QUINTE AMATEUR RADIO CLUB Q. R. M.
P. O. Box 292, Belleville ON K8N 5A2

M E E T I N G

DATE: January 20, 1993
TIME: 7:30 p.m.
LOCATION: Loyalist College
Pioneer Building Rm 1
PROGRAM: Speaker: Bihari Patel
Topic: Surface Mount Technology

***** WANTED *****

The Club is looking for volunteers to form a working committee for Field Day 1993. Please contact a member of the executive if you are interested. If there is no response we will have to ask for volunteers Army Style.

The Club wishes to form a committee to start planning a special celebration to Commemorate FIFTY YEARS OF THE QUINTE AMATEUR RADIO CLUB.
We have had some interest in this committee, so if there are any members interested please contact a member of the Executive.

*******CONGRATULATIONS******

I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate VE3YAD John Day for the fantastic job he is doing in operating the Thursday Net of the Quinte Amateur Radio Club. His sense of humour and fine voice makes it a pleasure to listen to the Net.
Great job, John.

***** HAM COURSE *****

The six remaining students will write their exams on February 15, 1993, weather permitting.

For those interested in listening to shortwave outside the Ham bands. The 1993 edition of the World Radio TV Handbook is available from CARF at a cost of $26.00 all taxes and postage included.

QUINTE AMATEUR RADIO CLUB

P O Box 292, Belleville, Ontario K8N 5A2

EXECUTIVE:			
President	Mike Papper	969-1744	VE3VMP
Vice President	Ivan Graham	968-4936	VE3GTH
Secretary	Len Brooker	962-1261	VE3ASR
Treasurer	Steve Sweetman	966-0984	VE3WOE
Past President	Norm Moore	968-6265	VE3NFD
On Going Activities:			
Publicity	Jim Williams	966-8055	VE3AGT
	Steve Sweetman	966-0984	VE3WOE
Property	Al Taylor	394-5159	VE3WV
Newsletter	Don Dalrymple	968-9242	VE3DQN
Repeater Committee	Norm Moore	968-6265	VE3NFD
	Ron Hovinga	967-1318	VE3UGU
Packet Committee	Al Smardon	966-0668	VE3OX
	Ross Dryden	477-2473	VE3AUU
Emergency Coordinator	John Lester	966-6592	VE3MB
	Don Davenport	962-3167	VE3BPL
Field Day 1993	Len Brooker	962-1261	VE3ASR
Course Director	Tim Pekkonen	969-8012	VE3UO
Mall Display	Al Smardon	9660668	VE3OX
	Joann Woods	968-3638	VE3MNL
	Bob Brain	962-7717	VE3GTD
2 Meter Fox Hunt	Ivan Graham	968-4936	VE3GTH
	Tim Pekkonen	969-8012	VE3UO
Refreshments	Bill Campbell	962-9813	VE3NFP

Hams and Eggs, 8:00 am each Saturday at the Mirage Restaurant, 257 North Front Street, Belleville, Ontario.

Q.A.R.C. 2 Meter Net every Thursday at 7:00 pm on VE3KBR. Swap net to follow regular net.

Regular meetings of Q.A.R.C. third Wednesday each month except July and August

Regular meetings of the Prince Edward Radio Club are held on the first Thursday of each month except July and August

PERC 2 Meter Net every Tuesday at 7:00 pm on 146.730

Regular Meeting of the NRA is held on the fourth Thursday of each month

NRA 2 Meter Net every Wednesday at 8:00 pm on 145.390

T.A.R.C. 426 Sqdn. Building South Side CFB Trenton 2nd Tuesday each month.

NOTE FROM THE EDITOR

I want to thank Club members who, in the past year, have supported me in my feeble attempt at producing this letter. I hope you like the small construction projects that I have included. I will continue to do this from time to time, if I can find enough examples.

Don VE3DQN

***** WHY HAMATEURS? *****

This a reprint from the Toronto Star December 31, 1992.
QUESTION: Why are Amateur Radio Operators called Hams?
ANSWER: The American Radio Relay League's Amateur Handbook says it is probably started around the turn of the century when the operators tapped out messages in the American Morse Code on big brass keys: "If they tapped the keys too hard and made too many false characters, other operators would refer to their hands rather derisively as hams in the sense that they were heavy and awkward."

