THE RAMBLER

Oct, 1988

The Ottawa Valley Mobile Radio Club Incorporated

P.O.Box 5530

Station F

Ottawa Ontario

K2C 3M1

NEXT MEETING: **THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1988**
PLACE: **THE MUSEUM OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**
TIME: **7:30 P.M.**

The Ottawa Valley Mobile Radio Club Inc.
P.O. Box 5530
Station F
Ottawa, Ontario
K2C 3M1

LARRY WILCOX
565 EASTVALE DR.
GLOUCESTER ONT.
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THE OTTAWA VALLEY MOBILE RADIO CLUB INCORPORATED

The Rambler

Volume 31, Number 9
October 1988

OVMRC 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 - Rag chew 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.

AMATEUR RADIO ACTIVITIES IN THE NATIONAL CAPITAL:

POT LID NET - Sponsored by Ed Morgan VE3GX. An informal slow speed CW net meets each Sunday (except July and August) at 1100 hrs. on 3620 kHz to provide and stimulate interest and proficiency in CW procedures.

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

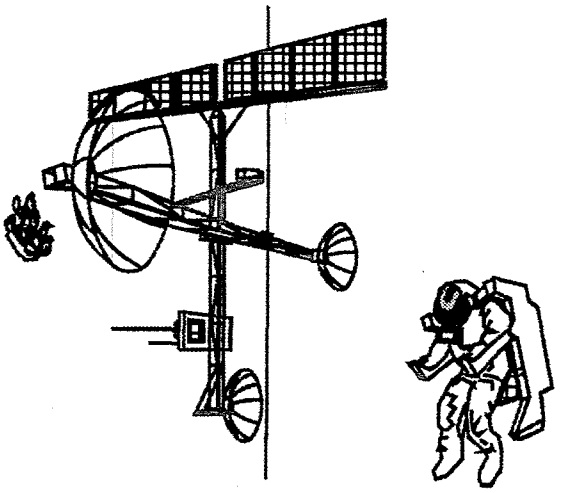
THE MILITARY NET - Sponsored and conducted by Frank, VE3MSC, Tuesdays at 2000 hrs. on VE3TWO 147.30/147.90 mHz.

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 Science and Technology on St. Laurent Blvd. (south of the Queensway).

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

The next meeting of The Ottawa Valley Mobile Radio Club is scheduled for Thursday October 20, 1988 at 7:30 p.m.

The speaker is Jerry, VE3ZFZ, an amateur who has recently returned from Uganda. He will talk about his experiences in that country.



RAMBLINGS

By Alan Boyce VE3LNH

One of the roles of a president is to provide focus for the organization in order to direct its energies. The president of an amateur club such as ours has the same responsibility.

I have been surprised to learn how easy this part of the job has turned out to be. In fact, the problem has not been to come up with something to do, but rather to reduce the list of suggestions to a workable number. Since we started working together at the beginning of the summer I have been awed by the energy and ideas shown by your executive committee. It should be noted, too, that these folks do not limit themselves to the narrow responsibilities defined for them in the constitution.

September's "Introduction to Amateur Radio" extravaganza was a good example of this. The support was overwhelming.

Archie produced an information sheet and, with Fred (not a member of the executive, but maybe he should be), ran the registration. Archie and Leo organized the raffle, and Leo and Bob produced that first class display on QSL cards and awards. Ed gave a very informative yet down-to-earth demonstration of an operating station. George prepared the table of general and technical information, signed people up for the course and for the club, and sold T-shirts. Evelyn was there (as she always is) with coffee and goodies. Pat put together a display packed with information on real public service activities. VP Doug and Dave (another member-at-large) between them ran three displays including the home-brew projects, the basic ham station, and the packet radio demonstration.

Most of those activities fall well outside the realm of "taking the minutes of the meetings," and "maintaining the financial records of the club," etc., as defined in the club constitution. Yet, as we were cleaning up afterwards, the discussion was full of the likes of: "Next time we do this, we should..." and "You know another presentation I would like to see is ... "

Inspiring.

And I think that their hard work paid off. We had over ninety people at the meeting, as compared to a regular turnout of about forty. So there are another fifty people out there who know something more about Amateur Radio than they did in August, and, with any luck, some of them might come again next month.

If you think that what your team did was worthwhile, you owe it to them to tell them. If you didn't like something, you should mention it too; that is the only way we will know about your beefs.

Most of all, though, I think we had fun. I certainly found a great deal of pleasure in seeing such professional results come out of something that started as rambling discussions over a drink.

