



May 2010

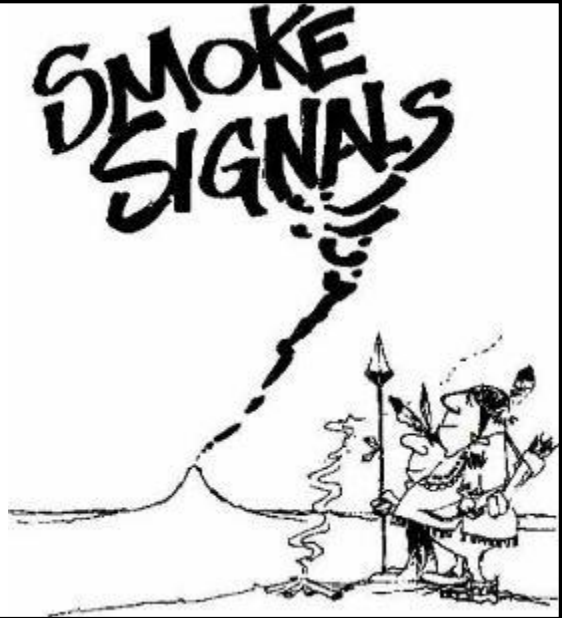
Volume 38 - Number 05

Official Newsletter of the

CENTRAL COAST AMATEUR RADIO CLUB Inc

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Crowded car park on Saturday 10 April 2010. Members and visitors had a great day chatting and eating. Thanks Ian VK2HK and PeterVK2TPT for organising the BBQ and Rod VK2FVRJ for his culinary efforts on the BBQ. Right: Part of the crowd who fronted up early and hungry with smiles showing their appreciation for good tucker



(right) Part of the crowd who fronted up early and hungry, showing their appreciation for good tucker.

*Jim VK2EZY
Chris VK2CRS
Pete VK2TPT
Ray VK2HAY
Graham VK2FDWC
(left):
Ian VK2HK helping
Rod VK2FVRJ with
the BBQ (or is he
getting in early?)*



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 Dandaloo St. Kariong
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Contributions

Information to be included in "Smoke Signals" must be submitted to the Editor by the second week in the month preceding publication. Information must be in writing, and in MS-WORD or RTF format. You can hand the information to the Editor at the club meetings or via email (preferred method) to smokesignalseditor@fsparker.com.au.

No information can be taken via telephone.

Central Coast Amateur Radio Club is affiliated with the Wireless Institute of Australia and Amateur Radio NSW.

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Don	VK2ZCZ	Leon	VK2BLV
Fred	VK2FSP	Doug	VK2FDCC
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Station Officer	Leon	VK2BLV
WICEN Liaison	Bob	VK2ZAR
Webmaster	Greg	VK2NGE

Repeaters **VK2RAG** (Site: Somersby. 300 Metres ASL)
 VHF (time out 3 Min) 146.725 MHz - CTCSS 91.5 Hz
 UHF (time out 3 Min) 438.075 MHz- CTCSS 91.5 Hz
 IRLP 6060
 Morse Practice 439.725 MHz- CTCSS 91.5 Hz
 Packet CCOAST 44.136.16.14
 1200 bps 439.150/434.150 MHz Duplex
 APRS 145.175MHz
 Non Linked UHF 439.950 (under construction)
 voice
 D-Star 146.6375 MHz (Usually "C" Node)
 438.3250 MHz (Usually "B" Node)
 Gateway Registration <https://122.252.16.155/Dstar.do>

Repeaters **VK2RTG** (site: KARIONG, 150 Metres ASL)
 ATV
 Vision Carrier In 1250 MHz Out 444.250 MHz
 Sound Carrier In 6.8 MHz +/- 75 KHz
 Out 449.75 MHz
 Polarity Horizontal
 Multimode 439.300/434.300 MHz Duplex,

VK2AFY (site: KARIONG)

