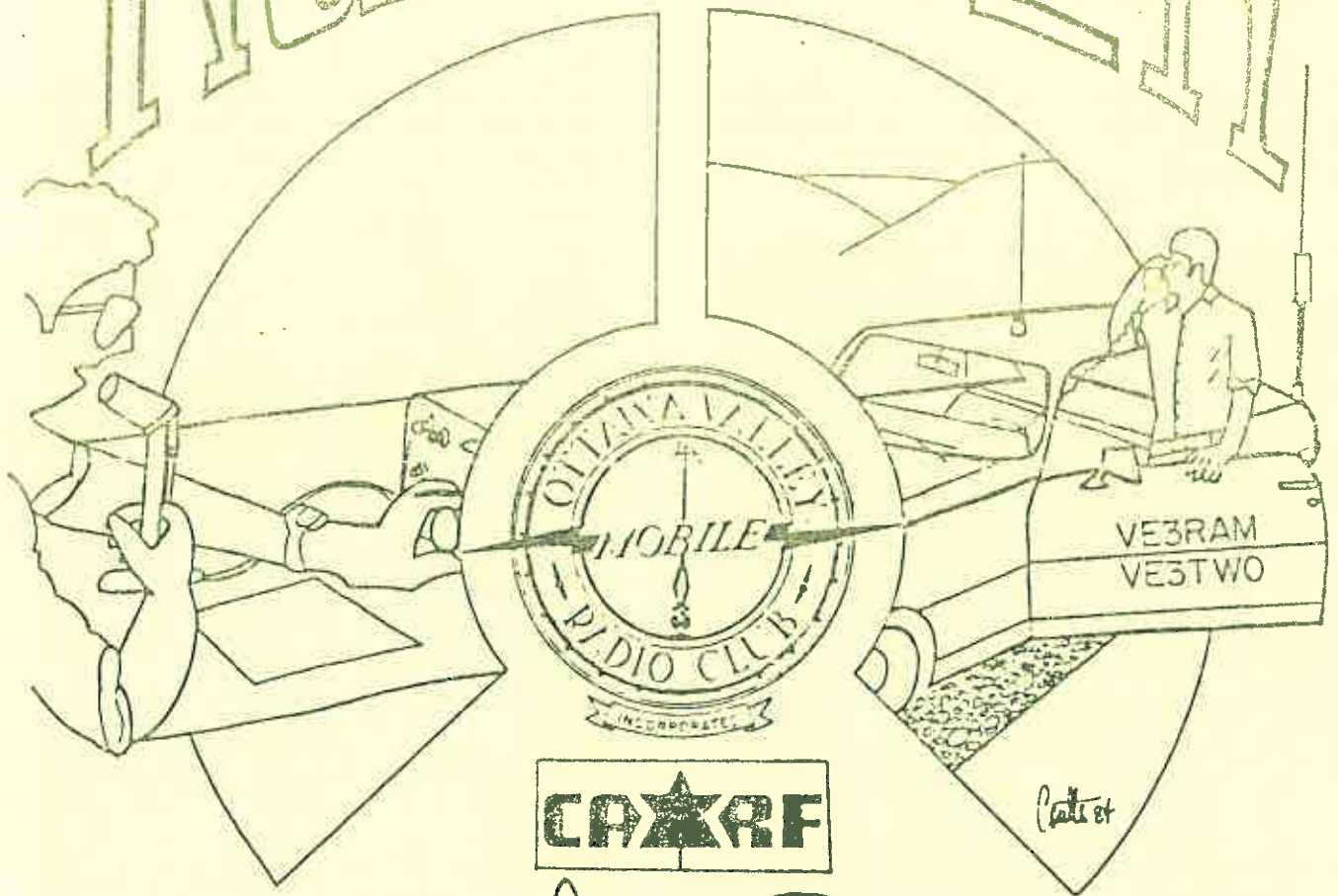
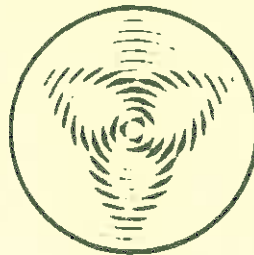


