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* Historian—Richard ZS6TF

Newsletter

109

March 2015

Reflections:

Living in the Northern Cape in the late 70's, I came in contact with some guys doing CB radio. Now those guys did not play around with minimum power and small antenna. They used maximum power and full wave antenna.

This peaked my interest, as I had always been interested in radio communications.

My first radio, a 9 band AM rig, which I was soon to find out did not do the job. The next one a 40 channel GE with SSB and a foot warmer under the seat of my car, now that did the job, coupled to a 5/8 black mamba on the roof of my Ford Cortina station wagon.

This all of course, was much to the disgust of my wife, who said I barely spoke to her as it was when we travelled anywhere.

So then, I got in to signals and ended up being drafted to the local Commando, where my Leutie was a radio ham. He told me to get interested in real radio and gave me a Hallicrafters SX100 receiver and HT37 Tx.

It was about this time that Rad, ZS6RAD, who was my boss at that stage on the Diamond mines, told me he had been a Ham in the UK and we should do our licences together.

Many hours of study and diligence in trying to understand electronics and radio theory later, saw us on our way to Kimberley to write our exam.

A few Texan plain's later and we were on our way home again, both feeling fairly confident about the result, with hopefully the RAE a thing of the past

Now, 33 years later and many rigs under the belt, I often think of those who are going to write their RAE for the first time.

How did they become interested in Amateur Radio ?

I suppose for many of us, there is that inherent need to communicate with others in some way, but to others it will provide an outlet for those that need to create and build things with the satisfaction of making them work.

Me, I fall in to the former category. A rag chewer of note with a great interest in meeting others on air and hearing more about people and what interests they have in life.

I've said it before, I'll say it again, what a great hobby.

Best 73

DE Andy ZS6ADY

WIKIPEDIA

Telegraphic improvements:

Telegraphy was driven by the need to reduce sending costs, either in hand-work per message or by increasing the sending rate. While many experimental systems employing moving pointers and various electrical encodings proved too complicated and unreliable, a successful advance in the sending rate was achieved through the development of telegraphese.
The first system that didn't require skilled technicians to operate, was Sir Charles Wheatstone's ABC system in 1840 where the letters of the alphabet were arranged around a clock-face, and the signal caused a needle to indicate the letter. This early system required the receiver to be present in real time to record the message and it reached speeds of up to 15 words a minute.
In 1846, Alexander Bain patented a chemical telegraph in Edinburgh. The signal current made a readable mark on a moving paper tape soaked in a mixture of ammonium nitrate and potassium ferrocyanide, which gave a blue mark when a current was passed through it.
David Edward Hughes invented the printing telegraph in 1855; it used a keyboard of 26 keys for the alphabet and a spinning type wheel that determined the letter being transmitted by the length of time that had elapsed since the previous transmission. The system allowed for automatic recording on the receiving end. The system was very stable and accurate and became the accepted around the world.
The next improvement was the Baudot code of 1874. French engineer Émile Baudot patented a printing telegraph in which the signals were translated automatically into typographic characters. Each character was assigned a unique code based on the sequence of just five contacts. Operators had to maintain a steady rhythm, and the usual speed of operation was 30 words per minute.
By this point reception had been automated, but the speed and accuracy of the transmission was still limited to the skill of the human operator. The first practical automated system was patented by Charles Wheatstone, the original inventor of the telegraph. The message (in Morse code) was typed onto a piece of perforated tape using a keyboard-like device called the 'Stick Punch'. The transmitter automatically ran the tape through and transmitted the message at the then exceptionally high speed of 70 words per minute.

HF activity:

The following Items have been taken from Dennis Green's HF Happenings and will hopefully provide interesting information about stations on the air in various parts of the world.

