



Ottawa Amateur Radio Club

Groundwave

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Check out our Web Page: www.oarc.net

January 2006

Congratulations to this year's Joe Norton Award winner Martin Gillen. See his winning submission inside.

Thanks to everyone who participated in the RAC Winter Contest last weekend. The results are not available yet.

I would like to thank Ernie Brown, VA3OEB, for his Groundwave contribution - *Merchant Navy Sparks*. This issue contains the concluding installment. Ernie will also be the speaker at the January club meeting when his talk will be *Interception of Enemy Wireless at Ottawa Monitoring Station, WWII*.

Don't forget the Christmas Net on Christmas Day from Sydney on VE3TWO.

Merry Christmas and Happy New Year to all .

Ian Jeffrey, VE3IGJ



JANUARY MEETING 7:30 pm, January 11th in the Honeywell room at Ottawa City Hall

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Ottawa Amateur Radio Club

Groundwave

Articles may be submitted for use in this publication provided that they portray events or activities that promote Amateur Radio. Letters and comments are also welcome. Submissions may be made by mail addressed to the Editor care of the OARC, or by e-mail to "ve3igi@rac.ca". Deadline for submissions occurs three days after the regular monthly meeting of the OARC.

Please support your local radio organisations. They support you!

Club Information

The Ottawa Amateur Radio Club Inc. is an association of Radio Amateurs devoted to the promotion of interest in Amateur Radio communications in the National Capital Area and to the advancement and achievement of club members.

Regular Meetings of the OARC Inc. are held on the second Wednesday of each month (except July and August) in the Honeywell Room (2nd floor of the Old Teacher's College) of Ottawa City Hall (formerly Regional Municipality of Ottawa Carleton Headquarters) on Lisgar Street. Meetings commence at approximately 19:30 hours. Further details about each meeting is elsewhere in this publication.

Executive Meetings of the OARC Inc. are normally held on the first Wednesday of each month at 19:30 hours. Contact the President to confirm the date, time and place of the next meeting.

The CAPITAL CITY FM Net meets every Monday at 20:00 hours on the club repeater **VE2CRA** to pass traffic and to make announcements of interest to Amateurs in the National Capital Region.

The SWAP Net is a service provided and conducted by Ed Seib, VA3ES. This feature appears on the Capital City FM Net. To list items and make inquiries, call Ed at 613-738 8924 or e-mail him at va3es@rac.ca. Also available on the web: <http://www.igs.net/~swap>.

The POT-HOLE Net is a SSB/HF net sponsored by the Ottawa Valley Mobile Radio Club and is conducted every Sunday at 10:00 hours on **3.760 MHz**. All amateurs are welcome to check in.

The POT-LID CW Net is an informal slow-speed CW net sponsored and conducted by Ed Morgan, VE3GX, and meets every Sunday, except during July and August, at 11:00 hours on **3.620 MHz**, to promote interest in CW and CW procedures.

The QCWA CHAPTER 70 Net meets every Thursday evening at 20:00 hours on repeater VE3TWO **147.300+**. You do not have to be a QCWA member to participate.

The Ottawa Valley VHF/UHF SSB Net is sponsored by the West Carleton ARC. Look for it every Tuesday night (except the first Tuesday of the month) around 21:00 on **144.250**, (roll calls after net on 50.150, 432.150, 222.150, and 1296.100.) Horizontal polarization is preferred.

The Ottawa Amateur Radio Club bulletin "Groundwave" is published and distributed to club members by mail. Publication dates may vary but it is hoped that the bulletin arrives at its destination before the events listed in it have expired. The bulletin is not published for July and August when meetings do not occur. Every effort is made to provide accurate information in the bulletin, however we are all human and mistakes can be made. The OARC accepts no responsibility for any damages that may result from this. The opinions expressed in this bulletin are only those of the author.

Voice (VHF) 146.94/146.34 100Hz output tone
(UHF) 443.300/448.300

VE3TVA Amateur Fast Scan Television Repeater
Video/audio beacon & input 439.25 MHz (audio sub. 443.75)
Video/Audio output 914 MHz (FM)

IRLP Node 2040 146.94/146.34 (VE2CRA/VE3RC)
(Code 411 for info) (Code 204 for activity)
(Code 88 for time)

For further information please contact the Repeater Chair.

Note: The IRLP link is not connected to ECHOLINK. Please do not try to connect using the alpha keys on your keypad. It just confuses the operator.

