THE OVMRC RAMBLER

Volume 39, Number 2 - September, 1994

Keeping In Touch

A Dream Come True...

Written by John Goatcher, VE3JKG

It was a Sunday morning in June, 1993, and I was tuned in to the Swap Net portion of the Pot Hole Net on 3,760 KHz for my regular fix of Ed's "for sale and wanted". Usually there is little in the wanted section which is of interest to me as I like my own "junk" . But wait a minute ... what was this, " Wanted - qualified amateur and sailor to help on a transatlantic voyage" . Eureka ! This had been a dream of mine for many years. I just couldn't miss this opportunity !

It was the very next day that I arranged to meet with Captain John at a downtown location. His plan, and he had the charts with him, was to sail his Father's boat which was docked in Jacksonville, Florida, to Falmouth, England in one hop. John's Father, a long-time resident of Ottawa, was not well and was going to spend some time in Falmouth. John had plenty of sailing experience as he makes his living delivering boats for clients who can't be bothered to sail them themselves.

Three weeks later we all met in Florida. The other two crew members were young lads from the UK who would be going home. They had all been there for some time before I arrived and had been fixing up the boat (it needed it!). The 'Marisco' was a 40 foot wooden ketch, built very strongly and highly sea-worthy but being very heavy at 18 tons was rather slow.

My job in getting the boat ready to sail was the radio, antenna and any other electrics that required fixing. This turned out to be all the navigation instrumentation and the battery system too.

Crew member and amateur radio operator of the "good boat" Marisco, John Goatcher, VE3JKG.

We had a good set of navigation instruments:

-Loran-good for the first 1,000 miles out from the North American coast

-NavSat-excellent position fixe but can take up to 40 minutes to get them as it relies on low passes of one of the satellites.

-GPS-a hand held which gives a fix in just a few minutes using a network of geostationary satellites

Continued on page 4

The Ottawa Valley Mobile Radio Club

RAMBLER

The *Rambler* is published monthly by:
The OVMRC
Box 5530, Station F
Ottawa, Ontario
Canada K2C 3M1

The 1994-1995 OVMRC Executive

President: Ernie Jury, VE3EJJ, 728-3666
Vice-President: Steve Middleton, VE3RUU, 731-6749
Treasurer: Colin Findlayson, VE3UZU, 722-4452
Secretary: Roger Rose, VE3XRR, 745-7948

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Ramblerites

Contributors to this issue:
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Doug Bannard, VE3SPF

OVMRC Code Phone - 746-2065

Mark Your Calendar !

Next general meeting:

Thursday, September 15th at 1930 hours in the main auditorium of the Museum of Science and Technology. Our guest speaker will be Dennis Mungham, speaking on Earth-Moon-Earth Communications.

Next executive meeting:

Thursday, September 22nd at 1900 hours in the volunteers room at the Museum of Science and Technology.

Deadline for next Rambler:

Friday, September 23rd, 1994.

Affiliated Clubs

The OVMRC exchanges newsletters with the following organizations:
Algoma ARC, Sault Ste Marie, ON
Augusta Amateur Radio Assoc.Augusta,ME
Border City Radio Club, Windsor, ON
Chatham-Kent ARC Inc. Chatham, ON
Calgary Amateur Radio Assoc. Calgary AB
Comox Valley ARC, Comox, B.C.
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Saskatoon ARC, Saskatoon, SK
Thousand Island ARC, Brockville, ON
West Island ARC, Dorval, PQ
Winnipeg ARC, Winnipeg, MAN

Sponsors

The OVMRC provides newsletters to the following organizations for their past support of our activities:
Bytown Marine, Ottawa, ON
Kenwood Electronics Canada Inc. Mississauga, ON
Seaway Communications Co. Cornwall, ON

Ramblings

Wise words from our President, Ernie Jury, VE3EJJ

Summer is almost over and vacations are a thing of the past for most of us. I hope you enjoyed your summer as much as I have. During the motoring part of my vacation through the northern US and the Maritimes, I found it most reassuring to have a transmitting facility in the car and a repeater within range. Even more impressive was the fact that I was seldom out of range of a repeater. The amateur radio "system" is very well developed in eastern Canada.

