Ragchew

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Swap shop

Your QSL cards are waiting !!

Club announcements





November 2026 Issue 10

CLUB CONTACT DETAILS:

Email the Secretary for all correspondence please:

Anne Bareham, can be reached on Cell: 072 268 1207 or by email: zs1ct@ctarc.org.za

Chairman's chat:



Greetings to all!

Congratulations to all the RAE candidates who passed the recent exam, we look forward to hearing them on the air.

Last month's meeting guest speaker was Jean Thirion ZR1JT.

Jean put in an enormous amount of work to make the talk as understandable as possible and will make various applications available for us to pursue the topic at our leisure.

We occasionally have really in depth talks and this was certainly one which sparked a lot of interest.

Michael ZS1MJT and Shawn ZS1LED were able to relive their experiences, under duress, in looking for and finding a personal locator beacon in the Philippi area.

Hamnet were asked by the aeronautical search and rescue centre to assist in the exercise, the signal was causing havoc on the distress frequency over a very wide area.

The offending beacon was available at the meeting for everyone to look at.

Thanks Michael and Shawn.

The November meeting will be the End of Year function on the 28th and we are planning to make it an extra special day celebrating the eighty years that the club has been in existence.

We are arranging for a "spit braai" done by caterers, (no hard work required by our faithful members) on the lawn under the trees next to the hall.

There will be a R100.00 booking fee, payable in advance, per person, to partly cover the cost of the catering and the hire of tables, chairs, cutlery and even tablecloths to enhance the quality of the day.

We are setting a closing date of the 14th November to get your booking in so please do not delay.

You are welcome to bring your own refreshments but a limited stock of club supplied drinks will be available on a donation basis.

If you do not want to partake in the food offering you are most welcome to attend and join in the celebration.

The hall will be available in case of inclement weather which we hope will not be the case.

The Round Table will be holding their Noddy Party simultaneously on the day but there should not be too much of a clash in using the space available at the Community Centre.

We will be doing more work at the Morningstar remote station in the near future and we want to thank Allan ZS1LS once again for all the time and energy he spends in maintaining the service.

There will be a foxhunt in December, most probably on the 16th, the public holiday.

I hope to see you all at the very special 80th anniversary meeting on the 28th.

73 de ZS1S



Secretary's report:

Hi again Everyone

By now you will have received the first indication and invitation for the End of Year Function on 28 November.

Please do purchase your tickets now for this fantastic afternoon we have planned.
Please use the club's bank account, and reference your payment:..... "Your call sign and the correct amount". It is (R100pp), then I will know how many tickets you want. (eg: pay R300 = 3 tickets). Space / seating is limited, so don't wait.....

Cost: R100 pp includes the lamb spit braai, sides and dessert. I will confirm each payment we receive, and confirm receipt of how many tickets you have purchased.

You are welcome to BYOB and the club will have limited refreshments available for a small donation.
I look forward to seeing as many of you as possible on the 28th.

Anne

(Secretary CTARC)

WHAT'S ON THE CALENDAR

November 28th : 80th EOY function

December 16th : Foxhunt

January 23rd : Show and tell

February 27th : Mega Flea market



Would you like to read the bulletin on a Sunday morning? please contact:

Paul ZS1S on 082 555 0872.

The bulletin is done in two parts. First the SARL bulletin that The SARL will email to you to read, the second is the CTARC bulletin that you compile yourself.

Even if you would just like to begin by reading only the SARL bulletin, and have one of the regular bulletin readers come on and reads the CTARC bulletin, assistance will be most appreciated.

Bulletin readers

1 November	Rob ZS1SA
8 November	Paul ZS1S
15 November	Hylton ZR1HPC
22 November	Charl ZS1ZZ
29 November	Tony ZS1TK
6 December	Paul ZS1S



Your Committee:

Paul Johnson, ZS1S (Chairman)

Rob Bareham, ZS1SA (Vice Chairman/Clubhouse Manager)

Anne Bareham (Secretary)

Johan le Roux ,ZR1JL (Treasurer)

Ian Bradley , ZS1BR (Lighthouse Manager/Clubhouse security)

Paul Kennedy, ZS1PXK (ZS1 Contest Manager/QSL Manager)

Peter Cloete, ZS1PC (Asset manager/Meeting planner)

John Ward, ZS1EQ (Technical advisor)

James Dudgeon, ZS1ZKZ (No portfolio)

James Venmore, ZS1RBT (Website & Blogspot)

Charl Marais, ZS1ZZ (Ragchew/RAE Manager/Field Day/Events)

Michael Taylor, ZS1MJT (Repeater working group/HAMNET)

Andrew Vaughan, ZS1BAT (Assistant Clubhouse manager/special events)

Etienne Bauermeister, ZS1EFB (Honorary Auditor)

CLUBLOG

CTARC is now on CLUBLOG

ClubLog is an online database with a suite of powerful tools supporting active DXers. Once you have registered on ClubLog and uploaded your log, you will be able to:

Generate personal reports, showing which DXCC countries you have worked and/or confirmed, when you first worked them, which ones you still need, and which are the most likely to QSL; See how you stand relative to your peers in various league tables and challenges; analyse your log for possible/likely errors in the DXCC allocations; Predict the bands and times on which you are most likely to work almost any DX station, based on actual QSOs in the logs uploaded to Club Log, and draw great circle maps; Set up a personal DX Cluster feed that filters out the DXCCs you have already worked, leaving just the ones you still need.

Once you have registered with Clublog, under settings and club you will see CTARC. Please join our league table to encourage HF activity and promote some healthy competition between our members.

Additionally our club group can be ranked amongst other clubs around the world.

Chris, ZS1CDG



A list of clubs will pop up.
Find CTARC in the list and select our club.
Finally click “Join Club”



See latest CLUBLOG table for CTARC's latest standing :

Rank	Callsign	160	80	60	40	30	20	17	15	12	10	DXCC ▼	Slots	Range
1	ZS1J	116	160	31	278	185	328	249	296	222	291	339	2156	45 yrs
2	ZS6P	65	148	0	273	106	330	241	295	214	290	339	1962	45 yrs
3	ZS1A+1	139	212	105	281	251	324	308	316	298	297	337	2531	46 yrs
4	ZS1LS+1	184	264	180	310	313	325	322	324	313	301	327	2836	18 yrs
5	ZS2Y	20	142	58	208	243	279	262	292	247	270	323	2021	20 yrs
6	DF1KW	0	68	0	155	70	229	86	157	62	104	236	931	6 yrs
7	ZS1IS+2	0	0	0	105	142	163	134	143	141	155	229	983	47 yrs
8	AE7U	1	9	16	85	119	157	155	171	138	144	213	995	44 yrs
9	ZS1PT	0	5	0	52	46	110	57	95	33	139	192	537	31 yrs
10	ZS1WH	0	2	0	24	5	155	69	138	56	138	187	587	1 yrs
		160	80	60	40	30	20	17	15	12	10			
11	ZS1SA	0	2	1	28	24	88	75	128	84	136	177	566	17 yrs
12	ZS1XB	1	1	0	25	49	93	75	104	19	70	150	437	8 yrs
13	ZS1JWM	0	0	0	18	31	72	20	72	62	113	144	388	3 yrs
14	ZR1JT	0	18	0	22	28	53	23	74	49	70	125	337	1 yrs
15	ZS1BR	0	0	0	10	0	74	14	35	16	95	116	244	6 yrs
16	ZS1ZZ	0	0	0	26	17	32	1	38	32	82	110	228	5 yrs
17	ZS1RCM	0	0	0	18	1	46	0	50	0	36	87	151	0 yrs
18	ZS1CO	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	84	0	28	86	116	4 yrs
19	ZS1GFL	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	19	21	22	6 yrs
20	ZR1JJ	0	0	0	4	1	3	0	0	0	1	4	9	0 yrs
		160	80	60	40	30	20	17	15	12	10			
21	ZS1NEI	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0 yrs



