

# The Propagator

The monthly newsletter of the Illawarra Amateur Radio Society Inc. (IARS)

Meetings are held on the second Tuesday each month (except January) at 7:30pm in the State Emergency Services building Montague Street North Wollongong

*VISITORS ARE MOST WELCOME*

## Editorial

**W**ell what's been happening lately. I know one thing and that is I've over committed myself again but its activities that I enjoy doing so I can't complain I suppose. The propagator is late for this month (I've missed the Wednesday evening post so I'll make this short so I don't miss the post tomorrow) Sorry to those that have given me articles to publish this month that haven't made this issue, (Hand written articles take a little longer to prepare) next month with any luck. There is one thing for sure there is never any lack of material to put in the Propagator.

The last month has been fairly notable with one of our members Mr 10 Gig (Lyle VK2ALU) bouncing signals off the moon and setting a few records, but I'll get Lyle to write an article maybe so I get the facts right (was it a previous editor that said "don't let the facts get in the way of a good story!"). And our repeater chair person now has another helping hand congratulations !!!!! (see his article).

Until next month 73's Ken VK2KWG

## Auction

*(Another message off the paket system....If your not into paket your missing out....The editor doesn't have to write anything, all he needs to be able to do is cut and paste articles from paket and keep control of his feral spellin checker ..Ed)*



Thanks for taking the time to read this sad news item. Yes in deed it's very sad that this will be the last bulletin that i will be sending to remind all paket users that the Illawarra Amateur Radio Society will be having there annual auction on the 8<sup>th</sup> November at there usual meeting place starting at 1930Hrs. All items to be booking in by 1915Hrs or a late fee will be charges over and above the normal commission. I hope to see you all there and bring ya money with ya. Cheers Brian.

## Coming Events

**N**ovember  
Bring your money and preloved goodies with you it's Auction time "come on down" and grab a bargain.

**D**ecember  
End of year get together

**M**arch /April  
Field day

**A**ugust  
Packet Seminar

## Leather Tongue

**B**rian VK2UBF has the coveted leather tongue at the moment, (he had to leave too early last meeting to give it away) and rumour has it that he is on the look out for the next recipient. (Don't upset him, you might end up with it!)

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## Classifieds

### For Sale

Heaps of stuff at this months Auction.

### Wanted

All your unwanted stuff for this months Auction.  
One man's junk is another man's treasure.

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## Positions Vacant

### PAKET SEMINAR CHAIR PERSON.

We are looking for a highly motivated executive type to head a team of willing workers, and steer the organisation of the paket seminar.

Apply to the club president.

## Silent Key

It is with deep regret that I announce the passing on of Keith Laws VK2BKL of Lakemba Sydney. Keith was a long time friend of mine sharing a common interest in amateur radio especially 6m.

He passed away while enjoying his new hobby of flying and will be sadly missed by his wife Val, daughters Debby and Kay also his many friends.

Norman Deitch VK2ZXC

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## Committee note

Fellow club members. As most of you know I resigned from all positions held in ""our"" club. After a long phone call from Ken(VK2KWG) and a letter from Ron (VK2UR), and reading club news letters from other clubs. I would like to withdraw my resignation and resume where i left off. If any club member is not happy with this kindly advise me. Brian VK2UBF.

## NEWTEC ELECTRONICS

Reseller for:- Altronics, Arista, Jacar, Rod Irving

Stockist of:- Alarm accessories, UHF antennae, tools, computer accessories, test equipment, cables, R.F. sprays, and electrical components for the professional, Amateur and Hobbyist.

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Phone and Fax 271620

If we haven't got it  
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## Way Back Then

### Episode 35

## The VK2AMW Moonbounce Project - 1984

- (i) Sun Noise Test.
- (ii) Receipt of High Power Permit for 1296mhz
- (iii) Computer controlled dish pointing error readout system.
- (iv) First SSB voice EME signal received.
- (v) VK2AMW completes "fully EME" WAC.

A sun noise test was carried out in January. The antenna radiation pattern at 1296MHz was plotted on a chart recorder, using the sun as a point source of radio noise.

The main lobe of radiation was confirmed as being 2 degrees wide at it's half power (-3dB) points - and 4 degrees wide at it's -10dB points.

Sun noise was 15dB above cold sky noise.

