

M2Z

M2Z

CATS WHISKERS DECEMBER 2006

G3SDS

G8SDS



PRESIDENT
GEOFF WATTS
G0EVW

VICE PRESIDENT
ROBERT HODGES
G0RYL

SOUTH DORSET RADIO SOCIETY CHRISTMAS PARTY 2005



CHAIRMAN
GRAHAM WEBB 2E1GOQ



Affiliated to the Radio Society of Great Britain

Editors Chatter



FOLK LIKE YOU

I have a list of folk I know, all written in a book,
And every year at Christmas time I go and take a look.
And that is when I realise that these names are a part,
Not of the book they're written in, but of my very heart.

Every year when Christmas comes I realise anew,
The biggest gift life can give is knowing folk like you.
May the Spirit of Christmas that forever endures,
Leaves its rich blessings in the hearts of you and yours..

Anon

I cannot say any better than I have said above
except to say

**A VERY HAPPY CHRISTMAS TO ONE & ALL
&
I WILL SEE YOU ALL NEXT YEAR
AS SECRETARY/EDITOR**

PLEASE HELP JOHN



FINDERS ISN'T KEEPERS!

My Yaesu FT60 handie, which I thought to be securely clipped, fell out of my pocket when I bent down to pick up the dog's ball, but when I missed it a few minutes later, and hurried back to retrace my steps, it was nowhere to be seen.

This was in the fields near Jordan Hill Roman Temple, and the date was Saturday November 4th.

Clearly, someone found it pretty quickly and has so far failed to take it to a Police Station, where I logged its loss.

I call it theft.

There may just be a chance that the finder may discover how to use it (illegally of course) and try to communicate, so should you get to hear anything about this rig, I'd be most grateful to recover it. The serial number ends ..854.

Please keep your ears open!!

Thanks in antic

John, M0BQO

ANYONE KNOWING OF ANYBODY FINDING THIS HANDIE, PLEASE
GET IN TOUCH WITH THE CATSWHISKER EDITOR.

THERE WILL BE NO QUESTIONS ASKED

COME ON, IT IS CHRISTMAS, SO LETS SEE SOME HONEST SPIRIT
HAND IT IN TO THE POLICE OR CONTACT 01305 820400

FROM A CHURCH MAGAZINE READ LONG AGO

The road of time is a winding track,
But at Christmas Corner we all look back.

At Christmas Corner we pause and gaze
Through memory's mist at the dear old days;

For the road of time is a winding road,
Where each must carry one's own life's load;

But travellers all and in every clime
Meet once a year on the road of time

HAPPY



CHRISTMAS

----- Chelmsford Amateur Radio Society -----

Support Essex Air Ambulance -

Apply for the Chelmsford Award

See CARS website <http://www.g0mwt.org.uk/>

Just a quick note...



Never up to date, unless you up date me.



FROM THE NET MANAGER AND CHAIRMAN
GRAHAM WEBB 2E1EQ

SDRS WEEKLY NETS UPDATE

On going to press the Chairman thanks all those who join in the Monday Night Net . He would also like to hear more Members join in on the Monday Night and more Members on Club Nights.

I would like to wish all Members of the
South Dorset Radio Society and
to all friends and fellow Hams worldwide
A very Happy Christmas
And a Prosperous New Year

HAPPY TOMORROWS

There's hope to be found in the future,
Each day brings along a new start,
With the promise of happy tomorrows—

**NOTHE FORT
MUSEUM OF
COASTAL
DEFENCE,
WWI, WWII DISPLAYS
AND A LOT MORE
BARRACK ROAD
WEYMOUTH
DORSET**

**THE NOTHE
FORT MUSEUM**



NOTHE FORT ARTILLERY
RE-ENACTMENT GROUP LOOK
FORWARD TO SEEING YOU
EVERY OTHER SUNDAY
THROUGHOUT THE YEAR

SOUTH DORSET RADIO
SOCIETY SUPPORT THE NOTHE
FORT WITH
MUSEUMS ON THE AIR
LIGHTHOUSE/LIGHTSHIP
WEEKENDS

CANTEEN FACILITIES AVAILABLE

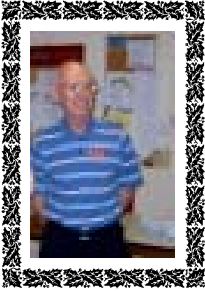
FIND THE WORDS WRITTEN BELOW IN THE GRID
THE CONNECTION IS RADIO

ONE OF THE WORDS IS NOT IN THE GRID?