ARRL International DX SSB Contest

The ARRL International DX SSB Con-test will be on the air over the weekend of the 7 and 8 March on 160 to 10 metres. It is a 48-hour contest and the DX must work the USA and Canada. Find all the rules at www.arrl.org/arrl-dx

The Africa All Mode International DX Contest

The objective of the Africa All Mode Inter-national DX Contest is to stimulate con-testing from Africa. All participating stations worldwide may work any entity during the con-test period, but QSOs with radio amateurs from Africa are encouraged as reflected in the higher points being awarded in the scoring mechanism. African DXCC entities are defined as those valid per the ARRL DXCC AF listing published at the date and time of the contest. The contest will run from 12:00 UTC on Saturday 14 March to 12:00 UTC on Sunday 15 March 2015. Both single and multi-operator stations may operate for the entire 24-hour period. There are no mandated breaks in operating time required. CW, RTTY and SSB may be used on 160, 80, 40, 20, 15 and 10 metres

The exchange is the RS(T) report fol-lowed by an incremental serial number commencing at 001. Changing modes or bands does not necessitate different serial number ranges. A complete exchange, consisting of an RS(T) and serial number, must be logged for each QSO. All QSOs with African entities count 10 points and all other QSOs count 1 point. No paper entries will be accepted for the contest or checking purposes. Entries must be submit-ted in Cabrillo format only and be received no later than 30 March 2015. Entries must be sent to contest@sarl.org.za. Read the rules about scoring, multipliers and power on page 50 of the 2015 Contest Manual www.sarl.org.za/public/contests/contestrules.asp and/or www.zs4bfn.co.za/bluebook.asp

RSGB Commonwealth Contest

The RSGB Commonwealth Contest runs from 10:00 UTC on Saturday 14 March to 10:00 UTC on Sunday 15 March with CW only on 80, 40, 20, 15 and 10 metres. Activity is normally concentrated in the lower 30 kHz of each band. However, entrants must observe band-plans and contest-preferred segments, so no operation must take place below 3 510 kHz or above 14 060 kHz. The exchange is a RST report and a serial number. HQ stations will additionally send HQ, which must be logged. Find all the information at www.rsgbcc.org/hf/rules/2015/rberu.shtml

VHF/UHF Contest

The March leg of the South African Radio League VHF/UHF con-test takes to the air over the weekend of 21 and 22 March, starting at 10:00 UTC on Saturday and ending 24 hours later. It is CW, digital, FM and SSB on 6, 4 and 2 metres, 70 and 23 cm and higher.

5 MHz activity weekend

The South African Radio League 5 MHz activity weekend will be held on 28 and 29 March. The first slot will be run each day from 06:00 - 08:00 Central African Time with the second slot from 18:00 to 22:00 Central African Time. More details to follow.

CQ WPX SSB Contest

The CQ WPX SSB Contest is a 48-hour event over the weekend of the 28 and 29 March with activity on 160 to 10 metres. Read all the information at www.cqwpx.com/

African Islands

IOTA frequencies
CW: 28 040 24 920 21 040 18 098 14 040 10 114 7 030 3 530 kHz
SSB: 28 560 28 460 24 950 21 260 18 128 14 260 7 055 3 760 kHz

Madeira, CT9. Once again, Rosel, DL3KWR, and Hardy, L3KWF, will be active as CT9/DL3KWR and CT9/DL3KWF from Madeira, AF-014, from 5 March to 1 April. They plan to operate mostly on CW with a focus on 12, 17 and 30 metres. QSL via home calls. E-mail requests for bureau cards can be sent to dl3kwr@darc.de or dl3kwf@darc.de respectively.

Diego Garcia Island, VQ. Bob, N7XR, will be active again from Diego Garcia Island (AF-006), Chagos Archipelago from 19 to 27 March 2015 as VQ9XR. Bob says, "I will be operating on 80 to 10 m with power. I will also be operating on 60 m CW; the British Republic is mod-ifying the license to allow operation. 160 m is possible, no promises. 6 m is out, no antenna. Operating on SSB, CW and RTTY. No internet access is available in the area I operate from. I check e-mails once in the evening IF I can gain access. Most of the time it is extremely slow. QSL via Club Log or direct. No bureau, LoTW or eQSL."