Another very impressive item is the amount of work undertaken by your newly elected executive . An opportunity presented itself, with very short notice, to set-up and staff an amateur radio display at Ottawa's Central Canada Exhibition. Larry, VE3WEH, and Jerry, VE3CDS, rose to the challenge and organized it. It was seen as an excellent opportunity to promote the Club, the radio course and amateur radio, in general. Rick, VE3IHI, has been making real headway with the 70cm slave for VE3TWO. As well, I am certain that you have all heard the new controller that Rick installed and programmed. The Welcome Mat Net has continued through the summer with reasonably good participation. The survey questionnaire published in the August edition of the Rambler was coordinated by Larry, VE3WEH and Jacques, VE3TSC. Developing it was not an easy task as it went through several revisions prior to its final form - comparable to tuning up a tube transmitter. Dan, VE3XDD, published a very good August edition of the Rambler - a welcome addition to our summer holidays.

Looking forward, Larry has proposed some good ideas for very interesting speakers for our regular Club meetings this fall. Dan advises that he has lined up some feature articles for the Rambler that are real attention grabbers. Our OVMRC basic amateur radio course is under way and Bob, VE3SUY, and John, VE3NJ, are saying that this year's course is the best yet, having more practical work. An added feature this year will be the availability, on loan, of 40 metre receivers which students may use to listen to W1AW to increase their code speed. These receivers, to be owed by the Club, have been assembled by interested Club members. Some of the techniques used to reduce the receiver costs may be of interest to other Club members who build their own equipment. I would suggest you direct your enquiries to either Bob or John who will, I am sure, be pleased to provide you with details. Jerry, VE3CDS, has plans for the construction of the shack to house VE3JW at the Museum of Science and Technology. Jerry expects work on this project to start this fall.

All in all, we are looking forward to a very promising set of fall activities.

The survey questionnaire returns are beginning to trickle in and already some very good ideas are showing up. PLEASE KEEP THEM COMING! There will be a specially marked box to receive completed returns on the check-in table at the September 15th meeting. We will publish an analysis of the questionnaire returns in a future edition of the Rambler and , of course, we will use this data to plan and/or modify activities to better meet your indicated wishes.

Plan to attend our September meeting and hear a really interesting presentation by Dennis Mungham, VE3ASO, who will speak on Earth, Moon, Earth Communications. Dennis is widely known and respected for his work in this area and I, for one , am looking forward to his talk. Hope to see you at the Club meeting !

A Dream Come True

Continued from page 1

We also had a variety of radios on board:
- VHF marine handheld
- VHF marine main station
- TS-50S HF
- various short-wave receivers for monitoring the BBC etc.
- my 2m hand held (though I don't know why)

I wasn't sure which antennas would work best, so I brought along a variety of them. I eventually settled on two.

The first antenna was a vertical, up the side stay of the mizen mast and across between the two masts. Although well grounded, this antenna was a disappointment and seemed to have a lot of noise on it. Perhaps it was some electrical effect of water over the keel? It also had the effect of disabling the autopilot when transmitting and so was a bit of a nuisance as the autopilot was used for most of the voyage.

The second antenna was a dipole for 15, 17 and 20 m centred on the mizen mast and running fore and aft between the main mast and the stern.Soon after our departure from Florida, I found this dipole was not strong enough so I replaced it with a simple dipole for 20m which seemed to get out fine on 15, 17 or 20m. I was quite pleased with this dipole as we were able to keep in contact almost every day right across the Atlantic.

John had purchased a new TS50S and a manual tuner for the trip. I had had no prior experience operating one of these radios so I had to read the instruction manual once or twice. While at sea, I even received advice on setting it up from Gerry, VE3GK,who was back in Ottawa, who was by the way using his TS50S !

We managed tokeep several regular skeds each day:

First in the morning was the Canadian MM net on 14.121 at 11.45 GMT. Jack, VE3AHZ, was my helpful contact in Ottawa from this net. He frequently passed on messages and also did some early morning phone patches.

