



OCTOBER 2006

NERG Inc.
PO Box 270
Greensborough
Victoria 3088
news@nerg.asn.au

WHAT'S ON IN OCTOBER

Meeting Thursday 12th October, 2006:

We are without a guest speaker this month and so will be running a few videos with amateur radio themes. The collection will include a doco on the International Radiosport Competition, solving interference problems, and even a short story. Also expect a glimpse of some of the amateur radio news and current affairs type Video podcasts that can now be viewed over the Internet.

Hope to see everyone at the meeting. Visitors welcome!

73, Mark Harrison, VK3BYY, NERG NEWS Editor

Meetings are generally held on the second Thursday each month starting 7:45pm at the Briar Hill Community Hall, 126 Mountain View Rd, Briar Hill, Melways 21 C3.

LAST MONTH...

Last month Robert Broomhead VK3KRB spoke to the NERG on the role the Wireless Institute of Australia plays in our hobby. Robert explained many of WIA activities, and there are a lot of them!

If you are not a WIA member consider what the WIA already does for you, and what additional services you'd get by becoming a member. They certainly deserve your support if you really care about this hobby!

Try this for size:

- Representation at the ITU conferences, setting International and Regional standards, regulations, and spectrum allocations
- Working with the ACMA on national policy and regulations, recently introducing:
 - Foundation License
 - reduction of 5 to 3 license grades
 - removal of Morse Code exams
 - new exam syllabi
 - new 5MHz channels.
- WIA Intruder Watch fights illegal broadcasters from using amateur HF bands.
- Protecting our spectrum through education and lobbying against potentially damaging technologies such as BPL.
- License assessment services and training assessors.
- Technical Advisory Committee recommends operating practices and band plans, and manages frequency allocation for repeaters, beacons, and other devices.
- Publisher of Amateur Radio magazine – the only amateur magazine published in Australia.
- Runs the WIA bookshop (with member discounts).
- QSL service (free to members).
- Hosts many Contests and Awards.
- Broadcasts the WIA News via radio and the Internet.
- Provides many services via the WIA website www.wia.org.au
- Supports affiliated Radio Clubs with Insurance services, Special grants, and Conferences
- Promotes Amateur Radio as a hobby, and in turn, encourages young people to take up related careers.

NERG NEWS

Incorporated 1985 in Victoria
Reg No A0006776V - <http://nerg.asn.au>

NEXT MEETING:
Thursday 12th OCTOBER
2006
Movie Night



You can find out more from the WIA web site at www.wia.org.au, or by purchasing a copy of the Amateur Radio magazine from any good newsagency.

THE GAINFULLY UNEMPLOYED GROUP



A most enjoyable meeting was had in September. Present on the day were Dave VK3JMB, Gerhard VK3EWM, Greg VK3VT along with Denise, John VK3ZRV, Ian VK3XIJ (who once again presented the lady of the house with a beautiful bunch of flowers, a man of real class!), and George

VK3KKMM. Also present were Jim VK3KE and Marg VK3VOJ along with James and Cadence the children of VK3FBAX and VK3FANG. The effort put in by Denise in minding Cadence (4 months) enabled Marg to prepare our feast. Another great day with wonderful company.

The Next Meeting of the Gainfully Unemployed Group of NERG will be at **10am on Tuesday the 24th of October** at the QTH of Gerhard, VK3EWM.

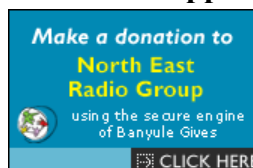
Cheers, Jim VK3KE

Listen out on the NERG chat channel of 146.575 MHz during the day for directions, and for the latest DX spots.

The NERG appeal - NERG is seeking donations to establish an Amateur Radio Communications and Training centre. The centre's aim is to provide courses that will provide complete training in Radio and Electronics to all interested people. Age is no barrier; we train prospective Amateurs from school age through to

folk in their 80's, with retirees often seeking involvement in a community based hobby. Funds will be used to purchase teaching aids and radio equipment used in the classes.