E	X	A	M	P	L	E	A	S	D	T	E	N	T
V	E	N	E	E	R	X	F	G	H	A	N	E	T
E	J	K	L	Z	X	P	O	L	E	P	A	G	E
N	C	N	E	W	Y	E	A	R	V	B	N	A	M
I	Q	O	W	I	E	R	A	D	I	O	R	T	T
N	Y	E	U	R	I	I	O	P	A	P	S	I	D
G	F	L	G	E	H	E	C	H	O	E	J	V	K
S	O	N	G	L	L	Z	X	I	C	R	V	E	B
N	A	M	Q	E	W	C	O	G	E	A	R	T	Y
U	N	E	W	S	O	I	P	H	A	T	O	N	E
A	E	S	D	S	F	G	A	T	E	O	H	J	S
K	T	I	M	E	S	L	Z	X	C	R	I	G	S
V	N	B	A	N	M	B	A	T	T	E	R	Y	A
H	A	P	P	Y	Y	M	C	O	F	L	E	P	Y
X	E	K	S	D	C	H	R	I	S	T	M	A	S

EXAMPLE	EXPERIENCE	RADIO
OPERATOR	HAPPY	CHRISTMAS
NEWS	ANTENNA	NEW YEAR
ECHO	NEGATIVE	TIMES
WIRELESS	NIGHT	NET
EVENINGS	RIGS	CAR
NOEL	MAPS	ATE
STONE	PAGE	TAP
BATTERY	ESSAYS	VENEER
COG	POLE	TENT

SOLUTION NEXT MONTH—JANUARY 2007



THE MARCH 1907 PORTLAND TO GIBRALTAR RADIO CONTACT

RECEIVER

The Fleming Diode Valve Detector, which was invented by Fleming in 1904, is the most likely receiver to have been used in the March 1907 Portland to Gibraltar radio contact.

It was more sensitive than the Magnetic Detector, which was the standard Marconi Receiver of the day, and like all receivers at that time, the Fleming Diode Valve Receiver was a detector stage only, as there was no means of signal [power amplification the detector efficiency of the Fleming Diode Valve was high enough to enable the March 1907 Portland to Gibraltar radio contact to take place.

A Fleming Diode Valve Receiver consisted basically of one or more tuned circuits, a Fleming Diode Valve a variable Resistor and a variable Resistor to adjust the Filament Voltage, a reservoir Capacitor, Headphones, and a Variable Bias Voltage which could be adjusted so that the Diode Valve Detector was operating on the most effective part of its characteristic curve.

Diagram of Fleming's Diode Valve 1904 below



THE MARCH 1907 PORTLAND TO GIBRALTAR RADIO CONTACT

TRANSMITTER

The Transmitter was likely to have been a Tuned Spark Transmitter, having a fixed Spark Gap, an input power of 2 kilowatts, and operating on a wavelength of 340 metres.

A Tuned Spark Transmitter works by charging a Capacitor to a high voltage, and then discharging the Capacitor by connecting an Inductor across it. This generates a damped Oscillation which has a frequency that is determined by the Capacitor Inductor Tuned Circuit. The Spark Gap and Spark act as an automatic switch that allows the Capacitor to be repeatedly charged and discharged, thereby producing a train of damped Oscillations which can be radiated by coupling the inductor to an Aerial. With the March 1907 Portland and Gibraltar Transmitters, it is likely that the high voltage was produced by an engine driven Alternator and a step up Transformer, and that the Capacitor would have been charged to a voltage of around 40,000 volts. Such a Transmitter would have been physically large and is likely to have been housed in a single storey building beneath the Aerial.