Next was Lea Paynter, KA3WRB in Pennsylvania on 20m. He is also a keen sailor and helped us with some detailed information about our generator's voltage regulator, just when we were getting really worried about it. The problem turned out to be a loose belt.

Next came the Transatlantic MM net run by Trudy 8P6QM from Barbados and by Rudy G4FTO in Falmouth. Rudy was particularly helpful as all of our UK families and friends could call him and find out how we were progressing. Also we were able to give him increasingly accurate estimates of our arrival time, so that when we did get in everybody was there to welcome us.I went to meet Rudy personally the day after we arrived to thank him. He lives in a very beautiful spot on the side of a hill.

However, back to our daily skeds. After a short break it was Bob's, VE3SZA, turn at 1600GMT. He used his lunch hour every day to travel over to my house in Ottawa to use my equipment to make contact with us. This was 500W into a multi band home- brew dipole strung up in the nearest trees. Usually we found 17m best but occasionally we used 20m. Bob was able to use the phone patch to put the crew, the 2 lads from the UK and Captain John, in touch with their families in the UK. It was a long way around for a phone call but it did the trick.

We also used the TS50S very successfully in conjunction with Captain John's FAX software on his lap-top PC. This allowed us to view the weather maps which are transmitted on HF. These were from the USA initially but as we drew closer to the UK we received their weather maps. The rig was also pretty good at receiving the BBC particularly during the late night watches !

We also observed some marine life along the way. We frequently sighted men o'war drifting past and once, in the distance, we saw a whale doing a series of leaps behind the stern. Most often though, we had schools of dolphin visiting us - putting on a real show jumping up out of the water in front of the bow of our boat.

The route we took was 3450 NM / 4000 land

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A Dream Come True

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The 40 foot "good boat" Marisco, anchored and almost ready to set sail for bonnie old England.

miles / 6400 Km - which is approximately 1/6 the way around the globe. The initial route kept us in the gulf stream as this gave us a speed boost of up to 2 knots. Later we edged south so as to miss any possible icebergs coming down from around Newfoundland. Then we headed straight as an arrow (but not as fast) to the English Channel.

The trip took a total of 29 1/2 days and except for the first and last half days we were out of sight of land the whole time. We did not bump into too many other boats along the way. Apart from a few freighters, there was one superb and expensive looking yacht that went racing past us. We were able to get the race's net frequency on VHF and monitored them for a few days after our sighting.

We also had a near miss with a US Coast Guard Hercules aircraft. After flying low over our heads, he informed us on the VHF that he was checking on a reported distress flare which had been seen in the area. By this time we were 2 weeks out of Florida, so they certainly go out a long way from land if necessary.

Washing was a bit of a problem as we only had enough water to drink. However, a couple of good rain storms provided the answer with the water caught on the sail and funnelled down to near the mast to make an adequate, but cold, shower.

For more than half of the journey we kept in touch with another boat that was following the same route we were taking. We initially 'met' on the Transatlantic MM Net and thereafter kept in contact on a variety of bands as our distance varied from day to day. Unfortunately, we never did meet the German Captain and home built catamaran that had carried him right around the world over the past five years.

All in all it was a great sail! Radio really helped keep us and our friends informed throughout the voyage. Next time though I think I'll stick to some shorter routes.

Misc. Takes

Never look a gift horse in the mouth, says conventional wisdom, but you can count on the close scrutiny of your gifts to business associates abroad. Herewith, some do's and don't when choosing "culturally correct" presents.

In China, never give sharp objects such as knives and letter openers because they symbolize cutting off a friendship. As well, it is proper etiquette for a recipient to refuse gifts, perhaps more than once, with the giver pressing until the gift is accepted.

In Japan, don't give gifts with blatant reproductions of your company's name or logo. In Korea, Taiwan, Thailand and Hong Kong, present your gift, at the same time also apologize for its insignificance.

In Mexico and Brazil, avoid giving anything purple, a colour associated with funerals.