Rambler



CA★RF



NEXT MEETING:

DEC 17

THE OTTAWA VALLEY MOBILE RADIO CLUB INCORPORATED
1987 - 1988 EXECUTIVE

PRESIDENT	BILL SEYLER	VE3OAI	836-5818
VICE-PRES	IAN MCINTYRE	VE3CZ	731-7617
SECRETARY	KRIS ANDERSON	VE3OWE	225-4152
TECH ADVISOR	ALAN BOYCE	VE3LNH	737-4937
PUBLIC REL	LEO DESJARDINS	VE3NVL	225-0902
TREASURER	HENRY GREENWAY	VE3OMU	729-3804
PAST PRES.	VANCE JOHNSON	VE3OAO	824-9555
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. ESB. 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 825-0785.

MINUTES NOVEMBER MEETING

The meeting was opened at 20:10 by President Bill VE3OAI who welcomed about 40 in attendance. The minutes of the October meeting were approved as published in the Rambler.

The proposed revisions to the Constitution was published in the Rambler were discussed. A typo was noted on the third line of the 2nd para (add; (7) the 7 was shown as 1 in error. The first proposed re delation of the requirement that the nominated president, vice president and technical advisor are full members was questioned by Merv VE3CV since this could allow associate members to hold these offices. It was agreed that the two proposals will be reviewed again by the executive and presented in the next Rambler. Treasurer Henry VE3OMU gave an interim financial report.

Club credit: \$844.00 debit
\$1333.00 residual \$464 (debit)
course: credit \$1775.00, debit
\$916.00 residual: \$859
(credit)

starting balance: \$969
current balance: 969 plus 859
minus 464 = \$1364.00.

Bill VE3NR speaking as an individual member commented that CARF had met with DOC Nov. 6th to discuss a possible frequency assignment for doppler radar for atmospheric environmental services. He noted that DOC have selected 441 MHz rather than a frequency in the 403 to 406 MHz band that is assigned for meteorological aids here and in the U.S. He also commented that CRRL had received the information on the proposed frequency assignment some time ago but delayed in notifying

the Toronto area amateurs who are affected. He felt that such information should be rapidly communicated to all amateurs and suggested that the RSO should be kept informed. In the present instance he noted that the decision had been taken by DCC by the time input was provided from amateurs. Merv VE3CV commented that the RSO are reorganizing and he will provide further information at a later date. He will also provide further information on the provincial sales tax as it affects amateur field market operators.

Bob VE3KIK presented a unit of equipment on permanent loan to the club for display at VE3JW. This is an assembly consisting of an 810 tube, and some smaller devices suitably mounted on a finished wooden base with an accompanying inscription. Public Relations coordinator Leo VE3NVL will present it to the museum for display at VE3JW. It remains on loan to the club and is not museum property.

Chuck VE3PDK announced that Ralph Cameron VE3BBM will be placing an order for toroids. They are 3 inch diameter with $\mu=850$ and cost about \$9.00 each. There are also 1.5 inch ones if anyone is interested. He left a sheet for signature by those who are interested in ordering these items.

Public Relations coordinator Leo VE3NVL commented that Technical Director Alan VE3LNH, Paul VE3CEP and Leo VE3NVL were at VE3JW on Saturday morning Nov. 7 to restore order to the chaotic state that had persisted, with antenna cables unmarked and equipment disconnected. Leo reported that VE3JW has been put into good order and that



the coaxial switch panel is connected so that either the Yaesu FT757 or the Ten-Tec Omni can be connected to any of the antennas or to the dummy load. All cables are now tagged as well in case they are disconnected, although this is discouraged by a prominently displayed sign provided by Leo. Thanks fellows for an excellent bit of work that will benefit those wishing to operate VE3JW and the museum visitors as well who can see amateur radio in operation.