Cape Verde, D4. Lukas, HB9EBT will be active as D44TEG from Sao Tiago (AF-005), Cape Verde between 15 and 27 March. He will oper-ate CW on 40 to 10 metres. QSL via home call, direct or bureau.

Reunion Island, FR. Guy, F5MNW will operate CW only as FR/F5MNW from Reunion Island (AF-016) from 19 March to 14 April. QSL via home call, direct or bureau.

Tromelin Island. The Tromelin Island 2014 Story can be read online and it is possible to order the hardcover book. "We choose to write a report which would tell in detail all that one would like to know about such an ad-venture: the 'behind the scenes' of FT4TA!", the team says. "In these days of DQRM, anonymous and nasty comments, there is no better way to answer but explain and try to sensitize, show the work done for so an ambitious project". Please visit http://blur.by/1KGFCIT for the French version and http://blur.by/1LziqfS

For the English Version.

African DX

Kenya, 5Z. Nick, G3RWF plans activity from Nairobi, Kenya, as 5Z4LS between 5 and 18 March. He will be active on 80 to 10 m, mostly CW. Nick will participate in the ARRL DX SSB Contest on 7 and 8 March and the BERU Contest on 14 and 15 March. QSL via home call. Club Log will provide an online log search.

Egypt, SU. Ivan, OM3CGN, is active as SU9IG from Cairo until 15 June 2016. Activity is on 160 to 10 metres using CW, SSB and RTTY with varying power levels for each mode. QSL to home call.

Mauritania, 5T. Jean, 5T0JL (F3JL/ON8RA), will use the special call sign 5T2MM between 17 to 20 April. Look for activity in the CQ Manchester Mineira DX Contest (18 and 19 April). QSL via PY4KL. For more details and updates, see http://www.qrz.com/db/5T2MM .

Uganda, 5X. Alan, G3XAQ will be active as 5X1XA from Uganda between 11 and 18 March. He will operate CW mostly on the high bands and "especially in the new SARL Africa DX Contest" that will run from 12 UTC on 14 March to 12 UTC on the 15th (exchange: RST and serial number). QSL via G3SWH. Complete information on the Africa All Mode International DX Contest can be found in the SARL Contest Manual at www.sarl.org.za/public/contests/contestrules.asp.

Eritrea. The SEISA/Foundation for Global Children has announced that, after "many months of careful planning and negotiations," their Eritrea Project 2015 will include an amateur radio DXpedition to be conducted from Asmara between 6 and 17 March. A multi-national team of nine operators (JH1AJT, N6PSE, DJ9ZB, JA1TRC, JH1NBN, JH1OGX, NQ7R, RA9USU and WD5COV) will be active with four stations with amplifiers, beam antennas for the high bands (10 to 20 m) and four verticals for the low bands (30 to 160 m). The call sign will be issued upon arrival. QSL via M0URX. PayPal donations can be sent to jh1ajt@fgc.or.jp.

Dem Rep of Congo, 9Q. The Radio Amateur Association of the Democratic Republic of Congo (ARAC) has invited the "Italian DXpedition Team" (IDT) for a short stay in Kinshasa during March. The IDT will be active as 9Q0AR between 10 and 25 March. QSL via I2YSB only direct. A OQRS is available via their Web page. As usual, the official Web site is http://www.i2ysb.com/idt. A dedicated 9Q0HQ Survey form has been added to the Web page. The results will be used in the planning of activity on the various bands. Activity will be on 160 to 6 metres using CW, SSB and RTTY. For information, questions or skeds on the 6 m band please contact ONLY the pilot station Sergio, IK0FTA. For info, questions or problems with the DXpedition LOG, please contact ONLY the pilot station Arturo, IK7JWY. For e-mail messages to the pilot stations see QRZ.com. Please DO NOT SEND E-mail messages about the DXpedition to the Team. They will NOT answer. For up-dates about the DXpedition, please visit the official forum at http://www.hamradioweb.org/forums/showthread.php?t=25856. If a suitable internet connection is available, the online real-time log will be at http://win.i2ysb.com/logonline/default.asp?ID_dxpedition=38