Don't give red roses or chrysanthemums at social events in France or Italy; the former has a romantic connotation, the latter death.

Part 1

Rechargeable Batteries

Summary of a talk given by Doug Bannard, VE3SPF

Doug Bannard has been employed for the past 20 years as an Engineer with Bell Northern Research. While Doug specializes in magnetic component design, the department in which he works conducts reliability and life studies on various types of batteries. Needless to point out, Doug has a vast and in depth knowledge of batteries. He was, recently. the guest speaker at a Pioneer Amateur Radio Club meeting, speaking about "Rechargeable Batteries". His very interesting and informative presentation was designed to dispel as much as possible the conjecture and misinformation about this power source. The Rambler wishes to thank Doug for granting permission to reprint a summary of his talk.

A rechargeable battery or "secondary battery" is one in which a reversible chemical reaction takes place enabling us to store electrical energy in the form of chemical potential energy. This storage procedure is referred to as "charging" the battery. The reversible nature of the reaction allows us to later recover this stored chemical potential energy as electrical energy, this action being referred to as discharging the battery.

Although there are many rechargeable battery types in use today, some using quite exotic materials (for electric vehicle applications among others), two types in particular account for the majority of production: a) Nickel - Cadmium; and b) Lead - Acid. Both of these batteries can be further subdivided into two categories : i) Flooded Cells (liquid electrolyte) ; and ii) Immobilized Electrolyte.

We tend to be most familiar with Nickel-Cadmium (NiCd) cells of the immobilized electrolyte type, as these find wide use in rechargeable appliances including our HTs. Flooded lead-acid batteries are also well known to us for their use in starting, lighting and ignition (SLI) service in most motor vehicles. Another application of the flooded lead-acid battery is as a standby power source in telephone central-office applications, where individual cells of truly impressive size may be encountered.

The flooded NiCd battery finds use in large uninterruptible power systems (UPS), to supply back-up power to large computer systems in the event of commercial AC power failure. Additionally, they are the battery of choice for starting and lighting service on large aircraft.

The immobilized electrolyte lead-acid battery, referred to loosely by many of us as a Gel-Cel, is finding wide use now as a replacement for flooded lead-acid batteries in such applications as wheel chairs, UPS, and telephone offices.

A FEW BASICS

Lead- Acid Batteries

The lead-acid battery dates back to 1859, when Gaston Plante immersed two sheets of lead separated by a thin sheet of rubber in a dilute sulphuric acid solution and discovered that this cell could be "charged" and "discharged". The storage capacity of this rather crude cell was extremely limited, and in 1881 Faure greatly improved it by developing a positive plate which was coated with a paste of lead dioxide (PbO2). This improvement paved the way for the use of the lead-acid battery in the power industry which was just in its infancy at this time. In the early 1920s, the first immobilized electrolyte batteries were developed. These

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Rechargeable Batteries

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used pasted plates like Faure's battery, but rather than having liquid sulphuric acid between them, the acid was absorbed in finely ground glass which filled the spaces between the plates. In the following years, various materials were used to immobilize acid in this application, the most famous being to "gell" the sulphuric acid. The method (and the one used today) which ended up being the most successful was the absorption of the acid in porous fibreglass separators between the plates.

When a lead-acid battery is fully charged, its positive plate is composed of lead dioxide (PbO2) and the negative plate spongy lead (Pb). On discharge, both plates change composition to lead sulphate (PbSO4) in the process of releasing energy. When the battery is then recharged, the energy supplied to the battery causes the above reaction to reverse. Inevitably, there are inefficiencies associated with any process, and it is necessary to input approximately 15% to 30% more charge (ampere-hours) to the battery to fully charge it than we actually need to "store" energy we have previously used from it. Additionally, as the battery approaches a full charge condition it will start to evolve hydrogen gas, and, if charging is continued past the full charge point, significant water will be lost from the battery electrolyte as it is electrolyzed to hydrogen and oxygen. Hydrogen production of course is an explosive hazard and is minimized in both the immobilized electrolyte batteries and the "maintenance-free" flooded types by the addition of calcium to the lead plates as a strengthening material as a substitute for the antimony normally used.