CONTEST CORNER NR 152

ZS COUNTRY CONTESTS

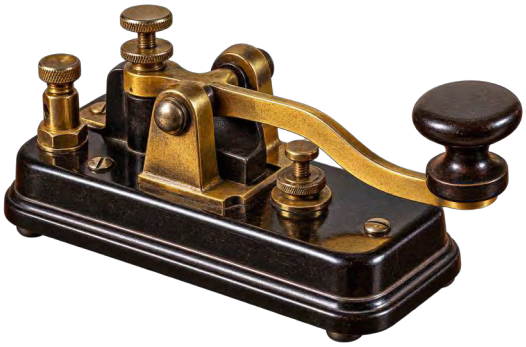


Nov 7 : SARL QRP contest

Nov 21 : SARL Newbie contest

Nov 28 : SARL Saturday 40m Club contest

International contests



Nov 14 : WAE DX RTTY contest

Nov 14 : Japan International DX phone contest

Nov 21 : Bulgarian DX contest

Nov 28 : CQ WW DX CW contest

Upcoming DXpedition

ZD7LC: A South African on St Helena

St Helena does not often get a South African on the key, and it does not often get nearly three weeks of activity over the festive season. This December Lee, ZR6LC, takes his station to the island and signs ZD7LC on CW and SSB. An entity that is close in kilometers, reachable on the everyday bands, and with a story worth knowing. Whether you chase pile ups on a beam or call quietly with a wire, this one is within reach.

The announcement is short on detail. It gives the dates, bands, modes and power, but says nothing yet about antennas or where on the island Lee will set up. A power of 100 W is modest, so the signal will rely on a good antenna and a good take off. Callers who listen carefully and are patient will do best.

The band plan is a sensible one for the season. It leaves out 160, 80 and 30 m, and concentrates on 40 m and the daytime bands from 20 to 10 m. That suits the path from Cape Town, which runs north west across the South Atlantic, and means the activity is aimed at the bands most members can use. With the operation running for almost three weeks, there is time to catch it on different bands and in different modes, so nobody needs to panic about a single evening.

Confirmation is simple. Lee will upload to Logbook of the World, and requests can also be made through the Club Log OQRS.

St Helena is a small volcanic island of about 122 km² in the middle of the South Atlantic. It lies roughly 1900 km off the coast of Angola, and about 3200 kilometers north west of South Africa, which makes it one of the most remote inhabited places on earth. The nearest neighbor of any size is Ascension Island. St Helena is part of a British Overseas Territory that also includes Ascension and Tristan da Cunha. About 4500 people live on the island, and the capital is Jamestown, tucked into a narrow valley between steep volcanic cliffs.

The island is rugged and green on top, with a subtropical climate. Its highest point is Diana's Peak, which can be reached on a hike of two to three hours there and back. Walkers can follow some 21 "postbox walks", each of which ends at a postbox with a visitor book and stamps. Above Jamestown rises Jacob's Ladder, a staircase of 699 steps climbing the face of the valley, a favorite challenge for visitors.

The Portuguese found the uninhabited island in 1502. It later came under the East India Company, which used it as a victualling stop for ships on the long route between Europe and the East, and then passed to the Crown. Jamestown still has Georgian buildings, and the Mantis Hotel dates from 1774 as barracks for the Company's officers.

South Africans have a link of their own. During the Anglo Boer War, thousands of Boer prisoners of war were held on St Helena, and the island holds the graves of those who did not come home.

For most of its history the only way to St Helena was by sea. Many South Africans will remember the RMS St Helena, which made the voyage from Cape Town and was retired in 2018. The island's airport opened to commercial flights in October 2017, after delays caused by dangerous wind conditions, and the runway is rated among the most demanding in the world. Flights now link the island with Johannesburg, and the journey takes a few hours rather than days.

Radio has long been the island's link with the world. Radio St Helena, call sign ZHH, first broadcast on Christmas Day 1967. Its AM signal on 1548 kHz came from a transmitter at St Paul's and reached about 100 km out to sea. Once a year, on "Radio St Helena Day", the station went out on shortwave on 110925 MHz, and DXers around the world listened for the call sign ZHH-50. The station closed on Christmas Day 2012, and a new service, SAMS Radio 1, took over in February 2013.

Amateur radio operators have been drawn to the island for decades. St Helena counts as its own DXCC entity (ZD7), and as an island of its own for the IOTA programme, so a ZD7 contact is wanted for both awards.





Callsign	ZD7LC
Operator	Lee, ZR6LC (South Africa)
When	14 December 2026 to 1 January 2027
Bands	40, 20, 17, 15, 12 and 10 m
Modes	CW and SSB

CTARC

CAPE TOWN AMATEUR RADIO CLUB

80th BIRTHDAY Celebration OF THE CTARC

SATURDAY
28th NOVEMBER

FROM 12 noon

R100 PER PERSON
(payable by 14 November)
for Lamb on the Spit, Sides and Dessert.



Exclusive to CTARC members and immediate family only.

Please make your payment to the club's bank account, please use bank reference
"your call sign and correct amount"
for how many tickets you would like).

SEATING IS LIMITED,
so book today....

You are welcome to **BYOB.**
Limited refreshments will be available for a small donation.

Let's make it a fantastic 80th Birthday Celebration for our wonderful club.

CTARC • RADIO BRINGS US TOGETHER

October 2026 Meeting report

The club's most recent monthly meeting drew a healthy turnout, with 40 members present. Two speakers gave interesting talks with both topics covered in full elsewhere in this issue of Ragchew. Paul ZS1S opened the meeting and updated the members on a number of projects currently in the pipeline.

Jean Thirion, ZR1JT, showed why a low SWR reading is only part of the story. Using the browser based EMWS tool, he demonstrated how line length and series or shunt components move the impedance point across the Smith chart, and how a VNA reveals the resistance and reactance behind the SWR number. His advice: next time you connect the VNA, look past the SWR dip. See Jean's article, "Understanding what your SWR meter cannot tell you".

Michael Taylor, ZS1MJT, reported on the HAMNET search for an activated Personal Locator Beacon in the Philippi area on 17 and 18 October, requested by the Aeronautical Rescue Coordination Centre (ARCC). After a first day of heavy reflections off corrugated iron structures, fresh triangulation on the Sunday pointed to one building, and with SAPS escorting the team, the beacon was found in the glove compartment of a vehicle. Thanks go to SAPS, ARCC and Shawn, ZS1LED. Michael's full report follows in this issue.

A reminder that a large number of QSL cards have been received for members. They can be collected from the clubhouse, and the detailed list of call signs is published in this issue of Ragchew.

Thank you to Jean and Michael, and to all 40 members who came along.

Charl

ZS1ZZ





AI and Amateur Radio – Is It Really Worth Our Attention?

By Marius Lubbe, ZS1ML

I suppose by now most of us have heard more than enough about Artificial Intelligence, or AI as everybody calls it. You can hardly switch on the television, read the news or browse the Internet without somebody telling you how AI is going to change the world.

Some people seem to think it will solve every problem known to mankind, while others are convinced it will eventually take over everything. Personally, I think we should look at it a little more practically.

What can AI actually do for us as radio amateurs, and is any of it really useful?

I've been playing around with AI quite a bit, particularly in connection with my radios, computers and various projects. And I must say, although it certainly has its shortcomings, I'm finding it a rather useful companion in the shack. Let me explain what I mean.



We've been through changes before

Think back a little. Some of us remember when having a digital frequency display on a transceiver was quite something. Before that, we were carefully reading analogue dials, sometimes with a magnifying glass!

Then came computer-controlled radios, electronic logging, packet radio, digital modes and eventually software-defined radio. I remember when computers first started appearing in amateur radio shacks. There were quite a few operators who wondered why on earth anyone would want a computer connected to a perfectly good radio. Today, of course, many of us wouldn't dream of operating without one.

Look at FT8. Whether you like the mode or not, it has certainly changed amateur radio. I happen to enjoy it, particularly because it allows me to see what is happening with propagation, even when the bands sound completely dead.