Banyule Gives is a service that manages the donation process for community groups in the Banyule Council region. See more at: <http://www.ourcommunity.com.au/banyulegives/nerg>



APRS FREQUENCY CHANGE PROJECT

This weekend (14th Oct) will see stage one of the APRS Frequency Change Project in VK3 begin.

All APRS digipeaters and IGates in the Gippsland area will change frequency from 144.900MHz to 145.175MHz.

The change means that anyone living in, or travelling to Gippsland (from Warragul eastwards) will have to change frequency to access the APRS VHF RF network. The frequency change will be made to the following Digipeaters/IGates; VK3RGI-1, VK3ZV-1, VK3REB-1, and VK3VHF-1.

The second stage of the Frequency Change Project will commence for the Greater Melbourne Area latter in the year.

The Automatic Position Reporting System (APRS) allows mobile users and objects to report their current position over packet radio. This can have many uses; some amateurs have even used it to track their stolen cars.

- Richard Hoskin VK3JFK, for the Victorian APRS Group
www.vk3.aprs.net.au

49TH BIRTHDAY FOR SPUTNIK

Sputnik 1 (Russian: Спутник-1, Satellite 1) was the first artificial satellite to be put into orbit, 49 years ago on October 4, 1957.

Coming at the height of the Cold War, the launching of Sputnik caught the West by surprise, and in the U.S. led to a wave of self-recreinations, the beginning of the space race, and a movement to reform science education.

The satellite weighed about 83 kg (184 pounds). The Sputnik 1 satellite was a 58.0 cm-diameter aluminium sphere that carried four whip-like antennas that were 2.4-2.9 m long. The antennas looked like long "whiskers" pointing to one side

The spacecraft obtained data about the density of the upper layers of the atmosphere and the propagation of radio signals in the ionosphere. The instruments and electric power sources were housed in a pressurised capsule and included transmitters operated at 20.005 MHz and 40.002 MHz, the emissions taking place in alternating groups of 0.3 second duration. Temperature and pressure were encoded in the duration of radio beeps, indicating the satellite was not punctured by a meteorite during its mission.



The satellite transmitters operated for three weeks, until the on-board chemical batteries failed, and were monitored with intense interest around the world. The orbit of the then-inactive satellite was observed optically.

Sputnik is believed to have orbited Earth at a height of about 250 km. Sputnik 1 was launched by an R-7 rocket. It incinerated upon re-entry on January 3, 1958 after completing about 1400 orbits of the Earth in 92 days.

(Extracts from Wikipedia)

CALLING ALL MEMBERS: THE NERG NET

To all members: The Nerg Net is held each Thursday night (except for meeting nights) at 2030 hrs on 146.575 MHz simplex FM under the Club callsign VK3CNE.

This net is a good place to keep up to date with the day to day activities of the Club and also to discuss any matters pertaining to Amateur activities in general or any special interest matters pertaining to the Club. All members are invited to call into the Net to ask questions, give answers, or just catch up with other members. On most nights there is a member of the committee on frequency who will be able to answer questions or provide information regarding club activities. A special welcome to all Foundation licence holders who may require assistance with their particular activities.

There is an abundance of information out there amongst our members both new and long term members and it is amazing just what can be gleaned from any one who checks into the net such as questions on antenna, where to get what, special interest matters and the like, or even a good source of swap items that someone may be looking for, or want to get rid of.

Give the net a try and you will be surprised as to what you may get to talk about or talk to. I for one would like to see more members to check into the net, discuss matters of general interest and get to know your fellow members.

Remember NERG net night is every Thursday (except meeting nights). Time 2030hrs, listen for VK3CNE, the club callsign.

John Weir VK3ZRV, NERG Secretary

ACMA EMBARGOES 518-520 MHZ

The Australian Communications and Media Authority has embargoed the band 518 MHz – 520 MHz to make way for UHF television channel 27 (520-526 MHz).

‘Channel 27 is currently only 6 MHz wide. All other television channels are 7 MHz,’ said Giles Tanner, General Manager of ACMA’s Inputs to Industry Division.

‘Because of this difference, the channel has not been used for analog or digital television and is essentially vacant Australia-wide. This embargo signals the beginning of a replanning process that could eventually lead to the release of channel 27 with a 7 MHz bandwidth (519-526 MHz) for new services.