APRS 145.175 MHz

Senior Members

Bill Aulsebrook	VK2SUB	Fred Parker	VK2FSP
Paul Clutter	VK2SPC	Leonie Parker	VK2LCP
Ursula Barker	XYL-VK2BTV	Ray Richards	VK2BRR
Ed Dyring	VK2ED		
Dot Crutcher	XYL-VK2ZCZ	Dot Skinner	XYL-VK2ARI
Bruce Holland	V2ZAD	Ivan Skinner	VK2ARI
Dick Maitland	VK2BBK	Alan Swan	
Kevin Outlen	VK2ANT	Kevan Weaber	VK2AJV

Honorary Members

Tom Burt	VK2TB	Greg James	VK2GRJ
Ken Kirkby	VK2XAL	Peter Mudie	VK2XZP

Life Members

George Collie	VK2ZDC	Ray Tooby	VK2HAY
Ross Mudie	VK2ZRQ	Col Hodgson	VK2ZCO
Don Crutcher	VK2ZCZ	Bob Ridgley	VK2ZAR
Victor Barker	VK2BTV	Leon Brett	VK2BLV

Disclaimer

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President's Report

As with all organisations the CCARC Inc. must undergo changes to "fit in with the times" and remain abreast of current developments'.

One changes being suggested is related to our monthly publication "Smoke Signals"

We wish to improve SS and will be meeting on Monday 26th Apr. at 1930 to discuss new proposals.

This is in no way a criticism of Leonie's (VK2LCP) efforts as editor over the past few years. She, with Fred's (VK2FSP) assistance, has done an excellent job. Many times she has asked for articles to be submitted for publication and is still running short.

Surely there is enough varied expertise among CCARC members for a large number of articles to be submitted. So, break out your computers and start writing. (Typing ?)

Seeing the club, as one member said, is in "the business of communications" we should enjoy a higher level of communication between members than at present.

A suggestion that we form a "2 metre net" on Saturdays (0900) to organise ourselves for the day was successfully implemented on Saturday 10th April. The net was finished in 20 minutes but all participants had a good idea of what others were "up to" for the rest of the day.

I missed last Saturday (17th) because the HDD in my video recorder packed it in on Friday night. I spent the Saturday morning searching the internet for repair clues and the time was 0950 before I remembered the "net". Sorry ! .

Incidentally, radio classes and examinations were held that weekend with, I believe, 4 successful candidates. Congratulations to the candidates and thanks to Chris (VK2CRS) and Geoff (VK2ZC), for their organisation of the course. Thanks also to the examiner.

Another suggestion under investigation is the establishment of an internet site for general and urgent communications among club members especially considering urgent notification of the latest status of planned events.

The above notes should provide enough food for thought so I will close at this point.

Cheers,

Col VK2ZCO

News From The WIA

Announcing a QRP contest for the Centenary

Sponsored by the VK QRP Club, the following contest is designed to encourage interest in the use of low-level power to make contacts during the month of May 2010.

<http://www.wia.org.au/newsevents/news/2010/20100327-1/index.php>

2010 WIA Grants scheme

Friday 30th July is the closing date for applications for the WIA Club Grants Scheme for 2010. Full details of the 2010 rules for the scheme can be obtained from the WIA Web site.

<http://www.wia.org.au/newsevents/news/2010/20100330-1/index.php>

Calling CQ all WIA Members going to Dayton

Calling CQ CQ all WIA Members attending the Dayton Hamvention on the 14 to 16 May of 2010.

<http://www.wia.org.au/newsevents/news/2010/20100330-2/index.php>

First meeting of the Macedon Ranges Amateur Radio Club

The Macedon Ranges Amateur Radio Club VK3RA recently made a solid launch as Victoria's newest amateur radio club. The first meeting was held on March 20 with 22 new members getting behind the club to ensure its success.