And you are welcome to come out and ramble with us after the next meeting.

Who knows what we may do at some future meeting?

EDITORIAL

By Bob Baillargeon
VE3MPG

Whew!! What a month September (and part of August) has been for club related activities. August was the redesigning of the Rambler and planning for the September meeting. That meeting was a major undertaking in itself. But it was worth every minute of sweat each and every member of the executive spent knocking their final displays into shape. The bottom line is - we managed to spark a lot of interest and even gain some new members to the club.

The third issue of the new Rambler is now in your hands. The September deadline was moved ahead, as my holidays start on the 21st of September. This caused another rush at the end of August compounding all the deadlines. The November issue's deadline is the 16th of October. Please, if at all possible, mail your stories or manuscripts directly to me or drop them off at my home. Because of the new format and layout, the Rambler holds almost twice the information the former layout used to contain. This requires twice the amount of new copy to fill the pages, and makes for a superb publication. Your publication. So again, please write something for the Rambler. The talent is out there, so let the readership benefit from your short stories and technical articles. Make the Rambler your voice.

If you find a red dot attached to your address label, it means that your membership is due, and this is your last chance to renew before it expires at the end of this month. Either mail your membership application (located somewhere in this issue) to the club box or bring it to the next club meeting. Where else could you get such savory reading as The Rambler, a free parking spot and a plethora of stimulating speakers every month for a measly $15.00?

As I write this, hurricane Gilbert has just blown itself out near Texas and Mexico. Half a million are homeless, damage is in the billions of dollars and 300-400 people lost their lives. Amateur radio operators were on the air in Jamaica hours after the island lost power and communications. All of their towers were blown away and they were without commercial power. The fact is they were prepared, and had dipoles and battery or generator power ready for just such a disaster. Are we ready for such a natural disaster? If not we should be. Amateur radio IS the only communications in such instances. Don't rely on the rig in your car. What if it is five feet underwater or smashed by a fallen tree or pole? Special mention should go to Russell Lowe, VE3LOW, and Ron Belleville VE3AUM, both of whom spent time relaying official and welfare traffic for the Jamaican community here in Ottawa.

Fall is the natural time of the year for hams to spruce up their antenna farms in readiness for the long DX season that awaits them during our long Canadian winter. I find that the first few sprinkles of snow finally spur me to finally give in to those urges to check all connections and wires to make sure all is in fine condition. I do remember one winter, in mid-January, wearing a pair of snowshoes in hip deep snow in the backyard, attempting to erect a 160 meter antenna. Finally, after finger numbing cold had gotten the better of me, it was time to test my afternoon's work. The antenna worked like a charm. In fact antennas erected in inclement weather always seem to work best for me. Next month I'll have a few tips on how to refurbish that beam antenna that you haven't done anything to in the last five or ten years!

Mark your calendar for the next flea market, sponsored by the O.A.R.C. It takes place on Saturday, October 22 at the Student Union Building, at Carleton University. Free parking is available.

⇨

VE1 LAND

Hello Everyone!

It's been a long time since I wrote to you all via the Rambler; and a lot has gone on. Some of you may already know, but in case you didn't, I'm now down here in Halifax. I've been here since the summer of 1985 after spending seven years in Ottawa. It was a good time up there for me.

I've been pretty quiet on the Ham radio front recently except for 2 meters to and from work. Apparently the packet radio scene here is quite a bit different from when I was in it a couple of years ago. I expect that I will be back at it soon. I understand that we can now get packets to Ottawa via 2 meters!

Another interesting thing (to some perhaps!) is that I recently (4 January 1988) took my release from the military to join Nova Scotia Power working in their Telecommunications Department. It looks like it's going to be very interesting and exciting.

Another late development is that I now have an IBM clone with a modem and mouse. This too is lots of fun. In fact I'm writing this on the computer using the First Choice word processor. It's very easy to use.

Speaking of that sort of thing, I just received my copy of the August 1988 Rambler. I must say I'm impressed! Bob, VE3MPG and his publishing crew have really set themselves a high standard to maintain and I know they'll do it. If someone up there had a Envoy 100 account, I could send you files that way. It really did bring back some memories reading Jerry's, VE3CDS, editorial about the "good old days" of Rambler publishing; many was the time I had to "beg" for help to get the Rambler out on time. Russ, VE3FSN, Dave, VE3KLX and Pat, VE3KJQ could always be counted on. I'm glad to see the BBQ and the course still continue to be features of the Club.

