

Rambler

Newsletter of the
Ottawa Valley Mobile
Radio Club
Incorporated



Apr 2014

Edition 58

Page: 1



President's Ramblings:

Special Events in March, a Summary.

March has been a special focus for the OVMRC this year. The initial planning requirements were to

increase OVMRC membership and highlight amateur radio. However with the passing of Ed Morgan, VE3GX (SK), and the research into his involvement

with OVMRC and VE3JW, it became evident that we were involved with a bigger picture. This bigger picture and focus included the legacy of Jim Cotter, VE3JW (SK), the stewardship of VE3JW by Ed, and the four decade anniversary of the partnership of OVMRC with the Museum.

To say the least, March came together with the Club's membership and Museum's participation in various ways: the week-end demonstration at JW staffed for two full days, the special



Jim Cotter's Daughter Peggy Jefferson (3rd from right) and Family

Club general meeting with excellent presentations, and special guests in attendance along with the use of multi-media advertisement.

OVMRC has been fortunate to have many dedicated amateur radio members. We took time this year to salute some of them. Certainly Jim Cotter has been a foundational

inspiration for the Club along with Ed Morgan and Jerry Wells, VE3CDS (SK). Jim Cotter's family was well

represented when Jim's daughter,

Peggy Jefferson, and other members of the family visited VE3JW. In addition to Peggy Jefferson, Doreen Morgan, VE3CGO, and June Knight, widow of Jerry Wells, were our special guests at the March 20th meeting.

These special guests represented VE3JW's foundation builders. However to keep the ship afloat requires many others. OVMRC acknowledged, with great pleasure, a number of them as part of the 40th anniversary celebration:

INSIDE

President's Ramblings.....	1,3
Rideau Lakes Cycle Tour.....	3
Meeting Minutes.....	4-6
VC3S: Special Callsign.....	6
Jerry Wells Presentation.....	7
Humbled and Honoured.....	8
Early Radio Regulation.....	9-12

Meeting Date

Club Meeting:

April 16th
Wednesday

HOME BREW NIGHT

LACKEY, Douglas,
VE3DLJ
SK, March 9, 2014

Belated condolences to family and friends of Doug, VE3DLJ.

Doug was a member of the OVMRC and a volunteer at the Canada Science and Technology Museum VE3JW station.

- OVMRC life membership for Ernie Jury, VE3EJJ;
- Amateur of the Year (J. Wells Award) to Paul Labbé, VE3NJS, presented by June Knight;

(Continued on [page 3](#))

OVMRC Executive**2013-2014****President:**

Sandy Haggart, VE3HAZ

ve3haz@rac.ca**Vice-President:**

Vacant

Treasurer:

Joe Lemieux, VE3EUS

ve3eus@rac.ca,**Secretary:**

Brian Williams, VE3KNE

bdwill@rogers.com**Standing Committee
Chairpersons****Amateur Radio Exhibit:**

Darin Cowan, VE3OIJ

ve3oij@amsat.org**Amateur Radio Training &****Accredited Examiner:**

Ernie Jury, VE3EJJ

es282@freenet.carleton.ca

613-728-3666

Membership:

Vacant

Technical:

Paul Labbé, VA3NJS

paul.labbe@usa.net,**Radio Operations:**

James Hall, VE3MYZ

ve3myz@rac.ca**Newsletter Editor:**

Robert Cherry, VE2AGE

cw527@ncf.ca**Webmaster:**

Chris Wiesner, VA3SM

va3sm@yahoo.ca

613-970-3993

For information about the duties and responsibilities about all Executive and Chair positions, please visit the OVMRC forums, Member section or contact any member of the Executive.

Sponsors

The OVMRC acknowledges the following organizations for their support of our activities:

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**PRIMUS TELECOMMUNICATIONS
CANADA INC..**www.ovmrc.on.ca**Visit the OVMRC Store**

at

<http://www.cafepress.ca/ovmrc>**OVMRC Life Members**

Ernie Jury, VE3EJJ

Maurice-André Vigneault, VE3VIG

Ralph Cameron, VE3BBM

Doug Carswell, VE3ATY

Doreen Morgan, VE3CGO

Ed Morgan, VE3GX SK

OVMRC Repeaters

147.300 MHz(+)

444.200 MHz(+)

Amateur Radio Exhibit**VE3JW**

Web site:

ovmrc.on.ca/ve3jw.htmCanada Science & Technology
Museum

The Rambler is the official newsletter of the Ottawa Valley Mobile Radio Club Incorporated and is published 11 times a year (monthly, except for July). Opinions expressed in the Rambler are those of the authors and not necessarily those of the OVMRC, its officers or its members. Permission is granted to republish the contents in whole or in part, providing the source is acknowledged. Commercial use of the contents is expressly prohibited.