<http://www.wia.org.au/newsevents/news/2010/20100330-3/index.php>

Wireless Institute of Australia - <http://www.wia.org.au>

Repeater Report

The Kariong Repeater 9300 was reinstalled for testing on the Tuesday Night Group's meeting on the 13 April..

It has CTCSS Encode and Decode and no CTCSS tone on voice ident for IRLP / Echolink operations.

Mobile tests on the way home using a 2M 1/4 wave aerial were OK until Ourimbah - Tuggerah - Wyong - Tacoma (poor coverage from Kariong on UHF) where the received signals to and from the repeater were very weak and noisy, this was with a 2M mobile 1/4 wave aerial and not a 70 cm aerial.

From my driveway and home station signals were good both ways, more coverage area testing is required.

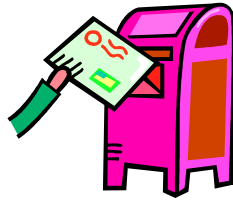
It is hoped that this repeater receives more usage than recent years and becomes a local chat / net channel; otherwise it becomes a power waster only and may as well be removed from service.

I have now begun construction of the 6 metre repeater, further mods to the FM-814 transmitter for repeater operation and tuneup, then the Controller construction with linking ability for future connection to another 6 metre repeater if required.

Don Crutcher VK2ZCZ

Repeater Chairman CCARC Inc.

Letters to the Editor



Dear Editor,

We all know what happens to amplifier heat sinks if we allow them to become too dusty.

If operated at the same power level (ie. unchanged heat input) and if ambient room conditions remain unchanged the heat sink's temperature follows a basic rule of physics and increases. The higher temperature necessary so the heat sink can dissipate the heat energy at the same rate as before.

No Problem???

Over the last 150 years the Earth's atmospheric CO₂ level has increased from 280 parts per million to 380 parts per million.

As CO₂ is a known greenhouse gas this means the radiation of heat energy to space has been restricted. With all other variables remaining constant (Solar input and the local space environment) this means the Earth's temperature must increase.

The rate of increase of course depends on the increased level of restriction imposed on the radiated heat loss and the thermal mass of the Earth.

Still No Problem???

I have said enough for now, awaiting replies.

Cheers,
Col, VK2ZCO

Coming Events

Friday 7 May 2010 1930 hours

Business meeting in Club Rooms at Kariong

Come and be a part of the discussion on the running of your club.

See page 6 for matters to be discussed.

Fresh ideas very welcome

Lecture

Friday 21 May 2010, 1930 hours,

In Club Rooms at Kariong,
To be given by Vic Barker, VK2BTV,
on 'Thermionic Emissions'

EMERGENCY COMMUNICATION OPERATOR TRAINING

Following on from general discussions over a period of time, the WIA has decided to sponsor the development of a national competency based qualification for amateur operators in emergency communications. The WIA's Registered Training Organisation (Trainsafe Australia) has now identified the necessary competencies and developed and had accredited an appropriate training course that will lead to the award of a nationally recognised Certificate II in Public Safety (SES operations).



This course will involve over 160 hours of study including four days of face to face training (possibly spread over a one month period) and will primarily

be self study utilising electronically provided study modules. Several Trainers have been identified and are currently being accredited to deliver this course, with three in NSW involved.

The course will cover all aspects that are necessary to enable amateur operators to work alongside operators from other Emergency Services in the environment of an Emergency Operations Centre. The Certificate is at a level that will be recognised by the various Emergency Services and is equivalent to that obtained by the operators in those Services.

This course is being sponsored by WIA to be available initially to all amateur operators and is external to the existing WICEN arrangements. It is likely that many WICEN members will want to avail themselves of this training opportunity to obtain a Nationally recognised qualification. The course will be provided free of charge with the exception of a possible small administration charge to cover consumables for each course.

There is more information available on the WIA web site under Members Services/ Emergency Communications headings.

If you are interested please register through the WIA web site.

