SURREY RADIO CONTACT CLUB

85th Anniversary Year - Founded 1935

SEPTEMBER 2020 – No 937

SRCC supports the RSGB Child Protection Policy

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With the progressive relaxation of lockdown rules, it is currently planned to resume at least some face-to-face meetings at Trinity School. Current plans are shown below – but the national COVID-19 situation remains volatile, so please keep an eye on the SRCC website at https://www.srcc.uk

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EDITOR'S OPENER

Dear Members & Friends,

It's good to be able to report that, for the first time since March – six months ago - we will be able to hold a face to face meeting at Trinity School - the Annual General Meeting. It will be good to see some familiar faces (I was going to say "old faces" but thought better of it…) again. It is all too easy to regard the AGM as rather "dry" – but it **is** important. It gives you, the membership, the chance to get an overview of what has been going on in the previous year, to put in your views on what you liked and didn't like, to make suggestions for the future, and most important of all, to elect the club officials who will be steering things for the next half year (assuming that the next AGM takes place on its traditional April date). So please come along if you can. Lecture over….

During the last month I had a query from the eagle-eyed Ted G3EUE regarding scoring for the SRCC League Table (see later). This was easily dealt with following a careful perusal of the rules. However, it put me in mind of something that I came across frequently at work, regarding definitions and rules. I and my colleagues in BT and industry concluded that to make things tidy and ship-shape, you really need two different sorts – one that was precise and covered off all the possibilities (although somehow they never quite did) and the other which you could drive a bus through – but nevertheless set the broad picture and allowed folks to say "ah – that's what they were going on about – makes sense now". Apart from being a bit of abstract philosophy (eat your heart out Wittgenstein), it seems to me that there is a resonance there with the dilemma currently faced by those in the medical / Government fraternity who on the one hand need to explain the big picture of what they are trying to do to keep COVID-19 under control, and on the other to provide a definitive set of rules for people to follow – and all in the face of a changing environment. I'm glad I'm not in their shoes!

But now, on to stuff you actually wanted to read….

73, Quin G3WRR

FUTURE MEETINGS

The current plan for the next couple of months is shown below.

Date	Location	Topic
7th September	Trinity School	AGM
21st September	Virtual – Webex	"B" meeting – Round-Robin
5th October	Trinity School	Autumn Surplus Equipment Sale
19th October	Trinity School	"B" meeting – Fix-it and Skills evening

At the risk of repeating myself, the AGM is an important component of the club's annual programme. The Calling Notice and associated papers were (for Newsletters received by SRCC members) attached to last month's Newsletter. However, in case you have mislaid them, the papers are also attached at the rear of this document.

PREVIOUS MEETINGS

GREY LINE PROPAGATION– WEBEX PRESENTATION ON 6th JULY 2020 by QUIN G3WRR

[Apologies for the length of this item - the author felt this was necessary to adequately convey the information content of the presentation]

Quin opened by explaining that the term "grey line" derives for the fact that this propagation mode involves the interface between the daytime and night-time hemispheres of the earth. He said that although he had been familiar with grey line propagation for a long time, he found the usual explanations to be lacking in some areas. After fretting over this passively for a long while he decided to dig deeper and find out how it worked in more detail. Having come up with a story that was coherent (to his own satisfaction at least), he produced an explanatory "note to self" so

as not to forget it all and have to revisit the topic again in the future. This was around the time that the COVID-19 lockdown took place, and as Trinity School was no longer available for meetings the SRCC Committee were looking around for suitable topics for virtual meetings. Quin (foolhardily, one might think) thought that his “note to self” might be fairly easily turned into something suitable - hence the current virtual presentation.

He gave a loose definition of grey line propagation as a phenomenon observed on the lower HF bands (typically 160m – 40m) in which an ionospheric path experiences an enhancement of signal strength for a short period around dawn or dusk at one end of the path. He added that the effect also occurs, and is more pronounced, when it is dawn at one end of the path and dusk at the other – but the opportunities for this are very limited as they only occur between antipodean points (ie. points diametrically opposite each other on the earth’s surface). (For information, the antipodean point for Trinity School is in the Pacific around 400 miles South West of the bottom of New Zealand’s South Island – so wear your wellies before going looking for it).