Steve Burak of the Federal Department of Communications, who had consulted officials of the ham leagues in Canada and the U.S., added that when a code was sent properly, an operator was said to have a "good" fist. Ham-fisted and ham-handed were slang terms already in general use in the late 1800s to denote clumsiness. Similarly, hamfatter or ham described an inept actor.

But Burak and others, such as Star Editor Doug Ibbotson, a ham who researched the term, point to compelling evidence of another origin.

Amateur Radio didn't begin until after Guglielmo Marconi invented wireless telegraphy and, in 1901 at St. John's Nfld, proved the signals could cross the Atlantic Ocean. One of the first amateur stations to go on the air adopted the call sign HAM and soon after became a cause celebre in the U.S.

The operators of the Harvard Radio Club station were Albert Hyman, Bob Almy and Poogie Murray. They'd first used the call sign Hyman-Almy-Murray and then shortened it to Hy-Al-Mu. But this was confused with a Mexican ship named Hyalmo and the call sign became HAM.

The above document was amended in the Toronto Star January 5, 1993.
Let's try again.
Sometimes an answer has to be trimmed to fit this space. The trim on this one Thursday left the most likely explanation hanging. To pick up:

One of the earliest amateur radio stations was operated for the Harvard Radio Club by Albert Hyman, Bob Almy and Poogie Murray, and their call sign became HAM, the first letter of each surname.

In 1911, the Wireless Regulation Bill was introduced in the U.S. Congress to bring order to chaotic, unregulated airwaves and limit amateur activity. Hyman, verging on tears, testified before a congressional committee that heavy licensing fees and other requirements would force HAM and most other amateurs off the air.

When the bill reached the floor of Congress, speaker after speaker rose to defend the right of "poor little station `HAM'" to transmit.
International news coverage placed HAM in the public consciousness as a synonym for amateur radio.

PACKET NEWS

For those of our Club members who are interested in Packet, VE3OY Keith Goobie will be speaking at the Trenton Amateur Radio Club on January 12, 1993. Keith will speak about the early days of packet. The hall where the meeting is to be held can hold FIFTY people so plan to attend early. For more information contact VE3TDT Tony Sollows.

***** H.F. News *****

VE7RW Harry Hitchon formally of Belleville now of Victoria BC would like to talk with people from Belleville and the surrounding area. Harry is on the air every day at 4:00 pm local time on 21.328 USB. Harry's Address is :

Harry Hitchon
1722 Newton Street
Apt. 132
Victoria, BC
V8R 2R2
604-598-5915

QUINTE AMATEUR RADIO CLUB
INCOME STATEMENT
JULY 1 - DECEMBER 19, 1992.

INCOME		
Membership	655.00	
Directories	180.00	
Training Course	697.00	
50/50 Draw	29.00	
Donations	155.00	
		1716.00
EXPENSES:		
Office Supplies	10.50	
Benevolence	109.26	
Field Day	21.75	
Door Prizes	184.71	
Training Course	568.56	
Newsletter	393.67	
Ham & Eggs	5.18	
Insurance	270.00	
Packet Radio	196.43	
Name Tags	33.93	
Summer Fest	69.82	
Mall Display	91.37	
Equipment Purchase	532.01	
Incorporation	200.00	
	2687.19	
Net Loss	-971.19	
Bank Balance as of July 1, 1992.	2311.83	
Plus, Income	1716.00	
Minus, Expenses	2687.19	
Equals, Bank Balance as of Dec. 19/92	1340.64	
Awards Account - Bank Balance as of Dec. 19/92	292.10	