Nickel - Cadmium Batteries

The NiCd battery has a much shorter history than the lead-acid battery. The first flooded batteries of this type were developed by Waldmar Jungner in Sweden about 1910 (the same time as Thomas Edison introduced the now defunct Nickel-Iron storage battery in the U.S.A.). During World War 11, the Germans further refined this battery to improve its capacity. In the 1950s the sealed NiCd battery was developed in Europe and to this day finds increasing use in electronic and consumer products.

When a NiCd cell is fully charged, its positive plate consists of nickel oxyhydroxide and its negative plate of cadmium. When the battery is discharged, the positive plate composition changes to nickel hydroxide, while the negative plate changes to cadmium hydroxide. The above reaction reverses when energy is supplied to the battery during the charging process.

Once again, as in the lead-acid case, we must supply 15% to 30% more ampere-hours to fully charge this battery than we have previously exhausted from it, due to the inefficiencies in the reaction. Hydrogen is also produced as a by-product of charging NiCd cells. In sealed cells this is avoided by careful plate construction, the details of which are beyond the scope of this text. The typical sealed cell consists of a nickel and a cadmium plate separated from each other by a porous plastic separator which is used to absorb and retain the potassium hydroxide (KOH) electrolyte. The sandwich consisting of these three pieces is then rolled into a cylinder and enclosed in a case.

In the next part of this series, Doug discusses the "Discharge Characteristics of Batteries" and "How Far To Discharge a Battery" . In subsequent issues, Doug will cover such topics as Charging Batteries, Voltage Depression (the so-called memory effect), The Care and Feeding of Car/Marine Batteries in the Shack - a Few Myths, and finally, Some Dos and Don'ts with Batteries.

A young lad's definition of Father's Day:
"It's just like Mother's Day, only you don't spend so much!"

Newcomers Learn Fast

Reprinted from the Massillon (Ohio) ARA's June '94 Feedback

I talked to a young fella on the repeater the other day who introduced himself,"My personal is Jim and you're my first contact." He seemed like a nice sort, delighted that he had just received his shiny new callsign and anxious to make new friends. It reminded me of how I felt when I put my new callsign on the air the first time way back when.

Except that Jim is probably brighter, because he's one of those young computer jocks.

Yes, Jim sounded quick to catch on to things. But I don't think he'll be back on the repeater. Before I got to know much about Jim, or even wrangle an invited to a cup of coffee, a guy with an impressive "senior" callsign joined the contact, flashed his shiny "Radio Cop" badge, and proceeded to issue Jim a "verbal speeding ticket" for improper lingo on the radio. Radio Cop said the term "personal" was unwelcome in ham radio. He made my new friend feel like an unwashed interloper.

Radio Cop did take pains to appear well meaning. He didn't use bad words, he was polite, and it seemed like he was trying to be helpful. He obviously thought he was doing Jim a favour by pointing out his transgression from our sacred Amateur radio ways.

I am sure that if Jim would have hung around on our repeater a couple of days, he would have noticed that his lingo, perhaps learned in another radio service, was out of place. And before long Jim would sound just like the rest of us. Like I said, he seemed bright, quick to catch on.

Radio Cop , congratulations; you kept the hobby uncorrupted. I heard Jim on 27 MHz this morning trying to sell his barely used 2 meter HT. I'm going to miss him. I think I could have learned something from him. Come to think of it, what do you suppose he learned on our repeater?

Its "All In The Family" For The Phillips

Gord, VE3XGP, enjoys his amateur radio hobby so much , his wife Heidi, and their two children, 15 year old Catherine and 12 year old Christopher all decided that they too wanted to share in the fun. All three, Heidi, Cathy and Chris enrolled in Mike Kelly and Richard Hagemeyer's basic amateur radio course - passed their qualifying exams and received their amateur radio operators station licence this past July.