The usual explanation runs as follows:

- the F layer is reflective (or more accurately, refractive) and the D region is absorptive
- at sunset, D region absorption falls before F layer reflection disappears so a signal enhancement occurs
- conversely, at dawn the F layer becomes reflective before the D region becomes absorptive and a signal enhancement again occurs.

This is good as far as it goes, but leaves a number of questions:

- why is the F layer reflective and the D region absorptive?
- why is grey line propagation a LF phenomenon?
- why does the D region cease to be absorptive before the F layer ceases to be reflective at sunset, and the F layer start reflecting before the D layer starts absorbing at dawn?

The first two bullets are related to atmospheric density. The ionosphere is created by photons of solar radiation displacing electrons from atoms in the upper atmosphere, giving rise to free electrons and (much heavier) positive ions. In due course the electrons will recombine with the positive ions, the duration of the electrons’ freedom being determined by the atmospheric density – the greater the altitude, the lower the atmospheric density and hence the greater the free electron’s lifetime. The electric field of a radio wave (any electromagnetic wave in fact) causes charged particles such as electrons to accelerate. By reciprocity, an accelerated electron will radiate energy – in other words the electron will re-radiate the incident radio wave. But once the electron has recombined to form a neutral particle re-radiation ceases and the energy gained by the electron is transferred to the neutral particle as kinetic energy (in other words the neutral particle is heated). Thus at higher altitudes (such as the F layer at 150-500km) an electron will reradiate for a relatively long time and the F layer is thus largely reflective. But at lower altitudes where the atmospheric density is higher (such as the D region from 60-90km) the lifetime of the free electron will be much shorter – and hence the radio wave is absorbed and converted into heat rather than re-radiated.

As to why it is an LF phenomenon, the issue is again particle density. The alternating electric field of an incident electromagnetic wave will cause a free electron to jiggle back and forth (over and above its thermal jiggling). The lower the frequency of the wave, the greater the distance the electron will travel before the polarity of the electric field reverses, causing its direction to be reversed. The greater the movement of the electron, the more likely it is to meet and recombine with a positive ion. Hence the lower the frequency, the shorter the lifetime of the free electron, and thus the greater the attenuation the wave experiences.

Moving on to the third bullet, this is largely a matter of geometry. The following diagrams seek to explain this – but in order to enhance diagram clarity, some liberties (which do not affect the validity of the explanation) have had to be taken with reality, as follows:

- the relative size of Earth and ionospheric layers are not remotely to scale
- the D region and F layer are represented as lines of zero thickness whereas in reality they are regions of significant depth
- the E layer has been omitted completely
- a single F layer, rather than separate F_1 and F_2 layers, is assumed
- the earth's axis of rotation is assumed to be at right angles to the plane of the ecliptic – rather than the actual value of 66.5º (i.e. 90º – 23.5º)
- the station is shown as being on the equator which will not normally be the case.

In addition:

- ionisation is initially assumed to cease at the moment that solar illumination ceases. The real-world case, where ionisation decays gradually, is addressed later
- the explanation is based upon signals transmitted vertically upwards from the surface of the earth and received back at the same location. (This approach was used to study the structure of the ionosphere from 1924 onwards). The real-world case, with ionospheric propagation based on signals travelling at an angle to the vertical, is also addressed later.