‘We have also embargoed the immediately adjacent 1 MHz from 518 to 519 MHz. This is so that we can examine sharing scenarios between new services and existing ones such that both could be adjusted so that they can live together.’

Channel 27 is immediately adjacent to land mobile services below 520 MHz and to UHF television channel 28 above 526 MHz. Channel 28 currently carries SBS analog television in many areas.

Mr Tanner cautioned that this proximity to analog television channel 28 meant that the channel may be unsuited for promising emerging applications such as mobile television until after analog television services are switched off.

‘On present indications, channel 27 is unlikely to be available for mobile television for several years. Nor can ACMA rule out other applications for the channel emerging in the interim,’ he said.

From www.acma.gov.au

IARU REGION 3 NEWS

The International Amateur Radio Union elected its new leadership group and nominated Christchurch NZ as the next (14th) conference venue during the recent Region-3 meeting in India.

A new slate of Directors was elected to manage the affairs of Region-3 between conferences. They are Michael Owen, VK3KI, who also was elected Chairman of Directors; Shizuo Endo, JE1MUI; Gopal Madhavan, VU2GMN; Peter B. Lake, ZL2AZ; and Prof. Rhee-Joong Guen, HL1AQQ. Keigo Komuro, JA1KAB, continues as Secretary of the Region.

Via ARRL news

VOYAGER 1 STILL SURPRISING US

We have some keen DXers in the NERG, and even a few satellite enthusiasts but this signal might be out of range!

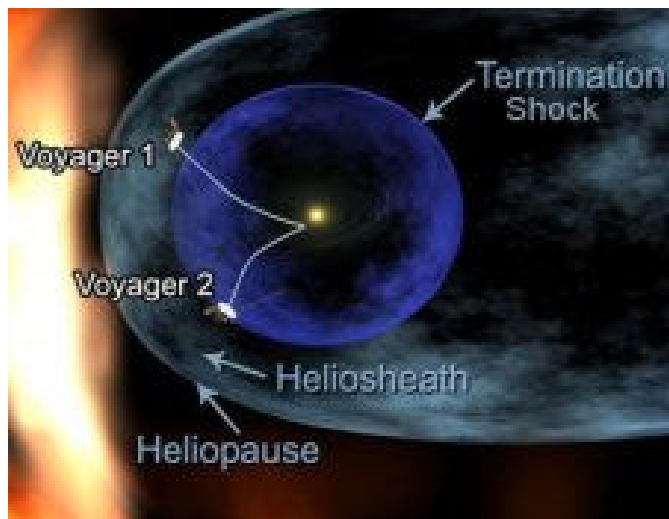
This article comes from Dr Tony Phillips at Science@NASA, posted 22/9/06.

Almost every day, the great antennas of NASA's Deep Space Network turn to a blank patch of sky in the constellation Ophiuchus. Pointing at nothing, or so it seems, they invariably pick up a signal, faint but full of intelligence. The source is beyond Neptune, beyond Pluto, on the verge of the stars themselves.

It's Voyager 1. The spacecraft left Earth in 1977 on a mission to visit Jupiter and Saturn. Almost 30 years later, with the gas giants long ago seen and done, Voyager 1 is still going and encountering some strange things.

"We've entered a totally new region of space," says Ed Stone, Voyager project scientist and the former director of JPL. "And the spacecraft is beaming back surprising new information."

Before we reveal the surprises, let us discuss exactly where Voyager 1 is: Our entire solar system-planets and all-sits inside a gargantuan bubble of gas about four times wider than the orbit of Neptune. The sun is responsible. It blows the bubble by means of the solar wind. Astronomers call the bubble itself "the heliosphere" and its outer membrane "the heliosheath."



Voyager 1 is about 10 billion miles from Earth, inside the heliosheath.

"You can simulate the heliosheath in your kitchen sink," says Stone. "Turn on the faucet so that a thin stream of water pours into the sink. Look down into the basin. Where the stream hits bottom, that's the sun. From there, water flows outward in a thin, perfectly radial sheet. That's the solar wind. As the water (or solar wind) expands, it gets thinner and thinner, and it can't push as hard. Abruptly, a sluggish, turbulent ring forms. That ring is the heliosheath."