Incidentally, because it looks like I will be staying in the mysterious East for the foreseeable future, I won't be renewing my VE3LAR call so it will be VE1BSN for a while until I get the two letter call that I just applied for.

Cheers for now! If you're ever in the area give me a call; the new office phone number is (902) 428-6295.

Mike Shacklock, VE1BSN

CORRECTIONS.....

The Antenna Works article in the September issue contained some innacuracies. The second paragraph should have read as follows:

"For operation on 40 meters, disconnect ground wire at B, leaving only one ground wire at A. Do not disconnect the plastic-coated underground wire.

For operation on 80 meters, reconnect the ground wire at B. Noise bridge tests were made by VE3JGQ, assisted by VE3LOR."

The diagram was correct. A computer virus ate the missing text. Sorry Arch.

-The Editor

MINUTES OF THE SEPTEMBER MEETING

At 7:30 p.m. the President, Alan Boyce, VE3LNH welcomed approximately 90 amateurs and guests. Using an overhead projector, he explained Amateur Radio and its requirements, and provided answers to commonly asked questions.

Displays prepared by members of the executive were set up. They included general information about amateur radio, applications for the Club Amateur Radio Course, Emergency and Public Service, technical subjects including packet radio, "home brew" projects, a straight key and oscillator for visitors to try Morse code, QSL card and map display, various maps, charts, illustrations and models, and explanatory signs and charts in the Club station VE3JW which was "ON THE AIR".

A 50-minute break allowed everyone to view all displays, and enjoy free refreshments. Later the Club executive answered questions.

Raffle winners were: Mark Phillips, Tom Gendron, Neil Cowan and Bryan Barry, Stu VE3MHX, Brice VE3EDR, Chuck VE3PAP, and Dan VE3EBI. Ray Perrin VE3FN donated a prize courtesy of CRRL.

Merv VE3CV announced that the future of the Radio Society of Ontario will be the subject of the next RSO Annual General Meeting. Date and place are to be announced.

The meeting adjourned at 10:00 p.m.

In Search of a Cheap Steerable 80-meter Antenna (that takes up little room in the backyard and ultimately became a 40 meter array)

During the last operating season (not summer around my shack), I had occasion to rag chew with K4HJJ, Ray, an amateur from Raleigh, N.C. who has an 80-meter, 4-vertical, 1/4-wave element antenna system held up by some trees. Ray demonstrated to me that he could steer it electrically. I could really detect the shift in signal strength as he pointed it towards Ottawa and away. At about the same time I ran across an interesting book entitled "Low-band DXing on 160, 80, and 40 meters". The combination wet the appetite and so began the search for a comparable system.

The conflicting objectives decided upon were:
a) Cheap. - I don't have the money to spend, which automatically conflicts with just about any other requirement that you care to name.
b) Steerable. - I currently am using a vertical that has reached a few places of interest but it is not at all willing to keep out those things that make the "good" ones easier to pick out. The literature refers to this as back-to-front ratio. My vertical has zylch when it comes to this. The literature that I have scanned includes very old and new copies of ARRL's Antenna Handbook, G6XN's "HF Antennas for all Locations", and the material sent by K4HJJ, which is a series of articles by K2BT, Forrest Gehrke, from Ham Radio. I found most material required a bit of slogging or at the other end of the spectrum. The Ham Radio stuff was spot on. Reading gave me a sense of getting on with this years project without having to spend a lot of dollars. In retrospect, it also has prevented me from doing a lot of wheel spinning. (For example, burying a lot of radials only to rip them up and move them to some other location.)
c) Broadbanded. - This conflicts with everything in that arrays depend on physical spacing, although in practice I suspect that within a specific band such as 40 meters, the choice of physical spacing will not modify the bandwidth that much. Antenna spacing begs the question for which there is no confirming statement and I guess this is because the answer is so transparent, is: when we talk about spacing of elements is it determined by the free space, which is intuitively correct, or do we use the dimensions associated with the velocity factor of the element.
d) Reflection of the 1/4-wave Vertical Image. - I live on the edge of the precambrian shield and somehow there is a conflict between a vertical's requirement for its image and the atrocious ground provided by the rock pile. An interesting aspect about the ground reflection from the antenna is not just a local requirement; but low take off angles requires a good reflecting surface several wavelengths out from the vertical. Which begs the question, how far out do I go with the radial system when I install it. It seems to in the order of 4 to 10 wavelengths. Further there are divers opinions about how many radials and how long. Most tend to agree with the idea that you don't have to bury them in the ground to be effective (good stuff if you have to move them). This raises the question: How good is the ground around my yard? One of the problems in an exercise like this is that "one keeps looking and not doing", which LNH drew to my attention early in the day, but in keeping with the finest of our traditions I will continue to procrastinate and the real work will only begin with the first snow fall. Consistent with that process, just last night I found the ultimate solution. It is simple, elegant, shows promise of doing what I want, as well as claiming a back-to-front ratio of 20 db.