Should there be sufficient interest locally then a course could be conducted for Club members as a group.

Greg James VK2GRJ



Repeaters??

Many of our members, particularly the newer ones, might not be aware of the range and use of repeaters that the Club maintain. When was the last time you accessed one of our repeaters other than the 2 metre 146.7250 MHz? Whilst many of you may have seen a range of frequencies listed in the front two pages of Smoke Signals how many of you knew exactly what they were available to be used for? What is the future of our repeaters?

The Club has a licence for each of its two repeater sites, VK2RAG for Somersby and VK2RTG for Kariong. On these two licences we have over 55 frequencies allocated for the pairs of repeater frequencies and pairs of link frequencies that are associated with the repeaters. All in all this represents a very extensive system and a very valuable asset to the Club and amateur radio in general. Whilst we have these allocations, not all are currently in use and many are for future planned additions to the system.

Currently at Somersby we have the following systems active:-

145.175 – this is the APRS frequency.

146.6375 output and 146.0375 input – This is the D-Star digital voice 2 metre “module C” repeater. This is a relatively new system that’s use is limited by the small number of people with D-Star radios. It is one of only 3 such systems in NSW and has general regional coverage. It seems popular with amateurs travelling the F3 and those from the Hunter and Manly Warringah areas.

146.7250 output and 146.1250 input with a 91.5 CTCSS tone required – This is the primary 2 metre voice repeater servicing the region and particularly for travellers along the F3. This seems to be the “accumulation point” for most contacts and “on air” activity in the region. This repeater is used to retransmit the AR NSW and WIA broadcasts on Sundays and the Hunter rebroadcasts on Mondays.

438.0750 output and 433.0750 input with a 91.5 CTCSS tone required – This is the primary 70 cm voice repeater in the region. It is the IRLP node (6060) that provides connection to other IRLP stations through the world by curtesy of Dave VK2JDH. This repeater is linked to the Rylstone (VK2RYL) repeater so that they can access IRLP and it’s linked to the Illawarra (VK2RMP) repeater as required although this does not seemed to have been used in a long time. It is rarely used for local traffic.

438.3250 output and 432.9250 input – This is the D-Star digital voice and data 70 cm “module B” repeater. This repeater is similar to the module C repeater in that it is very rarely used.

439.1500 output and 434.1500 input – This is a 1200 b/s packet regenerator.

439.7250 output and 434.7250 input – This is a 70 cm Morse beacon but can also be used as a voice repeater with a 91.5 Hz CTCSS access tone. It reverts to Morse after 3 minutes without voice activity.

At Kariong currently we have active:-

439.3000 output and 434.3000 input with a 91.5 CTCSS tone required – This is a voice and multimode repeater. It was also intended that it be an access point for echolink.

There is also our ATV system at this location.

This is an extensive array of repeaters that predominately sit there idle. Don VK2ZCZ our repeater custodian has noticed a decline in recent years in the use of these systems as the Foundation Licence brought life back into HF.

For many years there have been plans to create an “Eastlink Project” to link a series of repeaters along the eastern seaboard of NSW. This has been proposed for so many years now that I think the designer’s name was Adam and he used a certain apple tree to support the antenna. Don VK2ZCZ has been one of the more active participants on behalf of the Club in this proposal and has carried out a lot of preparatory work but despite periodic spurts of interest from others in other clubs the project has not come to fruition.

One cannot help but wonder if time has passed this project by and if it is still relevant in this day? As a further part of this project it was intended to develop a local 70 cm repeater using 439.9500 output and 434.9500 input as an unlinked, non CTCSS 70 cm local voice repeater but again given the lack of use of our other repeaters, is this still necessary?

Repeaters—*continued from page 5*

Back in 2007 a series of 12 separate repeater projects were identified that had been proposed in the past. Most of these projects had been proposed over a number of years but had never been implemented. At that time it was estimated that there was over \$2,200.00 expenditure required to bring these projects to fruition plus a heck of a lot of time. It was attempted to prioritise these projects. To date none of these projects have been completed but the D-Star system, that was not one of those projects, is now up and running.