"The heliosheath is important to humans," continues Stone. "It helps protect us from galactic cosmic rays." Galactic cosmic rays are subatomic particles accelerated to nearly light speed by supernovas and black holes. Astronauts out in space are exposed to the particles--and that's not a good thing. Cosmic rays can penetrate flesh and damage DNA. Fortunately, the heliosheath deflects many cosmic rays before they ever reach the inner solar system. "Magnetic turbulence in the heliosheath scatters the particles harmlessly away."

Note: We have many shields against cosmic rays from the thin walls of spaceships to massive planetary atmospheres. But the heliosheath is our first line of defence, and that makes it special.

Because of its role as Solar System Protector, "we need to learn as much as we can about the heliosheath," says Stone. "Voyager 1 is giving us our first look inside."

And now for the surprises:

Magnetic Potholes: Every now and then, Voyager 1 sails through a "magnetic pothole" where the magnetic field of the heliosheath almost vanishes, dropping from a typical value of 0.1 nanoTesla (nT) to 0.01 nT or less. There are also "magnetic speed bumps" where the field strength jumps to twice normal, from 0.1 nT to 0.2 nT. These speed bumps and potholes are an unexpected form of turbulence. What role

do they play in scattering cosmic rays? "This is under investigation," says Stone.

Sluggish solar wind: The solar wind in the heliosheath is slower than anyone expected. "The solar wind is supposed to slow down out there, just as the water in your sink slowed down to make the 'sluggish ring,'" says Stone, "but not this slow." Before Voyager 1 arrived, computer models predicted a wind speed of 200,000 to 300,000 mph. Voyager 1 measured only about 34,000 mph. "This means our computer models need to be refined."

Anomalous Cosmic Rays: "This one takes a little explaining," he says. "While the heliosheath protects us from deep-space cosmic rays, at the same time it is busy producing some cosmic rays of its own. A shock wave at the inner boundary of the heliosheath imparts energy to subatomic particles which zip, cosmic-ray-like, into the inner solar system. "We call them 'anomalous cosmic rays.' They're not as dangerous as galactic cosmic rays because they are not so energetic."

Researchers expected Voyager 1 to encounter the greatest number of anomalous cosmic rays at the inner boundary of the heliosheath "because that's where we thought anomalous cosmic rays were produced." Surprise: Voyager crossed the boundary in August 2005 and there was no spike in cosmic rays. Only now, 300 million miles later, is the intensity beginning to grow.

"This is really puzzling," says Stone. "Where are these anomalous cosmic rays coming from?"

Voyager 1 may find the source--and who knows what else?--as it continues its journey. The heliosheath is 3 to 4 billion miles in thickness, and Voyager 1 will be inside it for another 10 years or so. That's a lot of new territory to explore and plenty of time for more surprises.

TRUE STORIES FROM THE INTERNET!

DON'T MESS WITH GRANDMA

An elderly Florida lady did her shopping and, upon returning to her car, found four males in the act of leaving with her vehicle. She dropped her shopping bags and drew her handgun, proceeding to scream at the top of her voice, "I have a gun, and I know how to use it! Get out of the car!"

The four men didn't wait for a second invitation. They got out and ran like mad. The lady, somewhat shaken, then proceeded to load her shopping bags into the back of the car and got into driver's seat. She was so shaken that she could not get her key into the ignition. She tried and tried, and then it dawned on her why.

A few minutes later, she found her own car parked four or five spaces farther down. She loaded her bags into the car and drove to the police station.. The sergeant to whom she told the story couldn't stop laughing.

He pointed to the other end of the counter, where four pale men were reporting a car jacking by a mad, elderly woman described as white, less than five feet tall, glasses, curly white hair, and carrying a large handgun.

No charges were filed.

Yes, it is true – it is a story, and it did come from the Internet, but after that the truth becomes blurred!