Submit articles to the editor or by e-mail to:

[Robert Cherry, VE2AGE](mailto:Robert.Cherry@ncf.ca)cw527@ncf.ca**Ottawa Valley Mobile Radio Club, Incorporated****PO Box 41145****Ottawa, ON K1G 5K9****www.ovmrc.on.ca**

(Continued from [page 1](#))

Special recognition of Maurice-



Maurice-André VE3VIG

André Vigneault, VE3VIG, for his long-time dedication to OVMRC and to VE3JW as station manager, and for his amateur

radio outreach in local, national and international venues;

- OVMRC Amateur Radio Course Graduates of 2014: James Bastien, VE3UBJ, Luc Chouinard, VA3LCQ, Andre Emmell, VE2AJJ, Stephan Emmell, VA3CSE, Karl Saindon, VA3OKP, Adrian Wildangier, VA3ELT and Ao Zhang, VE3OXZ.

There was a pre-meeting reception hosted by the Museum in which recognition in the form of special framed acknowledgement certificates were presented to:

- Museum representatives: Luc Fournier, Director General and VP Exhibitions and Bryan Dewalt, Curator for Communications;
- Presenters: Glenn MacDonell, VE3XRA, (OARC President and RAC VP), Michel Barbeau, VE3EMB, Darin Cowan, VE3OIJ, and Maurice-André Vigneault, VE3VIG;
- VE3JW past and present Station Managers: Ernie Jury, VE3EJJ, Maurice-André Vigneault,

VE3VIG and Darin Cowan, VE3OIJ;

- Special Guests: Doreen Morgan, VE3CGO, June Knight, and Peggy Jefferson;
- MC: Beth Webster, VA3CEW
- Photographer: Diane Bruce, VA3DB, and
- Honourable OVMRC Members: all 2013/14 members, the backbone of the club.

Special thanks to those who made all this happen:

- To CSTM staff for the reception and the multi-media advertisement;
- To the special guests who offered, by their presence, validation of the club's efforts and pride in VE3JW;
- To the behind the scene workers who designed and procured the special QSL and 40th anniversary cards and created the very personal slide shows;
- To the OARC for their presentation and photographic services;
- To RAC for the many door prizes and moral support;
- To Peppers Radio Sales for the main door prize and;
- To the many guests who attended and to the partakers of the coffee and cake, well done.

Thanks to all:

73

Sandy Haggart, VE3HAZ

A Call for Volunteers: Rideau Lakes Cycle Tour

Rideau Lakes Cycle Tour - a bicycle tour - not a race — organized by the Ottawa Bicycle Club and run by volunteers. It has been running for over 40 years, and typically involves about 2000 riders! **This year it takes place the weekend of June 7 and 8.**

The tour starts in Ottawa and travels to Queens University in Kingston on the Saturday, starting early morning, and returns to Ottawa on the Sunday, typically ending late afternoon to early evening. That's about 170 km each way!

Amateur radio is used to provide communication support for the event over this large area, and is done in conjunction with the Lanark and Frontenac ARES groups. The Ottawa team provides communication from the start (Algonquin College last year) through to just east of Perth. All comms take place using VHF (2m) communications through a series of repeaters, and using controlled nets. Travelling along the route are 6 mobiles that we equip with radios and operators for the event. Operators are also needed to man locations (8 or more) along the route to maintain communication along the route.

Every year there are challenges: accidents, breakdowns, lost possessions, lost riders, police calls. Every year amateur radio has played an important role in dealing with those challenges. The benefits of being able to communicate point to multipoint by broadcasting information simultaneously to all locations is (Continued on [page 4](#))

not lost on the organizers, who continue to value our contribution. In addition, the tour goes through areas where cell phone coverage is spotty to non-existent, and simply cannot be relied upon to provide reliable communication.

Some of your members already support this event, and their support is much appreciated. We are always, however, looking for new participants. Any of your membership who are interested in getting involved are encouraged to contact me (Gord Mein) at ve3frb@rac.ca.

Meeting places have changed:

- Next meeting April 16th is Home Brew night is on a Wednesday evening. Access is through the museum's front door, to class room 8. Start time is same 19:30 hrs. What is on your work bench, give us a peek and win a prize?

OVMRC Repeaters

- OVMRC's technical chairperson, Paul Labbé, VE3NJS, would appreciate additional support if equipment changes are required. Please let Paul know if you are so inclined to lend a hand and apply your experience (paul.e.labbe@gmail.com).