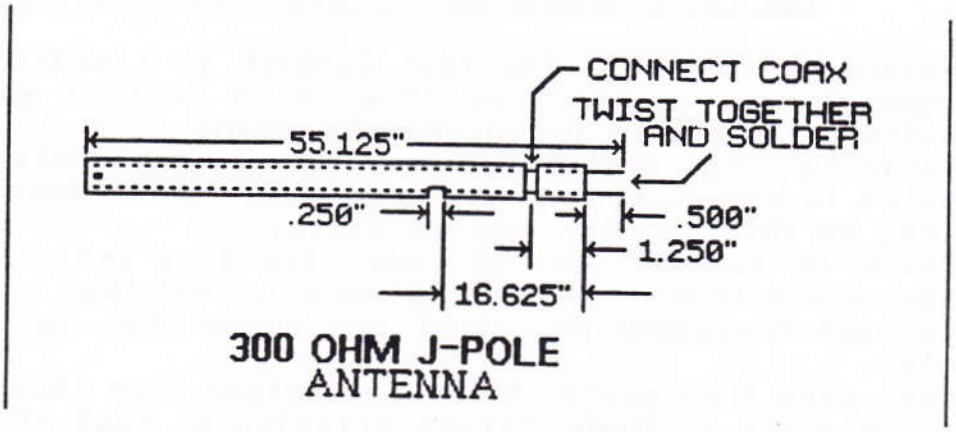
REPRINT FROM QST NOVEMBER 1989

A 2 Metre J-Pole Antenna

This antenna idea has been around for a number of years. The version presented here is by KC7NS and comes to us via Handi-Ham World, a publication of the Courage Handi-Ham System based in Mineapolis Minnesota. The antenna is effective (basically, it is an end-fed half-wave with a theoretical 3 db gain over the common quarter-wave whip), simple to build (all you need is a soldering tool and a pair of side cutters), and cheap ($0.00 if you have a chunk of 300 ohm twinlead kicking around in your junk box). Read on...

1. Cut a piece of standard 300-ohm twinlead to 55.125 inches.
2. At one end, strip 0.500 inch of insulation off both conductors.

3. Twist these two conductors together and solder them. For protection, cover the soldered connection with heat shrink material or electrical tape. The measurements below are taken from the soldered end.
4. Make one conductor 16.625 inches by cutting a 0.250 inch notch out of the conductor at 16.625 inches. Do not remove the unconnected conductor on this side.
5. At the 1.250-inch point, remove enough insulation from both conductors to permit connection of your coax.
6. Connect the braid of your 52 ohm coax (RG58U or equivalent) to the short (16.625 inch) side.
7. Connect the coax centre conductor to the remaining longer side.
8. Punch a small hole in the insulation at the far end. Attach a string to hang the antenna from the ceiling or any convenient support.



300 OHM J-POLE
ANTENNA

THE CODE

You must have, at times, thought into the past,
Where some things go out, while others last,
What, comes to mind is the old morse code,
That has weathered the storms from any abode.
To talk with ones fingers is surely an art,
Of any info you care to impart.

In most conditions the signals get thru,
While the same about phone is simply not true.
Those dits and dahs cut through the trash,
Of nearby noise or lightning's crash,
To the sensitive ears of the shortwave receiver,
Who records this data with ardent fever.

He knows he's doing something unique,
(In such poor conditions, that's quite a feat).
To roger the message that came off the air.
These brass pounders sure do have that flair.

They say morse ops are dying breed,
But don't despair, there's always that need.
That when conditions get rough, for the new automation,
Rest assured, there'll be need for your station.

CW is dying? Believe it never,
This mode will be around forever and ever,
But one thing is sure, what we really need,
Is to relay our knowledge to the younger breed.

To carry the torch, long after we're gone,
To send morse code thru the air like a song,
When at last, silent keys pull that final lever,
WE CAN REST IN PEACE, IT'S CW FOREVER!!

Author unknown, it came from the OPEN WIRE publication of the Telephone Pioneers Amateur Radio Club of Alabama. I found it in the TRAC Bulletin. It expressed my feelings so well, and is why I am teaching code for the club class.

Al VE3WV

The Ten Commandments of Electronic Safety

1. Beware of the lightning that lurketh in a undischarged capacitor, lest it cause thee to be bounced upon thy buttocks in a most ungentlemanly manner.
2. Cause thou the switch that supplies large quantities of juice to be opened and thusly tagged, so thy days may be long on this earthly vale of tears.
3. Prove to thyself that all circuits that radiateth and upon which thou worketh are grounded, lest they lift thee to high-frequency potential and cause thee to radiate also.
4. Take care thou useth the proper method when thou taketh the measure of high-voltage circuits so that thou doth not incinerate both thee and thy meter; for verily though thou has no account number and can be easily replaced, the meter hath one and as a consequence bringeth much woe unto the Supply Department.
5. Tarry thou not amongst those who engage in intentional shocks, for they are surely non-believers and are not long for this world.
6. Take care thou tampereth not with interlocks and safety devices, for this will incur the wrath of they seniors and bringeth the fury of the safety officer down about thy head and shoulders.
7. Work thou not on energized equipment, for if thou doeth, thy buddies will surely be buying beef for thy widow and consoling her in other ways generally not acceptable to thee.
8. Verily, verily, I say unto thee, never service high voltage equipment alone, for electric cooking is a slothful process. Thou might sizzle in thine own fat for hours on end before thy Maker sees fit to end thy misery and drag thee into His fold.
9. Trifle thou not with radioactive tubes and substances, lest thou commence to glow in the dark like a lighting bug and thy wife be frustrated nightly and have no further use for thee except thy wages.