WEB OF THE MONTH

HOAX-SLAYER - <http://www.hoax-slayer.com>

– Hoax information web site:

Sites that provide information on all the hoaxes circulate through the media will not only save your reputation but can often be entertaining. Take the "Use Left Ear For Mobile Phone" hoax for instance:

"ALWAYS USE LEFT EAR FOR MOBILE PHONES

Please use left ear while using cell (mobile), because if you use the right one it will affect brain directly. This is a true fact from Apollo medical team. Please forward to all your well wishers."

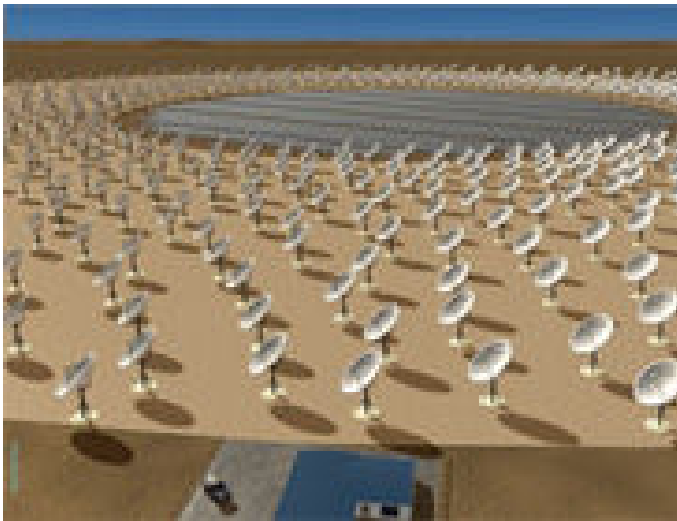
Actually it's not true –and besides, mobile phones weren't even around during the Apollo missions!

A SQUARE KILOMETRE ANTENNA ARRAY

Australia and South Africa have been short listed to host the Square Kilometre Array (SKA) being developed by scientists in 17 countries. The massive radio telescope that will be built in 2018. The decision was made by the International SKA Steering Committee, following advice from an external committee of 7 scientists from 5 countries that examined the four site bids.

The SKA will have thousands of antennas, spread out over an area of 3,000 km, and should be 50 times more sensitive than the most powerful array of radio telescopes we have today. The Australian site will be about 100 km west of Meekathara in Western Australia (650km from Perth), while the South African site will be near Carnarvon. Both sites were chosen because of the low interference of man-made radio signals in the surrounding countryside.

Both Australia and Southern Africa can meet the full range of requirements for the SKA, said Prof Richard Schilizzi, International SKA Project Director.



The SKA will be a set of thousands of antennas, not a single giant instrument, spread over 3000 kilometres, but with half of the antennas located in a central region 5 kilometres across. The SKA will peer deep into the cosmos to pick up signs of the first stars and galaxies to form after the Big Bang; it will trace the effects of the mysterious Dark Energy that is driving the Universe apart at an ever increasing speed; and it will map out the influence of magnetic fields on the development of stars and galaxies. Observations of pulsars will allow the SKA to look for the effects of gravitational waves from merging massive black-holes at the centres of other galaxies. If there are extra-terrestrial intelligences out there in the Milky Way with airport or ionospheric radars, the SKA will detect them.

For Australia, the core site is proposed to be at Mileura station with other dishes distributed over the Australian continent with the possibility of extension into New Zealand. In Southern Africa, the central location would be at the Karoo site in the Northern Cape region of South Africa, about 95 km from Carnarvon, with further dishes located in South Africa itself and in neighbouring African countries - Botswana, Namibia, Mozambique, Madagascar, Mauritius, Kenya, and Ghana.

A key requirement of the core site is that there must be a very low level of man-made radio signals, because interference will mask the faint cosmic radio waves the telescope is designed to detect. Furthermore, South Africa and Australia are both making excellent progress towards protecting these unique environments with radio-quiet zones that will limit the use of radio transmitting equipment said Prof Phil Diamond, past-chair of the International SKA Steering Committee.

Both the Australian and Southern African sites can see much of the same sky as other major ground based optical, infrared and sub-millimetre telescopes and both have a good view of the southern sky, which is where the centre of our Galaxy goes overhead. Both also have stable ionospheric conditions, which is important for the low-frequency observations the SKA will make.