Technical information: There is a lot of good amateur radio technical information out there, if you see a good article copy it for publication in the Rambler. Be sure to include the source and author to give credit where credit is due.

What's Happening Elsewhere!

Check it out; let us know what's going on in your club.

Meeting Minutes

40th Anniversary of VE3JW March 20, 2014

The 40th anniversary of VE3JW was celebrated by two unique events, the first being a reception hosted by the Canada Science and Technology Museum.

The reception was attended by 30 Club members, and a total of 22 others, comprised of representatives of the Museum and invited guests. Beverages and a unique cake were served at the reception, and as the cake contained absolutely no calories, everyone was able to enjoy at least one piece without significant guilt.

As part of the reception, unique Club certificates designed for this occasion were presented to Museum representatives, presenters for the Club meeting, special guests, and VE3JW station managers (past and present). In addition, all Club members received a certificate celebrating the event. Certificates were also presented to Beth Webster (VA3CEW - MC for the evening), and the photographer, Diane Bruce (VA3DB).

The certificates contained a recent photo of VE3JW and some background information on Jim Cotter (VE3JW, SK) and Ed Morgan (VE3GX, SK). Thanks to all who took the time and effort to make up these special momentos of this unique occasion.

At the conclusion of the reception, the meeting of the OVMRC was held in the auditorium.

OVMRC General Meeting

Prior to the start of the meeting, a pictorial history of VE3JW was presented as a series of photos, showing the station over the 40 year period from initial setup to the present.

The President of the Club, Sandy Haggart (VE3HAZ) introduced the special guests invited that evening (Peggy Jefferson, Doreen Morgan and June Knight). Cy Webster had also been invited but was unable to attend.

The MC for the evening was Beth Webster (VA3CEW), who did a great job in keeping the speakers and activities for the evening rolling along smoothly and on time. She was heard to remark that anyone going over their allotted time might be physically removed using a handy cane!

The first presenter was Luc Fournier, Director General and VP Exhibitions for CSTM Corporation. He initially thanked the OVMRC for patience in the roof repairs. His short historical presentation noted that over the years, over 14,000 volunteer hours had been contributed by Club members. This is certainly a very significant contribution to the museum by Club members.

The next speaker was Glenn MacDonell (VE3XRA). His presentation was a historical walk through the history of radio communications.

Initially radio experimentation was focused on the equipment rather than the act of communicating with others. In the early stages of radio, simple systems could be built by many using readily available parts. In the 1910's there was a big

expansion in the number of amateurs, the day of spark gap transmitters, which generated a signal over a wide range in frequencies. The range for a 1 kw transmitter was about 100 miles.

The Titanic disaster led to regulations on radio communications, and amateurs were relegated to <200 meters, considered at the time to be useless. Amateurs very quickly demonstrated that communications could be carried out over vast distances using these frequencies.

The advent of the vacuum tube allowed much more sensitive receivers and better transmitters than had previously been possible.

An insightful look into the past.

Michel Barbeau (VE3EMB) gave a presentation on Recent Developments in Amateur Software Defined Radio. SDR has been around for about 20 years, and used in amateur radio applications for about 10 years.

Initially equipment was built entirely from analogue components. SDR bridges the gap between the digital and analogue worlds. Some analogue equipment is still needed for these systems, for example RF components, power supplies, computer, etc. Software is used for signal processing, RF component control and the operator-radio interaction.

He demonstrated the pan adapter, a visual presentation of activity over a frequency range, which might encompass most of an amateur band. He demonstrated that multiple bands could be displayed simultaneously (80, 40, 15 and 10 meters).

The touch screen interaction made the operation of the transceiver similar to the operation of a classical rig, but using ones finger to carry out operations such as tuning to a specific frequency.

Michel's presentation was an eye-opener for an analogue old fogie, such as yours truly. I will certainly be investigating this new and exciting part of communications.

Maurice-André Vigneault (VE3VIG) presented a history of the development of station VE3JW.

A picture of Jim Cotter (C38N, then VE3JW) was shown, the first blind radio amateur in Canada. Another historic photo showed the initial opening of VE3JW in 1974 at the museum, with the Cotter family attending.

Jerry Wells (VE3CDS, SK) managed the station in 1990, and had to tear it down and rebuild it in another location at the museum. A Federal grant for equipment was applied for, and was used to purchase equipment. Satellite communication was introduced in 2001 with a grant from the Trillium Foundation.

Another historic photo of the 30th anniversary was shown, with Peggy Jefferson who attended this event.

