. This can happen if the battery voltage exceeds the voltage set on the supply or if the battery is connected before the unit is plugged in. Instant IC destruction follows, I KNOW! A simple answer is to connect a diode, 1 amp rating, between the output terminal and input terminal on the IC. Anode to output and cathode to input. Under normal conditions the diode does not conduct but if things go wrong, the output can only rise to a maximum of 0.7 volts above the input, a safe value.

Q. I have an old battery charger lying around, can I use the transformer to build the supply ?

A. In most cases the output voltage will be too low. To properly regulate, the IC needs 2 volts above the desired output voltage applied to it. After taking into account diode voltage drops and ripple content of applied DC, you find that a 17 or 18 volts transformer is just about right for a 13.8 volt supply. Now all is not lost, many transformers are easily disassembled, allowing extra turns to be added to the existing winding.



COMPUTER TIPS FOR YOUR 64

Each issue of RAMBLER contains a few hints and tips that may be helpful and increase your enjoyment of this good old stalwart of the computer world. Many of the items were discovered in RUN. Last month, Tips 6, 7 and 8 dealt with Disk Directories. This month, we look at disk storage and copying.

TIP #9 -DISK ARCHIVES

We all, at one time or another, acquire valuable programs that require a back-up for protection. Often these are just stored with the rest of the collection in daily use. They are, therefore, susceptible to loss, if a stray magnetic field gets at them.

Make your back-ups on brand-new disks, appropriately named and write-protected and sealed in Zip-lock sandwich bags to guard against dust and moisture. These are then put in a plastic disk box and stored in the linen cupboard, far away from magnetic fields of any sort.

TIP # 10 -ECONOMICAL STORAGE

Rubbermaid # 3871 Five-Cup Square Serving-Saver, available in most discount stores, makes an excellent storage box for disks. Water and dust-tight, this box will hold up to 25 disks - and is much cheaper than regular plastic disk boxes. (All Scots, please note).

TIP # 11

It is often useful to be able to estimate the number of lines in a program, when you have to print out a listing. Depending on a program's compactness, each disk block holds about 8 - 10 lines. Therefore, a program that occupies 30 disk blocks, probably has 240-300 lines, or, about 5 pages.

TIP # 12 - COPYING DISKS

When making a copy of a disk, by using programs that require switching SOURCE and DESTINATION disks, it is a good idea to put a write-protect tab over the window of the SOURCE disk. It provides extra protection against accidental erasure of the source material.

MORE NEXT YEAR

BoB - VE3KLK.

DON'T FORGET TO SIGN UP TO OPERATE VE3JW DURING THE HOLIDAY SEASON. CONTACT BOB VE3JDB AT 729-6440

NOTICE OF MEETING

The next regular meeting of the OVMRC will be held at the museum of Science and Technology on Dec. 18 at 8:00 p.m. The executive and president wish you all a merry Christmas and a happy new year



MEMBERSHIP MEMO

The fall membership renewal drive is now over and we have reached a membership of 136. Thank you for sending in your membership. Let's see if we can't pick up a few more lost souls or new members in the months ahead. In the past three months we have had some problems with people moving and not telling us. Please let us know your new address so that your Rambler doesn't end up back in the club's mail box.

We have conducted several Morse code tests at the course in the past month and five students have now passed code receiving and three have their code sending. We fully expect to have another four through their code receiving by Christmas. Needless to say, the students are doing very well on the code. We have everyone on headphones now and have them working in three different groups at three different code speeds. Even the slowest group should reach 10 wpm by February. The ability to test the students under the DOC "attestation" program has been a real boon. In the past people who were ready to write had to wait until the February exam. Now they can try the code whenever they are ready and then concentrate their efforts on the theory. This lowers the pressure on them and increases the pass ratio. It also gives a great moral boost to us and them.

Thanks to those who supplied us with code keys. Supply actually exceeded demand and I will be returning some of them

at the next club meeting. If you would like to try your amateur or advanced amateur code sending or receiving let me know and we will fit you in on a course night. Remember that the tests we conduct under the "attestation" program are free while the DOC conducted tests are five dollars per test (that's \$5 for sending and \$5 for receiving).

