

MAY 1994

FEEDBACK

THE OFFICIAL NEWSLETTER OF THE
GEORGIAN BAY AMATEUR RADIO CLUB INC.

Sponsoring

VE3OSR FM REPEATER 146.895- Mhz MARKDALE
VE3OST FM REPEATER 145.290- Mhz OWEN SOUND
VE3GBT FM REPEATER 146.940- Mhz BARROW BAY
VE3IJD PACKET BBS 145.630 Mhz KEADY

REGULAR EVENTS

GBARC MEETINGS:

LAST TUESDAY OF EACH
MONTH

BREAKFAST MEETINGS:

SECOND AND LAST SATURDAY
OF EACH MONTH

GBARC INFORMATION:

INFORMATION REGARDING
MEMBERSHIP SHOULD BE
DIRECTED TO IAN VE3HIP
519-371-5479

Minutes of the meeting of April 26th 1994.

The meeting was opened by president Bob at 7:33 with 25 members present. The minutes of the last meeting were accepted as printed by Jack VE3DTS and Don VE3VTO. The treasurer was absent, his report stated we have \$216.03 in the bank. It was mentioned that there is a new repeater in the Shellburn area on 444.625 mhz.

OLD BUSINESS The fleamarket will be at the Fairgrounds on June 11th, doors open at 8:00 for sellers and at 9:00 for buyers. Admission will be \$2.00 for buyers and \$5.00 for sellers, (includes 1 admission) tailgaters also pay \$5.00. A few members volunteered to help run things but we can use a few more. Field day will be held at Bobs place on June 26-27. Bob will order the outhouse. Jerry VA3JL will try to get a generator from Bell Celular. We will run 3 stations, bring along anything you think we might need.

NEW BUSINESS Bob VE3LKD was contacted by the public high schools for communication help at track and field events on June 7-8, 9:00am-3:00pm. Bob and Gene attended a Canwarn meeting in London, Jim VE3OVV is trying to organize Canwarn in the Kincardine area. Elections for next years club executive board will be held next meeting, Rick VE3HIO will contact the members to get nominations. A few members agreed to stand for office but we need lots more. Brad VE3RHJ moved we close the meeting, Henry VE3UWD seconded. The 50/50 draw was won by Stan S.W.L.

SILENT KEY Date:13-05-94 Time:14:32Z I AM SORRY TO REPORT THAT WE HAVE A SILENT IN OUR CLUB. ROY MARGETTS, VE3EBM OF WILLIAMSFORD. ROY PASSED AWAY ON THE 12th OF MAY 1994 FROM HEART PROBLEMS. A PUBLIC SERVICE WILL BE HELD AT THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH JUST WEST OF INTERSECTION IN WILLIAMSFORD ON SUNDAY AT 3 PM. DONATIONS CAN BE MADE TO THE HEART FUND. BOB VE3XOX

SUSPENDED ANIMATION

It was Saturday of the first of July weekend; the Saturday that every ham that is worth his Q-code is out there on the field day site and preparing for the big 24 hours of operation.

Fred had a 20-40-80 beam that he proposed to mount on a three-legged tower. He had three sections, which gave him roughly 30 feet of height. Walking the tower up on to one end was no great problem, but placing the stakes for the guy lines, well that was something else. The ground was too soft, as it was my boss's well kept back lawn.