Note: The IRLP link is disabled during the Capital City Net each Monday. It is disabled from 2000 to 2145 Mondays except for May to August when the link is disabled from 2000 to 2020.

VE3TEN

Tuning in the beacon so that it makes sense requires you tune to **28.175** on cw and read the tone that is there . The spaces between the elements are the higher tone. If that doesn't work, tune to **28.175.28** on lower sideband for better results.



Minutes

The **OARC monthly meeting** was held at December 14th, 2005 at Ottawa City Hall, Ottawa, ON and was called to order at 19:38 by President Diane, VA3DB. About 24 were present including 1 guest.

Diane called the meeting to order and welcomed our guest, Matthew. Bryan, VE3ZRK is helping him get licensed.

Mike, VE3FFK corrected last months minutes, he won \$20 and Al, VE3ZTU, won a \$10 gift certificate to Radio HF.

A bunch of stuff continued to happen while I was setting up the projector. Oh well, couldn't have been that important. I did catch something about the RAC Winter contest and a link that is bad or fixed (maybe both, was bad and is now fixed?).\

Joe Norton Award. We had a handful of applicants this year, always a good thing. The judges decided on Martin, VA3SIE. Diane presented Martin with a small plaque and a cheque for \$500. We hope to publish his submission.

Mike, VE3FFK and Richard, VE3UNW took over for a fun-filled (and candy-filled) evening of ham radio trivia. Even those who thought they knew what they know had some trouble and a few betrayed their age. The top two teams (The Heat Sinks and The Four O.F.'s Plus One Y.F.) took away some cool prizes; thanks to Bryan, VE3ZRK and Janice, VA3PAX.

We finished with coffee and a 50/50. I think I won \$18.50. I do know my pocket was heavier the next day with change. Matthew has no idea how I called my own number when he actually did the draw and called the number.

Signed

Richard Hagemeyer, VE3UNW

Secretary.

Dates to Remember

2006

- Feb. 11,12 Canada Ski Marathon
- Apr. 12 Homebrew Night
- Jun. 14 OARC AGM and Elections
- Jun. 24,25 Field Day
- Jul. 1 RAC Canada Day Contest
- Sep. 2 OARC Hamfest and RAC Forum
- Sep. 30 Membership Renewal Deadline
- Nov. 1 Joe Norton Award Subm. Due
- Dec. 30 RAC Winter Contest

RAC Winter Contest

The 2005 RAC Winter Contest is now in the log books and I hope everyone enjoyed themselves. It's too early for the results yet but I would like to thank all who participated:

- Greg VE3Y TZ
- Janice VA3PAX
- George VE3BNO
- Dave VE3TLY
- Doug VE3XK
- Mike VE3FFK
- Peter VE3EPB
- Alan VE3ZTU
- Martin VA3SIE
- Rick VE3HVA
- Bob VA3RKM
- Tom VA3NFA.

Let me know if I missed your name.

A special thanks to George who now has the task of assembling all the individual logs.

Mike, in his column, has some interesting ideas for operating next time.



Joe Norton Award Winner

This year's Joe Norton Award winner is Martin Gillen, VA3SIE. Below is his submission for the award. Congratulations Martin.

Interests

I have been involved in amateur radio since the age of ten when I was given an electronics kit by my parents as a birthday gift. The kit contained about 20 discreet components with springs at the terminals mounted through cardboard; various circuits could be created by hooking the components together in various configurations. I built a simple receiver using a diode detector and amplifier. I hooked it up to the earth terminal on a phone and was amazed to be able to tune in AM broadcast stations. I quickly progressed to the transmitter circuit, which I hooked up to the metalwork in the building, and my friend would listen to the tone with a portable AM radio.

My next encounter with radio was at age 15 when I built a simple 455kHz BFO circuit and wrapped the wire around the inductors of the short-wave radio receiver on my parents JVC stereo system. I wanted to make sense of all that Donald Duck speech. I spent many a happy hour listening to these exotic signals.

I obtained an old Yaesu FT-902DM at the age of 16 and my Dad helped me erect a half size G5RV in an inverted vee configuration over the apex of the house. Wow! Now I was getting somewhere! Before long I was receiving stations from Australia and South Africa in the early Winter mornings, listening in to 10m repeaters in America and Europe during Sunny summer afternoons, decoding HF digital transmissions, both amateur and utility, watching SSTV pictures scroll up my Commodore 64 computer screen.