History this week

Starting Monday 2 March 2015
1223 BC - The oldest recorded eclipse occurred on a date on a clay tablet from the ancient city of Ugarit, Syria
1618 - Johannes Kepler formulated his Third Law of Planetary Motion
1661 - The Royal Society, London, England, elected Sir Robert Moray as their first president
1663 – Marion and Prince Edward Islands are discovered by Barent Barentzoon Ham, nothing happened for the next 109 years when Marc-Joseph Marion du Fresne rediscovered them, thinking he had found Antarctica!
1876 - Alexander Graham Bell patented an "Improvement in Telegraphy" (No 174 465) the Telephone
1891 – The London to Paris telephone connection opens

1899 – The SS "R F Matthews" collided with the lightship, which radioed the lighthouse ashore to get assistance. This was the first time ever a distress call was transmitted by radio from a ship at sea!
1977 - The first Freon-cooled Cray-1 super-computer, costing $19 000 000, was shipped to Los Alamos Laboratories

March 2015
1 - SARL Hamnet Contest
7 and 8 – ARRL International DX Contest
8 - International Women's Day (not in South Africa); Cape Argus PnP Cycle Tour
13 - Africa Scout Day
14 and 15 - Africa All Modes Contest; RSGB Common-wealth Contest
17 - St Patrick's Day
18 to 24 – Scifest Africa, Grahamstown
20 -Autumn Equinox; SARL 90Open Day for ICASA and the Media
21 - Human Rights Day; Hindi New Year; SARL 90 Open Day; Oude Kraal Mutton and Beerfest
21 and 22 - SARL VHF/UHF Contest
22 – World Water Day
23 -World Meteorological day
25 - Inland Schools close
28 – SARL@Home – DXing and Contesting with Chris, ZS6EZ
28 and 29 – CQ WPX SSB; SARL 5 MHz Activity Week-end

April
1 - Coastal Schools close; 61st Annual Poisson d'Avril Con-test
2 - SARL 80 m QSO Party
2 to 12 - Stars of Sandstone Festival, Ficksburg
3 -Good Friday
3 to 11 – KKNK, Oudtshoorn
4 - RaDAR Challenge; Two Oceans Marathon
4 to 11 – Pesach
5 - Easter Sunday
6 – Family day
9 - Closing date May RAE
11 - Autumn QRP Contest
13 - All Schools open
17 to 19 – SARL National Convention
18 – World Amateur Radio Day
22 - Earth Day
25 - HABEX-10 launch

CW Corner
Ian ZL2AIM

John ZS6JBJ raised quite a few interesting points in the last newsletter. I should like to comment on two of them.
He wrote "*Never let your slow sending speed prevent you from coming on air.*" Never a truer word was said. So, how do we encourage those that send at slow speeds (or never send at all,) to actually get on the air. Unless you personally know of such a person, and can give him /her the encouragement to get on the air, you can try the alternative and send slow CQ's with well spaced out characters and exaggerated spaces between words.

Whilst I am not a speed merchant I normally call at a speed of about 26 wpm. From experience I have found that by sending at about 12 wpm with exaggerated spaces, I tend to get a "newbie" from time to time. The newbie will probably send at about 8 wpm. Stick with him! Send at his speed. Remember that he is probably writing down every single letter that you send. He is nervous as anything. Just remember YOUR first CW contact. It is not easy and if you are honest, you probably made many mistakes. He will be happy just to get the CW contact into his log with an RST report. But wait – there's more!
Whilst still keeping at the exaggerated slow speed give him some information such as your name, rig and antenna. Bear in mind if your rig has numbers, he might be flummoxed with numbers so just say something like Kenwood or Icom etc. Then ask him what rig and antenna he is using. Whatever the outcome, it is a good idea after the contact to search the web on sites such as QRZ.com and Hamcall.net for his email address. Then straight away send them a mail thanking him for the contact. Ask him to meet you again on the band and suggest a date, time and frequency. Above all, you are trying to encourage him to get on the bands with his key / paddle. Once he has got over the initial fear of getting on the band, you need to encourage him to do it on a regular basis.