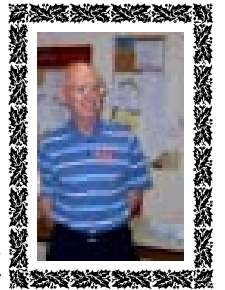
THE MARCH 1907 PORTLAND TO GIBRALTAR RADIO CONTACT

AERIAL

The Aerial was likely to have been a Fan of Vertical wires, 50 metres high, suspended on two guyed Wooden Lattice Towers, and fed against earth.

A Vertical Aerial was required because the main purpose of the Wireless Stations at Portland and Gibraltar was communication with Ships at sea, and with the technology of March 1907, the main mode of Propagation was ground wave.

The reason for having Vertical Wires spread out like a fan rather than having a Single Vertical Wire of the same physical height was that a Fan of Wires was one way of increasing the effective height of the Aerial.



SDRS LIST OF EVENTS FOR 2006/2007

THE YEAR 2006

12TH DECEMBER 2006

SDRS CHRISTMAS PARTY
WILL BE "AMERICAN STYLE"
Bring your own food
and a little food for everyone to share

JANUARY 2007

RSGB YEAR BOOK
By Steve White (G3ZVW)

FEBRUARY 2007

USING ANTENNA ANALYSER INSTRUMENTS
By Peter Clifford M0PTR
Regional Manager

MARCH 2007

COFFEE AND CHAT EVENING

APRIL 2007

SOUTH DORSET RADIO SOCIETY AGM

MAY 2007

COFFEE AND CHAT EVENING

JUNE 2007

**MY FAVOURITE PC DIGIMODE
& LOGGING PROGRAMME**
By Peter Clifford M0PTR
Regional Manager

SDRS LIST OF EVENTS FOR 2006/2007

JULY 2007

COFFEE AND CHAT EVENING

AUGUST 2007

RADIO CLUB HOLIDAY

SEPTEMBER 2007

TO BE ARRANGED

OCTOBER 2007

COFFEE & CHAT EVENING

NOVEMBER 2007

TO BE ARRANGED

DECEMBER 2007

TO BE ARRANGED

**IT HAS BEEN DECIDED BY THE COMMITTEE THAT WE
ONLY HAVE A SPEAKER EVERY OTHER MONTH.
WHAT DO YOU WANT—A SPEAKER EVERY
MONTH OR COFFEE CHAT EVENING EVERY
OTHER MONTH. PLEASE LET THE SECRETARY
KNOW**

This is to give the Members the chance for a more interactive
association SDRS Members for a chat & cup of coffee etc

**THIS IS NOW GOING TO BE A REGULAR
FEATURE IN THE MAGAZINE AND WILL BE
UPDATED EVERY MONTH DAYS AND DATES WILL BE
PUBLISHED AS SOON AS THEY ARE KNOWN**

****There will be occasions when we will have to change
the advertised programme, this we will do as soon as
possibly known.****

FORTHING COMING EVENTS

AT YEOVIL AMATEUR RADIO CLUB

If anyone is interested in any of these Meetings get in touch with 2E1RBH to see about sharing transport. Would it please be noted that Yeovil Amateur Radio Club will be attending a different Venue for a period (of hopefully) 12 weeks. Renovations to the Red Cross centre will begin after Christmas. Village Hall at Chilthorne Domer. Directions and a map are available on our Website and in our Yarc News.

ALL ARE EXTENDED A WARM WELCOME

IF YOU WANT TO GO ALONG



CLUB NETS

Sunday 80 metre SSB 10.30hrs 3.663 freq—**G4PDG** Controller

Monday 6 Metre FM 20.00hrs 51.53 Freq—**G7GGJ** Controller

Tuesday 2 Metre FM 20.30hrs 145.35(S14) - **G8YEO/P(G1EQO)**

December 7th	GB2SLH by G0GFL & M5YLO
14th	Special Occasion Evening Details later
21st	Mince pies and station on air
28th	End of year social evening

January 2007	
4th	Video evening
11th J	unk Sale Your chance to buy a bargain
18th	Photo Quiz By M0WOB
25th	Committee Meeting and station on air

All Members of South Dorset Radio Society, members of the public are invited to these meetings. There is no charge made. Tea or Coffee & Cake are available during the evening. So please come along.