President Bill reminded members that the club banquet is planned for mid February as described in his article in the Rambler. He reviewed his proposals for the banquet"

- advance ticket sales
- a more exclusive location
- a larger attendance of say 60 or 70 without having to share accomodation with other groups.

When he asked for a show of hands in favor of these proposals only 3 hands went up. He commented that if there is no interest expressed in this event then the banquet will not be held. He will provide further information in the next Rambler.

President Bill then introduced the guest speakers: Brian Williams and Gilles Rathier who are Radio Inspectors with DOC District Office. They provided an overview of their duties which include frequency allocations and spectrum control which includes investigation and correction of radio interference and hydro interference. They also carry out enforcement of the Radio Act and deal with license compliance. They presented a short film that provided an overview of the

management of the radio spectrum for the benefit of a wide diversity of users. Following the film, they invited questions from the audience. This was a very informative and informal session and covered a variety of topics.

- The amateur service restructuring is still a priority item but will take a few years to become a fact.

- The question bank used on exams is being audited and troublesome or ambiguous questions are removed.

- The code attestation process is successful and places less stress on the applicants who may find the exam less intimidating when conducted in a club atmosphere rather than at a DOC office or exam centre.

- There is a need for amateurs to be kept advised of DOC proposals that affect them.

- There is a problem with intermod interference on 2 meters in the downtown area due to the density of paging transmitters. Spot checks are regularly conducted. Court action is taken under the Radio Act for persistent offenders, although there is a low percentage of these.

- There is a waiting list of about 122 for 2 letter VE3 callsigns. They suggested that those interested should write in and get their request on file.

- Licenses that are not renewed are cancelled.

- Licenses held by deceased persons will be given to next of kin applicants or will be held open for a year.

- The new exam schedule is the second Wednesday of the month, with amateur applicants in the morning and advanced in the afternoon. Normally they can



handle up to 6 candidates. If larger groups wish to apply they should notify the District Office ahead of time. The same application form is used as before.

- The new exam format was initiated in June/87 and the pass rate has significantly increased since the essay type questions were replaced by multiple choice questions from the question bank. The exams will probably be administered by advanced amateurs in future.

President Bill VE3OAI thanked the speakers for an excellent informative presentation and the members responded with a round of applause.

Membership Coordinator Pat VE3KJQ commented that a number of members have still not renewed and have been sent a reminder letter. He welcomed newly licensed VE3PXV who was a member of last years course. The members gave him a round of applause.

The meeting was adjourned at 21:55.

Kris Anderson VE3OWE
Secretary

MEMBERSHIP MEMO

I am happy to report that almost all of the membership has now renewed. Last month I sent notes to the 25 licenced members who had not renewed and of those eight renewed. This brought our current membership to 133 which is not bad for this point in the club year. I should point out that membership is almost what it was last year, so that with our increase in dues our

balance sheet should look a lot better this year. If there are still those who would like to renew or people who would like to join the club please see me at a club meeting.

In course matters, I am happy to report that one more student has passed his code receiving and two more are close. Also thanks to all those who volunteered to have students visit your station. Now all we have to do is to convince the students to visit you.

Pat Brewer
VE3KJQ

YTB REPORT
-Foreign Correspondent-
North Bay Bureau

INERTIAL GUIDANCE SIMPLIFIED

The following is an excerpt from a report explaining, in simplified terms, the operation of a typical missile inertial guidance system.

How does the missile know where it is at all times? It knows this because it knows where it isn't. By subtracting where it is from where it isn't (or where it isn't from where it is, depending on which is greater) it obtains a difference or deviation. The inertial guidance system uses deviations to generate corrective commands to drive the missile from a position where it is to a position



where it isn't. The missile arrives at the position where it wasn't; consequently, the position where it was is now the position where it isn't.

In the event that the position where it is now is not the same as the position where it originally wasn't the system will acquire a variation. Variations are caused by external factors and the discussion of these factors is not considered to be within the scope of this report. The variation is simply the difference between where the missile is and where the missile wasn't. If the variation is considered to be a significant factor, it too may be corrected by the inertial guidance system.