If **you** are one of those folk that would like to get on the air with your key, why not arrange a sked with someone who you know is a regular CW operator. Tell him your fears and most CW operators will be only too glad to help out. But here is a warning! Don't try getting on the air with your key that you have not used for zillions of days without giving it a bit of a service first. I suggest hooking it up to a digital meter and check the key out for any resistance. If it is a bit "iffy", then I suggest cutting a strip of clean paper and open up the gap, place the paper on the contacts, gently close the gap and gently pull the strip of paper through. If you see any marks on the paper, repeat the process with a new clean strip until you see it emerge with no markings on it. Then do the resistance test again. If you are not sure of your capabilities to send good CW, hook up your rig to a dummy load, turn down the power, and start by sending your call sign. Then try sending the alphabet. Send the alphabet at least 3 times without mistakes. Then try something simple such as "UR RST 599 599 name is Peter, Peter back to you" If you can do that into a dummy load, then you are fine to go on air and do it for real. Also, what is to stop **you** from calling CQ etc? Why wait for another station to call?

John also wrote "*In the very near future CW sadly will have gone in South Africa. No new blood coming into the hobby, very few responding to CQ' s. Is it going to reach a stage where to operate in CW mode ZS stations will ignore local bands and rely on DX contacts as quite a few normally do now?*"

John is partly right. I honestly suspect that the doing away with the compulsory CW exam to gain the privilege of using the HF bands has perked an interest by some to have a go at learning the code. In the back of my mind I seem to think that Jimmy ZS6APS was instrumental in enabling interested folk to be able to learn CW at 12 wpm.
I have thought back on how I made the transition from learning CW at 12 wpm and actually getting on the air and using it on a regular basis. One needs to have mentors.   Tubby ZS5TUB (ZS5CQD) started me off in the right direction by handing me a piece of paper with the transcript of how a typical CW QSO would be conducted. This was invaluable to me as in fact I had no idea of what was the acceptable way of holding a two way CW conversation. So that needs to be part of the right of learning process.

What we have is two different types of prospects who can be taught to learn and use CW. The first is the newbie who is a newly qualified ZS but has a lot of different things to choose from. SSB will certainly be in his list, but so will things like the digital modes – PSK 31 etc. So he needs to be shown that CW is an effective way of working long distances when SSB may fail.
The second type of prospect is the person who has already passed his 12 wpm exam many years ago but as soon as he got his HF privilege went on to AM or SSB. So, although he learnt the code it was probably just a means to an end to use his microphone and talk to all those foreign stations via the easy way of SSB. He will still have the basic knowledge but just needs a bit of prompting to get him back on the air. The chances are he still has a key gathering dust up on the shelf. He will not want to get on the band due to his fear of other stations hearing his CW is not up to scratch, so it is easier to leave the key where it is as an ornament. It needs just a bit of prompting to get him back on the air with his key. It is up to everyone of us to help these folk back into the groove of CW.

I would love to think that John ZS6JBJ is wrong in his prediction for the future of CW in South Africa. But without YOU doing something positive to make sure that CW has a permanent place in the lives of a percentage of hams, he could be right. Let us not allow this state of affairs to happen.
John has mentioned SKCC (straight key century club) and I would like to add to that by saying "accuracy transcends speed" which is a well known quotation from the Fists organisation of which I am a member.
Looking forward to working a few more ZS's on the CW portion of the bands.

Ian ZL2AIM (member of Fists, SKCC and CW Ops.)

The fastest code operator, ever? W1 JYN

Ted McElroy started manufacturing keys in 1934. McElroy was a master of both American and International Morse code and he promoted telegraphy most of his life, first as a telegrapher and later as a manufacturer of keys, bugs, and related equipment.

By age 15, McElroy was a leading telegrapher (Wirechief) for Western Union. In 1922, he won the world championship in Asheville, NC by **copying** code at 56.5 WPM. That record was beaten in 1934. So, he went back the following year (1935) and beat the world record again. On July 2, 1939, McElroy broke the world record code speed at 75.2 WPM, which remains unsurpassed today. For the record, there is an individual ham radio operator who claims to have beaten it, on the basis that 75.2 wpm in 1939 currency is only worth about 65 wpm today.