Pat Brewer
VE3KJQ

YAESU MODIFICATIONS by Keith VE5XZ

Yaesu FT 208/708 Handhelds

A common failure point in these rigs is the plating underneath the RX/ TX relay. This plating is easily broken by hard falls or merely falling on its back. A symptom of this problem is poor receive sensitivity. To check and see if this problem exists, just measure with an ohmmeter across the BNC jack contacts. If it measures a short, then all is fine, as the helical resonator is in the circuit.

Another common problem with this rig is hum on TX. Many people spend hours looking for a loose ground. But in many cases it is the metal lid covering the PPL unit. What happens is it is not making a good connection, so careful cleaning and tightening are necessary.

de SARL Bulletin 6/86

MERRY CHRISTMAS



HIS MAJESTY'S ROYAL NAVY WIRELESS STATION AT BARRINGTON PASSAGE

Since the seventeenth century, the construction of forts and other defensible military establishments have taken place in Canada, some of their locations have been abandoned and forgotten. Others, such as Fortress Louisbourg on Cape Breton Island, the Citadel in Halifax and Lower Fort Garry in Manitoba to name a few, have been preserved as historical museums for the enjoyment of all Canadians. Still others have been abandoned but are remembered and their ruins still mark the landscape. One such site known as "His Majesty's Royal Navy Wireless Station" at Barrington Passage, Nova Scotia, built during World War I is still known to local residents, but visited very seldom.

The site drew some attention in the early 1970's when it was proposed as a married quarter location for Canadian Forces Station Barrington, a radar installation, some twenty kilometres distance away, and when another site was chosen the land was put up for sale by Crown assets.

After listening to stories by some of the older local residents about the existence of the old Wireless Station, I became interested to find out what I could about what its purpose had been and to also make a visit to the site.

The road from Barrington Passage to the old Wireless Station, some four kilometres, has become overgrown to just a footpath, washed out in many places, and passable only by foot or "All Terrain Vehicle".

The station was constructed in 1914, shortly after the start of the First World War. It consisted of a power house, a large barracks building which housed the men and senior non-commissioned officers, as well as their kitchen and mess hall. Other buildings included the officers quarters and orderly room, operators quarters, canteen, medical report centre, guard house, recreation hall, two married quarters and a horse barn. Most impressive were the two, one hundred and three metre high, free standing towers topped with a twelve metre long, thirty-five centimetre square Oregon pine timber posts. A ninety metre long antenna wire was stretched between the towers.

The establishment, financed and built by the British government at a cost of one million dollars proved not to meet its original expectations of transmitting and receiving Trans-Atlantic messages, but was useful in a ship-to-shore capability and at times made the Trans-Atlantic route via the Sable Island Marconi station acting as a relay. A second power house was built in 1916 to boost power output in an effort to increase communication capabilities.

Why the wireless station was built in the Barrington area is unknown, but it proved to be a great and unexpected boost to the local economy. There was work for the local farmers using their ox teams to haul in the sand and gravel as well as the other building materials. The contracts to supply groceries, such as meat and vegetables as well as other food stuffs were given to the local grocers. Moir's



Bakery of Halifax supplied the bread through their dealer, Mr. E.C. Hogg, who owned the general store in Barrington Head.

The medical needs, as they are today at small stations, were handled by the local physician, who made regular visits and would be called out in cases of emergency. The medical room, equipped with four beds, acted as a ward for those men too sick to perform their duties or stay in their own quarters.

The station was commanded and managed by two British naval officers, Lieutenants Fraser and Argue. They wore the traditional navy uniform, were supplied with married quarters and were the only members allowed to have their wives with them at the station. All other ranks, some sixty men, many of whom were Militia men from Newfoundland, were posted in to perform guard duty and basic training, a large parade square was provided for drill practice. Other duties consisted of scrubbing floors, cutting and sawing fire wood, carrying water from a deep, two metre wide, brick lined well and emptying the garbage. The job to empty the latrine cans was generally reserved as a punishment or extra duty for those soldiers that had committed some small offence, and hence the unsavoury task of taking the cans from the latrines to be emptied into the concrete cesspool on the stations' outskirts.