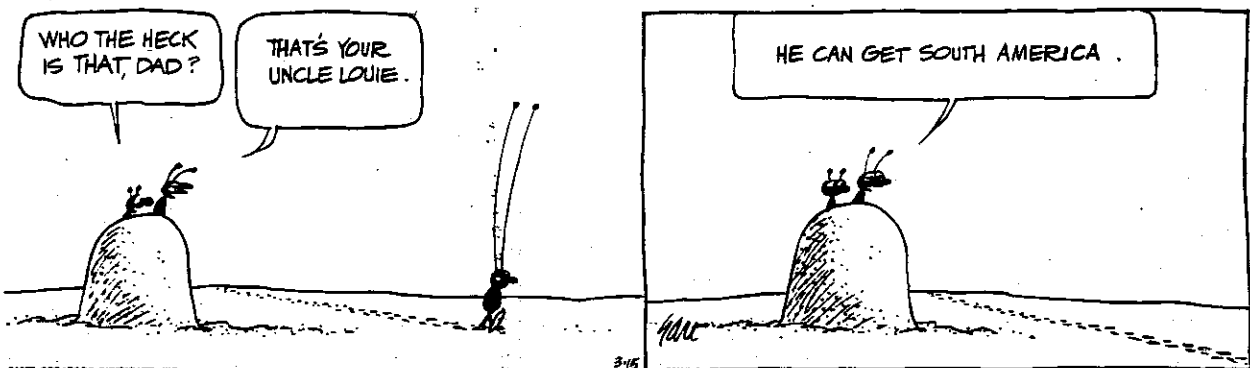
Now big Joe came on the scene. "I'll do the rigging, I have a good leather safety belt". Yes, it was a good leather safety belt, because it belonged to Mother Bell. And a good thing too, because Joe weighed about 250 pounds.

As Joe ascended (it was only 30 feet) we noticed that two of the guy lines went a little slack, while the third one seemed a bit tighter. Then, just as Joe snapped his safety belt to the top of the tower, the tight guy began to slip, and the tower began to lean. When the tower reached an angle of about 45 degrees, Joe's feet left the tower, and there was 250 pounds of Joe suspended on a leather safety strap, and letting off a string of "blue decibels" that could be heard for miles. Then Fred came to the rescue. "I have an extension ladder on the truck" So up went the ladder to meet the tower just below Joe's feet, and the "blue decibels" subsided as Joe extricated himself from the tower and managed to fix himself to the top of a very wobbly ladder. You see, it was being held in a very precarious vertical position by two men on the ground. Have you ever seen a circus act where an acrobat does a lot of ridiculous things while trying to balance himself on the top of an unsupported ladder? Well, this act had three participants, and it was hard to tell who was the most excited. But finally all three and the ladder were in a safe position on their respective "landing gears" on good old mother earth.

After twice as many guy lines were applied to the tower, and much more care was taken in driving the ground pegs, Joe insisted on making another attempt at hanging the beam. He did a fine job of it, the beam, the rotor, the wiring, the whole works, and he was justly proud of it. For his noble effort Joe was awarded the first two hour shift on 20 meters, and he loved it. The heart of a true ham.

Roy-EBM

B.C.



Field Day Rules

1) **Eligibility:** Field Day is open competitively to all amateurs in the ARRL/Canadian Field Organization (plus Yukon and NWT). Foreign stations may be contacted for credit, but are not eligible to compete.

2) **Object:** To work as many stations as possible on any or all amateur bands (except the 10, 18 and 24-MHz bands) and in doing so, to learn to operate in abnormal situations under less-than-optimum conditions. A premium is placed on skills and equipment developed to meet the challenge of emergency preparedness and to acquaint the public with the capabilities of Amateur Radio.

3) **Dates:** June 25 and 26, 1994.

4) **Field Day Period:** From 1800 UTC Saturday until 2100 UTC Sunday. Class A and Class B (see below) stations that do not begin setting up until 1800 UTC Saturday may operate the entire Field Day period of 27 hours. Others must begin their set-ups no earlier than 1800 UTC Friday and may operate no more than 24 consecutive hours; i.e. once on-the-air Field Day operation has started, it must end 24 hours from that point.

5) **Entry Categories:** Field Day entries are classified according to the maximum number of simultaneous transmitted signals, followed by the designation of the nature of the individual or group participation. Below 30 MHz, once a transmitter is used for a contact on a band, it must remain on that band for at least 15 minutes. During this 15-minute period, the transmitter is considered to be transmitting a signal, whether it is or not, for the purpose of determining transmitter class. Switching devices are prohibited.

(Class A) Club/nonclub portable: Club groups (or nonclub groups with three or more licensed amateurs) set up specifically for Field Day. Such stations must be located in places that are not regular station locations, and must use no facilities installed for permanent station use, or any structures installed permanently for Field Day use. Stations must be operated under one call sign (except when the Novice/Technician position is used) and under the control of a single licensee or trustee for each entry. All equipment (including antennas) must lie within a circle whose diameter does not exceed 300 meters (1000 feet). All contacts must be made with transmitter(s) and receiver(s) operating independent of commercial mains. Entrants who, for one reason or another, operate a transmitter or receiver from

commercial mains for one or more contacts will be listed separately at the end of their class.