AI, I suspect, will follow a similar path. Some of it will be genuinely useful, some will be little more than a gimmick, and some will probably disappear altogether.

Having a knowledgeable friend in the shack

This is probably where I've found AI most useful so far. We've all been there. You're trying to get a radio to do something, or you're investigating a strange fault, and you end up spending half the afternoon searching through manuals, old forum discussions and YouTube videos.

These days, I often start by asking an AI assistant. For example, I might say: “I’ve got a particular radio with very low transmit audio on UHF, but VHF seems fine. Where should I start looking?”

Instead of simply giving me a list of websites, it can discuss the problem with me, suggest possible causes, explain the relevant circuitry and help me work through a sensible testing procedure. If I have the service manual, I can give it that as well. I can even show it photographs of the radio, circuit boards or test equipment.

It's rather like having another technically minded amateur sitting beside you, except this fellow never gets tired of answering questions! Mind you, he can also be confidently wrong. I've caught AI making mistakes, sometimes quite spectacular ones. So I certainly wouldn't recommend following every suggestion without checking it first. But as somebody to bounce ideas off, it is extremely useful.

What about propagation?

Now here's something that really interests me. Those of us who spend time on HF know how unpredictable propagation can be. You can switch on the radio in the morning and find 10 metres wide open. Come back an hour later and there's hardly a signal to be heard.

We already have some excellent tools available. VOACAP remains a useful propagation prediction program. PSK Reporter allows us to see where digital signals are actually being received. WSPRnet gives us another fascinating look at how signals travel around the world using very little power. The Reverse Beacon Network provides information about monitored CW and other activity. None of these needs AI to work.



But here’s where things get interesting. Imagine asking your computer, as I have started doing myself: “I’m sitting in Cape Town with 100 watts and my particular antenna setup. Which band gives me the best chance of working Europe on FT8 over the next couple of hours?”

Instead of spending time jumping between several websites, checking propagation predictions, solar conditions and FT8 activity reports, I can ask my AI assistant to bring the information together and help me make sense of it. And the nice thing is that I can continue the conversation. I might ask, 'What about 10 metres? It was quite lively yesterday morning.' Or, 'Would my 40-metre loop be a better choice than my random wire?'

It's almost like discussing propagation with another amateur who has the time and patience to look through the available information with me. Of course, there's a catch: the AI must actually have access to current information. Otherwise it could give me a very convincing answer based on yesterday's conditions! It doesn't make the contact for me, or guarantee that Europe will hear me. It simply helps me decide where to start looking.

Getting rid of some of that awful noise

Now, if there's one thing that can spoil an otherwise enjoyable afternoon on the radio, it's electrical noise. Some of us have neighbours with solar inverters, switching power supplies, LED lights and all sorts of electronic equipment that seems determined to wipe out half the amateur bands.

We have had noise blankers, notch filters and DSP noise reduction for years. AI introduces another approach. RM Noise, for example, uses machine learning to help separate wanted SSB or CW signals from unwanted noise. It is worth investigating, and I intend to cover it properly in a separate article.

AI is already being used to transmit speech

Have you heard of FreeDV? It's an open-source digital voice system for HF, and its newer RADE mode uses machine learning as part of transmitting and receiving speech. In simple terms, it uses clever processing to get understandable speech through under conditions where ordinary SSB might be difficult to copy, using roughly 1.5 kHz bandwidth.

What appeals to me is that this isn't just another commercial black box. Radio amateurs can download FreeDV, experiment with it and learn something about the technology. That, to my mind, is what amateur radio is all about.

Can AI help us build and repair things?

Absolutely, and this is another area where I've been experimenting. Let's say you're building a common-mode choke for 2 metres or 70 centimetres. You have a few ferrite cores lying around, some coaxial cable and perhaps a NanoVNA.

You can ask AI to help calculate a suitable arrangement, explain differences between ferrite materials and suggest how to measure the finished choke. Take measurements, feed the results back into the discussion and ask why it is not performing as expected. The same goes for antennas, baluns, matching networks and filters.

I've found that the real value isn't necessarily getting a perfect answer immediately. It's being able to discuss a problem, try something, report the results and work out the next step. That's very much how two amateurs would approach a project together. Your NanoVNA, multimeter and actual on-air results must always have the final say!

What about our SDRs?

Many of us now use software-defined radios, and one of the great advantages is being able to see large portions of the spectrum at once. But what if the software could also help identify what we are looking at? Imagine an SDR recognising FT8, identifying RTTY activity or pointing out an unusual transmission that was not there yesterday.

Machine learning is already being researched and used for signal recognition. I wouldn't suggest that every radio amateur can install a program today that will identify every signal perfectly. We're not quite there yet. Nevertheless, it could become useful for tracking down intermittent interference: 'What unusual signals appeared between six and eight o'clock this evening?'

And what about logging?

I know some amateurs still enjoy writing their contacts into a traditional logbook. Good for them. There's something satisfying about paging through an old log and remembering contacts made many years ago. But electronic logging has become the norm for many of us.

AI could help analyse logs, identify patterns in propagation, work out which countries we have not contacted and organise operating notes. Some of these functions are already available through ordinary logging software, without AI. Not everything involving a computer suddenly becomes Artificial Intelligence!

A few tools worth investigating

Tool / website	Useful for
ChatGPT — https://chatgpt.com	Technical discussions, manuals, calculations and planning
RM Noise — https://rmnoise.com	AI-assisted noise reduction for SSB and CW
FreeDV — https://freedv.org	Digital voice on HF, including RADE
DXLook — https://dxlook.com	Amateur-radio activity and propagation information
VOACAP — https://www.voacap.com	HF propagation prediction
PSK Reporter — https://pskreporter.info	Digital-mode reception reports
WSPRnet — https://www.wsprnet.org	Weak-signal propagation reports
Reverse Beacon Network — https://www.reversebeacon.net	Reported signal and propagation paths

Not all of these are AI tools. Some are established services that provide exactly the sort of information an AI assistant can help us interpret. And you do not need a brand-new transceiver or an expensive computer to start experimenting.

Will AI eventually operate our radios for us?

I suppose technically it could, at least to some extent. We already have software that can control radios, change frequencies, transmit digital signals and log contacts with little intervention. But would that really be amateur radio as we know and enjoy it?

Personally, I have very little interest in sitting back while a computer makes contacts on my behalf. Where's the fun in that? For me, the enjoyment is in experimenting with antennas, chasing a difficult contact, working out why something isn't performing properly and occasionally being surprised when a supposedly dead band comes alive. I don't want AI to take that away. I want it to help me do those things better.

Where do we go from here?

Imagine sitting down at your transceiver and asking, “Well, what’s happening on the bands this morning?” Your assistant checks current conditions, recent signal reports and your antennas, and suggests a band worth trying. You still decide what to do.

Or perhaps you're struggling with a piece of equipment and can describe the symptoms, show the circuit diagram and have a useful technical discussion before picking up the soldering iron. That is the sort of AI I would welcome in my shack: not something that replaces the operator, but something that makes the hobby more enjoyable and helps us learn.

Amateur radio has always been about experimenting. Many developments we take for granted started with somebody trying something unusual in a small workshop or radio shack. I wouldn't be surprised if some of the most useful AI applications eventually come from amateurs themselves rather than the big manufacturers.

My final thoughts

I'm certainly not suggesting that every amateur should rush out and embrace AI. If you're perfectly happy with your existing station and the way you operate, there's no reason to change anything. But I would encourage you to have a look at what's available. Try an AI assistant. Ask it a technical question. Give it a problem you've been struggling with. You may be pleasantly surprised.

Just remember that AI is not infallible. It can get things wrong, and it doesn't always know when it's wrong either! Keep your manuals handy, trust your measuring instruments and don't abandon the knowledge you've gained through years of experience.

We've managed to enjoy amateur radio for well over a century without Artificial Intelligence. I don't think we need AI to enjoy it for the next hundred years either. But if it helps us make better use of our equipment, learn a few new tricks and spend more time enjoying the hobby, I'm all for giving it a chance.