An automatic keyer which transmitted "CQ DE VK2AMW" was installed so that the operator could make other adjustments during lengthy calling periods.

Signals were heard during EME tests with G3LTF on 22/1 and VK5MC on 16/2 but the procedure required to complete a contact was not completed before we lost them. However, on 18/2 we had our first 1296MHz contact with OE9XXI, in Austria - and with OK1KIR, in Czechoslovakia. Each was at good signal strength both ways on a day when the moon was completely covered by cloud for the whole test period!

A new receiver preamp. was installed in February. It used a GAT6 transistor and had a measured noise figure of 0.5dB (35 deg. K) and a measured gain of 16dB.

A new High Power Permit for 1296MHz EME operation by VK2AMW was received in March. It allowed transmitter PA output of up to 500 watts -

but we continued to use our 120 to 150 watts for the time being. To increase to 500 watts would have meant water cooling our pair of 3CX100A tubes in the PA.

The University was approached - and agreed in April - to allow an Undergraduate student to take on, as his major course project for the year, the design and construction (to our specifications) of a computer controlled "dish pointing error readout" system. It was required to have the capability to track the moon in its orbit - and also to track the movement of the dish in both Hour Angle and Declination - then to relate the two sets of information and to present them as a "dish pointing error" in degrees. The information had to be updated every few seconds in order that we may make the necessary corrections - should any such be required - to the installed dish tracking system, to keep it accurately pointed at the moon under all conditions.

This project continued for the rest of the year and, although it operated satisfactorily "on the bench" - it suffered from radio frequency interference on site when the transmitter was operating. However by November it was providing consistent pointing error readings with an accuracy of 2 degrees, which was sufficient to "acquire signals from off the moon" when it was covered by cloud.

An EME test on 8<sup>th</sup> April, a day of high winds which, early on, caused up to 4 degrees of uncontrolled dish movement, resulted in K2UYH and ZL3AAD being heard but not worked. However, later in the day when the wind had abated a little, a contact was made, at good signal strength, with OE5JFL in Austria.

As we were also receiving our own echoes from the moon at up to 8db above noise, we requested them to transmit using SSB voice. This was then copied at R4 S4 - the first time that we had copied "voice signals" off the moon.

OE9XXI, LX1DB (in Luxembourg) and DJ8QL in Germany were then all worked at good strength using CW, then SSB from DJ8QL at R3 S3.

The day concluded with an unexpected contact with VK5MC, at M/O level. This was the first EME contact that we had made with a station in Australia - and it completed VK2AMW's "fully EME" WAC (Worked All Continents) - partly on 432MHz EME and partly on 1296MHz EME.

On 6<sup>th</sup> May contacts were made with K2UYH and WA8NLC in USA, then VE7BBG in Canada.

ZL3AAD in New Zealand later reported that he was also hearing us during these tests

On 22<sup>nd</sup> July we had our first 1296MHz contact with Sweden, with SM6CKU - followed on 18<sup>th</sup> August by our first contact with HB0BM/P in

Liechtenstein and, on the 19<sup>th</sup>, with F2TU in France

A new receiver preamp, of G3WDG design - and using an MGF1402 Gasfet - was made up and installed in September. It had a noise figure of 0.4dB (28 deg. K)!!! We were then receiving 16dB of sun noise.

No EME tests were scheduled for us over the next 2 months as the 3CX100A valve in the transmit driver stage had failed and we had no spares. However, by mid November we had received several replacements from various overseas and Australian sources - such was the spirit of co-operation and assistance prevailing in those interested in 1296MHz EME!

HB9BM was heard on 16/11, but the moon went below our western horizon before the test could be completed.

No EME tests were scheduled in December - but, overall, we were well satisfied with the results of our work on 1296MHz EME in 1984 - as by then we had become one of the leading stations on this band.

VK2ALU and Ian, VK2EXN, were the normal operators of the EME setup during the year - with other club members assisting in operations requirements from time to time.

Lyle VK2ALU.

**Available in our junk yard.....**

1. Electronics bits and pieces (millions!)
2. Meters, gauges, instruments, cables, wires etc.
3. Metal sections:- copper, brass, aluminium, s/steel
4. Motors, gearboxes, pumps, assorted machinery
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7. We buy all metals including platinum and gold

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## The Darker Side

Hiya Ken, here's something off XGJ BBS that I thinks interesting. (from Rob MT ...Ed)

From : VK3BCY  
 To : USERS@VKNET  
 Type/status : BF  
 Date/time : 19-Oct 09:41  
 BID (MID) : 38098\_VK3KSD  
 Message # : 51384  
 Title : Amateurs to be shut down!!!  
 Path:  
 !VK2XY!VK2OP!VK2EHQ!VK3BBS!VK3KSD!