Our packet repeaters sit there but are they being used? Perhaps those of you that are interested in packet might let the Club know if they are still active in that mode. We hear of other Clubs switching packet system off through lack of use.

Much of the work on our repeater systems, until recently with D-Star, has been the work of one man. He still maintains most RF aspects of all our repeaters with some assistance from others but do we have other members who are prepared and sufficiently experienced to take on the role for future years?

As well as these Club repeaters the Club supports and the same members also maintain the various WICEN repeaters in the region.

Perhaps now is the time to take a good hard look at our repeaters and develop a strategy for the future development of our systems so that we ensure the sustainability of the systems and so that we can focus our efforts on what we can achieve in the short term. We also need to consider how much use is being made of what we have and the future likely uses of our systems. We need to develop strategies to encourage and ensure greater use of what we have and engender greater interest in the use of all our systems. May be we could look at developing skeds on different repeaters to keep them active? Also perhaps we could move the weekly Monday D-Star USA sked to the module B repeater to generate some activity on that repeater? How about a regular D-Star sked?

It might now be time that we took a good look at our repeaters and considered what we as a Club can do to ensure that we keep them going.

The matter of our repeaters will be subject of discussion at the May monthly meeting.

—Greg James VK2GRJ

WIA Centenary Field Day

The WIA is planning to hold a Centenary Field Day on Saturday 2 October 2010 from 0900 EST to 2100 EST. The date is yet to be confirmed.

This Field Day will be different from others and will promote Amateur Radio especially emergency field operations as well as the activity of Amateur Radio to the public. The scoring will provide for recognition of participation, equipment, modes, publicity and importantly public location. The main purpose of the day will be to take Amateur Radio to the public and will include encouragement for location in a public place attracting large numbers, the provision of information to the passing public, the provision of an educative activity, the attendance by an elected government official or emergency agency official and the involvement of the public in the display. The display itself will be included in the point score as will newspaper items and articles published on the activity. The activity is intended to be a National event and a “fun” activity. It is most important that the display be set up to encourage the public to come into the space and to be actively engaged.

It is proposed that all display material will be unified, the branding will be standard and a uniform shirt will be available to those involved.

One of the activities proposed is the sending of a message from participating station to participating station right around Australia in recognition of the Centenary of Amateur Radio.

Should the Club wish to be involved now is the time to start planning. There will be a lot of work involved in getting a great display together, organising a venue and setting the whole project up.

The matter will be further discussed at the May Monthly Meeting and a decision made on our likely participation.

A brief History of Australian Radio

In 1897 Professor William Bragg of the Adelaide University gave a public demonstration of wireless. In 1899, Chief Engineer of Telegraph in NSW, P.B. Walker, transmitted a signal from one end of the GPO to the other using a crude spark transmitter. In 1901, the Commonwealth Parliament showed interest in linking Tasmania with Victoria by wireless. The Marconi Company was quick to submit a proposal to set up a link across Bass Strait but the British Post Office rejected all proposals because of the competition between the established landline telegraphy. A Wireless Telegraphy Act was passed in 1905 to give the Commonwealth Government complete control of transmitting and receiving of wireless.

The Marconi Company continued to submit proposals until 1906 when the Government gave approval for the erection of a demonstration at Queenscliff in Victoria and another at Devonport, Tasmania, as the Marconi Company offered it at their own expense. The transmission was a huge success, but the Government did not renew the temporary license even though the underwater cable service was having frequent breakdowns. About this time the Telefunken Company of Germany started activity in Australia under the Australasian Wireless Co. Of Sydney headed by German electrical engineer Walther Staerker.