And who knows? Perhaps the next interesting development will come from an old ham, a slightly outdated computer, a length of wire and an AI assistant helping him work out an idea. That sounds rather like amateur radio to me!

Marius Lubbe

ZS1ML

The RAE experience



For October 2026, I was one of the candidates that had the opportunity to be part of the Radio Amateur exam course.

At first I did not know what to expect. I was asked by my other half to do the RAE course with him. Everything was new to me. I was unfamiliar with those electronic components and the antennas and did not even know much about signals.

There are not many females that do this course around here; it seems.

The course presented on the website was made interesting. Colours were used and interaction between the different components made a difference. Some would think that it only entails rules for when communicating on the air etc. No, it also teaches you about the building of a radio and what makes it work. How it takes the RF waves through the processes and components, to the speaker so that you can hear what is being said and vice versa.

Very interesting to think that your voice can travel so far and so quickly.

There are also so many different ways to communicate that you learn of. Did you know that your voice can even bounce off the moon!

I have met a few lovely 'characters' throughout the course, my fellow students. During the two practical days, we were divided up to accommodate all candidates. Some went in the morning and some the mid day. On the day of the exam, it was the first day we were all there together. We were quite a big group. We had a bit of a 'Fox hunt' to find the room where we were going to write in. Changes were made earlier on the day and they made for a bit of a fun start.

Everyone was nervous about the exam. When I finished writing the exam, I did not feel bad about it, there were a few questions that I was unsure of, but the paper was not too bad. Turns out I was first in the class to finish, and the only female in my class, which was an interesting experience.







We had three hours to complete the exam. I was done within an hour. We could leave the room after an hour passed and then waited outside for the practical HF assessment where we set a station up by connecting the radio to the antenna, using an ATU and thereafter we had to make contact with five other Radio Amateurs.

Now the contact part, I was nervous at first, but once we started this turned out to be the highlight of the day. I had so much fun. We went around, getting the documents completed and I was dubbed the class captain. This was a very fun experience, and we are all looking forward to the newbie braai.

Also, don't forget about making contact with so many others too!

Looking forward to making contact with you and all thanks to the licensed amateurs who assisted on the day to make it a success.

In no particular order: Ian ZS1BR, Tony ZS1TK, Andrew ZS1BAT, Trevor ZS1PIG, Paul ZS1S, George ZS1GLH, Lem ZS1LEM and last but not least thanks to the SARL team who once again ensured a flawless RAE exam.

Natasha (Tassie) ZS1TSI
73






Smith Charts and the VNA

Understanding what your SWR meter cannot tell you

Most of us have checked an antenna with an SWR meter and decided that a low reading means all is well. But SWR is only one number. It tells us the size of a mismatch, not what causes it. During a recent club presentation, I explored how the Smith chart and the vector network analyser (VNA) that now makes it so accessible helps us see the complete picture.

Start with resistance and add reactance

At DC, resistance is usually straightforward. At RF, inductors and capacitors also affect the relationship between current and voltage. With an ideal capacitor, current leads voltage by 90°; with an ideal inductor, current lags by 90°. We combine resistance and reactance into complex impedance: Z = R + jX. A positive X is inductive; a negative X is capacitive.

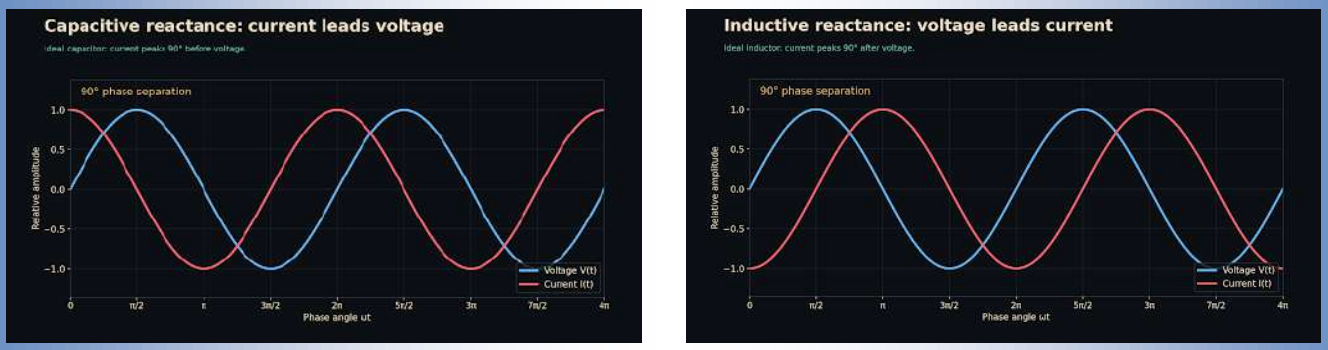


Figure 1. Ideal capacitive and inductive phase relationships; voltage is blue and current is red.

On a conventional impedance plot, resistance is measured to the right and reactance up or down. Every load can be described by a point. This is already more useful than a single SWR reading, but real-world impedances occupy an inconveniently large plane.

Why a reflection matters

A wave travelling down a transmission line encounters the antenna at its end. If the load differs from the line's characteristic impedance, part of the incident wave is reflected. The returning wave combines with the forward wave, creating peaks and dips in voltage along the line. The ratio of the greatest to the smallest voltage envelope is the standing-wave ratio, or SWR.

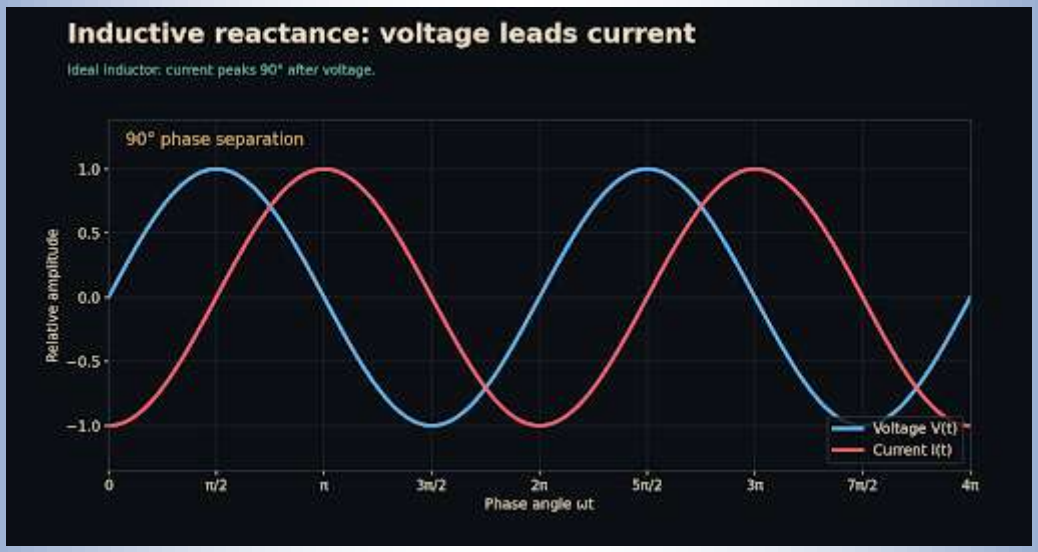


Figure 2. Reflection creates voltage maxima and minima. A matched line has a flat voltage envelope.

Making an infinite impedance plane fit inside a circle

The Smith chart starts by normalising impedance to the line's reference impedance, usually 50 Ω in an amateur station: $z = Z/Z_0$. We then express how much of the wave is reflected, including its phase, using the complex voltage reflection coefficient: $\Gamma = (z - 1)/(z + 1)$. That transformation maps the physically relevant load impedances into the unit circle.