From: VK3BCY@VK3KSD.#MEL.VIC.AUS.OC  
 To : USERS@VKNET

I don't want to worry anyone but.... the scene is being set for many amateurs in urban areas to be told to close down on a scale that was never experienced with tvi or bci.

Advertisements are appearing around the country along the lines of the following in the Illawarra Mercury: "Tenders are invited for the right of access to use Illawarra Electricity's over head structures to carry cable TV and associated services for an initial period of 10 years."

Apart from the visual blight that these overhead cables will bring, there can be no doubt from earlier experience in the U.S.A. and elsewhere, that many amateurs will find their signals picked up in these cables and/or in the amplifiers at many street corners. And it is all absolutely unnecessary. We shall shortly have a large number of channels available by satellite and as a 65 cm dish is understood to be adequate, the cost and difficulty of getting these pay tv services will not be excessive (if you really want them).

Upset by missing out on the satellite service, Telecom aka Telstra is laying underground fibre/cable systems to distribute a competing service where the density of population and relative affluence of the suburb warrants it, in the process threatening the viability of the officially licenced satellite service.

Now, Optus in conjunction with others is going to add more confusion and dilution of revenue by yet another competing pay tv service, but they are going to use overhead distribution. What is the W.I.A. doing to protect us from the problems that such a system will bring? However, as readers of A.R. will have noted, it took the Spectrum management Agency ten months to reply to a letter from the W.I.A. and that failed to give a clear and unambiguous answer.

Talking to a friend in Germany, overhead distribution of pay tv has been prohibited and the

underground system requires an extremely high grade of coaxial cable. Why is Australia going to allow a system that other countries with previous experience have banned?

In Victoria, the corporatisation and soon privatisation of the old SECV in to six distribution companies will see the shareholders lapping up the idea of extra revenue by leasing rights to use the S.E.C. poles for a pay tv service. Radio amateurs? What about them? If they give us any trouble, we will have them shut down!

I don't think I am being unduly alarmist but if any of you know any technical information to allay concerns, I would certainly like to have it. If, like me, you are worried, write to your M.P., M.H.R., Senator and even the Minister for Communications. ....

*Well this looks like a good discussion piece ..... let me tell you a little story. The company that I work for would have one of the largest broadband coaxial networks in Australia on it's site. Its been in service for about 8 years and is nearing the end of its useful life. Why .... reliability is not up to scratch, capacity, out of date etc., and this is from an industrial quality installation (lot better than normal). And what is one of the biggest sources of interference? (Hint frequency between 88MHz and 108MHz) Yes that's right the FM stations. The FM band is generally near the middle of the band in the coaxial network and if it gets in the signal level is usually high enough to cause cross modulation and other nasties due to overloading of the line amplifiers.*

*I'm picking on FM because that is the only High Powered VHF RF source around these days which is designed to give a relatively high signal strength coverage over the entire populated area of the Illawarra.*

*I really can't see amateurs being a problem. For them to cause a problem there needs to be:*

1. a cable fault in the system and
2. An operating amateur in close proximity

*For FM radio to cause a problem there needs to be:*

1. a cable fault in the system.

*Well I suppose cable faults won't happen that often in cables swinging in the breeze, at least not in the first few years of operation.*

*And of course there are all those thousands (literally) distribution amplifiers that won't fail.*

*All I hope is that people aren't stupid enough to use this out dated technology.....What are your thoughts?.....Ed*



## Swineherd

### "Swill from the PIG Sty" - The Use and Abuse of PIGs

David Henderson, VK2YKQ

AMPRnet: david@sparky.vk2ykq.ampr.org

Internet: wehend@itwol.bhp.com.au

Lately, a few people have been connecting directly to the PIG, and then selecting a telnet session to another station, or issuing the converse command. If you are already running NOS on your station, then this is totally unnecessary and will deliver slower than normal responses for you. If you have set-up your NOS correctly, and have a routing entry something like this:

```
route add ax0 44/8 44.136.24.9
```

then you should be able to telnet directly from your machine to the foreign host with the PIG handling the routing automatically - and you should also be able to telnet to the convers server by:

```
telnet 44.136.24.9 3600
```

If you connect to the PIG and then telnet out, you will be travelling through several more processes on the way and hence take longer to get there (as well as chewing up more memory & processor cycles on the poor little PIG). Of course, if you are not running NOS then you have no choice and will have to login to the PIG first. You should note, however, that for security reasons, the majority of other PIGs on the planet do not normally permit people to login directly to them - and ours may go that way in the future. So the answer is to get NOS on your box - now!