Darin Cowan (VE3OIJ) led us on a historic walk through the equipment which has been used at VE3JW over the years. The original Heathkit equipment (SB200, SB470 and HW101) will be familiar to many who grew up with the smell of resin permeating their clothes after a day building one of these kits. Oh, the hours of reading their catalogues!

The change in equipment to the present setup at VE3JW was covered, and the three consoles which now make up the station were described.

Thanks to both of these individuals for the historic look at the station and people involved at VE3JW over the years.

At this time, the successful candidates from the OVMRC radio amateur course were presented by Ernie (VE3EJJ). The 2014 graduates are:

James Bastien (VE3UBJ),
Luc Chouinard (VA3LCQ),
Andre Emmell (VE2AJJ),
Stephan Emmell (VA3CSE),
Karl Saindon (VA3OKP),
Adrian Wildangier (VA3ELT),
and Ao Zhang (VE3OXZ).

Congratulations to all of these new amateurs.

June Knight, widow of the late Jerry Wells presented the Jerry Wells award for Amateur of the Year to Paul Labbé (VE3NJS). This was a well-deserved award as Paul has been a generous contributor of his time and expertise to the Club in numerous activities including the installation of the solar panels on the Club's trailer, and tasks related to the operation of the club repeater VE3TWO.

Paul replied with a short speech giving credit to the individuals who helped to accomplish the tasks.

The Club President asked Maurice-Andre Vigneault (VE3VIG) to come up, and presented to him a special plaque which described his 'Outstanding dedication in promoting amateur radio locally, nationally and

internationally'. A well-deserved accolade for a unique individual in our Club.

The last portion of the evening was the draw for the numerous prizes which had been donated to the club for this 40th anniversary event. A special thanks to Pepper's Radio Sales for the donation of the dual band handheld transceiver. Thanks also to the RAC and other individuals for their contributions for the draw.

The winner of the handheld transceiver was yours-truly (Brian Williams, VE3KNE). It will be a well used piece of my gear.

Other lucky individuals included Paul Jefferson, Glenn Donell (VE3XRA), Michel Labrèche (VE2SLM), Luc Chouinard (VA3LCQ), and Joe Lemieux (VE3EUS).

Joe (VE3EUS) gave thanks to everyone for making the 40th anniversary celebration a success.

I attempted to ensure that the notes that I was taking during the evening were accurate, however I may well have missed some points. I plead guilty, but with the statement - "It was a senior moment".

Brian (VE3KNE)
Secretary, OVMRC

VC3S: Special Call for the 40th Anniversary of VE3JW

As part of the celebration of the 40th anniversary of amateur radio at the Canada Science and Technology Museum, the special callsign VC3S was authorized for the entire month of March. The call was put to good use both at the museum and after hours.

Overall, 612 contacts were made by the operators, with the following breakdown:

By band:

- Satellite - 1
- 2m – 21
- 10m – 86
- 15m – 137
- 17m – 4
- 20m – 303
- 40m – 56
- 80m – 4

By mode:

- CW – 112
- Phone – 192
- Digital – 308

By country:

45 total countries worked, all continents worked except South America.

- USA – 65
- Italy – 51



- Germany – 46
 - Canada – 39
 - Ukraine – 30
 - England – 28
 - Russia (EU) – 26
 - Poland – 22
 - France – 22
 - Netherlands – 20
- ... and many more

We have also received 16 SWL reports so far.

These contacts were made possible by the following operators: VE3VIG, VE3OIJ, VE3EUS, VE3EJJ, VE3EMB, VE3NJS, VE3LZY, VE3TVS, VE2AGE, VA3CEW, VE3UBJ, VE3VCF, and VE3HAZ. Maurice-André, VE3VIG, was the contact champion for this event with 286 contacts!

All the contacts have been sent to eQSL and paper cards have been sent to the bureau or directly to those requests we have received.

My thanks to everyone who participated in the event. It was the active participation that really made it fun!

73 de VE3OIJ
-Darin

**Jerry Wells Award Presentation
to Paul Labbé, VE3NJS
by June Knight**

March 20, 2014

Good evening,

It is a few years since I was last here and am pleased to be here tonight to present this award. I would like to say a few words before the presentation.

Jerry Wells, my late husband won the Amateur of the Year Award in 1997 and became a silent key in November of that year.

His love of Amateur Radio spanned many years and was a great part of his life. He made many friends and enjoyed the contacts in the various pursuits of this hobby.

He was licensed in 1951 and kept the same call sign VE3CDS. He was publisher of the Rambler for 10 years and helped run the Amateur Radio Course teaching Morse code; he was also a Government Examiner. He regularly assisted with Field Day, Flea Markets, and several Nets.