ARRL's Antenna Handbook on determining how good the ground under your feet is for the purpose of reflecting the quarter wave image is one. The measuring device is a "4-point probe" and uses four mal stakes, a 100 watt light bulb, a number of resistors combined to yield a resistance of 14.6 ohms and capable of at least 5 watts dissipation. An easy to construct device that answers that question that plagues most of us trying to put up a cheap antenna. (The device is on page 15-16 of the current handbook.) Incidently you use 115 VAC to power the device. The results are expressed in millisiemens per meter. When you have less then 5 per meter you have soil with poor conductivity. ☞

Average is between 10 and 15 per meter. If you get 100, you have very good soil.

There are a couple of solutions to the rock pile syndrome other than a bunch (120) of radials. The obvious one is don't use a quarter wave. (This ultimately turned out to be a part of the solution that I found last night.) A second and more interesting one, suggested by John Devoldere, ON4UN, in his book on Low-band DXing is to construct each element out of a set of four 1/4-wave verticals spaced 1/20th of a wavelength apart cluttered into a square.

Do you want to read about conflict. Try to decide how many radial elements you require to have a good ground system - few people really agree. G6XN's solution appeals, he says you can get away with as few as two, while others says not less than 120. An alternative has been suggested by KB8I in the August issue of QST. He has done a computer model of a vertical antenna with just four radials. His approach is to raise the antenna and radials about 10 feet off the ground to achieve a predicted performance that exceeds that which is obtainable with 120 radials buried in the ground. He has not had the opportunity to confirm the model; but VHF antennas stuck at the end of mast intuitively confirms the prediction as being acceptable. It will be interesting to see the results of his tests. This means I can run my lawn mower under the ground plane instead of through it.

Moxon points out in his "..antennas for all locations" that quad loops have a high radiation resistance making them very efficient radiators and therefore ideal candidates for suspending in a tree. Having a high radiation resistance means the loop won't be bothered by snow and similar perils of nature that is part of the challenge of the Ottawa Valley. Mind you in opposition to this is the problem that current is the key to antenna gain. That is for a given amount of power fed into an antenna high currents which are the product of low radiation resistance characterize high gain antennas. The secret seems to be to keep the losses down to a minimum.

The relationship between gain and current brought out another interesting aspect of antennas and this is related to loading. As we all know loading is used to make an otherwise long antenna physically short so that it is manageable within the constraints of the back yard. With 1/4-wave verticals, maximum current takes place at the base. If you have a choice as to where to mount the loading coil to make the antenna the correct electrical length while keeping it short, don't put the coil at the base put it at the top. This maximizes the current distribution in your favour giving an antenna with better performance. One method of loading that looks interesting is called linear loading and this turns out to be equivalent to folding the base of the antenna like an accordion providing the electrical length while keeping it short.

There are many other interesting points, like antenna symmetry for steerable arrays, etc. but the editor says enough.

The antenna that seems to be the ideal candidate after much looking, consists of 5 vertical dipoles suspended from a common point at an angle such that all are inclined 60 degrees from the ground. The elements are distributed around a mast at 72 degree intervals. Each element is fed with a 36-foot long piece of coax located between a set of relays which in turn connect to the coax line fed by the transmitter. Power is applied to only one of the five elements. The input circuit to the coax connected to the remaining elements is opened, thereby causing the non-driven elements to look inductive and hence act as reflectors. ARRL claims a forward gain of 4 db and the back-to-front ratio of 20 db.

Well the snow has not started to fly yet, but I cannot think of another reason to procrastinate; so I guess Al, its time to get on with the construction phase.

Strange Magic

The sun is brilliant, the tradewinds caress the coral beaches in the gentle breeze, and the ships in the distance pass at a leisurely pace carrying the adventurous traveller to exotic ports. Communicating with another unseen person, without wires, is a magical (if not mystical) excursion.

Amateur radio is a scientific and exciting hobby, a means to gain personal skills in the fine art of electronics and an opportunity to communicate, in a friendly manner, with fellow amateurs scattered over the globe.