China and Argentina/Brazil also bid to host the SKA. Both sites were also considered exceptional sites for radio astronomy, but failed to meet at least one of the broad range of exacting requirements for the Square Kilometre Array. The proposed Chinese site would place unacceptable restrictions on the placement of the central elements of the SKA and the joint Argentinian/Brazilian proposal was eliminated because the ionospheric conditions above South America would limit the SKA's performance at low frequencies.

Further analysis of the short-listed sites will now be carried out, with the final decision on which of the two sites will host the SKA expected towards the end of the decade.

From www.atnf.csiro.au/projects/ska
and www.jb.man.ac.uk/news/skasite

THE GREAT LI-ION BATTERY RECALL

Public notices regarding a huge SONY recall laptop battery packs have appeared in recent months. Most of the big name laptop computer manufacturers including Dell, Apple, Toshiba, and Levono (IBM) use Sony brand Lithium Ion batteries in at least some of their products. All manufacturers are offering replacement batteries so it's worth checking their web sites if you own a computer having this kind of battery. More than 5 Million Li-Ion batteries have been recalled to date.

So what caused the recall? - Sony Energy Devices say that on rare occasions microscopic metal particles may come into contact with other parts of the battery cell, leading to a short circuit within the cell. Manufacturers strive to minimise the presence of metallic particles, however complex assembly techniques make the elimination of all metallic dust nearly impossible. Use of ultra-thin separators in higher energy cells make them more susceptible to impurities than older designs.

While a mild short will only cause an elevated self-discharge with little heat generated, a major electrical short can develop and a sizable current will flow between the positive and negative plates. This causes the temperature to rise, leading to thermal runaway, also referred to as 'venting with flame'. The heat may propagate to adjacent cells, causing them to fail in a chain reaction that may consume the whole battery pack over a period of minutes to hours, also causing considerable damage to surrounding devices and housings.

Notebook computers are not the only items suffering from Li-ion battery failure - portable DVD players, mobile phones, medical equipment, and even torches have been recalled due to potential or actual battery failures. "Counterfeit" batteries have also been found in the spare parts markets that don't meet strict OEM standards.

The following web site list several of the known battery recalls:
www.batteriesdigest.com/saftey.htm

Li-ion batteries are most vulnerable during charging and require special charging circuits to prevent damage. This is one reason why you can't buy individual Li-ion cells off the shelf - the dangers of fire caused by incorrect charging are too risky.

A spectacular video did the rounds of the internet last month showed a notebook computer that caught fire during a conference in Japan (with minor explosions occurring thereafter). The notebook emitting impressive quantities of smoke and flame, and appears to have been on charge at the time. It's no wonder some airlines have banned the charging of computer batteries in aircraft, even to the point of making passengers remove battery packs if they want to run their notebook from aircraft power during a flight.

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Italian cooking classes at Di Riccardos web site:*

www.margheritas.com.au

FRIDAY NIGHT HUNTS

Due to JOTA and Orienteering events this month, the Friday night mobile fox hunt will be shifted to the fourth Friday (27th Oct). It starts at Doncaster Swimming pool off Williamsons Rd. (Melways 33D9), finishing with supper in the Doncaster area.
From Bryan, for the YDF team.

For more news see the ARDF web site: www.ardf.org.au
For further foxhunt info: www.melbfox.com.au

2006 AMATEUR RADIO EVENTS

OCTOBER

21-22nd JOTA and JOTI
29th Daylight savings starts in Vic/NSW/SA/Tas
Local time = UTC+11 hours.

NOVEMBER

5th Ballarat Amateur Radio Group Hamfest
Ian McDonald VK3AXH vk3axh@barg.org.au

Confirm details closer to the posted date – some will change.
Gathered from AR Vic, WIA, ARRL and various clubs.

2006 ARDF CALENDAR

Events come from the ARDF web site – please check for updates and further details at www.ardf.org.au

FoxHunt = Friday night or weekend daylight mobile hunt.