Every year he ran GOTA and talk to Santa in December. He also served on the Executive of OVMRC in several positions over the years.

Many of you knew he was Chairman of the Seniors Committee for the Radio Station VE3JW at the National Museum of Science and Technology.

He was given the honour of Life Membership in June of 1989. Jerry was an outstanding Radio Amateur in the Community for over 46 years.

It is now my pleasure to present the Jerry Wells Amateur of the Year Award to VE3NJS Paul Labbé.

Humbled and Honoured

What an evening it was on the 20th of March 2014. I'll always remember the date. Not only as many of the guests attending the 40th anniversary celebrations of the coming-to-life of the Amateur Radio Exhibit station VE3JW at the Canada Science and Technology Museum in 1974, but as the recipient of not one but three plaques awarded by the Ottawa Valley Mobile Radio Club.

Before the general meeting/celebration that took place in the Auditorium of the Museum, there was a small reception and cake cutting in an adjacent room. Several plaques were presented to mark the contribution that the present VE3JW crew has provided to the station and the club.

I was called up to receive a plaque presented in recognition of my "Dedication to the Club and the Station". Indeed, I've been a member of the Club for over twenty years and was awarded, not long ago, a Lifetime Membership. During those years I volunteered at the VE3JW station, managing it for a good part of that time, and now working towards my 8,000 hours, to the point that some thought that I had my bed at JW. I enjoyed every moment of it and was somewhat uneasy to receive recognition for the good times at JW, as if you were a golfer and could play golf every day of the year.

To my amazement, and some embarrassment, I was called up a second time for a plaque to underline my "...contribution at the 40th anniversary celebration..." Yes, the commemoration lasted a

whole month, with the privilege of a special event call sign that brought us many pile-ups, and a special open-house weekend that was well attended, but there again, pure enjoyment.

When the celebrations resumed in the Auditorium, I was very pleased and thankful that I was given the opportunity to talk about the history of VE3JW with the help of vintage photos.

But, then again, towards the end of the meeting, I was called up to receive a most honorary plaque in "Recognition of Outstanding Dedication in Promoting Amateur Radio Locally, Nationally and Internationally". I have participated in many special events locally, sometimes initiating new ones such as the Lighthouse Weekend. On a national scale, we can mention the Champlain Trail, the Trans Canada Relay 2000 and others. Internationally, I can't think of a more rewarding activity than Amateur Radio on the International Space Station.

I feel humbled and honoured, and somewhat embarrassed, to receive these recognition plaques for something I've enjoyed tremendously. Thank you to the Museum, thank you to the OVMRC, thank you to the VE3JW crew, thank you to all those who participate in Amateur Radio activities.

73 all,
Maurice-André Vigneault, VE3VIG

Historical Highlights in the Early Regulations of Radio in Canada

By: W. J. Wilson

The first practical use of radio (initially called wireless) communications was between ship and shore and followed Marconi's first patent on wireless telegraphy in 1896. It proved its usefulness in Britain following a report in 1898 of a ship in distress when lifeboats were sent to its aid. Under direction of the Canadian Department of Public Works, Marconi wireless telegraph stations were established at Chateau Bay and Belle Isle in 1901 to provide alternative communications in the event of failure of the newly laid cable across the Strait of Belle Isle.

In 1904 control of wireless telegraphy was made a responsibility of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, and six Marconi stations were erected in the Saint Lawrence and Atlantic coastal areas to provide communications with shipping. Three Government ships, the "Canada", "Minto" and "Stanley" were fitted with Marconi radio apparatus. By 1905 thirteen wireless telegraph stations were in operation for navigational and commercial purposes. That year Canada enacted the first Canadian legislation to regulate radio. The "Wireless Telegraphy Act" of 1905 provided for the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to issue licences,

including licences authorizing experiments in wireless telegraphy. In the periodic consolidation of statutes that took place in 1906 this Act was made Part IV of the Telegraphs Act.

Meanwhile, by 1906 the usefulness of radio telegraphy in protecting life and property at sea had become so apparent that a preliminary international wireless conference was held in Berlin to consider a common distress call for ships and to provide for wireless communication between ships and between ships and shore. The result was the first "International Radiotelegraph Convention" which was signed in Berlin November 3, 1906, and became effective July 1, 1908. Among other things, it applied certain provisions of the International Telegraph Convention of St. Petersburg, 1875, to wireless communications.

A Canadian, Reginald Fessenden, discovered how to transmit voices by radio in 1906 and so is considered the inventor of broadcasting.