Moreover, the missile must now know where it was, also. The thought process of the missile is as follows: Because a variation has modified some of the information which the missile has obtained it is not sure where it is. However, it is sure where it isn't and knows where it was. It now subtracts where it should be from where it wasn't (or vice-versa) and by differentiating this from the algebraic difference between where it shouldn't be and where it was, it is able to obtain the difference between its deviation and its variation, this difference being called error.

This company also produces an extremely accurate command guidance system, but this type of guidance does not lend itself to simplification of theory.

The above article was written by an unknown author. A colleague of mine in YVB Radar dug it out of his collection of humour he brought to the civilian world from his previous Air Force career.

Hope to be around for the December meeting! 73 to all!

- Dave, VE3KLX
Foreign Correspondent
North Bay Bureau

COULD YOU PASS THE EXAM?

Here is your chance to see if you could pass the DOC exam (of course you could!). Each month I will try and give you a question from each of the Regulations, Amateur and Advanced exams. This month I don't have the Advanced question bank so I'll put in two Amateur questions.

2. An Amateur station license may be suspended for:-

1. being off frequency once.

2. causing continued interference to television reception.

3. making unnecessary calls to other Amateur stations.

4. incomplete use of call sign after initial contact has been made with another station.



1.41 The total current in a parallel circuit is equal to the:-

1. current in any one of the parallel branches.
2. sum of the currents through all the parallel branches.
3. source voltage divided by the value of one of the resistive elements.
4. source voltage divided by the sum of the resistive elements.

2.83 The Beta (B) of a transistor is expressed as:-

1. hCE
2. hFE
3. hBE
4. hFB

The last question is the one that I mentioned at the last club meeting and which appeared on the October exam.

Pat VE3KJQ

this is tapped to provide the best SWR. I was able to get it down around 1.2 or 1.3 at 147 MHz. The ground radials were made of #12 solid copper wire soldered to a small copper plate that also held an SO-239 coax connector for attaching the feed line. The completed assembly was mounted on a 20 ft. galvanized pipe that is arranged to tilt from the bottom so the antenna can be readily lowered and raised with a rope. While a higher mast would be desirable, this arrangement is easily managed and has given good results in working the local repeaters. That's the story on my antennas to date. It would be interesting to hear of someone else's experiences and experiments. Please send in your contributions either to Jerry VE3CDS or to the undersigned.

73 de Kris VE3OWE

ANTENNA TOPICS

In the first installment, I described my H.F. antenna 80 metre full wave loop. For VHF I built a 5/8 wavelength ground plane that seems to work well. It is described in the Radio Amateur Handbook and is very easy to construct. I used brazing rod, this comes in 36 inch lengths so an extra piece had to be spliced on to bring it to the full length required. I used an acrylic rod to mount the antenna and to wind on the matching coil. As described in the Handbook

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Greetings! to our many members and clubs that we exchange newsletters with.

I sat down and read the last RAMbler from "cover-to-cover". In "FROM PRES" by Bill VE30AI, there was a question and answer in the last paragraph. I would like to shed more light on the subject as supplied to me in the Spring 1969 (Volume 23, No.2) issue of the Western Union "Technical Review". This particular issue had a cover design made up to look like dashes and dots with the quote, "What hath God wrought" (and down in the corner) 125 years of Telegraph Progress. It would be over 143 years now...

We all know that when we first took our Morse Code examination, we didn't know what the text of the test would be. That is really what that famous line of text is all about. But that is not all the answer. Someone said it or wrote it long before 143 years ago...

(The following text is from the lead article in the Spring 1969 WU Technical Review, "Morse... Pioneer of the Electronic Age -- The Sending

of the First Public Telegram Launched the Telegraph Industry", written by William H. Watts.)

On May 24, 1844, Samuel Fairbanks Breese Morse, a 53-year-old artist turned inventor, seated himself before his electro-magnetic telegraph in the small chamber of the U. S. Supreme Court, then located in the capitol building at Washington.