Now, what about convers? Well, it's pretty much the same story. If you telnet to socket 3600 on the Wollongong PIG you're in! You could, of course, do the same thing to reach any other convers server around the world which can be useful to by-pass convers bridge failures - too much of this is of course an inefficient use of our PIG's Internet link. If for example five users connect directly to the OzHub server in Canberra, then the traffic passes over the Canberra-Wollongong link five times - once for each user. If however, those five users logged on to the Wollongong convers server, then the traffic flows from Canberra to Wollongong only once. When you consider that we do not (currently) have to pay for the Internet link, we should aim to keep the traffic to a minimum.

I have had a query regarding NET/ROM. Our PIG does not support NET/ROM and we have no plans to introduce it. In fact, we believe the stability of the Wollongong machine (reports from other areas indicate that other PIGs are not as stable as ours) is due in large part to the fact that we have not compiled the NET/ROM code into the NOS executable that we run (JNOS 1.10f for those interested). If you do want to experiment with NET/ROM on NOS - then please choose another frequency. Also, please turn off NET/ROM routing broadcasts while on the PIG frequency (144.625 MHz) - there will be no other nodes to talk to so why waste the bandwidth for other TCP/IP users.

We are currently experimenting with shipping mail between SMTP on the PIG and the PBBS of John, VK2ZXGJ. It works, but we are taking our time to understand the mechanism and to carry out a potential problem analysis. A distributed mail system can easily be thrown into chaos by a 'rogue' station not adhering to standards. The result will be the exchange of PBBS bulletins and mail between the amateur PBBS system and SMTP mail (e.g. between mail addresses like VK2YKQ@VK2XGJ.NSW.AUS.OC and david@sparky.vk2ykq.ampr.org).

Just a final note to clear up confusion on the working of DNS. The Wollongong PIG doesn't hold details of all amateur addresses - it holds the full domain.txt file for sub-net 24 (and any other frequently used addresses that we have manually added to the domain file). It runs a Domain Name Server process which looks-up any address that it can't resolve on the AMPRNet authoritative name server at the University of California (ucsd.edu). The result is that if you issue a command to your NOS machine using a hostname that isn't in your domain.txt file, your machine will automatically ask the PIG. It will check its tables and if it doesn't know, then it will ask ucsd.edu and reply to your machine with what it finds. You can't refer directly to ucsd.edu yourself because it is an Internet host - not an AMPRNet host and so the PIG's firewall will not allow your packet through.

Well, that's it for another month - next time I'll discuss the TCP/IP aspects of the proposed link from Wollongong to Nowra.





# Repeater Report

## 2 - 29/10/94

While on holidays, I decided to go for a trip around to all our Rptr sites for a "check & tune". Left at 8.45am on Tuesday (11/10), going first to Sublime Point, then Maddens Plains, Mt Murray & lastly to Knights Hill. Arrived home at 6.50pm (then late to the IARS meeting). A round trip total of 160kms. Anyway, got quite a few little jobs done that we had been meaning to do for a while. Further details below. Also took photos & videos of our sites for future reference.

### VK2RAW (6850)

The Rptr is working fine. Still receiving complimentary reports on it's improved performance since our recent working-bee.

Returned the Site's Battery Regulator with the above mentioned visit & installed without complication. Before it was connected, an 8A load (a 100W light globe) was connected across the batteries to remove the surface charge above 14V, this being what damaged the regulator previously. (This was because the Shunt Regulator tried to dissipate the extra power above 14V, but the amount of power was above what the two 15A shunting transistors could handle.)

Also while at Mt Murray, did the following...