I got my first transmitting license after University at the age of 22 or thereabouts. It was a UK novice call, 2E1FTX. I bought a Yaesu FT-900CAT and an FT-51R handheld. I had a lot of fun on VHF/UHF working field day contests, chatting on the repeater, and working stations in Europe during summer sporadic-E openings.

I also bought a TNC and started getting into packet radio.

It was ten years though before I obtained HF operating privileges, and that was here in Canada. I obtained the basic qualification and began operating on VHF and UHF. I built an Elecraft KX-1 and used it to learn more code, and then I obtained the advanced and Morse qualifications.

My current interests center on portable and mobile HF operation. I have operated HF during the OARC field day event, and I have participated in several QRP HF contests on the air over the summer. I have recently purchased some antenna analysis software and I am designing different antenna configurations for field use.

Achievements

Obtained a UK novice amateur radio license.

Set up and operated (in receive mode) an HF digi-mode station.

Operated VHF/UHF field day.

Built a direct conversion receiver from a Howe's kit.

Obtained Canadian Basic, Advanced and Morse qualifications.

Built an Elecraft KX-1 ultra-portable HF transceiver from kit.

Operated HF field day.

Plans to contribute to the advancement of amateur radio

There are many facets to the hobby of amateur radio. I'm sure that during my HAM radio career I will discover and become involved with various of them, at which point I will lend my own unique skill mix to those areas and help to progress the state of knowledge in them to the best of my ability. As an example, one area that has captured my

(Continued on page 6)



Mk's Words

Another month, another party. I'll leave the telling of the tale of the Tall Pines to others, but it was one for the record books. There has been enough other fun stuff to report on.

There have been a few more train wrecks and tornadoes at Colledgeville. Although the scenario is new to the students and old hat to the staff, including the hams, there are still a few places that have to get polished, and going there is still fun. I'd like to see if we can get a few more hams into the facility and familiar with what happens in an emergency operations centre. Stay tuned.

The VE2OJ contest team did the ARRL 160m CW contest, with just enough snow to make tweaking the antennas effective. We had a mix of new and returning members of the group, and the equipment line up was quite a bit different from the setup we had used in recent past. It was really a bit of toss up whether the whole package would work as smoothly as it has up to this year. It did. Propagation was phenomenal. The band stayed open at least a little all through the daylight hours. At night I had the thrill of working more Europeans in a row than I have ever done in any contest on any band. The icing on the cake was being called by a ZS (South Africa). That wasn't a typical 160m contest. We called the antenna "Phil" or more correctly FIL, a Folded Inverted L. It can be described as half a folded dipole, tipped up vertically and then folded over at the height of the highest support. The other "half" was replaced by 3 elevated radials. It had better bandwidth and a better match to 50 ohms than the non-folded version. Maybe the result was all due to the condition of the ionosphere, but I don't think we will be changing antennas any time soon. We may add another one, however.

The quiz at the OARC December meeting was a blast to do, and it sounded like the participants had fun too. I'd like to participate next year, so I hope someone takes up the task of putting one together. Thanks to VE3UNW for his scorekeeping and MCing job. I re-

member fixing the callsign problem in one revision, but it somehow got back in. That's my excuse and I'm sticking with it.

Congratulations to Martin, VA3SIE on scooping the Joe Norton award. I understand there was pretty stiff competition this year. I look forward to reading his submission at the same time that you read this. From what I have seen of those who are newly licensed this year, that situation isn't going to change any time soon. I haven't felt this optimistic about the future of amateur radio for a long time.

The most recent event in my calendar was the RAC Canada Winter Contest. Whenever the OARC picks up the rights to use the VA3RAC headquarters callsign I try to get in on the fun. This time, I roped in the "usual suspects", that is VE3's ZTU and EPB. We set up in the VE3EPB station this time. That meant all new HF antennas. Remember that first big snowstorm of the season? Now that's antenna weather. If snow down the neck equals contacts in the log, we were sure to set a record. The antennas worked, but at times it was a struggle to find stations in the contest. It's a tough grind to spend two hours calling CQ without any answers. Could we set up at one location next time? Maybe RAC HQ? Could we do both, set up there and allow operators to run at home for certain hours? Would we get more or fewer operators if we did this? What do you think?

All in all it's been a pretty good year in ham land. The log shows a lot of fun QSOs and a ton of public service events in 2005. Let's hope 2006 is more of the same.

73 Have a low stress holiday (is that an oxymoron?)

mk



Canadian, Eh!