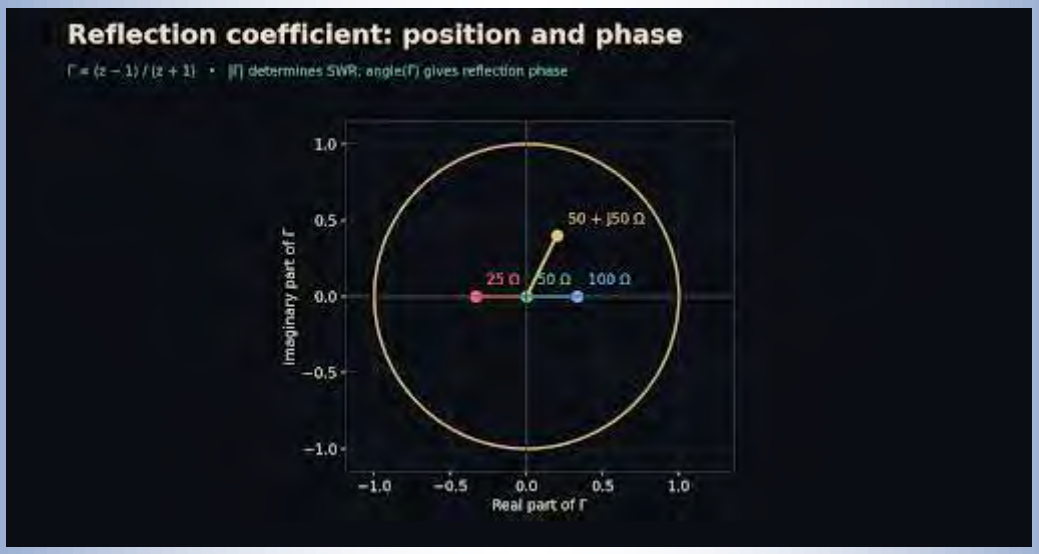


Figure 3. Different impedances can have similar reflection magnitudes yet different positions and phases.

The centre of the circle means a perfect match: 50 + j0 Ω on a 50 Ω line, or Γ = 0. The left edge is a short circuit; the right edge is an open circuit. Above the horizontal axis lies inductive reactance and below it, capacitive reactance. Curves of constant resistance and reactance form the familiar Smith chart.



Figure 4. Original Smith chart diagram, showing resistance circles and reactance arcs.

The trick that SWR misses

Consider two purely resistive loads, one 25 Ω and the other 100 Ω, both connected to a 50 Ω system. Each produces an SWR of 2:1. Yet one is below 50 Ω and the other above it. On the Smith chart, they appear on opposite sides of centre. If the load also has reactance, the point moves above or below the central axis. This is why looking only at SWR can lead us astray: a VNA tells us not just how much reflection exists, but its phase and therefore the underlying complex impedance.

From a mathematical picture to a practical tool

A VNA measures the magnitude and phase of the reflected signal across a chosen frequency range. Its Smith chart trace shows how the antenna or network changes with frequency. Resonance, cable transformations, reactive loads and matching networks all become much easier to understand when we can watch the point move.

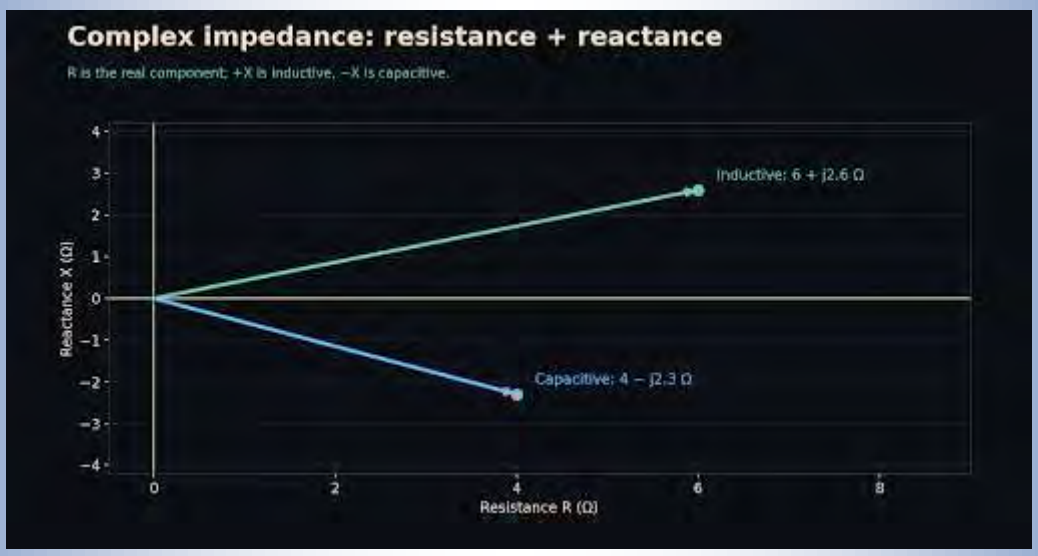


Figure 5. Resistance and reactance together identify the electrical nature of a load.

Importantly, the impedance seen at the shack may not be the antenna's feed-point impedance. A length of transmission line rotates the observed point around a constant-SWR circle (for an ideal lossless line). A matching network, by contrast, is intended to change the impedance presented to the transmitter. The chart lets us visualise those different actions instead of adjusting parts blindly.

The club demonstration

In the presentation, I used EMWS (Electro Magnetic Work Suite https://emws.semiheavy.com), a browser-based interactive tool, to demonstrate the effects of transmission-line length and series or shunt components on the match. The exercise makes the geometry tangible: you can see the impedance move and work towards the centre of the chart. EMWS also includes support for connecting compatible VNAs for practical measurement.

Much of the visual inspiration for the talk came from Veritasium's excellent explanation of the Smith chart. If you have not watched it, it is a worthwhile companion to the live demonstration. The images in this article, however, are newly drawn illustrations based on the electrical relationships, rather than frames copied from the video.

The real value: intuition

Modern instruments can do the calculations in an instant. The Smith chart remains valuable because it gives us an intuition for what those numbers mean. Next time you connect the VNA, look past the SWR dip. Ask whether the impedance is resistive or reactive, why it changes with frequency, and what your feed line or matching network is doing to it. That is where the chart earns its place in the shack.

Jean Thirion, ZR1JT

Further viewing: Veritasium — https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GK2pZ_oVU1o

Club resource: EMWS was used in the presentation https://emws.semiheavy.com

Hamnet WC's PLB search

At 11h47 on Saturday 17 October, Aeronautical Rescue Coordination Centre (ARCC) requested HAMNET's assistance in locating a Personal Locator Beacon (PLB) which had been detected as active in the area around Philippi, Cape Town. HAMNET members were activated and from the locations received, tried tracking the beacon in the Kommetjie area and in the direction of Philippi. No beacon was heard from either location.

After an hour of waiting at the high site to hear the beacon, a decision was made to move closer to the GPS coordinates received from ARCC. Driving round the area on the R300, we were able to hear the beacon with a strong signal as we approached the Heinz Park area. Some direction finding bearings gave some good landmarks to start the search. South African Police Service (SAPS) were called in, and we were then able to start searching in the area we identified as most obvious.



As most of the structures were made from corrugated iron, there was a lot of reflection, and we were driving and walking around the area as the signal was extremely strong. As dusk approached, we called off the search and headed home.

On Sunday morning, 18 October, we resumed the search starting with some more triangulation. This time, all triangulation pointed to one double storey building and we again requested the services of SAPS before entering the area. We went straight to where the signals were strongest and started on foot. Unfortunately, SAPS requested that we make quick as they had some calls to attend to. We requested a drive around the block and were then able to locate the beacon. It was found in the glove compartment of a vehicle.



Once we retrieved the unit, we were able to switch it off and then informed ARCC as to the serial numbers and details of the unit.

I would like to thank SAPS for their help in escorting us to the area, ARCC for their patience during the search and Shawn, ZS1LED for his help and time in making this search a success.

Michael Taylor
ZS1MJT

Scout Radio procedure training

Back in August, I ran a meeting with our Scouts focused on radio communications and radio procedure.

I brought along some of my commercial two-way radios and gave the Scouts the opportunity to use them in a practical exercise. They had to move around the neighbourhood, find clues and solve puzzles, while using their radios to communicate back to the base and receive their next instructions.