BYLARA LADIES PAGE NEWS AND UPDATES



Bylara Web Site is up and running: www.bylara.net
Information up-date from your Chairman: Carol 2E1RBH



BYLARA NETS

BYLARA (MOBYL) Nets Schedule

Monday 80m 1945 listen from 1930 onwards. Net control Kay G0KTC usually on 3.708 * QRM but can be between 3.680 and 3.710

WEDNESDAY 40m 11.30 Local Time—now on 7.103 ~ QRM

FRIDAY 40m 11.30 Local Time—now on 7.103 * QRM

Net Control both days Irene GM0FTX

With help from Anne M1 AIM

If conditions are bad will use the Club Call M0BYL

Or appropriate Regional variation.

YLDX (Triple 2)	14.222 MHz	Mondays	07.00BST
Brazilian YL Net	14.248 MHz	Wednesday	19.30 UTC
CLARA YL Net	14.120 MHz	Tuesdays	17.00z
European YLDX Net	14.242 MHz	Thursday	18.00 BST
Italian YL Net	7.070 * MHz	Mondays	14.00 GMT

Summer—13.00 GMT Winter

Finnish YL Net **Sundays 80 metres Phone: 3.688 or 3.710**
CW: 3.533 or 3.522. No time given.



ACTIVITY DAYS :

6th of every month. Call CQ YL on the hour on frequencies ending 88.

Bylara magazine due out this month, so watch out for it

BOURNEMOUTH RADIO SOCIETY

All Meetings held at Kinson Community Centre on the 1st and 3rd Friday of each Month. Start at 8.00 pm-Meet in Bar 7.30 pm & transfer to Rm5 at 8.00pm

For further information look at Website: www.brswebsite.freemove.co.uk

SUNDAY-1st October—RSGB 21/28 MHz (CW/SSB) Contest—0700—1900 UTC

SATURDAY/SUNDAY—HF Convention 2006—Gatwick—www.rsgb-hfc.org.uk for more details

FRIDAY 20TH October—Bournemouth Radio AGM—Rm 5, Kinson Community Centre

AXE VALE AMATEUR RADIO CLUB (G8CCA)

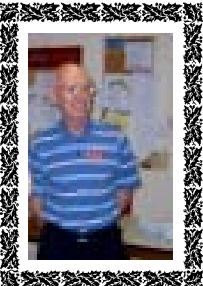
Club Meetings 1st Tuesday of the Month at “the Old Inn” Kilmington, 1 ‘til 2pm.

Club Nets: Sundays HF 12.30Hrs 80m 3.685Mhz (approx) on LSB

Thursdays VHF 2M 145.450Mhz (approx) FM

NO INFORMATION RECEIVED ON GOING TO PRESS

PLEASE LOOK AT THEIR WEB SITES



THE O-V-I RECEIVER

The O-V-I was a classic Amateur Radio Receiver that was used extensively in the 1920's.

O-V-I is a description of the receiver. The first figure gives the number of R F stages, the V stands for Valve Detector Stage, and the second figure is the number of Audio stages. Thus a O-V-I has zero (n0) R F stages, a Valve Detector stage, and audio stage, and is therefore a two valve receiver.

Although it only had two valves, the O-V-I was a sensitive receiver which could receive both amplitude modulated and continuous wave signals, and if one were in use today it would be able to resolve single sideband signals as well.