Any Class A group whose entry classification is two or more transmitters (nonNovice) may also use one Novice/Technician operating position (Novice subbands only) without changing its basic entry classification. For Field Day purposes only, any Canadian "Amateur" licensee, who has been licensed for less than six months prior to Field Day, shall be considered a "Novice" to provide a means for Canadian Field Day Class A stations with two or more transmitters to participate with a "Novice/Technician" operating position. This "Canadian Novice station" is restricted to the US Novice subbands and power/mode restrictions. The Novice/Technician station (including antennas) should be set up and operated by Novice and Technician licensees and should use the call sign of one of the Novice/Technician operators.

(Class A—Battery) Club/nonclub portable: Club groups (or nonclub groups with three or more licensed amateurs) set up specifically for Field Day and all contacts are made using an output power of 5 W or less and the power source is other than commercial mains or motor-driven generator (eg, batteries, solar cells, water-driven generators). Other provisions are the same as for Class A.

(Class B) One- or two-person portable: Nonclub stations set up and operated by not more than two licensed amateurs will be placed in Class B. Other provisions are the same as for Class A. One- and two-person Class B entries will be listed separately in the results.

(Class B—Battery) One- or two-person portable: Nonclub stations set up and operated by not more than two licensed amateurs and all contacts are made using an output power of 5 W or less and the power source is other than commercial mains or motor-driven generator (eg, batteries, solar cells, water-driven generators). Other provisions are the same as for Class A. One- and two-person Class B—Battery entries will be listed separately in the results.

(Class C) Mobile: Stations in vehicles capable of operating while in motion and normally operated in this manner, including antenna. This includes maritime and aeronautical mobiles.

(Class D) Home stations: Stations operating from permanent or licensed station locations using commercial power. Class D stations may count contacts only with Class A, B, C and E Field Day groups for points.

(Class E) Home stations—emergency power: Same as Class D, but using emergency power for transmitters and receivers. Work stations in Class A, B, C, D and E.

6) **Exchange:** Stations in any ARRL/Canadian Section will exchange their Field Day operating class and ARRL/Canadian Section (see page 8 in any QST). For example, if your club group was operating in the three-transmitter, Class A category from Missouri, you would send "3A Missouri." Foreign stations send RS(T) and QTH.

7) **Miscellaneous Rules:**

A) Operators participating in Field Day

may not, from any other station, contact for point credit the Field Day portable station of the group with which they participated.

B) A station used to contact one or more Field Day stations may not subsequently be used under any other call during the Field Day period. Family stations are exempted.

C) Each phone and each CW segment is considered as a separate band. All voice communication contacts are equivalent, and packet/RTTY/ASCII/AMTOR is counted as CW. A station may be worked once on each band. Crossband contacts are not allowed. The use of more than one transmitter at the same time on a single band is prohibited, except that a Novice/Technician position may operate on any Novice band segment at any time. No repeater contacts are allowed.

8) **Scoring:** Scores are based on the number of valid contact points times the multiplier corresponding to the highest power used at any time during the Field Day period, plus bonus points. Phone contacts count one point each, and CW contacts count two points each. **Power multipliers:** If all contacts are made using an output power of 5 W or less and if a power source other than commercial mains or motor-driven generator is used (eg, batteries, solar cells, water-driven generators), multiply by 5. If any or all contacts are made using an output power of 150 W or less, multiply by 2. Multiply by 1 if any or all contacts are made using an output power of more than 150 W. Batteries may be charged while in use for Class C entries only. For other classes, batteries charged during the Field Day period must be charged from a power source independent of the commercial mains.

A) **Bonus points:** The following bonus points will be added to the score (after the multiplier is applied) to determine the final score. Only Class A and B stations are eligible for bonuses. Check the box on the Field Day Summary Sheet to indicate that you qualify for the bonus and attach the necessary proof.

1) **100% emergency power:** 100 points per transmitter for 100% emergency power. All equipment and facilities at the Field Day site must be operated from a source independent of the commercial mains. Example: A club operating 3A, using 100% emergency power may claim 300 bonus points.