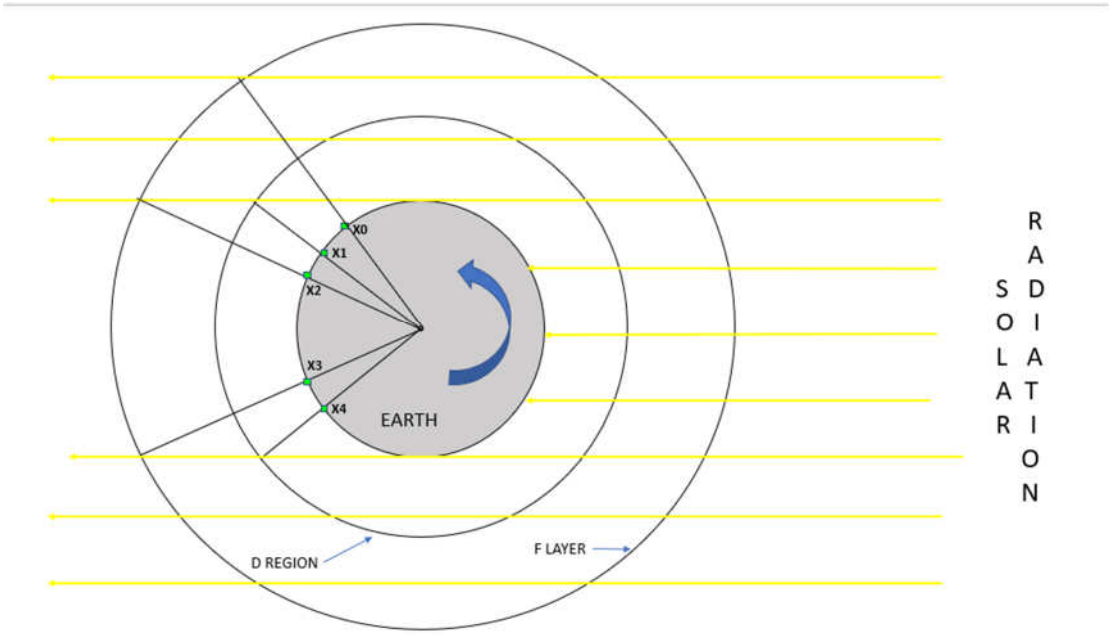


FIGURE 1

Consider a station at position X_0. The D region and F layer vertically above X_0 both receive solar illumination and a vertically transmitted signal will be reflected by the F layer and attenuated twice (once on the way up, once on the way back) by the D region. The strength of the received signal at the station can be measured and noted. Once the earth has rotated to position X_1, the F layer will continue to be illuminated but illumination of the D region will cease. As the earth continues to rotate from X_1 towards X_2, the F layer will continue to be reflective but the D region will no longer be absorptive (remembering our simplifying assumption that cessation of illumination instantaneously leads to cessation of ionisation) and so signals will be received back at the station but with lower attenuation than at X_0. Once the station reaches X_2, illumination of the F layer, and hence ionisation, will cease – and so will receipt of reflected signals. It is the period between X_1 and X_2 in which the dusk grey line signal enhancement is experienced.

As the earth continues to rotate, in this simple model no signals will be received between X_2 and X_3 and the operator can safely go to bed. Between X_3 and X_4 the F layer will become illuminated and reflective but the D region, not yet being illuminated, will not be absorptive. But after X_4 we return to the situation where both the F layer and D region are illuminated and reflective / absorptive respectively, with signals weaker than between X_3 and X_4 due to two instances of D layer absorption. So between X_3 and X_4 we see a dawn grey line signal enhancement.

Considering now our simplifying assumptions:

- ionisation does not cease immediately illumination ceases. It decays gradually – probably exponentially – as the free electrons recombine with positive ions. Figure 2 shows the original positions of X_1 and X_2 as dotted lines and new solid lines at X_1' and X_2', which represent the points at which the ionisation has for practical purposes dropped to zero. It can be seen that the dusk signal enhancement still occurs, but at a slightly later time than in the simple X_1 / X_2 case. In fact the duration of the enhancement period will be slightly longer as the D region ionisation will decay faster than that of the F layer as the D region particle density is higher and recombination therefore quicker