10. Commit to memory the works of the prophets which are written in the instruction books, which giveth the straight dope and which consoleth thee and thou cannot make mistakes, sometimes, maybe.

de John VE3VFB

REPORT ON SNOWSTORM DECEMBER, 1992 FROM EMERGENCY CO-ORDINATOR

On December 10th, I was advised that the City of Belleville would declare a state of emergency and convene its' Emergency Operations Control Group.
I notified my fellow Amateur Radio Emergency Co-Ordinators in the neighbouring Counties and the personnel of the Quinte Branch of the Red Cross.
At 6 am on December 11th, I began monitoring the various HF and VHF frequencies. The VHF repeater VE3RTR located at Baltimore went out of service with a tree blown down over its electric power line. The repeater, our main link on VHF to Toronto, stayed off the air until after noon on December 11th.
Our local telephone service and electric power stayed up and running with only one brief outage to electric power.
I arranged for local VHF repeater VE3MHZ, located in Belleville at the District H.Q. of O.P.P. to be available for emergency traffic with VE3BPA, John as NCS, so a radio link to Belleville would be assured.
The E.O.C.G. had the Belleville Fire Dept. open the Quinte Secondary School to provide shelter to people who might require it for the night of December 11th.
I sent a Red Cross Level I graduate amateur radio operator to Q.S.S. on foot. I followed up later with a second amateur radio operator to assist. These men were in close contact with me at Foxboro throughout by VHF radio and finally by phone.
Frank Gourley of Hastings County Social Services organized the volunteers at the shelter and Captain Vernon Bates of the Salvation Army assisted.
Roadblocks on Highway 401 were set up at the junction of #401 and #62. Traffic was directed south to motels and the civic shelter.
Twenty-five people were given shelter at Quinte S.S.
All Departments of the City worked to alleviate the distressing conditions.
Thanks to the Amateur radio people volunteered:

Terry Douglas	VE3OPC
Ron Chapman	VE31VC
Don Davenport	VE3BPL (A.E.C.)
Dick Hayes	VE3EER
John Sanders	VE3BPA
Wayne Leveille	VE3WRL

JOHN LESTER VE3MB

STRIP LINE FILTERS

Are you having problems with intermod interference with your two metre communications? If so, welcome to the club! Withe proliferation of paging services and other uses of the VHF spectrum, intermod is becoming more and more of a problem. It behooves us to do something about it to protect our ability to serve in a disaster.

One answer is the use of a strip line filter. John Lester VE3MB the EC for Belleville, who has made several contributions to this column in the past, sent us the following information on the subject. He says: `intermod' is a national problem and as commercial services multiply, it is making two metre mobile FM nearly unusable in some metropolitan areas.

The enclosed drawing shows a simple filter which can be readily built at home. The design is not new. Articles in the 1976 ARRl Electronics Data Book, the 1988 ARRL Handbook, QST for December 1984 and The Canadian Amateur for July/August 1989 describe the principles and provide various designs of effective filters. The filter shown in the drawing is similar to the version described in the 1984 QST article.

The housing for the unit is a Hammond utility box, model 1411W which is widely available in Canada. The 1/2" copper pipe, which serves as the inductor, should be 12.5" long according to the formula. The 10" length used here is a compromise to permit use of the Hammond box.

The filter should be inserted in the antenna coax line at the transceiver. To adjust it an SWR or power meter should be inserted between the filter and the antenna coax. Carrier should then be applied from the transceiver at the desired receive frequency and the filter should be turned form the lowest SWR or the highest power output depending on the meter used. The tuning is very sharp, so proceed slowly to achieve best resonance. Once the filter is set for the chosen frequency, leave it alone.

With the unit properly tuned the intermod will no longer be a problem. While there is a slight loss of radiated power, it will be of no significance in most areas.

With one of these stripline filters in place, it will be possible to provide effective emergency communications using two metre mobile or portable equipment even in the worst `intermod alleys'.