2) **Public relations:**

A) 100 points for media publicity. Publicity must be obtained or a *bona fide* attempt to obtain publicity must be made. Evidence must be submitted in the form of a newspaper clipping, a memo from a BC/TV station stating that publicity was given or a copy of the material that was sent to the news media for publicity purposes.

Send for Your Field Day Package

Send to HQ a 9x12-inch self-addressed envelope with four units of First-Class US postage or four IRCs for the official Field Day Entry Package. This package includes one Publicity Kit, one Field Day Summary Sheet, one large dupe sheet with instructions and a checklist to ensure that your entry is complete. If you require more dupe sheets, indicate so in your request and affix one unit of additional First-Class postage to your SASE for each two additional dupe sheets requested.

W1AW Field Day Bulletin Schedule

In addition to the regular schedule detailed on page 102 of April QST, extra CW bulletins will be run at 1400 UTC (10 AM EDT) and extra phone bulletins at 1500 UTC (11 AM EDT) Saturday and Sunday mornings.

B) 100 points for physically locating in a public place (eg. shopping center, park, etc) with significant access by the public. The intent here is for Amateur Radio to be on display to the public.

C) An additional 100 points can be earned by such display stations in public places actively conducting an information booth for the visiting public, and dispensing information handouts, maintaining a visitor's log, etc. as an information/recruiting tool for Amateur Radio. Evidence submitted for (B) and (C) may consist of copies of handouts, visitor's log, brief report on activities conducted, photos, etc.

3) **Message origination:** 100 points for origination of a message by the club president or other Field Day leader, addressed to the SM or SEC, stating the club name (or nonclub group), number of operators, field location and number of ARES members participating. The message must be transmitted during the Field Day period, and a fully serviced copy of it must be submitted with the entry, in standard ARRL message form, or no credit will be given.

4) **Message relay:** 10 points for each message received and relayed during the Field Day period, up to a maximum of 100 points. Copies of each message, properly serviced, must be included with the Field Day report.

5) **Satellite QSO:** 100 points can be earned by completing at least one QSO via satellite during the Field Day period. The repeater provision of Rule 7C is waived for sat-

ellite QSOs. A satellite station (**one**) does not count as an additional transmitter. On the summary sheet, show satellite QSOs as a separate "band."

6) **Natural Power:** Field Day groups making a minimum of five QSOs without using power from commercial mains or petroleum derivatives can earn 100 points. Intuitively, this means an "alternate" energy source of power such as solar, wind, methane or grain alcohol. This includes batteries charged by natural means (not dry cells). The natural-power station counts as an additional transmitter. If you do not wish to change your entry class, take one of your other transmitters off the air while making the natural-power QSOs. A separate list of natural-power QSOs should be enclosed with your entry.

7) **WIAW message:** A bonus of 100 points will be earned by copying a special ARRL Field Day bulletin sent over WIAW on its regularly announced frequencies just before and during Field Day. This message can be received directly from WIAW or by any relay method. An accurate copy of the received message should be included in your Field Day report.

8) **Packet Radio:** 100 points can be earned by completing at least one QSO on packet radio during the Field Day period. The repeater provision of Rule 7C is waived for packet radio QSOs. A packet station (**one**) does not count as an additional transmitter. On the summary sheet, show packet radio QSOs as a separate "band."

9) **VHF/UHF:** 100 points can be earned by completing at least 10 QSOs (excluding packet contacts) on any band or combination of bands above 50 MHz (VHF/UHF bands) during the Field Day period. A VHF/UHF station (**one**) does not count as an additional transmitter. This station is not limited to making just 10 QSOs. It may be operated for the entire Field Day period and all contacts (excluding packet contacts) count for QSO points credit, including the first 10.

9) **Reporting:** Entries must be postmarked by July 27, 1994. No late entries can be accepted. A complete entry consists of an official ARRL Summary Sheet (or reasonable facsimile) and a list of stations worked on each band/mode during Field Day, plus bonus proof. The list of stations worked on each band or mode may take the form of official ARRL dupe sheets or an alphanumeric listing of call signs worked per band and mode. This list may be computer-generated. Incomplete or illegible entries will be classified as checklogs. A copy of Field Day logs should be kept by your Field Day group, but should not be sent in unless specifically requested later by the ARRL.