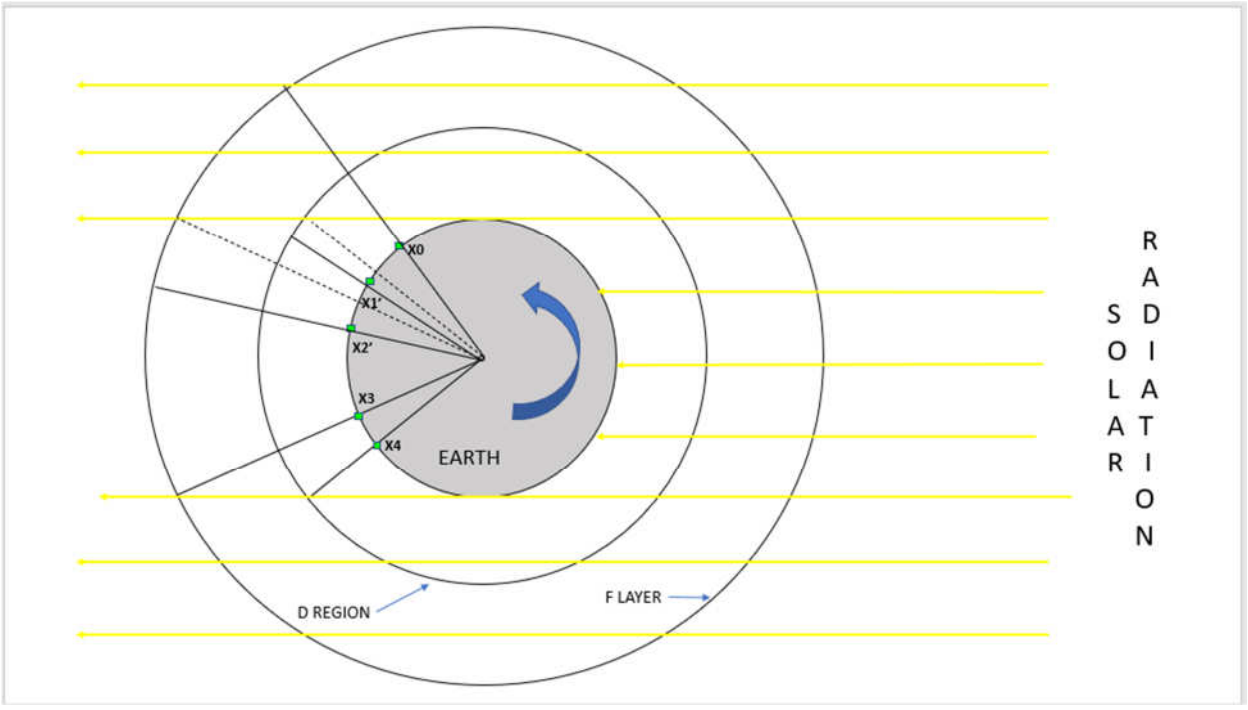


FIGURE 2

- in the real-world case where ionospheric contacts involve reflections off the ionosphere at an angle, the principles are the just same. Previous figures have (hopefully) shown that the grey line propagation enhancement occurs when the signal path involves the presence of the F layer but absence of the D region. Figure 3 shows such a case in which angled reflection occurs. A signal transmitted from a station at X_5 will be attenuated by the D region, reflected (or more accurately progressively refracted until it has been turned around) but will not experience D region attenuation on its way back down to X_6 because the D region is absent. Hence a signal enhancement is experienced.