The aim was not simply to teach them how to use a radio, but to introduce them to proper radio procedure, the NATO phonetic alphabet, clear and concise communications, and how to pass information effectively, much like the procedures used by radio amateurs, neighbourhood watches, paramedics, emergency services and search-and-rescue teams.

Many young people who go through Scouting eventually find themselves involved in the emergency services. Giving them this kind of experience at a young age helps develop communication, teamwork and situational awareness that could one day make a real difference and potentially even save lives.



One of the things that makes 1st Ironwood special is that we have three licensed amateur radio Scouters **ZS1OSK Ian, ZR1AK Andrew and ZR1TL Denton**. This gives us the opportunity to bring an additional dimension of technical knowledge, communications and practical skills into our Scouts' development and training.

I really enjoy being able to combine my experience in radio communications and emergency services with Scouting and give our young people opportunities they might not otherwise get.

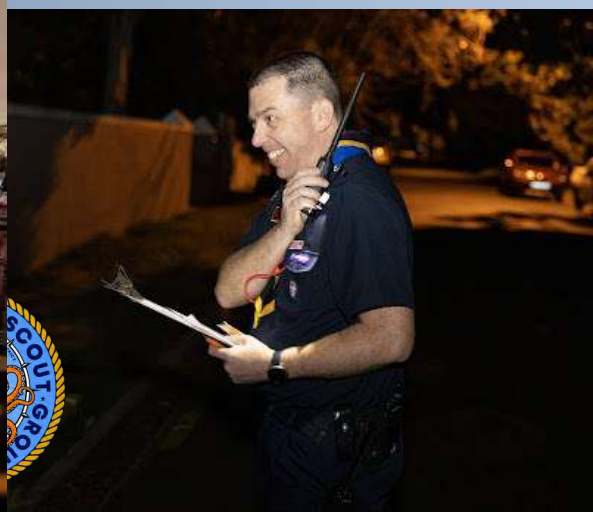
Onward and upward, Ironwood!

#Scouting #Scouts #HamRadio #AmateurRadio #YouthDevelopment



Ian Stanbridge

ZS1OSK



Lest We Forget

Poppy Day, Armistice Day and the radio amateurs who went to war

At 11 o'clock on the morning of 11 November 1918, the guns along the Western Front fell silent. For many of the soldiers who heard the news first, it did not arrive by runner or by telephone. It arrived in a pair of headphones: a Morse message from the Eiffel Tower, passed from station to station by wireless operators. A contemporary account in *Wireless World the following year said that in well over half of cases the order to cease fire reached the fighting troops by wireless.*

That is a fitting place for a radio club newsletter to begin, because the story of Remembrance is also, in a quieter way, a story about radio. The experimenters who built spark sets in sheds and bedrooms before 1914 — the first radio amateurs — were among the first to be silenced when war came, and among the first to be called on. This article traces the day itself, the flower we wear for it, and the part amateurs played in both World Wars.

In 2027 Armistice Day falls on a Thursday (11 November), and Remembrance Sunday, the day Poppy Day parades are held across South Africa, falls on 14 November. It will be the 109th anniversary of the Armistice.

The Eleventh Hour

The Armistice itself was negotiated by radio before a single signature was written. On the morning of 5 November 1918 the German high command sent a Morse message from Spa in Belgium asking for talks. It was picked up at the Eiffel Tower radio station by Corporal Maurice Hacot and handed to Colonel Ferrié, the French military radio pioneer. Within days a German delegation was received by Marshal Foch in a railway carriage in the Forest of Compiègne.

The Armistice was signed at about 5 a.m. on 11 November, to take effect at 11 a.m. French time. Between roughly 6:30 and 6:45 that morning, Foch's order went out over the air to every Allied commander: hostilities would cease along the whole front, and troops were not to advance beyond the line they held at that hour. Wireless sets across the British, Canadian, Australian and American sectors repeated it. One Canadian record shows the message going to all stations of the Canadian Corps that morning.

An Irish story shows how fast it travelled. A radio operator at an army barracks in Enniskillen, on standby because he sensed news was imminent, is reported to have caught the message. Church bells were ringing in the town before 7 a.m., hours ahead of Dublin, Belfast, London and Edinburgh, and other operators rang him to confirm what he had heard because they had missed it themselves.

An armistice is a ceasefire, not a peace treaty. The Armistice of 1918 stopped the fighting; the peace settlement followed in 1919. Remembrance has always been about the fallen as much as the victory.

From Armistice Day to Remembrance Day

The first official Armistice Day was held in 1919, at Buckingham Palace, the morning after King George V hosted a banquet for the President of the French Republic. The King asked that at the hour the Armistice took effect there should be two minutes of complete stillness, and the two-minute silence was born.

South Africa has a real claim to that silence. After the first casualty list from the Great War was published in 1916, Cape Town was in mourning. A local businessman, J. A. Eggar, proposed that a congregation at a church service observe a minute's silence. Later, Sir Percy Fitzpatrick — the author of *Jock of the Bushveld — is credited with proposing, through Lord Milner, that the King mark 11 November each year with a pause for the dead.*

After the Second World War the day was renamed in most Commonwealth countries as Remembrance Day, to include the dead of both wars and later conflicts. The United States chose Veterans Day. In South Africa the main observance is held on the Sunday nearest 11 November, and Memorable Order of Tin Hats (MOTH) shellholes lay wreaths at war memorials across the country.

The Poppy

A poem written between the graves

In early May 1915, during the Second Battle of Ypres, a Canadian doctor, Lieutenant Colonel John McCrae, buried a close friend killed by a shell. Wild poppies were coming into flower between the rows of fresh wooden crosses. The poem he wrote, *In Flanders Fields, was sent anonymously to Punch and published that December. McCrae never saw the Armistice. He fell ill and died in a hospital on the French coast early in 1918.*

Poppies were not accidental symbols. The churned, shell-torn ground of the Western Front was mostly mud, but poppy seeds, which lie dormant in soil for years, germinate when the ground is disturbed. The red flower came up where almost nothing else would.

Moina Michael and Anna Guérin

An American teacher, Moina Michael, was working for the YMCA's overseas war effort when she came across the poem in 1918. On 9 November, two days before the Armistice, delegates at a conference at the YMCA building gave her a cheque for $10. She spent it on twenty-five red silk poppies for the delegates and resolved to wear one herself in remembrance. She spent years campaigning to make the poppy an official emblem.

A French woman, Anna Guérin, carried the idea across the Atlantic and took it to Britain in 1921. She sold French-made poppies, with the profits going to children in war-devastated areas. Accounts differ on whether she persuaded Field Marshal Earl Haig personally, but she was introduced to the leadership of the newly formed British Legion that year.

Poppy Day

The first Legion Poppy Day was held on 11 November 1921 and raised over £106,000, used to help First World War veterans with work and housing. Haig argued that providing work for disabled ex-servicemen mattered as much as raising money, and in 1922 a poppy factory was set up for that purpose. In 1926 Lady Haig opened a second factory in Edinburgh. Scottish poppies are still made by hand by veterans: they have four petals and no leaf, unlike those in the rest of the UK.

In South Africa the poppy is worn in the days around Remembrance Sunday, and wreaths of poppies are laid at cenotaphs from Mossel Bay to Mbombela.

South Africa and the Great War

South Africa's defining battle of the First World War was Delville Wood, fought in northern France between 14 July and 3 September 1916 as part of the Battle of the Somme. It was the first major engagement of the South African 1st Infantry Brigade on the Western Front, and about 80 per cent of the brigade was lost while holding the wood as ordered. At times, shells fell on the position at a rate of 400 a minute.

Today the wood is regenerated, with a national memorial (the original was unveiled in 1926), a museum opened in 1986, and a Book of Remembrance recording the names of South Africans who served in all theatres. Many of the trees were grown at Kirstenbosch, and Percy Fitzpatrick secured the ground for the adjoining cemetery. In July 2026 the 110th commemoration was held at Longueval. Delville Wood is the reason that in Cape Town, and across the Union, the Armistice was never an abstract European anniversary.