The Department of Marine and Fisheries issued seven licences in 1907 to the Marconi Company which refused to accept them, claiming that the form of licence adopted infringed their contract rights. A licence was also granted to the Dominion DeForest Wireless Telegraph Company for the establishment of an experimental station on Grindstone Island in the

Gulf of St. Lawrence. Also in 1907, Canada inaugurated the first trans-Atlantic service when communication was established with England. This was the result of a contract given in 1902 for the construction of a station at Glace Bay for that purpose. In 1908 five Coast stations were established on the Pacific coast. In 1910 the Wireless Telegraphy Branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries was incorporated into the newly formed Department of Naval Service.

In 1911 the following stations were in operation: twenty-two on the East Coast, four on the Great Lakes and nine on the West Coast, all coast stations with a range of between 100-and 400 miles; one long distance coast station at Glace Bay owned and operated by Marconi with a range of 3000 miles; three private land stations; eleven amateur and experimental stations; and twenty-six ship stations. Licences were issued to the above with the exception of the medium-range coast stations.

The second International Radiotelegraph Convention was signed in London on July 5, 1912, coming into force on July 1, 1913. The word "radio" was adopted by this Convention along with a requirement that the word be transmitted in preambles to distinguish a message by wireless from an ordinary telegraph message. Part IV of the Telegraphs Act, RS. 1906, was repealed and

replaced by the Radiotelegraph Act of 1913. It introduced most of the provisions under which radio was regulated in its early days and it reflected the burgeoning growth and general acceptance this revolutionary communications medium was experiencing. It provided for the Governor-in-Council to prescribe fees, accede to international conventions and make regulations for censorship and the controlling of signals and messages in emergencies, leaving the Minister the making of other regulations relating to administrative details necessary for the effective carrying out of the provisions of the Act. Subsequently the first set of radio regulations made under the Act were issued on May 29, 1914. Thus it became compulsory for certain classes of ships to carry radio equipment for safety purposes. It is worthy of note that the regulations provided for the issuance of Amateur Experimental Certificates as well as Experimental Certificates of Proficiency in Telegraphy in addition to those required to be held by ship and coast station operators.

Radio amateurs were active using buzzers and auto engine ignition coils as transmitters and crystal sets as receivers. When World War I broke out in August of 1914, all 108 amateur radio stations licensed at the time were closed down. Twenty government stations were also closed until the situation modified itself permitting 17 of

them to be reopened for commercial service or naval work. Pre-war regulations with regard to the licensing of radiotelegraph stations were only resumed in April 15, 1919.

In 1919 the Marconi Company began experimental broadcasting from their station XWA in Montreal, which became CFCF in 1922. Broadcasting seized the imagination of North Americans. A report states that at March 31, 1924 there were only 46 broadcasting stations in Canada while in the United States there were approximately 600 stations. The growth of broadcasting in the States was made possible by American stations being allowed to sell commercials.

The Convention of London, 1912, had specified only that the call signs for ships must each consist of groups of three letters. The radio regulations issued by the Minister of the Naval Service on May 29, 1914, had prescribed distinctive call signs for radio stations beginning with the letter "X", as in XAA, XAB, etc. A Ministers regulation effective January 10, 1920 revoked that provision and substituted one requiring a distinctive call sign consisting of a figure followed by two letters, as 3AA, etc. This started our present system using numbers to identify the region of Canada wherein a station, such as an amateur station, is situated. The use of the figure 9 to identify experimental stations

first appeared in the section dealing with special regulations for experimental stations contained in the Radiotelegraph Regulations which became effective September 1, 1922. The use of the "V" and "C" prefixes to identify Canadian stations was officially approved by the International Radiotelegraph Convention of Washington, 1927.

It soon became obvious to those working with radio that the effects of technology, geography and physics would have to be taken into account in planning any form of radio communications and regulation, if such regulations were to be effective in ensuring the orderly growth of radio anywhere in the world. Consequently in 1926 the members of the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) formed the International Consultative Committee on Radio (CCIR) to recommend to future ITU World Radio Conferences how international radio regulations could best take into account the effects mentioned above so that they would ensure the orderly growth of radio anywhere in the world. The first assembly of the CCIR was held in The Hague in 1929 and they have been held periodically in major centres ever since.

The CCIR's work is organized into Study Groups each with an agenda of mostly technical questions regarding radio. Each Group's answers are referred to the CCIR Assembly for approval and

transmittal to the World Radio Conference. Canada has always taken part in the work of the CCIR especially since about 1961.

In 1922 the responsibility for the regulation of radio in Canada was transferred from the Navy to the Department of Marine and Fisheries. The Radio Regulations were extensively revised, providing for broadcasting and private receiving station licences and fees. However, by 1923 Canadian broadcasting stations were frequently closing down because they could not collect payment for the services they were providing. In May 1923 a recommendation was made that broadcasting licences be amended to permit the Minister to give written authorization for broadcasting stations to collect fees for their services. Private receiving station licences were required until April 1 , 1953.