The men's barracks, typical for the time, had single board siding covered with tar paper. The men kept warm in winter by having a roaring fire and at night as they slept on wooden bunks, with an issue of four

heavy wool blankets on a straw filled cotton covered mattress, Their washroom facilities consisted of three wash bowls and a couple of showers.

The station was felt to be quite modern for the times with its electric lights powered by the diesel engines which also supplied power for the "wireless". This was a real novelty for the local people of the area.

The recreation hall hosted many parties and dances, and as always when British troops are posted to different parts of the world, they become very popular with the local young ladies, and as a result five of the men returned after the war, settled in the area, and married the girls they had met and courted. Other young women were left with those pleasant memories of enjoyable social evenings and the long and delightful strolls in the moonlight as they were escorted home.

Only one tragic mishap occurred during the life of the station, when a young sailor by the name of George Groves from Newfoundland, was accidentally shot by his best friend. He lies buried in Brass Hill cemetery nearby.

The old wireless station closed down after the war ended and for a short time a guard was kept on duty, then suddenly it was completely abandoned leaving everything to pilfering and vandalism. Local residents were able to salvage building materials and fixtures. One elderly gentleman tells of taking excursion as a boy, to the site soon after its closure. Having found some tools he decided to take them home, but after walking some distance he



tired of carrying them and placed them beside the path. He never returned to his cache and feels the tools to this day are still hidden there. The local fisherman came to rely on the towers when they were out at sea, and when in the 1930's the Government decided to have a Halifax junk dealer remove them, along with all the other machinery, it was met with some opposition. However, because boys and girls from the area found the tower great to climb, and because deterioration of their super-structure by rust, it was felt that they were too dangerous to leave standing. The old wireless station was in existence for only a few years, its usefulness was questionable, but its new-fledged presence more than likely contributed to the development of the great modern communications networks in Canada and around the world that we have come to rely on so much today,

Francis D. Everett

From "The Groundwaves" Windsor Amateur Radio Club.

*** **

ANTENNA WEATHER - MIND OVER METEOROLOGY

When the weather's good for fishin'
That's not time to put a dish in!
When its cosy by the fire,
It's time to string antenna wire!

Anon.

No other aspect of amateur radio has attracted as much mythology, folklore, half-truths and hyperbole (look it up) as antennas. With the advent of super-sophisticated rigs, the antenna is figuratively the last frontier when intrepid explorers can venture to search for that DX "gold mine in the sky"! On the subject of antennas, the mythology and folklore bets at least "20 over 9" on the topic of weather particularly the best time to install them. Old timers will say that the best performing antennas are those that were strung in the worst weather, usually snowing and blowing. While this may sound like mind over meterology, nevertheless there may be some truth to it. Last year, for instance, QST published an article on a super sky loop. When? In the November issue naturally! I rushed right out to put one up in the grip of the first snow storm, and it has indeed been an excellent omni-directional antenna. Perhaps this subject is worth serious study. Any other experimenters are requested to show their experiences for the benefit of all.

Remember:

Antenna weather means:

No leaves

No birds

No sunshine

November!

Good DX

de Kris VE3OWE

MERRY CHRISTMAS HAPPY NEW YEAR



FROM CRRL NEWS

South of the border, the US Congress has finished work on the Electronic Communications Privacy Act and has sent it to the White House for President Reagan's signature. The new law prohibits eavesdropping on electronic mail, computer data communications, private video conferences and cellular radio. Scanner operators who hear a protected communication but tune away from it without acquiring its content will not be breaking the law. Those who intentionally listen in will be subject to \$500 fine. No one is quite sure how the law will be enforced. It does not appear to inhibit normal amateur operations.

Did you know that under the Radio Act, the Queen may assume for any length of time, and retain, any radio station and all accessories necessary to keep that radio station in

operation, and as well, may require for the same time, the exclusive service of operators or persons required for the working of that station? Further, that such persons are to faithfully and diligently obey such orders, transmit and receive such messages, calls and radiograms as required by a duly appointed officer of the Government of Canada? It's in the Radio Act, Section 12. All of which should be an incentive for staying alert and keeping the shack clean and tidy.

MERRY CHRISTMAS

HAPPY NEW YEAR

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FIRST CLASS

FIRST CLASS

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