Until 1912 there was no regular ship to shore, only ship to ship communications. The Government saw the need for shore based stations and asked for quotes to set up stations at Pennant Hills in Sydney and Applecross near Fremantle in Western Australia. The Marconi Co. Submitted 19,000 pounds while the Telefunken Co. Submitted a mere 4,150 pounds for each station. One question is: why was Marconi Company's quote so comparatively high since they offered to provide the stations to Tasmania at their own expense: The scene was set for a feud between the two companies.

About 1911 the Government decided to appoint a "wireless expert" to be responsible to the PMG for all matters concerning wireless. They chose a Queensland electrical engineer and part time scientist, John Graeme Basillie, who had experience in installation of wireless stations. Also, at this time, a new company was started by a Father Shaw, ex-PMG telegraphist. The Maritime Wireless Co. At Randwick with its experimental station aimed to provide equipment for ships to shore stations. Basillie designed his own spark equipment which was manufactured at Father Shaw's workshop. Later, Basillie brought coastal stations into service at Melbourne, Brisbane and Hobart.

After several delays, occasioned by skirmishes between the Government and the contractor, Pennant Hills and Applecross were ready for a 1912 opening. The Pennant Hills was first in August followed by Applecross in September using Telefunken equipment. Both stations were 25 kilowatts in power. During the installation and testing at Applecross, several problems had arisen. The contract stipulated that contact had to be made with Pennant Hills in daylight on a wavelength of 3000 meters to a ship 830 kilometres out to sea. The tests failed because of weak receivers. Enter Murray Johnson, who worked on the installations with German engineers and soon found that the Telefunken receivers were too weak. Johnson made up a galena detector of the type already used by the amateur operators. It did the JOB! After his work was finished at Applecross, Johnson was offered a position in the PMG's Dept. as a wireless operator/installer for the coastal network, which he accepted.

In 1916 all coastal telegraphic stations were taken over by the Royal Australian Navy. Consequently, all PMG staff were fitted out with naval uniforms and three ranks were established—Warrant Telegraphist, Warrant Officer and the highest rank of Commissioned Warrant Officer. So Mister Murray Johnson became Warrant Officer Johnson.

In 1913 the intense rivalry between the Marconi Co. And Telefunken found an amicable solution, merging their interests in a new company, Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia) Limited, which gave AWA the exclusive rights to their patents — present and future — of both companies.

From 1920 the Marconi Company in England was doing experimental broadcasts but it was not until 1922 that regular broadcasts were permitted. The first station was given the call sign 2MT Writtle. In that year the Marconi Co. And several others formed the British Broadcasting Company which became a public corporation in 1927. After experimental programs for several months, the first BBC station was located on the roof of the Marconi House in London, using the call sign 2LO.

Back in Sydney, in November 1923, the first public broadcasting station was opened with the call sign of 2SB. The Federal Govt/ had given approval for the licensing of two stations in Sydney, one in Melbourne and one in Perth. Station 2SB was the first to get off the ground and later was changed to 2BL. Less than two weeks after 2SB was opened the second station 2FC was operating with the transmitter located at Willoughby. Two steel 60 metre lattice masts carried the antennas which were constructed in the workshop of Mort's Dock under the supervision of AWA engineer Murray Johnson, ex-telegraphist Warrant Officer Johnson.

The next station in Victoria was in January 1924 with the sign 3AR. It started with 350 watts and later increased to 1500 watts. Next came 6WF in Western Australia in 1924, starting with 500 watts but quickly moved up to 5000 watts.

Many more stations followed and in May 1923 the PMG introduced the "Sealed Set Scheme". This was a system of sealing the receivers to one particular station and that station received a fee paid by the receiver owner in

addition to the additional charge that was made for inspecting and sealing the set by the PMG Department. Very few home-brewed sets were submitted and in Adelaide no record of any sets were submitted. It was obvious that the scheme was doomed from the start as many home-brewers could unseal their sets.