Anyone considering the nature of the record should recognize that the 1939 contest was a PROGRESSIVE test, with around a dozen candidates, but only two surviving to the final round. Each round consisted of a 15 minute transmission of text from a newspaper. Speed calculation was about as scientific as you could get-- they cranked up the speed a couple notches, and at the end of the 15 minutes they counted how many words had been sent.

Hams struggle with 5 minute tests (in which they only have to have solid copy for ONE minute!), and the two finalists in the 1939 test had to survive multiple, consecutive 15 minute tests at ever increasing speeds.

The legend is that Mac astounded the audience by not doing anything when the sending started-- except to take a drink of water, and light a cigarette. He didn't start typing until a full 15 seconds of code had gone by. When the tape finished, he kept typing for that same 15 seconds. And it's no coincidence that he also won touch typing contests! Ever the showman, Ted "Mac" McElroy put his name and "World's Champion Radio Telegrapher" on his keys and bugs, which are highly prized today by discriminating operators and collectors."

This information extracted from various sources on internet. May not be accurate today

John
ZS6 JBJ

AN "UNSUNG" TRUE RADIO AMATEUR, GD WALKER
by Richard ZS6TF

With the removal of restrictions on radio transmissions around the globe after the treaty of Versailles in 1919, early amateurs such as John Streeter in Capetown, Toby Innes in Johannesburg, and WE Dixon-Bennett in Port Elizabeth, lost no time to construct or update their radio equipment and get back on the air. Meanwhile a lesser known but equally talented young man by the name of George David Walker had developed a passion for radio. Born in Port Elizabeth in 1904, his family returned to Scotland 3 years later but came back to South Africa when his father accepted a position as engineer at the power station in Oudtshoorn.

When George was in his teens, the family moved to Uitenhage where he was apprenticed as an electrician at the local power station and was a founder member of the Wireless Society of Uitenhage in 1919.This society had 4 members one of whom was AR Sibson, later to become his brother-in-law. In 1922 George constructed his first valve receiver, a regenerative design using an early V24 valve, and in 1923 he constructed a telephony transmitter although he was too young to apply for a transmitting licence.

This was overcome by the other licensed society members who supervised his operation of the station. The Sibson and Walker families were musical and they broadcast live concerts over George's homemade transmitter, like Innes and Streeter, but to a receptive eastern Cape audience before regular radio broadcasting began.


George Walker on the right.
In 1924 George was granted a wireless transmitting licence issued to him but in the name of his father restricting him to transmission on wave-lengths not exceeding 200 m ie frequencies above 1.5 MHz. In 1925 when the SARRL later SARL was

formed, and call signs and frequencies were allocated on a systematic basis, it seems he did not continue with amateur radio transmitting activities, however his lifetime passion for radio and collection was firmly established. In 1929 George was awarded a Chamber of Mines Scholarship enabling him to enrol as a full time student with the Department of Electrical Engineering at Wits. He obtained his degree in 1930 and became a lecturer in mathematics and engineering at the Witwatersrand Technical College. In 1934 he set up courses in radio communication and became increasingly absorbed in the discipline.

In 1936 he designed and built manually operated equipment to measure the height of the Ionosphere. Based on this work Dr BFJ Schonland invited him to work with the Bernard Price Institute team to carry out a variety of measurements during the solar eclipse of October 1940, when the equipment was set up in Middelburg CP for the observations. (note the first twin-beam scope made by Cossor used for measurement)