This month marks the 100th anniversary of one of the most significant events in the history of amateur radio. One day in December 1905, an engineer at a receiving station based at Machrihanish in Scotland was listening in when - to his astonishment - he heard the voice of Reginald Fessenden. What made this so special was that Fessenden was at the time in North America - this was the first time that a voice transmission had been copied across the Atlantic.

Remarkably, it was purely by accident. Fessenden - a talented if eccentric Canadian scientist - had actually been talking to another station in Maryland, USA but, thanks to the wonder of propagation, his signal made its way across the Atlantic.

This was not the only first achieved jointly by Fessenden and the Machrihanish station. A month later, after the Scottish station had been readied for transmission, it and Fessenden undertook the first ever two way CW radio contact across the Atlantic. In this respect, Fessenden was ahead of his great rival Marconi who at that point had only achieved a one-way crossing.

Fessenden was also in 1900 the first to use HF alternators and first to superimpose the human voice on radio transmissions. He also made the first radio music broadcast, on Christmas Eve 1906. His other achievements include inventing AM and writing over 500 patents. And yet, despite his great contribution to radio, he rarely received the credit he deserved, and died in 1932 a largely forgotten man. Meanwhile, his arch competitor Marconi had become a legend.

There was also to be a sad ending for the Machrihanish station with which Fessenden achieved his pioneering radio contacts. The station was closed down in December 1906 - less than a year after the first two-way CW contacts across the Atlantic - after severe gales blew down its mast.

To mark Fessenden's pioneering work with the Machrihanish station, the special event callsign GB1FVT will be activated during the first week in January from the Machrihanish site. Operation will be on all HF bands, CW and SSB. Another special event station - AA1A/BO - will be aired from Brant Rock in the US.

From the RSGB web site

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interest at the moment is QRP to the field. When modern technology is unavailable, whether it is because one is hiking in a remote part of the world, or an emergency situation or natural disaster has occurred, low power HF radio may represent the most reliable or perhaps the only long distance communication medium available. In these circumstances, power sources may be limited or completely unavailable, therefore low power demand equipment is a must, perhaps using natural power sources such as solar or wind power. Simplicity of setup is important to be able to react quickly. I have been experimenting therefore with different antenna systems, learning what works and what doesn't, how NVIS propagation works, etc. One idea that I had and which others have found useful in this area is a technique for fast vertical antenna erection. Tying a weight to the end of a wire and separating it from the wire with an elastic band I just twirl the wire lasso-style and fire the weight into the leaf of an overhanging branch up about the right height, then pull it tight but not too tight that the weight comes out. And that's it - instant vertical or sloper in less than 10 seconds. If it's half-wave long then there is no need for counterpoises, just a small tuned circuit and ground stake to reduce hand capacitance effects. The rubber band is for removing the wire... just pull hard and if the wire weight snags the rubber band breaks and the weight and wire can be quickly recovered.

I have also found that the skills from my career - software designer, have proven quite applicable to amateur radio. For example I wrote a small application to process the "Canadian Islands on the Air" island location data into google earth format so that one can easily visualize the location of islands in the program. I am sure that over the years I will find additional applications.

I'd like to take this opportunity to thank the OARC executive and club members for their warm welcome to the wonderful hobby of amateur radio. This is a great club; The club members have really gone out of their way to make a new ham welcome. I have thoroughly enjoyed my first six months as a Canadian radio amateur and as a member.

Thanks to you all!

Martin Gillen, VA3SIE



LiTZ and Wilderness Protocol

Extracted from the ARRL Repeater Directory

One of the great features of Amateur Radio is it gives hams the ability to provide mutual assistance to one another. There are two common procedures currently in place for mutual assistance in VHF/UHF FM frequencies. The first is LiTZ, a DTMF based all-call priority alerting system. The second is the Wilderness Protocol.

LiTZ

LiTZ is a simple method to indicate to others on an Amateur VHF/UHF FM radio channel that you have an immediate need to communicate with someone, anyone, regarding a priority situation or condition. LiTZ stands for Long Tone Zero ("I" is added to make it easier to pronounce). The LiTZ signal consists of transmitting DTMF zero (0) for at least 3 seconds. After sending the LiTZ signal the operator announces by voice the kind of assistance that is needed. If your situation does not involve safety of life or property, try giving a general voice call before using LiTZ. Use LiTZ only when your voice calls go unanswered of the people who respond can't help you. The type and nature of calls that justify the use of LiTZ may vary from one repeater to another. Here are some general guidelines that may be suitable for most repeaters and simplex calling channels.