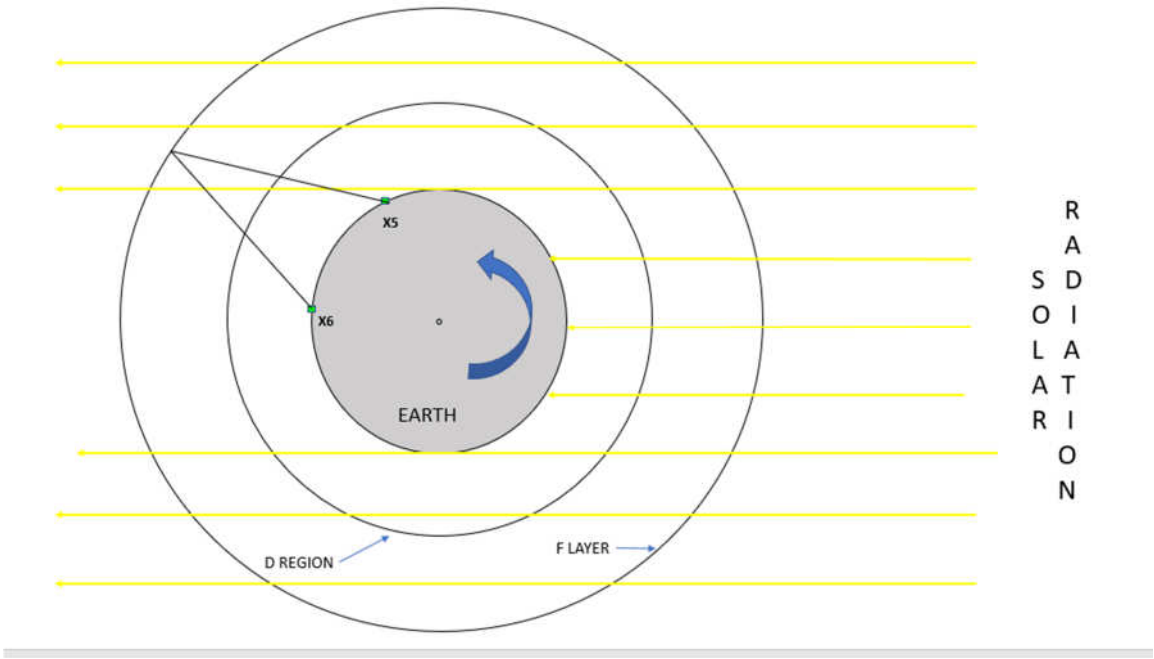


FIGURE 3

Quin commented that a theoretical explanation like the above was one thing – but as always the proof of the pudding is in the eating. Accordingly, he showed an extract from his 2020 BERU log on 40m. This showed no contacts at all in the half hour before 0719 UTC, followed by 4 VKs (Australia) & ZLs & (New Zealand) in the ensuing nine minutes and a further four between 0751 and 0817. For comparison, the only other contacts between 0719 and 0817 were two contacts with 9H1 (Malta). After that, no further contacts were made for the next 75 minutes. This was a fairly typical instance of grey line propagation. In answer to a question about the duration of grey line enhancement, he said that it varied (which is one if the things that makes HF propagation so fascinating to us amateurs, but so frustrating to professionals responsible for maintaining uninterrupted paths) - but half an hour is probably typical, although it could be as short as 10 minutes particularly on 80m.

CLUB BARBECUE at G3ZPB QTH in OLD COULSDON on 3rd AUGUST 2020

The annual Club Barbecue was held at the QTH of Peter G3ZPB and Wendy on Monday 3rd August. This being holiday time, there were only six attendees – but at least this meant that social distancing was easily achieved, and that there was plenty to eat (cooking was done by Peter G3ZPB) and drink. Quin G3WRR who was on holiday and unable to attend had kindly left a piece of mangled mast from the IOTA Contest as a talking point – see picture at left. The story will be told in next month's Newsletter……

73, Quin G3WRR

CHAIRMAN'S BLOG

Welcome to my last Chairman's Blog. As I write this, we are planning to be able to hold our somewhat delayed AGM on Monday 7th September. I will be standing down as Chairman at the meeting and you will have the chance to elect a committee and new Chairman for 2020/21.