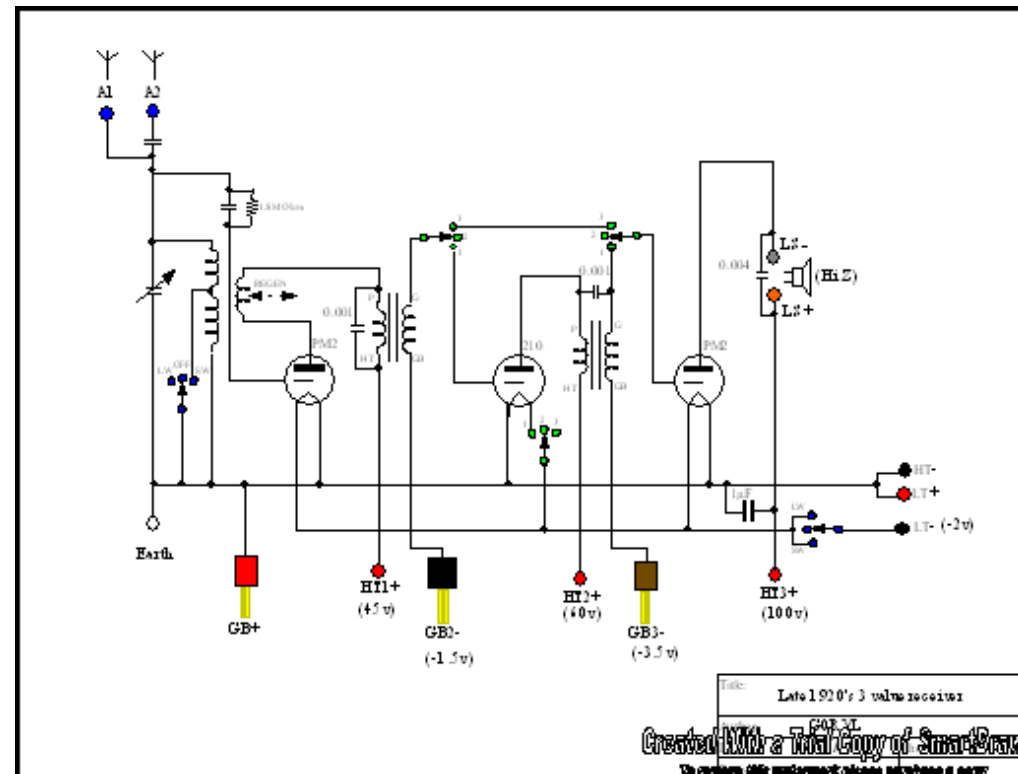
The detector stage of a O-V-I was a leaky grid detector with adjustable reaction, and the output of the detector was transformer coupled to the one valve audio amplifier. Advancing the reaction control increased the strength of the signal but eventually a point would be reached where the detector stage began to oscillate. When receiving an amplitude modulated signal, the reaction control was advanced towards the point of oscillation but not enough for oscillation to take place. To receive a continuous wave signal, the reaction control was advanced just enough for oscillation to occur and this resulted in the O-V-I acting as a direct conversion receiver.

In December 1923, the O-V-I was the type of receiver that was used for the first two way amateur radio contact between Britain and the U.S.A.

When the loudspeaker was invented in the early 1920's the audio output of a O-V-I was not always strong enough to fully drive a loudspeaker, so a second audio stage was added and this type of receiver was a O-V-Z.

A member of South Dorset Radio Society has a working example of a O-V-Z, and this O-V-Z is unusual in that the first audio stage can be switched in or out to make the receiver either a O-V-Z or a O-V-I respectively.

Write up by Rob Micklewright G3MYM for the 2007 Marconi Event



THIS 1920'S RADIO CAN BE SEEN UPON REQUEST OF THE SECRETARY SDRS



This is how the 1920's radio was bought in this Condition. Some of the parts had to be renovated and Others stripped, cleaned and re-soldered.



PHONETIC ALPHABET

ABLE, BOSTON.... YELLOW, ZULU

We have all heard the amazing array of phonetics used on the bands—but where did they originate?

Over the years we have often wondered how the present-day phonetic alphabet was derived, and indeed reading a Radio Communication Magazine dated August 1989, so decided to write it again for all those out there wondering why we have it.