A regulation was made whereby a portion of the fees collected for receiving station licences could be paid to broadcasting stations. It authorized a subsidy of 50 cents. to be paid to the Government of Manitoba in respect of its broadcasting station CKY in Winnipeg for each private receiving station licence issued in the province of Manitoba. This arrangement with Manitoba was continued until April 1, 1932.

The International Radiotelegraph Convention in Washington mentioned above was signed

November 25, 1927. The World Radio Conferences of the International Telecommunications Union held since the Washington 1927 Convention were: Madrid 1932, Cairo 1938, Atlantic City 1947, Buenos Aires 1952, and Geneva 1959. Perhaps the most notable of the above was the Atlantic City 1947 Conference which undertook the orderly revision of the World Radio Frequency Allocation Table and the International Radio Regulations for world-wide use thereby supplanting numerous bi-lateral and regional agreements which had proliferated in the years prior to World War 2. Many of the latter agreements continued to exist but they related to special circumstances that were not specifically covered in the ITU Radio Regulations.

In Canada, the matter of jurisdiction over radio was questioned from time to time by certain of the provinces. However, on February 9, 1932, the Judicial Committee of the UK Privy Council ruled that the control and regulation of radio is exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Federal Parliament

In 1932, shortly after broadcasting got started in Canada, the Canadian Radio Broadcasting Act was passed and under its terms control of all radio broadcasting was vested in the Canadian Radio Broadcasting Commission. However, the Government soon became concerned about broadcasting's commercial, economic, cultural and

social effects and so in 1936 the above act was replaced by the Canadian Broadcasting Act and under it technical (station location, power, coverage and frequency) control reverted to the Department of Transport while the regulation of programs was placed in the hands of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. The Minister of Transport was also empowered to make regulations for the control of any equipment liable to cause interference with radio reception.

Before 1929 the international regulation of radio on ships and radio communications generally had been lumped together under the Convention of Berlin, 1906 and London, 1912. The Washington Convention of 1927 dealt with radio communications generally, leaving the safety aspect of radio on ships for the first International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS) which was signed at London on May 31, 1929. Further SOLAS Conventions were signed at London in 1948 and 1960.

Provisions of SOLAS were effected in Canada by the "Safety of Life at Sea and Load Line Conventions Act of 1931" which became fully effective January 1, 1934. However, it was repealed July 3, 1934 and replaced by the "Canada Shipping Act" of 1934. Since then, provisions relating to radio on Canadian ships have been contained in the Canada Shipping Act and regulations made thereunder. The Department of

Transport was formed in 1936 taking over the functions of the Department of Railways and Canals, the Department of Marine (which had dropped Fisheries in 1930) and the Civil Aviation Branch of the Department Of National Defence.

In 1938, the Radiotelegraph Act was repealed and replaced by the Radio Act, 1938. This Act was updated following an extensive review during 1952. The latest major amendments to the Radio Act were made in 1968 when the new Broadcasting Act, establishing a national policy for broadcasting and the Canadian Radio-Television Commission were created, effective April 1, 1968.

As AM broadcasting was growing and as knowledge about MF propagation, ground conductivity and the design of directional antennas became known it became evident that some form of international agreement was necessary to ensure reasonable sharing of AM broadcast frequencies among the countries of North America. After much preparatory work over many years the North-American Regional Broadcast Agreement was signed in Washington in 1950 by Canada, United States, Cuba, Dominican Republic and the U.K. on behalf of the Bahamas and Jamaica.

Amateur Radio Stations were closed down for the second World War from 1939 to 1945. During this

period the control and regulation of radio went as follows: July 8, 1940 to October 21, 1944 - Minister of Munitions and Supply, October 21, 1944 to May 4, 1948 - Minister of Reconstruction and Supply; then on May 4, 1948 back to the Minister of Transport.

Radio does not recognize borders of any kind and so from the very beginning of radio our very long borders with the United States makes it necessary for both countries to coordinate the use of those frequencies whose use impinges- on the adjacent country's use of radio. The result was that, from the early days of radio until about 1969, Canada and the United States had concluded 16 different bilateral frequency coordination agreements to ensure problem-free radio communications in both countries. Such agreements were and future agreements are in accord with present-day ITU Radio Regulations. These agreements confirm that Canada and the United States have very good relations when it comes to solving problems regarding the use of radio along our common borders.