After an increase in radio activity during July, things have been a little quieter during August. However, results of recent contests are available. The less said about the 80m FT4 contest the better, having finished in position 31 of 33 entries!! Just proves what I have always thought about the 80m performance of my current antenna. Also, as a warning to other FT4 entrants, I had 3 QSOs disallowed because they were not in the other station's log; obviously "RR73" had not been exchanged completely.
The results from the Lock-down VHF NFD were much better – 101st of 138 on 6m, 21st of 87 on 70cms and 49th of 136 on 2m. In addition, as Quin has reported elsewhere, the Club came 7th overall – very creditable.

Development is still continuing on the MINOS VHF Contest program – the updated version of HamLib has at long last been released (HamLib is one of the interfaces between MINOS and the Rig or Rotator). We have released what we hope is the final "Beta" version before full release of MINOS. Lots of testing is now going on with different rigs and rotators to ensure this release is as bug-free as possible. The program is now getting so complicated, testing is no longer the simple process it used to be. I used the Beta version during the Lock-down VHF NFD Contest and it performed faultlessly on the 3 bands I used.

Much of my time this month has been spent at one of two museums. Brooklands has re-opened but only on 4 days a week and not all the parts of the site. In particular, the Aircraft Radio display and Amateur shack are not yet open to the public. This, together with a number of internal changes at the museum have made me decide to reduce my time and commitment to Brooklands. However, "one door closes and another one opens". I will be spending more time at Amberley Museum (near Arundel). This has the most impressive display of products from the Radio and Television industry I have ever seen – over 1000 items on display. Plus a replica of the late G2NM's shack as it was in the early 1950s. Also, the fully operational GB2CPM shack. This is well equipped with a range of HF and VHF rigs plus a lattice tower supporting a triband HF beam and one end of a doublet wire antenna for the lower frequency bands. I expect to be there most Thursdays and 40m seems to be the most used band under current conditions. So give me a call if you hear the station. For anyone planning a visit, there are also loads of other attractions there including trains, buses, "Electricity Hall", "Connected Earth Hall", Railway exhibition, stationary engines and, of course, the famous Lime Kilns etc.

There has been a certain amount of chaos at home for the past few weeks – we have been having our kitchen and breakfast room re-painted. Not the easiest of rooms in a house to do without for hours at a time!!! All the essential items (like coffee pot) have to be moved out after breakfast and then moved back in time for evening meal. Next room to have done is the Dining room which could be almost as bad? But it will look good when it's all finished.

Well, that's about it for my "last hurrah" – I hope to see lots of you (socially distanced of course) at the AGM on the 7th.
73 and 88, Peter G3ZPB

LOCKDOWN VHF NFD 2020 – RESULTS

Firstly – sackcloth and ashes – apologies to Alun G4WGE whose callsign I omitted from the list of North East Surrey Contest Group (NESCG) participants contained in last month's interim report.

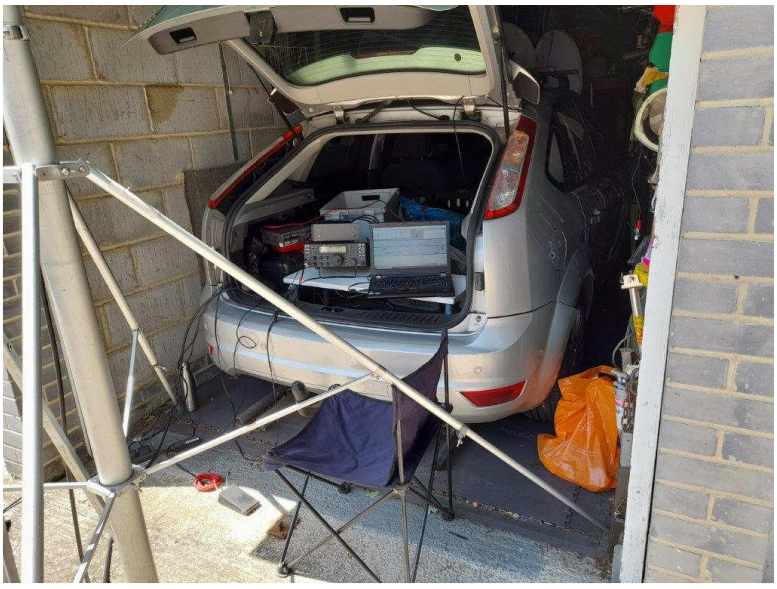
The results of "lockdown VHF NFD" have now been published by the RSGB. As explained last month, because of lockdown constraints, it was not possible this year to hold the traditional VHF NFD based on portable stations. Instead the RSGB VHF Contest Committee and Contest Support Committee devised an alternative event, compliant with the lockdown rules, on the same weekend and based on teams of up to four single operator stations operating from their main addresses.