In the early days of amateur radio one did not always enjoy the prestige of today's radio operators. Few of us may realize that after the termination of the First World War, the fate of amateur radio, in North America, was in jeopardy, Thanks to such organizations as ARRL, CRRL, CARF, and many other agencies, amateur radio is where it is today.

The first enthusiasts were private citizens, possessing and experimental nature. Their imaginations went wild when Marconi first proved that messages could actually be sent by wireless means. They set about to learn enough about the new scientific marvel to build home-made spark transmitters.

By the early part of the 20th century there were hundreds of amateurs, not to mention commercial stations. Soon it became mandatory for government agencies to regulate the wavelength specifications, to establish radio regulations and to license radio operators.

The challenge was on, and much experimentation and research was undertaken to improve transmitters and receivers. Because of advanced technology, long distance contacts (DX) were becoming a reality. In fact, many long distance contacts are realized today by using low power (QRP).

A large majority of amateur radio operators, in the last decade or so, support a manufacturing industry which, by the demands of amateurs for the latest and the best technology, is always up to date in design and production techniques.

Amateurs have won the gratitude of many nations and communities for their service in times of natural and civil emergencies. The amateur's outstanding record of organized preparation for emergency communication has earned this institution wide commendation for its resourcefulness in providing communication where all other means have failed.

Radio amateurs are communicators and goodwill ambassadors. They have a camaraderie that knows no boundaries. In fact, "Have signal, will travel".

The uninitiated may find morse code strange and hard to understand. Remember, one can enjoy the code like good music, because morse code is, after all, an art form.

Besides, getting on the air is fun! - and what good therapy to become immersed in a completely different world - the world of electronics, and the exchange of information using various transmission modes!

Why do radio operators enjoy communicating via amateur radio? To the mystic traveler, it is the price and respect that the traffic handlers draw from the smooth running of their nets. It's the satisfaction of a rare contact after that huge pile-up and the realization that someone else has a common interest in this hobby. From a humble beginning at the turn of the century, amateur radio has grown to become and established institution.

The Amigan Beacon

The Amigan Beacon is a ham newsletter published by Kathy Wehr WB3KRN. Its available on some packet BBSs or by writing to her at the following address: RD #1 BOX 193, WATSONTOWN, PA. 17777 USA. There are also Amiga specific nets operating in the HF bands. On 75 meters the AmigaNET operates Tuesday evenings at 23:00 GMT at 3882 Khz, and on 20 meters Sundays at 22:00 GMT on 14345 Khz.

The number of amateurs using Amiga computers continues to grow as the advantages of a multitasking system become apparent. There are in excess of 300 amateurs in the U.S. using the Amiga and several in Canada. She's heard from people in 11 countries so far using Amigas for ham radio - the United Kingdom, West Germany, Holland, Belgium, Austria, Italy, Switzerland, Turkey, and South Korea.

In the U.K. Bob Wellbeloved G3LMH, 8 Orchard Close, South Wonston, Winchester, S021 3EY, maintains a UK database of Amigan Amateurs and has started a UK newsletter "Amigan Airwaves".

Several public domain disks of Ham Software are available from Kathy for the cost of postage and blank disks.

For those of you unfamiliar with "multitasking" here is a short description. Imagine using a normal computer (IBM, Apple, Commodore 64, Atari etc.) and running your favorite packet program or RTTY program. The computer is doing only one task. If you want to do some writing or play your favorite game you either need a second computer or restart your computer with a new application. The Amiga operating system allows you to run several programs concurrently. You can be running packet, using your favorite word processor and playing games all at the same time. And you can switch form one to the other at any time. All the tasks are running - not just on hold until you activate it! I often run packet and monitor 145.07 and run Wordperfect while putting the Rambler together. A Control-G will ring on the packet application that is running in the background, from a ham who has connected to my station. I just hit a key and the terminal emulation application is up and running with all the current information on screen. I have a buffer open to review the activity if I wish. My word processing application is still running and in fact prior to switching over I used the save function to save the priceless document that I'd been laboring over. The drive is saving the word processing document while I'm chatting to a ham on packet. Depending on the available memory any number of applications can be run at the same time without any apparent slowing down of the system. Up to 9 megabytes can be added to the Amiga.

Try that with your Mac Jack!

THE STORY OF A CHICAGO COMPUTER CRACKER CHICAGO (NB)

-- Herbert Zinn, Jr., 18, a high-school drop-out, was charged by the U.S. Attorney in Chicago, Anton Valukas, with being the mastermind behind the thefts of over $1 million in software from government computers made by AT&T. Valukas admitted Zinn committed these crimes years ago, as an under-16 juvenile, and he could only be sent to prison until his 21st birthday if convicted. Yet he called it the start of "an aggressive position toward computer crimes."