Wilderness Protocol

The Wilderness Protocol is a suggestion that those outside of repeater range should monitor standard simplex channels at specific times -146.530 MHz., with 52.525, 223.5, 446.0 and 1294.5 serving a secondary frequencies. This system was conceived to facilitate communications between hams that were hiking or backpacking in uninhabited areas, outside repeater range. However, the Wilderness Protocol should not be viewed as something just for hikers. It can (and should) be used by everyone anywhere repeater coverage is unavailable. The protocol only becomes effective when many people use it.

Event	Waking hours 07:00 - 22:00	Sleeping hours 22:00 - 07:00
Calling CQ	No	No
Calling a Buddy	No	No
Weekly test of LiTZ	Yes	No
Club Message	Yes	No
Need Driving Directions	Yes	No
Report Drunk Driver	Yes	Yes
Car Break Down	Yes	Yes
Safety of Life or Property	Yes	Yes

The Wilderness Protocol recommends that those stations able to do so should monitor the primary frequency (and secondary, if possible) every three hours starting at 07:00 for 5 minutes (07:00 - 07:05, 10:00 - 10:05, 12:00 - 12:05, etc...) Additionally, those stations that have sufficient power resources should monitor for 5 minutes at the top of every hour, or even continuously. Priority transmissions should begin with the LiTZ signal. CQ like calls (to see who is out there) should not take place until four minutes after the hour.

For more information on LiTZ see QST Oct 92, Nov. 92, and Dec. 95. For more information on the Wilderness Protocol see QST, Feb. 94, Apr. 94, and May 94.

Courtesy of Winnipeg Amateur Radio Club *Newscaster*.

Merchant Navy Sparks

Recollection of Ernie Brown va3oeb@rac.ca

Over the years I had become acquainted with other former Merchant Navy radio operators, and learned something of their experiences. One chap was very active in advocating the recognition of veteran status for those who served in the Merchant Navy, making repeated submissions to Veterans Affairs Canada in support of such recognition, which was finally granted in 1995. His own experience was aboard a tanker, which sailed from New York to Africa. Returning empty from Sierra Leone in March 1941, the ship was intercepted by the Surface Raider KORMORAN. All on board were taken prisoner, and their ship sunk by gunfire. He spent 52 months in Prisoner of War camps. He was a leader in the prolonged fight for recognition of the Merchant Navy sailors as veterans, and for adequate compensation for POWs. His health failed in latter years and he was on his deathbed when legislation granted the recognition and the compensation he had sought.

At the Ottawa monitoring station where the German wireless signals were intercepted, many of the operators had been recruited from the Merchant Navy. Those with more experience were shift supervisors, and some operated the direction finder. (*Interception of Enemy Wireless* will be the subject of a story to appear later.) The majority of them had not come under attack -- however, some had had very unpleasant experiences, which they did not discuss. In one case I learned at the funeral of a friend, that while he never talked of his life at sea, he had had nightmares, apparently related to seeing survivors in the water when it was too dangerous to stop to pick them up. In reading a number of books about the Battle of the Atlantic, I know that there were many occasions when escort vessels had to pursue contact with the U boats, and leave rescue efforts for later. Sometimes the last ship in a column in a convoy would be designated as the rescue vessel, but when the risk seemed too great, they would not stop. When escort vessels returned to the scene, few survivors would be found in the cold waters.

One operator told a story not associated with enemy action, but just the hazards of the North Atlantic. He was aboard the SOEMBA, in convoy HX100, in rough weather. The cargo of pig iron and scrap iron shifted in the heavy rolling, and the ship foundered. When a ship rolls, and goes down, only those on deck, or very close to an exit will get clear of the ship. He happened to be on deck, wearing his life jacket, when it happened. They were fortunate to be picked up by a ship of the convoy. Twenty-one survived, 39 perished.