10) **Condition of Entry:** Each entrant agrees to be bound by the provisions and the intent of this announcement, the regulations of his or her licensing authority and the decisions of the ARRL Awards Committee.

11) **Disqualifications:** See January 1994 QST, page 124.

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HOW S..T HAPPENS

In the beginning was The Plan and then came The Assumptions,
And The Assumptions were without form,
And The Plan was completely without substance.
And the darkness was upon the face of the workers,
And they spoke amongst themselves saying "It is a crock of s..t and it stinket
So the workers went unto their supervisors and sayeth
"It is a pail of dung and none may abide the odor thereof"
And the supervisors went unto their managers and sayeth unto them
"It is a container of excrement and it is very strong, such that none
may abide by it".

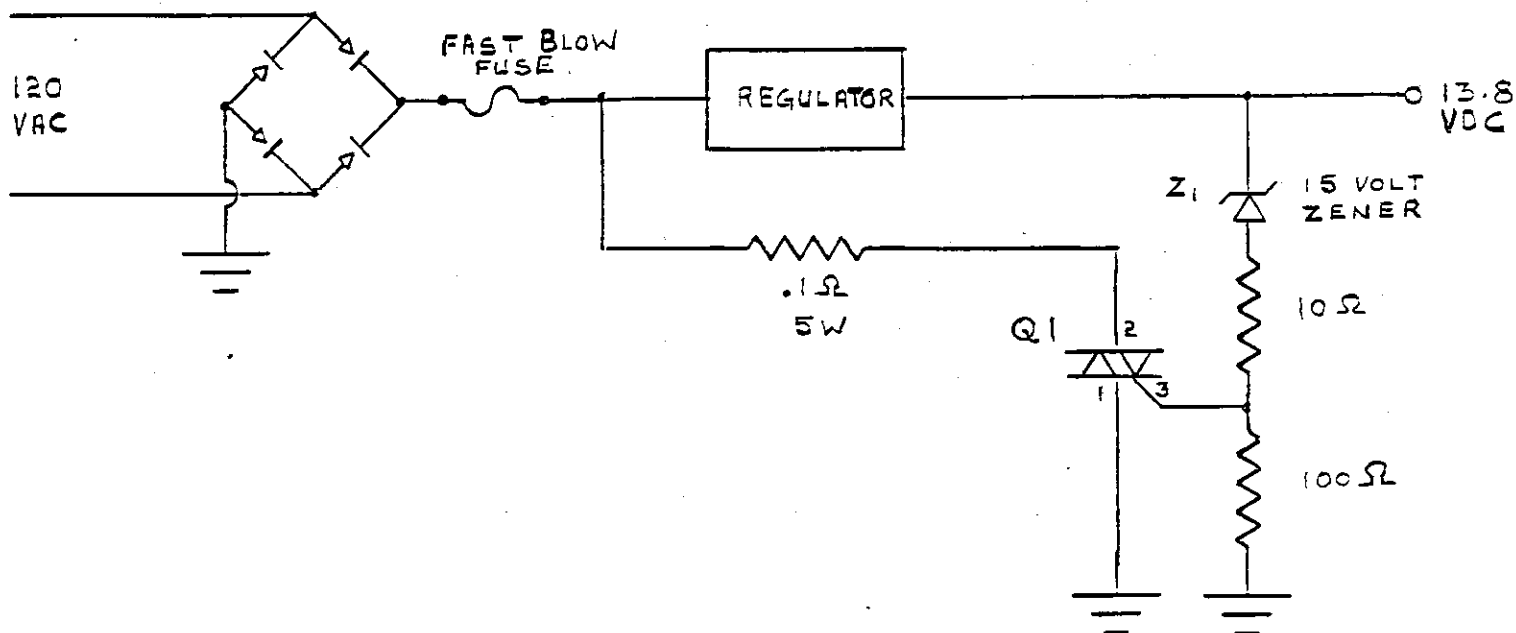
And the managers went unto their directors and sayeth
"It is a vessel of fertilizer, and none may abide its strength".
And the directors spoke amongst themselves, saying one to another
"It contains that which aids plant growth, and it is very strong".
And the directors went unto the vice presidents and sayeth unto them
"It promotes growth and is very powerful".