RadiO = a simplified direction finding competition usually held at an orienteering event.

Inter means International event.

Type	Date	Event
RadiO	Sun, 15 Oct.	Emerald Sunday Special & RadiO
FoxHunt	Fri, 20 Oct.	Foxhunt
Other	Sat, 21 Oct.	JOTA
Other	Fri, 17 Nov.	Foxhunt
RadiO	Sun, 19 Nov.	Macedon, BK, OV Presentations, with special teams event.
FoxHunt	Fri, 15 Dec.	Foxhunt

The NERG Inc. RegNo A0006776V <http://nerg.asn.au>

The North Eastern Radio Group, Inc. is an amateur radio club devoted to encouraging members and others to enjoy the hobby of amateur radio. It tries not to hang on ceremony and endless reporting but rather participate in the fun aspects of this fascinating hobby.

Membership Fees (due each August):

Full: \$30 Family: \$40 Concession: \$20

Send to: NERG Treasurer, PO box 270, Greensborough, Vic., 3088

Committee

President	Greg Williams	VK3VT	9432 0563
Secretary	John Weir	VK3ZRV	9431 0667
Treasurer	Marg Baxter	VK3VOJ	9467 1253
Committee	Betsy King	VK3HBK	
	David Aston	VK3THY	
	Peter Cosway	VK3DU	9379 3626
	Don Haslam	VK3KDT	0409 024 597
Repeaters	Mark Harrison	VK3BYY	9435 3043

Meetings

2nd Thursday of each month at 7.45 PM (excepting Dec. & Jan.)
Briar Hill Community Hall, 126 Mountain View Road, Briar Hill
(Near Sherbourne Road intersection) Melway map ref 21-C3

Classes

NERG occasionally runs classes and exams for Amateur licences

Callsigns and Repeaters (25km North East of Melbourne)

Club call - VK3CNE <http://www.qsl.net/vk3cne>

6m rpt VK3RMH FM 52.550 MHz in 53.550 MHz out

70cm rpt VK3RMH FM 433.325 MHz in 438.325 MHz out

IRLP node 6350, EchoLink node 140587

6m beacon VK3RMH CW 10 Watts 50.295 MHz –Off air

10m bec'n VK3RMH CW 20Watts 28.2565 MHz

Packet Radio VK3CNE2m 144.700 MHz, 1200 bps

VK3CNE-1 for mail etc; VK3CNE-7 for the DX Cluster.

Occasionally home to the Scout Radio & Electronics Group repeater:

2m VK3RSR FM 146.375 MHz in 146.975 MHz out

NETS

NERG NETS run on 146.575 MHz FM Simplex (8.30 – 9.30 pm Thursdays). Please join the discussions. NERGs often monitor this frequency and the 70cm VK3RMH repeater.

WEB Sites: <http://nerg.asn.au> and <http://www.qsl.net/vk3rmh>

NERG NEWS submissions and comments invited:

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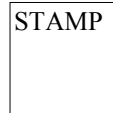


NERG

North-East Radio Group VK3CNE

NERG Incorporated 1985
BOX 270 GREENSBOROUGH VIC 3088

STAMP



**NEXT MEETING:
7:45pm Thursday 12th October 2006
Mystery Video Night**

2006 CALENDAR (NERG ACTIVITIES IN BOLD TYPE)

- Oct 12 NERG Meeting – Mystery Amateur Radio Videos**
- Oct 15 ARDF - Emerald Sunday Special & RadiO
- Oct 20 Friday Night Mobile Transmitter Hunts.
- Oct 21-22 Jamboree On The Air (JOTA) and on the Internet (JOTI)
- Oct 29 Daylight savings starts in Victoria, NSW, SA and Tasmania. Local time becomes UTC+11 hrs.
- Nov 5 Ballarat Amateur Radio Group HAMVENTION – opens 10am. NOTE NEW LOCATION!
The Great Southern Woolshed on the Western Highway (8km on the Melbourne side of Ballarat).
- Nov 9 NERG Meeting – TBA**
- Nov 17 Friday Night Mobile Transmitter Hunts.
- Dec 14 NERG end of year BBQ**