Radio Goes to War, 1914–1918

The hobby is switched off

Amateur radio in 1914 was barely a decade old and growing quickly. In Britain, a few hundred experimental licences were in force. In Australia the 1914 call book listed 398. In the United States there were more than a thousand amateurs, and the number would pass six thousand before America entered the war. Then governments acted. In Britain, all experimental licences were suspended on 1 August 1914, days before the declaration of war. Australia closed its amateurs down the same month, and did not reissue licences until 1921. When the United States declared war on 6 April 1917, the Department of Commerce ordered amateurs to dismantle their stations. Worldwide, an estimated 6,000 amateurs went silent.

It is the pattern amateurs would see again: shut down first, called up soon after. The reasoning was security. A hidden transmitter is hard to locate, and governments could not tell friend from spy. But wartime governments also quickly found they had a pool of men who already knew how to build, repair and operate wireless equipment, at a time when the armed forces had almost none.

Wireless in the air and in the trenches

The British Army entered the war with a very limited idea of what wireless could do. That changed within weeks. By late September 1914, at the Battle of the Aisne, Royal Flying Corps aircraft were using wireless to direct artillery fire. A separate Wireless Telegraphy Unit was formed on 27 September 1914. The first aircraft sets were bulky spark transmitters that sent Morse corrections to the guns. In 1915 Charles Prince, working in England, experimented with air-to-ground voice. By 1917, valve sets and better training had made wireless-directed gunnery routine and reliable.

Every one of those sets needed an operator who could copy Morse at speed through noise, and a technician who could keep the equipment alive. Pre-war amateurs were among the few who could do both. A Royal Flying Corps wireless officer interviewed by the Imperial War Museum, who instructed at No. 1 Wireless School at Farnborough, stressed how important pre-war amateur activity had been to the development of wireless.

America's amateurs enlist

The American story is the best documented. The American Radio Relay League, founded in 1914 by Hiram Percy Maxim and Clarence Tuska, urged its members through *QST to volunteer. A scheme was set up to enrol qualified amateurs in the Naval Reserve for the duration of the war. Tuska himself was commissioned as a lieutenant in the Signal Corps and ran a radio training school in Texas. QST suspended publication after its September 1917 issue.*

Numbers vary by source. Maxim himself said that before the war ended, 3,500 ARRL members were serving in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps; other estimates run to nearly 4,000, and one league history says almost 5,000 amateurs wore a uniform, many giving their lives overseas. The US Navy's radiomen grew from just under 1,000 to nearly 7,000 over the course of the war, with many of the new recruits drawn from the amateur ranks.

After the guns



In the United States the ban on private stations was not lifted until November 1919. Even then, amateurs had to fight to get their frequencies back from the Navy. Their wartime record was a central argument. Within a few years amateurs, working on the short wavelengths officials had once dismissed as useless, were making contact across the world.

Silenced Again, 1939–1945

Britain's secret listeners

When the Second World War began, amateur stations were closed again, and in Britain transmitting equipment was impounded. Yet within weeks, a remarkable partnership was forming. MI5 had been worried since 1938 about German agents sending wireless reports from British soil. An officer, Lord Sandhurst, approached Arthur Watts, G6UN, then President of the Radio Society of Great Britain. The RSGB recruited its most skilled Morse operators as **Voluntary Interceptors** (VIs) of the new Radio Security Service. Eventually about 1,500 amateurs served.

They worked from home, at first on their own receivers and later on sets supplied by the Service, listening at night for faint illicit signals. The expected army of enemy agents in Britain largely failed to materialise, but the VIs found something more valuable: the encrypted radio networks of the Abwehr, the German military intelligence service, operating across Europe and beyond. They copied the traffic onto log sheets and posted them to P.O. Box 25 in Barnet, and from there they went on to Bletchley Park for decryption. The Service eventually became part of the Secret Intelligence Service, with a purpose-built central station at Hanslope Park.

It was a thankless job in other ways. A VI sitting up with a receiver at night, copying Morse, could not tell the neighbours what he was doing. Some were reported as suspected spies. The work remained secret for about 35 years after the war. In 2013 a plaque honouring the 1,500 Voluntary Interceptors was unveiled at the National Radio Centre at Bletchley Park.

The wider picture

In the United States, amateurs were barred from the air again after Pearl Harbor, but in 1942 a War Emergency Radio Service put many of them to work in civil defence, linking the military and civil authorities in emergencies. Many others served as technicians and instructors, or tracked down scarce radio components through amateur contacts. According to a talk given to the South African Military History Society, the Allied governments later used some radio amateurs for secret communication with underground movements in occupied Europe, while in Japan amateur radio was simply banned for the duration of the war.

Closer to home

In South Africa, amateur stations were closed in 1939. According to the same talk, most South African radio hams enlisted in the signals branches of the armed forces and were particularly effective in the control of shipping. One such life is worth recording. Bert Howes, who was licensed as ZS1AL in Cape Town in 1935, joined the South African Corps of Signals, served in Libya and through the Battle of El Alamein, and eventually became the first Director of Signals of the South African Army. He died in 2011 at the age of 96, as ZS6HS, the longest-serving member of the South African Radio League.

Cape Town had a part in the wartime radio story beyond the amateur bands. South Africa developed its own radar under the physicist Dr B. F. J. Schonland, whose experience in radio propagation went back to the First World War. By 1945 there were more than 50 radar stations along the coast, with a filter room set up at the Castle of Good Hope. Many of the operators were women with university degrees who took an oath of secrecy and were trained in six weeks, and most of the records were destroyed after the war.

When peace came in 1945, restrictions on amateur radio were lifted, and surplus military equipment made the hobby cheaper than it had ever been. Amateur numbers boomed across the world. Our own club was founded in Cape Town in 1946, into exactly that post-war world.

Why It Matters to Us

There is a pattern that runs through both wars. Amateurs were distrusted at first, then recognised as the trained reserve they were. The skills that made them useful — copying Morse, building and repairing equipment, working in poor conditions, keeping a station on the air when other systems fail — are the same skills radio amateurs practise today, whether in a contest, on a Field Day, or in an emergency. In South Africa that tradition continues through the SARL's HAMNET emergency communications division.

Remembrance is also a reminder of what the hobby gave back. Many of the people who learned to operate radios in 1914–18 and 1939–45 learned in a club, from someone else, with a key in their hand. Passing that on, is part of the same chain.



Charl

ZS1ZZ

Sources

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SPORT REPORT

Rola Ford Motor Rally – Caledon

Amateur radio operators were once again called upon to provide communications support for the Rola Ford Motor Rally, held in and around Caledon in the Western Cape.

Nine radio operators were deployed around the route, positioned at the start and finish points of the five stages to relay competitor times and other information back to Control. The rally got underway from the Rola Ford showroom at 09:05 in cool and cloudy conditions, with a slight breeze making for a pleasant start to the day.



A total of 16 cars started the event, and the first stages progressed smoothly. As the day went on, the usual mechanical gremlins began to take their toll on the field, with five cars eventually retiring due to mechanical failures. Thankfully, there were no major incidents during the event.

Throughout the day the radio team kept Control updated as each competitor passed through the stages, relaying start and finish times and helping to maintain an accurate picture of the progress of the rally.

By the final stage a fine drizzle had settled over the area, with the last car completing the course at 14:05. Despite the change in weather, it was an enjoyable day out for the radio operators and the many spectators who had positioned themselves at vantage points around the stages.



A special thank you goes to Andre ZS1ATX, Rassie ZS1YT, Davy ZR1FR, Hughie ZS1YS, Schalk ZR1SWB, Pieter ZS1PJG, Reg ZS1ADC and Michael ZS1MJT for giving up their time and equipment to support the event and help ensure another successful day of rallying.

As always, events like these are a great opportunity to get out into the field, practice radio operating skills and put both operators and equipment to the test in a real-world environment.