This is an article written by R. W. Cornford G4NGK, here he explains:

“The name is Jim—John India Mexico—and the location is Dayton—David America Yankee Thomas Oboe Norway.” An imaginary contact, but one which is quite typical insofar as it demonstrates the use of phonetics which are still being used years after the introduction of a standard international alphabet. Why do they persist, and where do they originate?

It seems that old alphabets—like old soldiers—never die but only fade away; they fade so slowly because it appears to be impossible to ‘unlearn’ the first alphabet with which one first becomes reasonably familiar. You will frequently hear youthful-sounding stations carefully using current phonetics and then for some reason getting slightly flustered; they then immediately lapse into phonetics which were last used forty-odd years ago when the operator in question was probably wearing a tin hat!

As far as origins are concerned, it is clear that the problem of ensuring accuracy in verbal communications existed long before the advent of radio and the old joke about the message which started out as “send re-enforcements, we are going to advance” and ended up as “send three and four pence—we are going to a dance.” That particular one was not only pre-decimalisation but also in all probability pre-1900. However, all joking stopped in 1914 when precision in such things became—quite literally—a matter of life or death, and soon all officers and NCO’s of front-line units were familiar with what was sometimes called ‘signalese’. By this was meant phonetics covering eight commonly transposed letters. It has often been stated that this part-alphabet evolved informally but it was, in fact, prepared (except for DON, added in 1914) as early as 1904 by the professional signallers of the British Army—at that time the Telegraph Battalion of the Royal Engineers

FULL ALPHABETS

Full phonetic alphabets were produced by the United States Army in 1916 and by the Royal Navy in 1917. Rather surprisingly, the British Army did not adopt a full alphabet until 1927, and indeed for some purposes Royal Signals personnel were still using phonetics for only fourteen of the twenty-six letters as late as 1938. Following the entry of the United States into the Second World War, the production of a common phonetic alphabet for use by all Allied forces was obviously essential. One was duly produced early in 1942 and taken into use in June 1943. However, in March 1956 all NATO forces adopted the alphabet currently in use whose origin is discussed later.

Digressing for a moment, one might speculate that it was in the 1914-18 period that troops with little to do devised the comic alphabets of the form ‘Ay for ‘orses, B for mutton, etc which became quite well-known during the 1920s and 30s; they were extensively featured in theatre and cabaret by Clapham and Dwyer, who were highly popular contemporary entertainers.

In the field of amateur radio, it has unfortunately not been possible to establish the date at which guidance in the use of phonetics was first given. However, by the mid-1930s the ARRL was suggesting the use of either the US Army alphabet of 1916 with some variations or that used by Western Union. At some point after World War II the ARRL produced the first—and probably the only—phonetic alphabet intended specifically for use by amateurs; this was still being quoted in books produced for the amateur radio market during the 1970s and indeed is still occasionally heard in survivals such as ‘Q R Mary’ and ‘Q R Nancy’.

Enquiries suggest that in the inter-war years. British amateurs used either phonetics picked up during contacts with fellow enthusiasts in the USA or those use by the Post Office on international telephone circuits. It has not been possible to date these, although the composition of the ‘B’ Code strongly suggests 1920-30. Code ‘A’ may have set the fashion for using names of cities, states and countries as phonetics, and it is interesting (‘Baltimore’ and ‘Washington’ especially) are still widely used.

INTERNATIONAL USE

It seems clear that some early alphabets were constructed on a unscientific and indeed casual basis; there are a few obviously humorous examples and some words such as CHARLIE are clearly unsuitable. However, when it became necessary in the aftermath of World War II to formulate a phonetic alphabet for international use in the rapidly expanding field of civil aviation, the international Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) had before it the results of studies made in the USA and considered during a series of meetings in the late 1940s. Even so, the version eventually approved and taken into use in April 1952 was continually scrutinized in operational use, and changes were made in respect of six letters. The amended alphabet—which included our old friend CHARLIE—came into use in the form in which we know it today in March 1956. It was adopted by all forces in NATO later in the same year and—after twenty years of both civil and military use—was approved for all branches of radio communication by the Big Daddy of all the regulatory bodies, the International Telecommunications Union, in Appendix 16 of the 1976 Radio Regulations. The table opposite shows the various alphabets mentioned in the text; no doubt there are others.