Possibly you've heard this newly licenced trio on frequency on the Welcome Mat Net, or from the OVMRC station at the Central Canada Exhibition, each sounding like seasoned professional amateur radio operators.

Apparently there is little arguement between Gord and Heidi about sharing Gord's rig, but the same cannot be said about Cathy and Chris. We understand Cathy and Chris have been pushing for a rig of their own. Not to be outdone by any of his family members, Chris has acquired an oscilloscope with which he has checked all of the electronic appliances in their home.

Heidi advises that the family's next amateur radio undertaking will be to learn CW and thus qualify to start operating on HF.

The Rambler congratulates and welcomes Heidi, VE3HHP, Cathy, VA3CAP, and Chris, VA3CNP, to a really wonderful hobby.!

Pot Hole Net Returns Sept. 11

The Pot Hole Net return to HF on Sunday, September 11th at 10:00am. Jerry Wells, VE3CDS, is looking for Net Controllers for the Net. You need not have a HF transmitter, as you can use the Club's equipment from the Museum of Science and Technology

Its

The OVMRC

MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL TIME

Its that time of year again ! Yes, its time to renew your Club membership for the 1994 - 1995 season. Your new executive officers have been busy arranging what is sure to be an interesting, informative and entertaining program of guest speakers and events for the coming year. Don't miss out on all the fun - complete the renewal form at the bottom of this page and, along with your cheque, mail them to the Club's postal box. This procedure will help eliminate having a long line of members waiting to register and renew their membership at the registration desk before meetings.

THE OVMRC MEMBERSHIP YEAR IS JULY 1ST TO JUNE 30TH

OVMRC Membership Application

Ottawa Valley Mobile Radio Club Inc.
Box 5530, Station F, Ottawa, ON K2C 3M1

- The membership year starts in July and runs to June 30 of the following year.
- Regular membership is only open to licensed amateurs.
- Associate membership is open to all radio enthusiasts.
- The family rate is for second and subsequent members of the same family living at the same address.

Call Sign	Surname	Preferred First Name	Date
Mailing Address		Apartment Number	BBN
City	Province	Postal Code	
Home Phone ___-___-____	Work Phone ___-___-____		Amount Enclosed $

☐ One year membership. Regular or Associate, includes Rambler subscription. _____ $15/year

☐ Family rate. For family of current members, NO Rambler subscription. _____ $5/year

☐ Cheque ☐ Cash

Potpourri

A sampling of news and comments from newsletters and newspapers from across the country - written by Jacques Choquette, VE 3TSC

FCC (USA) - US marshalls seized about $150,000 in electronic equipment from 3 dealers in Texas. This included 265 linear amplifiers (some as strong as 1500W) and 200 non-type approved transceivers. First offenders could recieve fines to $100,000, a year in jail or both.

Augusta, Maine - May 22 was a day for over 200 participants in a "Ending Hunger" walk-a-thon which raised over $20,000.

RAC - Edmonton has a new amateur club called The Amateur Radio Educational Alumni Association. They were formed under the banner of RAES which has graduated over 170 students in 2 years.

Montreal - On May 31/1978, the first amateur radio packet transmissions were sent by the Montreal amateur Radio Club. A sample of the Montreal modem was sent to a Vancouver group (VADCG) and it's probably no coincidence that the same chip set appeared in the Tuscon Arizona Packet Group (TAPR) of which Doug Lockhard (VADCG) had a hand in designing. TAPR is reknowned for all its work in the development of the packet mode to the level used today.

Good Times (Nov/93) - The following is an extract from an article written by Janice Hamilton, "Amateur radio operators make friends around the world". The stereotype ham is a male engineer, sitting in his shack yakking about the weather and radio equipment. But today, amateur radio is attracting more women, more young people and more individuals who do not have technical backgrounds. Take for example Hazel Whitehorse, age 70, who got her basic license 3 years ago and never even went to high school!!!