Hence the vice president went unto the president and he sayeth unto him
"This new plan will actively promote growth and efficiency of this company,
and in these areas in particular".
And the president looked upon the plan and saw that it was good and the
plan became policy.

This is how s..t happens.

FROM AN ANONYMOUS SOURCE

A simple crowbar circuit to protect your rig from high voltage.



Q1 is a triac (MAC 11-3) transistor. I never tried an SCR but it should work as well. What ever you use, it must have sufficient current handling capacity to be able to blow the fuse and not destroy itself.

Z1 is chosen for the level of voltage protection wanted. I choose a 15 volt zener for a 13.8 supply.

Once Z1 conducts Q1 is turned on and shorts out the rectified voltage, thereby shutting everything down, protecting your rig and possible further component damage in your regulator.

Bill VE3NEG

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THE LIFE CYCLE OF THE BACKYARD MECHANIC

The stages in the life cycle of the Backyard Mechanic are varied and interesting. The first stage is called The Searching. During this stage the mechanic looks for his tools in many places that usually includes the refrigerator. The time it takes to find them is figured by multiplying the time it takes for him to lose his temper by three.

The next stage is The Wrenching. The mechanic takes a wrench and tries to remove a bolt that is not as strong as the wrench. Wrenching and jerking he discovers his error after leaving a sizable portion of his knuckles on the engine block.

Then comes The Oiling. The mechanic removes the oil plug and lets the old oil drain into a basin. He hates oil spills. Then he pours in the new oil and then he remembers to replace the oil plug. Not only that, but he's also standing in the oil puddle. After picking himself off the ground he slips and slides six miles to the store to get more oil and carpet cleaner.

The final stage is called the Short Lived Triumph. At last he sits behind the wheel. Nervously he reaches for the ignition. The engine starts smoothly, then CRUNCH! Too late he remembers that he left his brand new KMart AM/FM CD Ghetto Blaster too close to the engine fan! While wiping the look of ashen horror off his rugged features he rushes to the front of the car only to find that his radio has been fully digested. In fury he kicks the tire and makes the interesting discovery, that he CAN remove a hubcap with his foot!

After ascertaining that his foot is indeed broken he decides to take the car to someone who does know what he is doing! This decision marks the final and last stage in the life style of the Backyard Mechanic!

N6rqs @ ke6lw.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NA

***** W O M A N *****

The essence of marriage is companionship, and the woman you face across the coffee urn every morning for ninety-nine years must be both able to appreciate your jokes and to sympathize with your aspirations. If this is not so the man will stray, actually, or else chase the ghosts of dead hopes through the grave-yard of his dreams.

By brilliant men is meant, of course, men who have achieved brilliant things - who can write, paint, model, orate, plan, manage, devise and execute.

Brilliant men are but ordinary men, who at intervals are capable of brilliant performances. Not only are they ordinary most of the time, but often at times they are dull, perverse, prejudiced and absurd.

So here is the truth: Your ordinary man who does the brilliant things would be ordinary all the time were it not for the fact that he is inspired by a woman. Great thoughts and great deeds are the children of married minds.

When you find a great man playing a big part on life's stage you'll find in sight, or just around the corner, a great woman. Read History!

CALL SIGNS

With millions of radio stations furnishing a variety of communication services throughout the world, it is necessary that their transmission carry a distinguishing call sign. These call signs identify the nationality of the station, the type of station and the individual station.

Not all stations require a license. Radar stations, RF lighting, diathermy equipment and microwave ovens are exempt. They can be considered 'stations' since they radiate radio frequency energy.

Since the early days of wireless telegraphy, starting with marine use radio stations had a distinctive identification. Under international agreement since 1927 the alphabet has been apportioned among the nations for basic call sign use. The ITU the world wide telecommunications governing body, eventually started using numbers as prefixes as new countries emerged and they ran out of letters.

Canada is assigned three letters 'C', 'V' and 'X' and they are shared with other countries. The United States has all of the 'K', 'N', 'W' and shares 'A' with other countries.