Zinn told "The Chicago Sun-Times" that, since agents raided his home last year and took his 3 computers and software, he had not pursued his computing "with quite the same vim and vigor." He nevertheless said he hoped to resume his schooling and become an electronics engineer. Zinn drew the charges after being arrested for cracking computers at at the Keller Graduate School of Management in Chicago, Commodity Perspective Inc. in Chicago, and AT&T computers at NATO's maintenance supply organization at Burlington, NC, and Robins Air Force Base, Warner-Robins, GA. He allegedly failed in attempts to rob the computers at the "Washington Post's" accounts payable department, a hospital in South Bend, IN, and other computers in Columbus, OH, Rye, NY, and Pipe Creek, TX, according to "The Associated Press."

Zinn's only mistake, apparently, was bragging on his adventures. He used the name "Shadow Hawk" on the Phreak Class-2600 computer bulletin board in Texas, and left his phone number. An AT&T investigator spotted it, and the hunt which climaxed August 9 was on. ■

ARRL UPDATE....
THE LATEST FROM THE LEAGUE
220 MHZ (87-14) SPECIAL REPORT - ARRL VOWS TO FIGHT ON

In the face of overwhelming public opposition, the Federal Communications Commission adopted its own proposal to reallocate the 220-222 MHz frequency band from the Amateur Service to private land mobile use on August 4, 1988.

The reallocation, proposed by FCC 18 months ago to address what it said were critical land mobile needs and a desire to promote spectrum-efficient technology, attracted strong criticism from the nation's 435,000 radio amateurs, many disaster-relief organizations, dozens of Congressmen and the Department of Defense, on its own behalf and that of the National Communications System. Yet it was not until United Parcel Service filed comments, six months late, that a significant user of the proposed new land-mobile band went on record as desiring the reallocation.

FCC tried to soften the blow by saying that the remaining 3 MHz would be available to amateurs on an exclusive basis. "It's nice that the Commissioners want to be seen as supporters of Amateur Radio, but actions speak louder than words," observed ARRL EVP David Sumner.

"We've lost a battle, but not the war," ARRL President Price commented. "The League will continue to pursue every available administrative, judicial, and legislative remedy to ensure that radio amateurs have access to the spectrum they need to serve the public."

There's only a few weeks left to reverse the FCC's onerous decision by legislative means in the 100th Congress. Among other initiatives, we believe that sending letters, QSL cards, and calling the offices of key senators and congressmen will enhance our efforts on Capitol Hill. Please assist ARRL in retaining this spectrum for amateur use by picking up your pen or phone today.

WIND PROFILER UPDATE

In our continuing effort to resolve the Wind Profiler frequency allocation problem, representatives of COMMUNICATIONS CANADA and the Radio Amateur community met May 19 and again July 6.

During the first of these two meetings, the various concerns of both sides were expressed, and it was agreed that a second meeting would be held to discuss, in depth, the technical details of the two proposals - the Amateurs' for Wind Profiler placement at 404.37 MHz, and the COMM's for placement within the 70 cm band at 441 MHz.

During the July technical discussions, COMM presented some additional data on AES's "resolution requirements" for the experimental Wind Profiler. This data will have a direct bearing on the choices for frequency allocation, and the Amateur representatives will review it with their respective organizations before issuing recommendations to the DOC in mid-September.

The organizations represented at these meetings are:

Canadian Radio Relay League
Canadian Amateur Radio Federation
CRRL VHF/UHF Advisory Committee
VE3ULR Repeater Network (SAAC)
VE3RPT Repeater Network (TFMCS)
Ad Hoc Committee on UHF Utilization
The Toronto VHF Society VE3ONT

We anticipate that a joint CRRL/CARF/COMM communique will be issued when the review is completed and final recommendations have been made.

Paul A. Smith, VE3PS

OTTAWA VALLEY MOBILE RADIO CLUB
MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

SIGN

Application Date

ame | Given Names & Initials | Preferred Radio Name

ess | Home Ph.

& Province | Postal Code | Business Ph.

☐ NEW ☐ RENEWAL

Association Membershi

☐ CARF ☐ CRRL

☐ OARC ☐ Other..

FOR OFFICE USE

Membership Number

☐ Membership(s) registered by:

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Application Date

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& Province | Postal Code | Business Ph.

☐ NEW ☐ RENEWAL

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