Increased the Rptr's transmitted deviation from both the Rptr's RXer & also the RXer for the Sunday WIA Broadcasts (they were just a touch low in level). Checked all the 2V/200AH cells that power the Rptr & found them to all be in excellent condition, even though the battery regulator had not been connected for a month or so. Removed a heap of accumulated bits & pieces from the cubicle (old rusted brackets & bolts, plastic bags, bits of rope, dried up paint cans, etc). Most of the stuff had been left over the past 10 - 15 years, for those "just in case" problems. Swept the cubicle clean & also re-arranged the eqpmt (Rptr/Regulator/Filters) in (hopefully) a more convenient & workable positions. Checked all the DTMF Remote & Local Control functions & found all OK.

### VK2RIL (7275)

Rptr working OK, but a couple of little probs. Went to site as mentioned on the 11/10. Took a heap of measurements on our Rptr cubicle size, filter & battery dimensions, feedline lengths, antenna height, etc. This was for either improvements on security & performance at Sublime Point or for possibly moving of all our eqpmt to another site. Regards to the moving, letters have been sent to organisations requesting possible installation of our 7275 & 8725 Rptrs on their towers in the Maddens Plains area. Since they received the letters, I've spoken to three of the organisation's representatives & have even met one of them at their site for further discussions on our eqpmt, antennas, etc. This was on the 18/10, the Tuesday following the Rptr sites "tour". Nothing definite has been told to us, but the general feeling is one of optimism. (Fingers crossed).

As mentioned above, there has been two little Rptr problems in the past month. Monday the 17/10 was a particularly hot day (the hottest October day for years I believe) & 7275 started "acting-up". It's problem was rather peculiar, I'll try to explain. When you attempted to key it up by TXing on the Rptr's input frequency, the Rptr's TXer wouldn't key up until a second AFTER you stopped TXing to it & then for only about one to two seconds. So any attempted calls via the Rptr were not "repeated" & so wouldn't have been heard BUT if you TXed quickly while the one second tail was TXing, you could then get the Rptr to apparently behave normally. This was until the TXer was allowed to turn off, whereupon the fault condition started happening again. I hope you can follow my description of the fault, it was a strange one indeed. By sundown that day, the fault ceased & the Rptr went back to operating normally again. It appeared we had temperature sensitive problem.

The next day (18/10), I had the pre-arranged meeting at Maddens Plains, so on the way home stopped at Sublime Point to investigate. Of course this day was a cool one (so the Rptr was working fine) & even though I put it out to take, I managed to forget to take my heat gun to try & trace the fault. Pulled 7275 apart & checked a heap of voltages, & resealed all ICs that are part of the mute/PTT circuit. All seemed fine & in fact to this day, the Rptr hasn't faulted once, so maybe...

The other little problem is that I've noticed that weaker stations operating through 7275, are having their signals affected slightly by the Telecom Pager intermod. The amount of affect is sometimes only an increase in background noise on their signal, sometimes if they are very weak,



they actually drop below the Rptr's mute level for the length of the interference. Most stations however are not affected. Will keep an eye (or an ear) on this in case it increases any further.

### VK2RUW (8225)

For the past month, the three external interferences that were reported last month, have not appeared (that I know of anyway). The main problem, the static/crackling sound appears to have ceased. Some investigating of other 2-way services on site, found that they too were also RXing the same interference. Perhaps one of the many, many TXers on Knights Hill had gone a bit "dirty". -

We are still waiting for the arrival of the two new antennas for 8225. They are high-gain yagis & are being manufactured by Andy Coman at Coman Antennas. (There is a good write-up on Andy's company in this month's ARA). As soon as the antennas (& the coupler to join the two antennas to the one feedline) arrive, John (ZLJ) has offered to build the two brackets required to mount the yagis onto the tower. Installation will take place shortly after this.

Do you remember how often I've mentioned the linking of our 8225 to 8525 at Mt Ginini? Well yes, it has been quite a few times. Way back in Easter of 1992, I travelled to the Goulburn Amateur Radio Club's 3 monthly meeting at Dave (BDT's) QTH. It was a very pleasant Sunday & my family was made most welcome with real "country" hospitality. (I wrote about this in the June '92 Propagator). The link between 8225 & 8325 VK2RGN was established in December 1991 & it was always our hope to continue this link further south. This was the reason for my visit. Three VK1 Rptr reps also came along so we all sat down & discussed our idea on the linking to 8525. They thought it was a great idea & so we then further discussed how it was to be accomplished. The VK1 reps decided they would like to put the link from Mt Ginini to Mt Gray (Goulburn) onto 23cm. They would build two 23cm transceivers for connection to two small dishes they also had. Over the next 2 or so years, they went down the 23cm path until recently. As you can imagine, there isn't much surplus 1296MHz gear that could be used, so they had to build almost from scratch. Eqpmt was almost finished when they decided for various reasons, to abort the 23cm idea & go instead for 70cm.