Gathered around Morse, to witness the telegram-sending inaugural, were Congressmen and friends, including such distinguished guests as Henry Clay, who had just been nominated for the presidency by the Whig Party; Mrs. Dolley Madison, wife of James Madison, fourth president of the United States; and Miss Annie Ellsworth, daughter of the U.S. Patent Commissioner, to whom Morse had given the honor of selecting the text of the first telegram. The contents were not to be disclosed until the time of its actual transmission to avoid any suspicion of a pre-arranged message.

At the receiving end of the pole-supported iron transmission wire, 40 miles away, was Morse's partner and financial backer, Alfred Vail. Vail, too, was surrounded by a curious crowd as he checked the operation of his receiving and sending instruments in the Pratt Street depot of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in Baltimore.

At Washington the crowd quieted as Miss Ellsworth



approached Morse and handed him her "secret" telegram. It read: "What hath God wrought!" a quotation from the Holy Bible, Book of Numbers: Chapter 23, Verse 23.

Morse studied the message, smiled, and nodded his approval. He was a deeply religious man and this biblical quotation was perfect for the occasion.

Then, Morse slowly tapped out the message, letter by letter, on the sending key, in dot-dash Morse code. At Baltimore, a steel stylus on Vail's recorder indented the dots and dashes on a moving paper tape. The message was transmitted in one minute, at 8:45 A.M.

Immediately, Vail sent back the same message to Morse. A telegraphic exchange then followed between Morse and Vail concerning the latest news in each city including a report on the time and weather. Today, the original message tape can be seen in the Library of Congress.

The new electro-magnetic telegraph pointed the way for radio, television, computers, satellites--- even space travel owes an electronic debt to Morse. And by annihilating time and distance in communications, the telegraph placed in operation a new force in the social, economic and educational world.

Despite the progress of his many rivals in the telegraph field, Samuel F. B. Morse was

the only one to spark the final, practical ideas. While every element in his invention was old, the "combination" was new enough to patent. And so were the harvester of McCormick, the telephone of Bell, the wireless of Marconi and the flying machine of the Wrights -- all composites. As one expert put it: "All inventions of civilized man are composites." -- And the telegraph was no exception.

I've extracted only a small part of the original article. But this should set the record straight. Most of the rest of the article is interesting too. Perhaps I could put in another portion later on.

One of the wonders of wire-telegraphy that I have never seen mention of anywhere outside of Western Union was their ability to send and receive simultaneously on a SINGLE wire! at printing telegraph speeds up to 100 WPM. It was really very complicated but it worked efficiently in the days before microwave, satellites and fiber-optic cables.

That's thirty... ..ooOoo...
73 de Vance VE3OAO



HAMMING WITH HENRY

There once was a radio man
named Sam,
Who thought he was the
greatest ham,
Often while on the air,
His operating lacked care,
So on him a license-revoke DOC
did slam.

With that not-too-good
limerick as a warm-up - for me
that is - let's dive right in.
It is about three months since
I last used this C64 computer
and the Paperclip word
processor. As usual I have
forgotten the commands to
format the print-out.
However, anticipating this
memory loss I had made up a
menu of these commands - now
if I could find where I stored
the menu!

Anyway, pressing on - For the
first time I operated VE3JW
with Bill VE3JMC. We used the
Yaesu without any trouble. A
couple of years ago I was at
JW with George VE3BNO, but
spent a good part of the time
helping to change amplifiers.
The very first thing to do is
report in to the guard room
for the keys, it is a bit
embarrassing to have the
motion detector alarm go off
and have three guards and a
number of the public eying you
suspiciously. After that not
too auspicious start we had a
fb contact with Iris at
Xe2gkg, reported in to the
Area net, and made a phone
call to Archie Ve3njy for
Ve7flc Rey. We were looking
for stn's in the QST QSO Award
party, but we made only two
contacts. VE4qst and VO1qst.
The latter was kind enough to
give a brief talk for the
benefit of the assembled
multitude (three people as I

recall). He said that the
station was near St. Lawrence
and that he could look out
over the peninsula and see the
Islands of St. Pierre &
Miquelon. I managed to almost
deafen Bill when I turned up
the volume so the audience
could hear the voice from
Newfoundland. It would be
nice to have a remote speaker
for the public so that they
could hear the radio, and not
deafen the operators. Also
possibly a mike that could be
cut in to enable any one of
the audience to say hello to
your radio contact, would be a
good public relations gesture.