THE ALPHABETS THROUGH THE YEARS 1904 TO 1956

Please turn over the page

PHONETIC ALPHABET THROUGH THE YEARS

	1904	1916	1917	1927		1943				1956
	BRITISH	US	ROYAL	BRITISH	WESTERN	ALLIED		BRITISH	TELECOM	
	ARMY	ARMY	NAVY	ARMY	UNION	SERVICES	ARRL	A	B	ICAO
A	ACK	ABLE	APPLES	ACK	ADAMS	ABLE	ADAM	AMSTERDAM	ALFRED	ALFA
B	BEER	BOY	BUTTER	BEER	BOSTON	BAKER	BAKER	BALTIMORE	BENJAMIN	BRAVO
C		CAST	CHARLIE	CHARLIE	CHICAGO	CHARLIE	CHARLIE	CASABLANCA	CHARLES	CHARLIE
D	DON (1914)	DOCK	DUFF	DON	DENYER	DOG	DAVID	DENMARK	DAVID	DELTA
E		EASY	EDWARD	EDWARD	EDWARD	EASY	EDWARD	EDISON	EDWARD	ECHO
F		FOX	FREDDY	FREDDY	FRANK	FOX	FRANK	FLORIDA	FREDERICK	FOXTROT
G		GEORGE	GEORGE	GEORGE	GEORGE	GEORGE	GEORGE	GALLIPOLI	GEORGE	GOLF
H		HAVE	HARRY	HARRY	HENRY	HOW	HENRY	HAVANA	HARRY	HOTEL
I		ITEM	INK	INK	IDA	ITEM	IDA	ITALIA	ISAAC	INDIA
J		JIG	JOHNNIE	JOHNNIE	JOHN	JIG	JOHN	JERUSALEM	JACK	JULIETT
K		KING	KING	KING	KING	KING	JKING	KILOGRAMME	KING	KILO
L		LOVE	LONDON	LONDON	LINCOLN	LOVE	LEWIS	LIVERPOOL	LONDON	LIMA
M	EMMA	MIKE	MONKEY	MONKEY	MARY	MIKE	MARY	MADAGASCAR	MARY	MIKE
N		NAN	NUTS	NUTS	NEW YORK	NAN	NANCY	NEW YORK	NELLIE	NOVEMBER
O		OPAL	ORANGE	ORANGE	OCEAN	OBOE	OTTO	OSLO	OLIVER	OSCAR
P		PUP	PUDDING	PIP	PETER	PETER	PETER	PARIS	PETER	PAPA
Q		QUACK	QUEENIE	QUEEN	QUEEN	QUEEN	QUEEN	QUEBEC	QUEEN	QUEBEC
R		RUSH	ROBERT	ROBERT	ROBERT	ROGER	ROBERT	ROMA	ROBERT	ROMEO
S	ESSES	SAIL	SUGAR	SUGAR	SUGAR	SUGAR	SUSAN	SANTIAGO	SAMUEL	SIERRA
T	TOC	TARE	TOMMY	TOC	THOMAS	TARE	THOMAS	TRIPOLI	TOMMY	TANGO
U		UNIT	UNCLE	UNCLE	UNION	UNCLE	UNION	UPPSALA	UNCLE	UNIFORM
V	VIC	VICE	VINEGAR	VIC	VICTOR	VICTOR	VICTOR	VALENSIA	VICTOR	VICTOR
W		WATCH	WILLIE	WILLIAM	WILLIAM	WILLIAM	WILLIAM	WASHINGTON	WILLIAM	WHISKEY
X		X-RAY	XERXES	X-RAY	X-RAY	X-RAY	X-RAY	XANTIPPE	X-RAY	X-RAY
Y		YOKE	YELLOW	YORKER	YOUNG	YOKE	YOUNG	YOKOHAMA	YELLOW	YANKEE
Z		ZED	ZEBRA	ZEBRA	ZERO	ZEBRA	ZEBRA	ZURICH	ZEBRA	ZULU