When a ship was caught alone and torpedoed, their own boats were the only chance for survival. This was the case with the first casualty of convoy HX133. The MS Vigrid had engine trouble and had fallen behind the convoy. She was torpedoed on June 24th, when 40 miles behind our convoy, and all on board got into the lifeboats. A deck officer was in charge of each boat, and they were on their own as it was impossible, in rough seas, to maintain contact with each other. Two headed for Greenland, while two headed for Ireland. On July 5th the captain's boat was found by chance by USN destroyer CHARLES F. HUGHES, which was an escort vessel of a USN task force enroute to Reykjavik to relieve the British occupying force there. They searched for the other lifeboat without success, and landed the survivors, the captain, nine crew and four Red Cross nurses, at Reykjavik on July 8th. On July 17th HMS KEPPEL picked up one lifeboat near Ireland, with two officers, three crew, and two Red Cross nurses. The two remaining boats were never seen again, lost with 21 aboard, including 4 nurses.

You may recall that the tanker TIBIA in our convoy was torpedoed but not sunk. About 40 years later I learned that a friend in the Department of Transport, whom I had known for many years, was the RO aboard the TIBIA! He had graduated from a radio school in Halifax, and reported to the Merchant Navy manning pool. He was assigned to the TIBIA, but when the ship was laid up for repairs he was assigned to coastal tankers in the UK supplying gun positions along the coast. On another occasion he was assigned to a Foundation



Christmas Day Net

Company salvage tug operating out of St. John's, NF. He was at sea for the duration of the war! He passed away a few years ago after shoveling a heavy fall of snow from his driveway.

While in Iceland, we were aware that survivors were brought in from time to time. I met a young Canadian seaman one day who had just arrived and he and his shipmates had survived three ship sinkings before reaching Reykjavik. Our own first mate on the MAAS-DAM had already survived two sinkings before we were sunk in June.

My reference sources for information, other than my own experiences, are as follows:

“In All Respects Ready” by Cdr. F. B. Watt, RCN Ret.. Cdr. Watt was in charge of the Naval Boarding Service in Halifax harbour, and also was responsible for the Merchant Navy Manning Pool.

“The Sea is at our Gates” by Cdr. Tony German, RCN Ret.

“Convoy” by Martin Middlebrook. An account of the U Boat battle of March 1943, with Convoys HX228, HX 220 and SC122.

This was a turning point in the Battle.

“The Allied Convoy System 1939-1945” by Arnold Hague.

“In Great Waters” by Spencer Dunmore.

“Canada and the Battle of Atlantic” by Roger Sarty.

A very helpful website is: www.warsailors.com/convoys/index.html where all the eastbound convoys from Halifax and Sydney are listed. Only a few of the westbound convoys are listed.

The End of the Merchant Navy Sparks series.

There will be a special Christmas Day Net on repeater VE3TWO and all radio amateurs are encouraged to join in. This net gives you an opportunity to tell everyone about the new amateur gear that Santa is going to bring you. On the other hand, if you haven't been a good amateur this year, and Santa does not bring you a new rig, you are still welcome to join the net, if you promise to be better behaved next year. You can also convey Christmas greetings to all your friends.

This is an opportunity as well, to introduce any visitors you may have over Christmas in your home, to amateur radio in a fun and informal way.

The net starts at 0930 hours EST on the OVMRC club 2-metre repeater VE3TWO, 147.30 receive, 147.90 transmit. It will be just about as informal as a net can get. See you then. This year the net will be carried simultaneously on 70cm and 6m.

I will be net controller, as I have been for more years than I can remember, but it must be getting on for 25 years.

I would also like to thank the OVMRC for allowing again use of the club repeaters for this net. Ho ho ho!

Sydney, VE3GVI
820-0093

P.S. For amateurs who are not sure, and are afraid to ask, Christmas Day is on 25 December this year!

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION / RENEWAL

Ottawa Amateur Radio Club, Inc.

Box 8873 Ottawa, Ontario K1G 3J2

- Renewal New New Ham (FREE if licensed in current membership year)
 Single (\$25 (\$20 after 1 Feb)) Family (\$30) Junior (\$15)
 Emailed PDF Copy Mailed Copy *Add \$5.00 for mailed copy of Groundwave.*

(Please note: membership year is September 1 to August 31.)

Family Name: _____ First Name/Initials: _____

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Qualifications: Basic Advanced Grandfathered

Year Licenced: _____

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Name: _____ Callsign(s): | _____ | | _____ | | _____ |

Qualifications: Basic Advanced Grandfathered

Year Licenced: _____

Name: _____ Callsign(s): | _____ | | _____ | | _____ |

Qualifications: Basic Advanced Grandfathered

Year Licenced: _____

Name: _____ Callsign(s): | _____ | | _____ | | _____ |

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Year Licenced: _____

Interests: _____

Comments/Suggestions: _____

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