Television broadcasting began in Canada in September 1952. When the first stations came on the air in Montreal and Toronto. Montreal already had a cable distribution system serving 60,000 homes with closed circuit programming pending the availability of off-air reception. From that beginning CATV has developed until, in

1965-66, there were some 300 systems serving 319,000 subscribers. Because of public interest in and the controversial nature of broadcast programming, as well as concern over the economic, commercial, cultural and social aspects of broadcasting in all its forms, two organizations in government were made responsible for the licensing of all broadcasting stations. The technical aspects of all applications were dealt with by the Broadcast Engineering Section of the Dept. of Transport. The non-technical aspects during the period 1932-1936 were considered by the Canadian Radio Broadcasting Commission, during the period 1936-1958 by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and during the period 1958-1968 by the Board of Broadcast Governors (BBG). Recommendations from both groups based on their evaluation of an application were considered by Cabinet and if approved, the proposed station would be licensed by the Department of Transport. However, Cabinet eventually felt that it did want to be involved any more with this work and decided in 1968 to replace the BBG with the Canadian Radio-Television Commission to deal with the licensing of broadcast radio stations provided each application received a Broadcast Construction and Operating Certificate from the newly-named Broadcast Engineering and Certification Branch of the Department of

Transport. In this way the suitability for licensing of each station from technical, operational and coverage points of view, was ensured.

On July 12, 1968, the control and regulation of all forms of radio except the social, cultural, economic and commercial aspects of broadcasting, in other words the Radio Spectrum Management Branch of Transport, was transferred to the new Department of Communications. The non-technical aspects of broadcast station licensing remained with the CRTC.

The rapid development of radio communication over the first 75 years has brought tremendous problems for the people charged with its regulation and control. Their concern has always been that controls should always be minimal and avoid inhibiting technical advancement while at the same time being sufficiently far-sighted to steer a clear and smooth forward course and ensure the future growth of radio of all kinds and uses in Canada.

November 15, 2006.

2014 Meeting Dates

April 16 - Wednesday
Home Brew Evening -
 Show us what you've been building this winter

May 15
Mobile Show n Tell
 Bring your mobile installation and we'll look and evaluate. Prize(s) to be awarded. To be held outdoors, 19:00h

June 19
Annual General Meeting
 Elections

NOTE

All meetings at the museum will have access by the south side door S5A, on the right side of building

Coming Events:

- **Field day:** June 28 – 29th on the museum grounds
- **ILLW:** August 15 – 17th near the museum's light house

What's Happening Elsewhere!

Ottawa Amateur Radio Club (OARC)
www.oarc.net/blog/:

Rideau Lakes Amateur Radio Club (RLARC)
ve3rlr.dyndns.org/:

West Carleton Amateur Radio Club
www.wcarc.on.ca

The next meeting of the West Carleton Amateur Radio Club will take place Tuesday, May 6th beginning at 19:30 in the upstairs meeting room at Sobeys, 700 Terry Fox Drive in Kanata. The meeting will be a planning session for the ARRL June VHF contest. Many members meet for supper before the meeting, 17:45 at the Panda Garden Buffet, 420 Hazeldean Road in Kanata.

For the June VHF contest (June 14-16), the club will run multi-operator station VE3WCC from the Corkery Community Centre in grid square FN15xg. If you can offer equipment to the station or would like to operate, please contact Doug Leach, ve3xk@rac.ca.

.Seems pretty quiet around the valley, eh? More info will follow by email when it comes available.

Rambler deadline

Meeting date minus 13 days

May 02
 Jun 06
 Jul/Aug 09

Please submit articles for the Rambler to the editor:

[Robert Cherry](#)

No later than the deadline for the desired edition.

April Rambler submission deadline is:

Friday, 2nd May 2014



MEMBERSHIP FORM

- The membership year starts in September and runs to the end of August of the following year.*
- Regular membership is open to licensed amateurs.*
- Associate membership is open to all unlicensed radio enthusiasts.*
- Membership includes an e-mail subscription to the Club newsletter, the OVMRC Rambler.*

Date: **PLEASE PRINT**

RENEWAL NEW CHANGE OVMRC NAME TAG (COST \$10.00) No Yes

Call Sign	Surname	Preferred First Name
Street		Apartment Number
City	Province	Postal Code
Home Phone	Work Phone	E-mail Address
Are you a member of Radio Amateurs of Canada (RAC) Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> RAC ID: _____ Expiry Date: / /		

Full Membership (Not a Member of RAC) \$35.00/year
Full Membership (Member of RAC) \$25.00/year
Associate Membership (Unlicensed) \$15.00/year

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If Retired, Former Occupation:
Skills: (Please list them all)

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