Recently, the VK1 Rptr group went to Mt Ginini to do some work on 6950 Rptr. While there, they checked the path from there back to Knights Hill. They could easily hear 8225 over the distance, so this encouraged them more towards the 70cm link idea. Upon hearing of their experiments, I rung

Paul (VK1BX) who is one of the VK1 Rptr Officers to find out more info. We spoke for almost an hour (he's a very interesting fellow). I hope Optus enjoy getting my money! Anyway to cut a long story short, there present intentions are to have either a link direct to Knights Hill or through Mt Gray & then onto us before next Winter '95, quite possibly earlier. Fingers crossed...

The Interface/Control/DTMF unit that I brought along to the October meeting (& thanks to all those who said nice things about it), has now gone to Goulburn to be installed at Mt Gray by Ian (AIJ) to connect & control our link to/from Knights Hill, their 8325 Rptr, the link to/from Mt Ginini & their proposed new 6m Rptr to be installed soon. Incidentally, all the DTMF Remote Control functions at Mt Gray can be controlled from here, Canberra or Goulburn.

Finally, after some interstate phone calls, I have found a source of a very interesting piece of eqpmt & something I've been hoping to get hold of one day. It is a Philips FM-828 G Band Radio. The "G Bander" covers the 30 to 45MHz Land Mobile allocation, just perfect to hopefully bring down to 29MHz for a 10m FM Rptr or Gateway. The specs of this radio, particularly in the RXer, are FAR higher than the RXers we've been able to use previously. The radio is coming from Rockhampton, it is brand new & is being donated to us free of charge.

### VK2RIL (8725)

The Rptr is working fine. While doing the tour of the sites on the 11/10, I also climbed the tower to check the path from Sublime Point to the Little Forest Trig site above Milton/Ulladulla to link 8725 to 6700, as mentioned last month. We are still awaiting official approval from the Mid South Club before we go ahead & purchase the necessary X-tals. The link radio, feedline & antenna are all ready & waiting for installation.

### VK2RUW (Packet)

The digipeater upgrade seems to be dragging on & on. At the moment, the VHF port on 144.775MHz is not TXing any audio, although it is RXing fine. Michael (XCE) is going to rectify shortly, hopefully by the time you read this. Understandably, he doesn't want to commit much time to the present eqpmt as the new stuff should be available soon. In the meantime, just as things started to move along, there is now a lot of confusion about UHF link frequencies connecting all the ROSE digipeaters together. Presently, a simplex UHF frequency is used for connection of all sites to each other. There is apparently a new



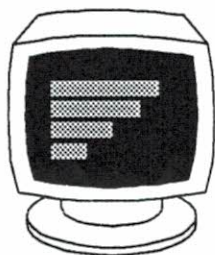
link proposal being floated now, to use split freqs on 420 & 440MHz. This will mean at Knights Hill an extra lot of eqpmt, increasing the total to three radios, three TNC's, two feedlines & two antenna just for the digipeater (not including 8225 Rptr, the link radio to Goulburn & possibly the 10m Gateway or Rptr). It's getting a bit crowded up there.

Anyway, as much as we would like nothing better than to get our digipeater up & running properly & reliably, it would appear that this link confusion is going to add significantly to delaying the installation of the new eqpmt.

Well that's it for another month. I hope my Report gets through Ken's spell-checker. (It doesn't like Rptr, batts, thru', X-tals or MHz so I make sure there's always lots of these!)(*Hey you boy wana watch it or I'll **bold** all your spellin mistakes next time.....Ed*)

By the way, I'm now "suffering" from a 2<sup>nd</sup> Harmonic at my home QTH. My son Adam now has a little brother Jordan (born on the 27/10), so here's another future Amateur that's going to be dragged around our Club's Rptr sites with his old man.

Till next time - Rob (VK2MT).