ZS1BR Ian

CTARC RF CAFÉ

So what exactly is RF CAFE??

RF CAFE is another facility and feature of Cape Town Amateur Radio Club.

So what is the function and purpose??

The clubhouse will be open and available for any interested party to meet and greet informally and sociably. To this end, members are encouraged to invite any interested associate they want to. This invitation will be extended to a passer by should the occasion arise. The whole purpose being to drum up interest in amateur radio and the workings thereof. Another purpose is that the facility could be utilised as a meeting spot to discuss any aspect of radio or even as a work party or workshop.

An important aspect of the CAFE is that a fully functional radio shack will be in place for good use. This will cover all bands that may be open at the time of access.

The CAFE part of it comes in with a FREE BOTTOMLESS CUP OF COFFEE.

Weekly repeater schedule

Bulletin	CTARC	145.75	Kanonkop	08:30	09:30	Sundays	SARL bulletin followed by Cape Town Amateur Radio Club bulletin
Bulletin	BARK	145.7	Constantiaberg	09:30	10:30	Sundays	Boland Amateur Radio Klub bulletin
Bulletin	SARL	145.7	Constantiaberg	10:30	11:30	Sundays	SARL bulletin followed by Amateur Radio Today bulletin
Net	CTARC	434.625	Kanonkop	08:00	09:00	Mondays	Cape Town Amateur Radio Club UHF NET
Net	CTARC	145.75	Kanonkop	19:00	20:00	Tuesday	Newbie net after every RAE exam
Bulletin	HWC	145.7	Constantiaberg	19:30	20:30	Wednesdays	Hamnet Western Cape - Except the first Wednesday of each month

Please remember the UHF net which Tony Kahn, ZS1TK facilitates every Monday evening from 20:00 CAT on the ever popular CTARC UHF repeater . For those who do not know, the input frequency is 433.025MHz and the receiving frequency is 434.625MHz with no CTCSS tone required.

SWAP SHOP



Anytone AT-D878UV II Plus Hand Held Radio.

Brand new unopened. Last unit.

Price each R4000.00. Direct message me on WhatsApp at

072-0321500. ZS1JA Jose







Ivor Kruger has for sale:

HP Compaq NX9000
HDD 40GB
RAM 640MB
GPU ATI 128MB
A few things to note:
Battery is shot, doesn't even last 5 minutes.
Rear USB ports don't work (or I couldn't get them to work)
No built-in Wi-Fi - has a fax modem for that
Has a pcmcia Wi-Fi card if you really must.
Extra serial card, not sure why you would need 2 ports at the same time but the option is there.
Spare IDE drive cloned in the current state

Ivor can be contacted via email : ivork@yellow-mini.co.za

Your QSL Cards Are Waiting!

The SARL QSL Bureau has been busy. 3,686 cards are waiting for 175 call signs, and some of them have yours on them. Paul ZS1PXK, our club QSL manager, has your cards ready. See him at the next meeting. The full call sign list is attached.

Call Sign	Cards	Call Sign	Cards	Call Sign	Cards	Call Sign	Cards
ZR1A	2	ZS1DR	17	ZS1MH	2	ZS1SR	2
ZR1DJN	1	ZS1DX	42	ZS1MJL	3	ZS1SSE	2
ZR1DM	3	ZS1EC	5	ZS1ML	2	ZS1SSM	1
ZR1MDJ	4	ZS1EKK	9	ZS1MM	1	ZS1ST	1
ZR1RBT	8	ZS1EL	9	ZS1MS	1	ZS1TA	21
ZS0RR	403	ZS1EQ	3	ZS1MTF	1	ZS1TBP	8
ZS10WCS	2	ZS1ERZ	2	ZS1MYG	11	ZS1TBT	1
ZS1A	2	ZS1EZ	1	ZS1N	6	ZS1TFK	22
ZS1ACP	8	ZS1F	1	ZS1NA	29	ZS1TH	2
ZS1ADC	1	ZS1FDV	0	ZS1NL	2	ZS1TMJ	27
ZS1ADI	8	ZS1FJ	1	ZS1NM	2	ZS1TS	5
ZS1AFS	26	ZS1FPB	1	ZS1NMU	1	ZS1TSK	3
ZS1AGF	20	ZS1FRC	1	ZS1NN	84	ZS1TT	54
ZS1AI	7	ZS1GAK	6	ZS1OA	2	ZS1TTZ	1
ZS1AJ	1	ZS1GAV	1	ZS1OIN	199	ZS1TX	1
ZS1ALJ	4	ZS1GJK	1	ZS1OK	3	ZS1UOK	16
ZS1ANE	1	ZS1GRK	1	ZS1OLI	1	ZS1VIT	1
ZS1ANF	531	ZS1GS	3	ZS1OPB	72	ZS1VRL	5
ZS1AO	205	ZS1GSY	4	ZS1OPW	1	ZS1VV	75
ZS1AP	11	ZS1HF	1	ZS1OU	1	ZS1W	1
ZS1ARB	1	ZS1HG	25	ZS1PA	1	ZS1WC	136
ZS1AW	2	ZS1HL	1	ZS1PT	36	ZS1WDK	7
ZS1AX	1	ZS1HSC	2	ZS1PTY	9	ZS1WE	4
ZS1BAA	2	ZS1IB	56	ZS1PVT	1	ZS1WG	1
ZS1BCE	1	ZS1IC	1	ZS1PWJ	3	ZS1WH	2
ZS1BDA	3	ZS1II	70	ZS1PZ	8	ZS1WHL	1
ZS1BHJ	80	ZS1IL	1	ZS1RA	2	ZS1WJG	15
ZS1BJU	1	ZS1IN	1	ZS1RBT	17	ZS1WO	119
ZS1BR	4	ZS1ION	69	ZS1RC	12	ZS1WY	6
ZS1BW	1	ZS1IS	7	ZS1RIC	1	ZS1XB	1
ZS1C	1	ZS1J	38	ZS1RJQ	8	ZS1XG	113
ZS1CBT	3	ZS1JDM	5	ZS1RL	3	ZS1XR	1
ZS1CDG	48	ZS1JE	163	ZS1RON	1	ZS1YC	5
ZS1CF	1	ZS1JEN	20	ZS1RP	1	ZS1YW	2
ZS1CH	1	ZS1JWM	1	ZS1RR	31	ZS1ZC	22
ZS1CJH	5	ZS1JX	1	ZS1S	5	ZS1ZFL	1
ZS1CM	25	ZS1KC	2	ZS1SA	20	ZS1ZKZ	50
ZS1CO	9	ZS1KJ	1	ZS1SBW	196	ZS1ZQ	1
ZS1CPT	3	ZS1KK	5	ZS1SC	1	ZS1ZS	2
ZS1CQ	2	ZS1KVD	2	ZS1SCH	7	ZS1ZU	19
ZS1CRG	1	ZS1KWA	3	ZS1SI	34	ZS1ZY	1
ZS1DDM	2	ZS1LA	2	ZS1SJ	6	ZT1T	31
ZS1DJ	28	ZS1LG	4	ZS1SKL	1	ZUIIS	1
ZS1DJM	2	ZS1MAW	3	ZS1SPW	1	Grand Total	3686



CLUB ANNOUNCEMENTS

ZS1QU	Michael Allen	2 Nov
ZS1II	Georges Schleger	3 Nov
ZR1SB	Stuart Burgess	23 Nov
ZS1BG	Gustav Bertram	30 Nov
ZS1ML	Marius Lubbe	29 Nov
ZS1IS	Jan Grobbelaar	3 Dec
ZS1AI	Johannes Kôring	5 Dec
No Call	Cheslyn Dandaline Manuel	9 Dec
ZS1JPC	JP Cloete	9 Dec

May all the birthday boys and girls have a wonderful day full of blessings and sizzling RF







THE CAPE TOWN AMATEUR RADIO CLUB :

"OF, BY AND for RADIO AMATEURS

ABSOLUTELY FREE AT EVERY MEETING, SCINTILLATING, CONVIVIAL INTERLOCUTIONS

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