Cornwall - The FCC has passed an Act which states that as of Apr 26/94 will it prohibits the manufacture and/or sale of new scanners which are capable of receiving the 800 Mhz cellular band.
Additionally, it is proposed to make mandatory, that when an unblocked scanner is brought in for service, technicians are required to modify it to meet the cellular exclusion clause before returning it to its owner.
(For those clients who wish to avoid that hassle, this seems like a real business opportunity for Canadian repair depots!! - VE3TSC)

Hey ! If this dude could get an amateur licence surely you could !

CONSULTING SERVICE
TAETZ
4016 Leitrim Rd, RR # 6, Gloucester, ON, K1G 3N4

Ottawa Valley Mobile Radio Club
Box 5530, Postal Station F
Ottawa ON K2C 3M1

August 22, 1994

Dear Club Members & Executive:

RE: CLUB ACCOUNT AUDIT

Having examined the Club accounts I find them to be in order and to reflect the normal operation of the Club business for the Fiscal Year 1993/1994. Ledger balances and entries for both Club and Course activities have been verified and agree with the provided receipts.

It is recommended that the Club continue to use it's Bedford Accounting Program for clarity and to provide continuity for future treasurers and auditors.

Sincerely,

J. R. Taetz

Judy Taetz, VE3 PAB
Auditor

cc - Treasurer
cc - Rambler Editor

O.V.M.R.C.
BALANCE SHEET Jun 30,1994

ASSETS

CURRENT ASSETS	
Bank Club A/C 5314075	3,508.60
Bank Course A/C 5314075	3,030.25
Petty Cash	0.00
Inventory - Equipement	0.00
Miscellaneous Receivables	0.00
Repeater Allotment	465.53
Receivable Field Day OARC	0.00
Furniture & Equipement	1,868.75
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	8,873.13
TOTAL ASSETS	8,873.13

LIABILITIES

CURRENT LIABILITIES	
TOTAL LIABILITIES	0.00
TOTAL LIABILITIES	0.00

EQUITY

EQUITY	
Equit Beginning of Year	7,645.27
Current Earnings	742.86
Accrued Memberships 94/5	485.00
Equity to Date	0.00
Field Day Adjustment	0.00
TOTAL EQUITY	8,873.13
TOTAL EQUITY	8,873.13
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	8,873.13

O.V.M.R.C.
INCOME Jul 1,1993 TO Jun 30,1994

REVENUE

INCOME		
Field Income	0.00	
Accrued Memberships 94/95	880.00	
Memberships	4,374.00	
Fleamarket Sales	1,437.00	
Fleamarket Raffle	762.00	
Equipement Loan Deposit	0.00	
Donations	1,452.60	
Licence Plate Sales	0.00	
Bank Interest	65.81	
Miscellaneous Income	17.90	
TOTAL CLUB INCOME		8,989.31
Course Registration Fee	3,959.05	
Manual Incomes	0.00	
Manual Royalty Fees	1,026.58	
Misc. Course Income	0.00	
TOTAL COURSE INCOME		4,985.63
TOTAL INCOME		13,974.94
TOTAL REVENUE		13,974.94

EXPENSE

EXPENSES		
Rambler Supplies	478.35	
Rambler Postage	3,032.35	
Rambler Printing	169.24	
Code Telephone	267.05	
Station Licences	75.00	
Station Operation(QSL)	5.00	
Repeater Equipement	1,300.72	
Rent for Meetings	0.00	
Donations	0.00	
Field Day Expense	770.98	
Membership(Awards,etc.)	10.00	
Name Tags	437.28	
Insurance	928.80	
Office Supplies	166.69	
Raffle Expense	0.00	
Fleamarket Expense	1,339.39	
Licence Plate Holders	0.00	
Club Promotional Expense	142.70	
Bank Charges	23.00	
Miscellaneous Expenses	1,372.84	
TOTAL CLUB EXPENSE		10,519.39
Course Supplies	1,398.37	
Course Classroom Rent	0.00	
Instructor Honoraria	650.00	
Manual Expenses	398.00	
Miscellaneous Expense	266.32	
TOTAL COURSE EXPENSE		2,712.69
TOTAL EXPENSES		13,232.08
TOTAL EXPENSE		13,232.08
INCOME		742.86