I am not sure why the Rambler
is printed magazine style in
two sections per page.
Wouldn't it be preferable to
print in "book Mode"? This
would make justification
smoother and take less space,
while still using the easy to
read type pitch now employed.
Vance used 'compressed mode'
for one of his articles and it
was readable under good
conditions. If the postal
rates keep going up we may
have to switch to the small
type size to keep the Rambler
in publication while still
keeping the membership
solvent!

I will have to use my GEOS to
draw tiny pictures to enhance
my column. For this first
kick at the cat I just grabbed
the first disk that was handy.
The GEOPAINT pgm was a
disappointment in that the
pictures are so tiny. I had
expected full page drawings.
Maybe there is a way to make a
full page drawing by carefully
using all the sections of the
paint palette to make one
large picture. If possible,
it would be very tedious work.



Must finish this spiel and fire up the hf rig and see if I can make some contacts in the ARRL Sweepstakes.

73 de VE3OMJ. cu Henry.

CRRL NEWS

Amateurs everywhere will be saddened to learn of the death of Ron Hesler, VE1SH. Ron was first licensed in 1937 as VE1KS, and later, as VE2QF. During his life, he served Amateur Radio as Vice Director and, later, as Director of the Canadian Division of ARRL; as first President of CRRL; as Director of QCWA; and finally, at the time of his death, as CRRL Atlantic Region Director. Throughout his life, Ron felt strongly that Amateur Radio was worth working for. In 1979, Ron incorporated the Canadian Division of ARRL as CRRL. He is why CRRL exists today. Many amateurs will want to extend their sympathies to Ron's wife, Ellen, and to all of Ron's family. We have lost a true servant of Canadian Amateur Radio, a fellow amateur and friend.

Andy McLellan, VE1ASJ, has been appointed to complete Ron Hesler's term as CRRL Atlantic Region Director. Andy is a well-known contester and DXer, and Manager of the CRRL Central Incoming and CRRL VE1 Incoming QSL Bureaus. He served as CRRL Atlantic Region Director from 1982 until 1986.

Complaints of RFI have resulted in an unnamed Alberta amateur being taken off the air, and Manitoba amateur, Robert Kauffman, VE4GV, having power limited to 100 watts output. In both cases, alleged "interference to radiocommunications" was involved. It all shows that DOC will invoke Section 64.4 of the General Radio Regulations, Part 2, and the urgent need for RFI susceptibility legislation to protect users of the RF spectrum.

DOC has announced the signing of a special reciprocal licensing and third-party traffic agreement between Canada and the Soviet Union. This agreement, the result of many months of work by CRRL officials, became effective on November 01 and will remain in effect until the completion of the joint Canada-Soviet Union "Polar Bridge" Skitrek expedition next year. The agreement will permit Skitrek members to use Amateur Radio as their principal means of communications during their expedition.

Following an enthusiastic response to calls for assistance in these bulletins and in the QST "Canadian



Newsfronts" column, CRRR has had well-known DXer and contester Barry Garrett, VE3CDX, assemble an impressive team of Canadian amateurs who will be operating the main Canadian base station and coordinating various elements of the Skitrek Amateur Radio network.

The use of Amateur Radio to provide communications for an important scientific expedition is a unique opportunity to bring Amateur Radio before the media and demonstrate its capabilities to the public. For this reason, the use of Amateur Radio in the "Polar Bridge" Skitrek expedition has received the support of Amateur Radio societies around the world, and the International Amateur Radio Union.

Answers to exam

2-2, 1.41-2, 2.83-2

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FIRST CLASS

FIRST CLASS

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OTTAWA ONT.
K1B 2H1