The call signs for Canadian Amateur stations were initially allocated sequentially in the VE1-VE9 series and were called Amateur Experimental Stations. When Newfoundland joined Confederation the VO prefixes were assigned to Canada. Now you might find Amateur stations with both C and X prefixes and under some circumstances a particular call may be issued to a particular station.

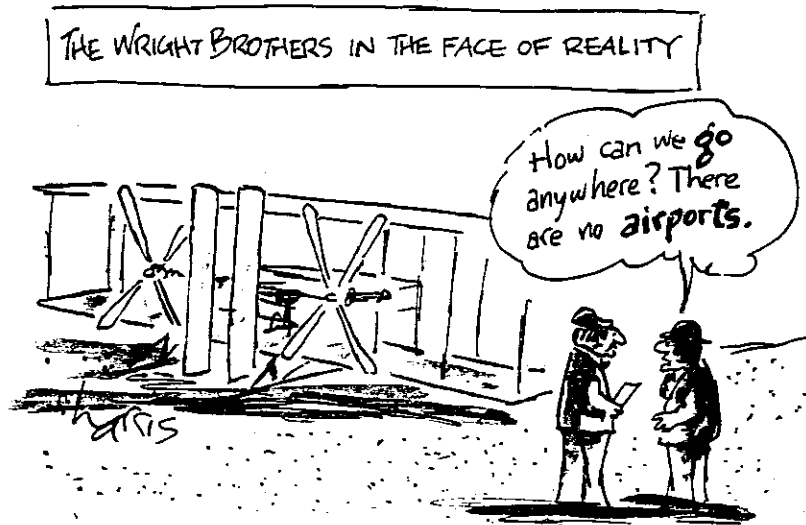
Before the turn of the century there was no special radiotelegraph call for sea emergency. One pioneer operator simply sent the letters "HELP" in code. In 1903 Italy suggested "SSSDDD" as an international radio emergency call. By 1904 a number of ships engaged in Atlantic trade were equipped with 'wireless' as radio was known and recruited land telegraph operators for sea duty. These operators resorted to the landline general 'CQ', meaning attention all stations. In 1904 Marconi company added the letter 'D' to signify distress and in 1912 the ill-fated Titanic flashed a "CQD" as she headed toward the bottom.

German ships had been using "SOE" and in 1906 recommended the use of those letters. The Americans suggested 'NC' which is the call for help in flag signalling. However international agreement was reached and "SOS" became effective in 1906 though British ships continued to use "CQD" for some years afterwards.

"SOS" does not mean "Save Our Ship" or "Save Our Souls" as sometimes claimed, any more than "CQD" meant "Come Quick Danger". Such calls are based on speed and clarity with which they can be transmitted by radiotelegraphy.

Bert Arnold VE3AXJ (From CQ and W5YI)

GEORGIAN BAY AMATEUR RADIO CLUB INC.
 PRESENTS
 OUR 3RD ANNUAL SWAP AND TRADE.
 LOCATION.....THE OWEN SOUND FAIR GROUNDS
 DATE.....JUNE 11, 1994.
 TIME.....8 A.M. FOR THE VENDORS
 9 A.M. FOR THE BUYERS AND TRADERS
 PRICE....\$5.00 FOR TABLE (INCLUDES ONE ADMISSION)
 \$2.00 FOR ONE GENERAL ADMISSION
 COFFEE FREE
 CONTACT...BOB VE3XOX FOR TABLES AT 519-376-0715 EVENINGS FROM 8 TO 9.
 OR BY PACKET VE3XOX@VE3IJD.



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HI GUYS...
 SPECIAL TNX GOES OUT TO :
 VE3BZC...ROSS
 VE3TXB ..JOHN
 VE3VTO ..DON
 VE3HMZ ..BILL
 VE3HIP...IAN
 THESE FELLOWS HAVE PUT THERE NAMES IN TO HELP OUT WITH THE LOCAL HIGH
 SCHOOL TRACK AND FIELD DAY ON JUNE 7...
 THX GUYS FOR THE HELP...
 WE STILL NEED MORE HELPERS....
 GREAT STUFF GUYS....TNX AGN...
 73 ... BOB VE3XOX