During WWII he served the country in the SAR&H. setting up emergency radio links so that the infrastructure could continue to function even if landlines were sabotaged.
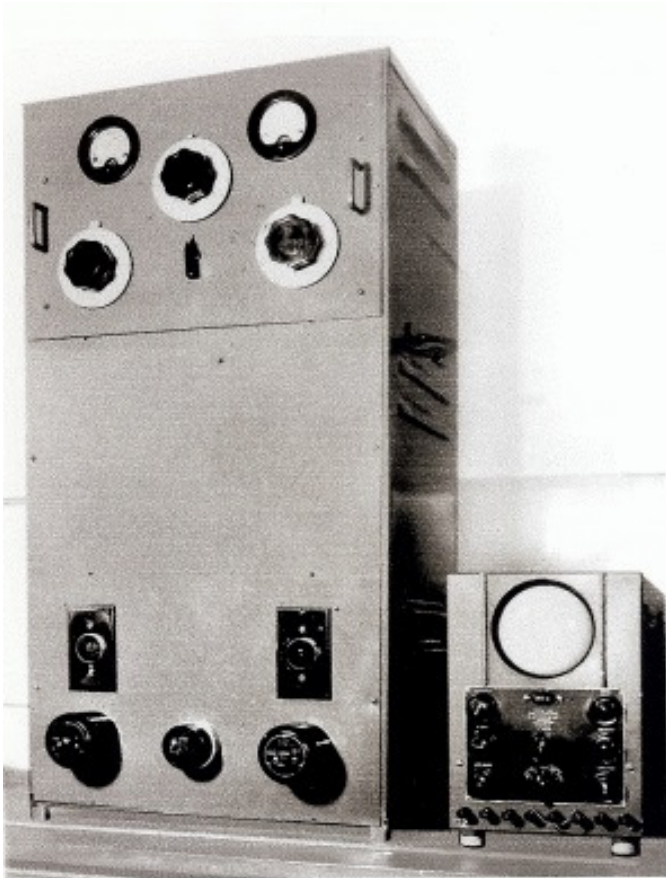
He wrote a paper on the study of the ionosphere for the SAIEE in 1943 drawing some important conclusions concerning propagation and useable frequencies for radio professionals and amateurs alike. In particular he identified the need for high-speed automated equipment and his designs provided fertile ground for the development of the Ionosonde constructed by Trevor Wadley using the latter's invention of the comb generator to rapidly sweep over a range of frequencies.

In 1946 George supervised the radio installations on the special railway train for the Royal family's visit to South Africa in 1947.

George then joined Eskom and worked on their remote control, powerline carrier and radio communication systems. He developed considerable expertise on corrosion, galvanising, and earthing, before retiring from Eskom in 1966, retaining a consultancy with the Electrical Line Components company. He was part of the team investigating the Cahora Bassa interconnection and worked on SABS standards for the limitation of radio interference from power lines. He wrote an unpublished book on detectors which reveals an intense interest in the history of radio development.

His inveterate desire to collect old radios and pieces of equipment is to our benefit today as many of his radios, his books and literature reside in the SAIEE museum collection today for future generations to appreciate.

With acknowledgement to Dirk J Vermuelen for first-hand information enabling the writing of this article.

George David Walker in the mid 1970's

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Get your backdated issues at
http://www.awasa.org.za

Antique Wireless Association of Southern Africa

Mission Statement

Our aim is to facilitate, generate and maintain an interest in the location, acquisition, repair and use of yester-days radio's and associated equip-ment. To encourage all like minded amateurs to do the same thus ensur-ing the maintenance and preservation of our amateur heritage.

Membership of this group is free and by association. Join by logging in to our website: www.awasa.org.za

Notices:

Net Times and Frequencies:

Saturday 06:00—AM Net—3615
Saturday 07:15—Western Cape SSB Net— 7140 (Alternate 3630)
Saturday 08:30— National SSB Net— 7140; relayed on 14140
Saturday 14:00— CW Net—7020
Wednesday 19:00— AM Net—3615, band conditions permitting.
_____
KZN Net:
A very successful start to the KZN net was held this last Saturday morning.
Invitations were e-mailed to most of the Div 5 members, to join us on frequency and there were 8 stations logged.
Should you be interested in joining the KZN net, come up on 7145 this coming Saturday at 07:00 SAST and join in.
Don ZS5DR will be running the net.
_____