## Pig Report

>From vk2ykq@sparky.vk2ykq.ampr.org Sat Oct 29 13:46:13 1994

Received: from sparky.vk2ykq.ampr.org by snoopy.vk2ykq.ampr.org (JNOS1.10g) with SMTP

id AA997 ; Sat, 29 Oct 94 13:46:00

Message-Id: <888@sparky.vk2ykq.ampr.org>

>From: David B. Henderson

<vk2ykq@sparky.vk2ykq.ampr.org>

The Wollongong Packet Internet Gateway (PIG for short) is now taking Internet News feed for aus.radio, rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc and aus.radio.packet. We are expiring all three groups after 7 days - but that may change depending on the volume observed. Any station in AMPRNet may take feed from us by

connecting to uow-gw.vk2amw.ampr.org (44.136.24.9). If you need assistance in configuring your NNTP server to take feed from us drop a line to one of the addresses listed at the end of this msg. We would prefer only local subnet 24 or 28 users to make direct client attaches to the server - others please use your NNTP server to ship articles.

David Henderson -----  
Internet

(@work): wehend@itwol.bhp.com.au

(@play): vk2ykq@hamgate.gw.uow.edu.au

AMPRNet

(@home): vk2ykq@snoopy.vk2ykq.ampr.org

Ham Radio PBBS:

VK2YKQ@VK2YKQ.NSW.AUS.OC ..

--- End of message #51911 to TCPIP from VK2YKQ ---

(*part of message on john XGJ's BBS...but what does it mean I hear you say.....well come along to the next meeting and Dave will explain ..Ed*)



**POST BOX** - "THE ILLAWARRA AMATEUR RADIO SOCIETY Inc."  
PO Box 1838, Wollongong, 2500.

REPEATERS	VK2RIL	147.275	Voice/RTTY	Sublime Point
	VK2RIL	438.725	Voice/RTTY	Sublime Point
	VK2RAW	146.850	Voice	Mt. Murray
	VK2RUW	438.225	Voice	Knights Hill
	VK2RUW	029.620	Voice (off air)	Knights Hill
	VK2RUW	144.775	Packet(ROSE)	Knights Hill
	VK2AMW-1	144.625	Packet	Wollongong Uni
				(Packet Internet Gateway)

**BROADCASTS** - The Wireless Institute of Australia, N.S.W. Division broadcast is relayed to 146.850 and 438.225 at 10.00am and 7.30pm each Sunday. Local call-backs after the broadcast.

**NEWS LETTER** - The "PROPAGATOR" is published each month to reach all financial members in the week preceding the club meeting. Articles and letters are always welcome. Commercial advertising \$60 per ad per year, members classifieds free for one issue. See Ken VK2KWG for details.

**MEMBERSHIP** - \$20.00 P.A., concessions \$15 P.A., expiring immediately after the Annual General Meeting in July.

**LAWRENCE HARGRAVE AWARD** - VK stations require 10 contacts with IARS members. Overseas stations require 5 contacts. One contact with the Club station VK2AMW is suitable. Details of contacts are to be sent to the Club secretary.

\*\*\*\*\*COMMITTEE\*\*\*\*\*

PRESIDENT	VK2KWG	Ken Grimm		
VICE PRESIDENT	VK2UBF	Brian Farrar		
SECRETARY	VK2UR	Ron Hanks	(042) 84 2691	
ASSIST SEC		Les Holmes		
TREASURER	VK2UBF	Brian Farrar		
ASSIST TREAS		TBA		
COMMITTEE	VK2GCE	Brian Clarke	VK2KVH	Vic Hee
		TBA		
REPEATER	VK2MT	Rob McKnight	VK2TKE	Ken Goodhew
	VK2CAG	Graeme Dowse	VK2BIT	Peter Woods
	VK2XCE	Michael Sediakin	VK2UBF	Brian Farrar
PUBLICITY	VK2KWG	Ken Grimm		
BROADCAST	VK2XGJ	John Simon	VK2MT	Rob McKnight
	VK2UBF	Brian Farrar		
EDITOR	VK2KWG	Ken Grimm	(042) 28 8218	
CANTEEN	VK2XQX	Simon Ferry		
LIFE MEMBERS	VK2ALU	Lyle Patison	VK2CAG	Graeme Dowse
	VK2OB	Keith Curle		