Then a new class distinction (A, B and C stations) were started. Listeners still had to pay annual fees to tune to A or B stations. There were, of course, some artful dodgers who gave the radio inspectors a bit of a headache. Those who got fined had their details published in the local newspaper, much to their embarrassment. Of course some quietly removed their tell-tale antennas at sun-up and connected the clothesline to their receivers for daytime use. Monday was the only problem when the lady of the house often tripped over the wire while she was hanging out the washing.

Some Early Amateurs and Pirates

Amateurs, or experimental operators, as the preferred to be called, made an enormous contribution to the development of all facets or wifeless, more especially in the years from 1919 to the 1930's. Their experiments hastened the introduction of a public broadcasting system and a greater appreciation of the ionosphere and its positive and negative effects on long-distance communications. To cover them all is beyond this article, and many came from professional ranks. Many others went on to become engineers and important people in the radio and electronic industry.

On 3 November 1924 Max Howden of Box Hill, Melbourne made wireless history by transmitting to America, making two-way contact with another amateur at Tomona, California. This was the first known contact between the two countries. A few days later, Howden made the first contact with England, a Mr. Simmonds at station 2GOD at Buckingham, England. The prefix "G" indicated it being from Great Britain. Howden's call sign was A3BQ, the "A" indicating an Australian station. Contact was strong until sun-up when 2GOD faded out. Max Howden remained an amateur and became a professional design engineer.

Some amateurs were given PMG permission to transmit on the broadcast band when the commercials were off the air, usually not until noon. Undoubtedly, the driving force for Government to recognise the achievements was P. George Taylor of Sydney. Pioneer aviator and wireless experimenter, Taylor came to prominence in 1910 when he demonstrated wireless communication to a group of officers of the Australian Wireless Institute (1910), which rapidly grew to become a potent force for the betterment of all things wireless.

Some experimenters were reluctant to do the exam to get their license, thus keeping the inspectors busy trying to locate them. One pair of teenage villains were not ready to sit for their exam for several reasons, one being they had not reached the minimum age necessary. They got away with their unlicensed station until one day one of them unmistakably used the call sign of a deceased amateur who had recently passed away. As the story goes, the PMG inspector was called out after someone had inquired as to how the deceased was still transmitting. The lad replied, "Yes, I came good and I'm feeling much better, thank you". After realising they could be in trouble, they hastily shut up shop and hid their gear. A couple of days later, the inspector arrived in response to a lady across the street who complained about her receiver becoming blocked out completely when the lads came on air. Their wireless gear was out of sight, but the only tell-tale evidence was few QSL cards left on the wall!!!

-- Submitted by Paul VK2SPC

Dayton Hamvention

Two of our members, Ian VK2HK and Chris VK2CRS, are off to the USA in early May to attend the Dayton Hamvention from 14th to 16th May 2010.

Ian has passed on some information for contacts whilst the Dayton Hamvention is on. It starts on Friday 14th May at 9AM (about 11PM Friday Night Sydney time).

Dstar contact for Dayton is via the W8BI Repeater, not sure of the port, but they will have this connected permanently to Reflector 30B whilst the Hamvention is on for the 3 days and they advise anyone trying to contact people via Dstar to link to Reflector 30B rather than their gateway. For those that don't use Dstar but would like to look at a video link, there will be one of the Hams running around with a camera and will be transmitting live feed, albeit not a very large format, for the duration of the event and if you open your windows media player or whatever you use to play

video on your computer and enter the following link into the "Play from . URL" <mms://66.231.242.90/hamradio> you will now be able to look at what is happening from the Dayton Hamvention. There is currently some info playing on a loop at that URL. It shows some of last year's event. Ian will be taking both a DVDongle and DVAP units with him

--Ian VK2HK via Greg VK2GRJ

New Member

An application for membership has been received from Mark Plowman VK2MP of Davidson. The application is yet to be considered by the Committee and after their consideration will be submitted to the June meeting for the members consideration.
Greg James VK2GRJ
Secretary