EVENTS AROUND THE COUNTRY NOVEMBER & DECEMBER, JANUARY, MARCH, APRIL, MAY, JUNE & JULY 2006

3rd December 2006—Bishop Auckland RAC Rally

Contact Mark G0GFG on 01388 745 353 or
Brian G7OCK on 01388 762 678

4th February 2007—South Essex ARS Mobile Radio Rally

Contact Ken (GOBBN) on 01842 861089

18th February 2007—Swansea ARS Amateur Radio Show

Contact Roger (GW4HSH) on 01792 404422

18th February 2007—Spalding and District ARS Junk Sale

Bromley Hall, Pode Hole, Spalding. OT 10.00

3rd & 4th March 2007—MVOG Radio Club Rally

Email: M1CCF@talktalk.net— On 0208 654 2582
More details : www.firepowerradiorally.zoomshare.com

4th June 2007—Spalding & Dars Annual Rally

Contact Ambrose M0DJA on 07989 636 520

24th June 2007—West of England Radio Rally

Contact Shaun G8VPG on 01225 873 098

1st July 2007—Norfolk ARC Barford Radio Rally

Tact David on G7URP on 01953 457322/458844
Or Email: radio@dcpmicro.com

60 YEARS NOT OUT FOR YEOVIL AMATEUR RADIO CLUB

The Yeovil Amateur Radio Club recently celebrated its 60th Anniversary. As part of the celebrations, the club played host to a number of local radio societies for a demonstration of World War II radio equipment by G7LNJ.

There was a line-up of 20 British, American, German and Australian radios including the famous 1155, HRO and AR88 devices.

The high let of the evening was a talk by Geoff, G4ZYX, on the MCR1 receivers. These were dropped into POW camps after cessation of hostilities to provide a news service during the weeks prior to repatriation.

Geoff was actually in possession of a receiver that had been dropped into POW camp at Ubon in north east Thailand the day after Far East war ended on 15th August 1945.

Among those in attendance at the WWII radio demonstration was Frank G3CFV, one of the members who helped found the club 60 years ago.

CAN YOU TELL ME THE NAMES OF THE RADIOS BELOW



AN AR88 WWII MILITARY RADIO



?????



**CAROL 2E1RBH CHAIRMAN BYLARA AND SECRETARY/EDITOR
CATSWHISKER ON THE LEFT AND NICKY M5YLO AXE VALE RC**



?????

Registered South Dorset Radio Society

Call Signs

G3SDS

M2Z

G8SDS

Contest Call Sign for selective contests.

For more information on the use of these calls,
please speak to a member of the committee.

**SOUTH DORSET RADIO SOCIETY
CLUB NIGHT**

CHICKERELL YOUTH CLUB HALL

MAP AND DIRECTIONS ON REQUEST

**THE NEXT COMMITTEE MEETING
WILL BE HELD AT
THE CHAIRMAN'S RESIDENCE**

**ON TUESDAY
9TH JANUARY 2007**

**19.00HRS START MEET FOR
17.30HRS TALK**

CAH



*South Dorset Radio Society meets on the second Tuesday of every month,
at Chickerell Youth Club Hall, Weymouth. (NEW VENUE)
7.30 for 8.00 pm. No meeting during August.*

SDRS COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Graham Webb (2E1GOQ) Chairman 01305 837356

**John Rose (M0BQO) Treasurer (Contact direct)
45 Ringstead Crescent,
Weymouth
Dorset DT3 6PT 01305 832057**

**Carol Hodges (2E1RBH) Secretary/Editor
01305 820400**

Janet Dean (2E1NRQ) Committee

Jamie Wrightson (2E0WON) Committee

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