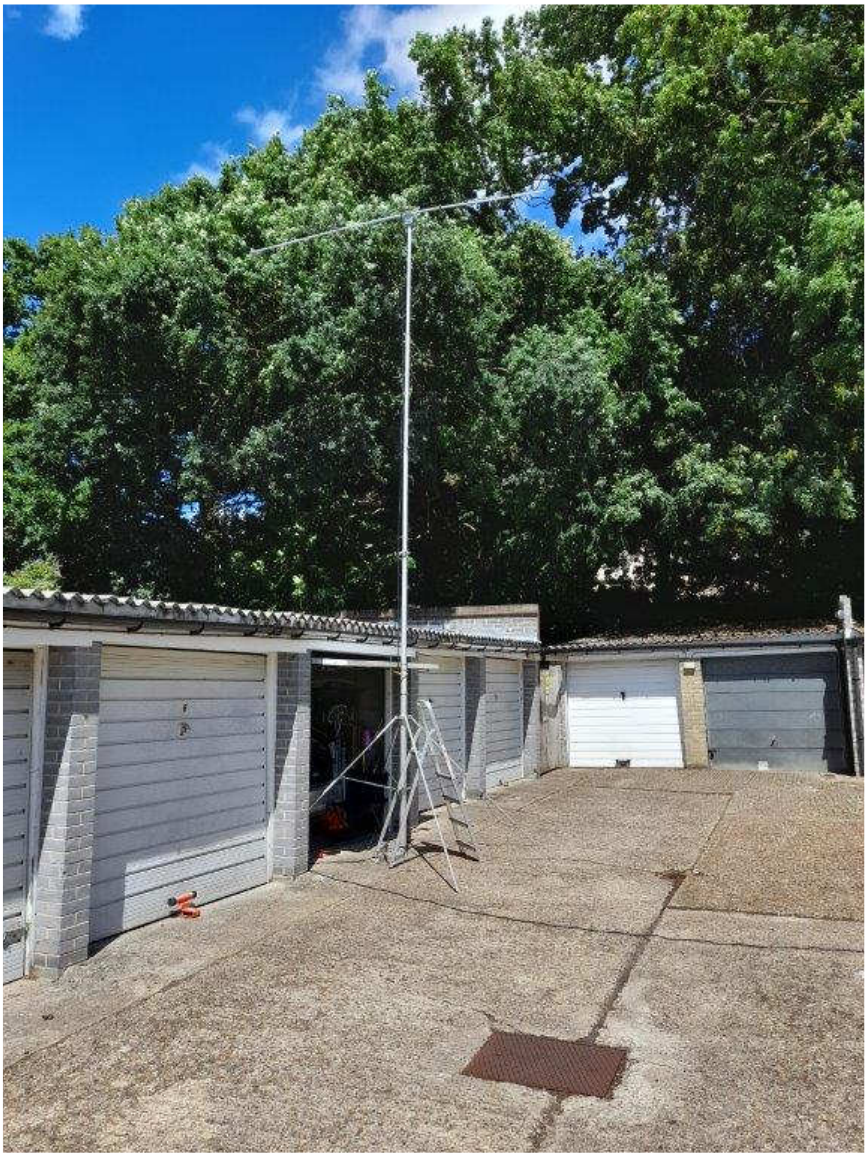
SRCC as usual entered as part of NESCG, which was able to enter four teams – the only entrant able to do so - comprising fifteen individual stations, eight of whom (G3SRC (operated by G3WRR), G3ZPB, G4FFY, G4FYF, G4LZE, G4WGE, G7PWV and G8IYS) were SRCC members. Our entry was placed 7th out of 74 groups. This was only 7.4% behind the overall winner (Harwell ARS) on points. In position terms, this is very much the same as we have managed under the traditional portable rules. There is an enormous amount of data, including the performance of individual stations, in the results which are available at https://www.rsgbcc.org/cgi-bin/vhfresults.pl?ContestSeries=vhfnfdafs&year=2020 . However the following table gives a high level summary on a band by band basis:

	6m	4m	2m	70cm	23cm
Team A	6/82	7/52	6/82	8/68	5/26
Team B	20/82	40/52	34/82	27/68	
Team C	49/82		73/82	68/68	
Team D	80/82				

Most of the NESCG entrants seem to have enjoyed the event, but in the words of the song "it ain't nothing like the real thing" – so let's hope that things have eased up on the COVID-19 front to allow us to participate under a more traditional set of rules in 2021.

And just to finish off this item, here are a couple of pictures of Alun G4WGE's station…





73, Quin G3WRR

HERE AND THERE

Thanks to Michael Somers who sent me the following having read John G8IYS's article in the July Newsletter:

"Tx for sending me the Newsletter. Although much of it goes over my head, I did find the photos of the 18 set and T1154 of interest because I used both of them at school. Our 1154 looked a lot healthier and worked but there was no modulation to the microphone. That didn't affect us of course but quite often the "other end" complained we were unreadable. I remember being told never to touch the aerial as it was a serious voltage. I never found out! Our main set was the 12 peppered with breathing holes but it did us well and covered the country on the schools net. And then, of course and thanks to you, I have my R1155. Actually I have two, one in Croydon and the other in Cornwall."

Michael's thanks to me are not really deserved – all I did was point him in the direction of Mike G3VYI in Farnham who enjoys fixing old radios for a very modest sum! In fact, Mike VYI has a working T1154/R1155 setup (see picture at left). I have worked him in one of the 80m CW Club Cumulative Contests when he was using it. He said that he needed to set it on the correct frequency using his FT5000, and that the receiver passband was very wide! He also mentioned that someone had told him that he was drifting, and when told by Mike that he was using a T1154, the far end station said "ah, that explains it". Actually, it sounded OK to me, although there was a bit of hum. Oddly enough it was not chirping, which is what one might expect from a keyed VFO! As regards high voltages on the aerial, I am unpersuaded as the latter is coupled to the PA valves via a capacitor – which is probably just as well with an HT supply of 1200V! It's possible that with an end fed wire with high impedance at the operating frequency one might get a belt - but with a power output of (I think) 40W that is somewhat iffy. Probably just prudent guidance of the "better safe than sorry" kind….

On a different topic, thanks also to Steve G4FYF from whom I was a recipient of an e-mail as follows:

"Last night I watched a Waters and Stanton Youtube video - "Small Garden or Portable All Band HF Antenna - Diamond BB7B", a review presented by Peter Stanton G3OJV. He tried some on-air tests and when on 80 meters, I was taken by surprise that he was in QSO with our John, G8MNY! Small world; probably not gonna be the latest Youtube sensation, but you never know!".

With thanks to Ray G4FFY for the details, if you wish to hear our star of stage, screen and YouTube, it is at https://youtu.be/64g4OQLEcEk and John's bit is around 11 mins 48 secs in!

73, Quin G3WRR

SITUATION VACANT COLUMN

There will be a vacancy for Club Chairman at the forthcoming AGM.

I have been Chairman for the last three years (three and a half years actually!) and I feel the time is right to step down. I know the Club Rule change relating to maximum length of office was not passed at the last EGM but still feel that three years is long enough. In any case, I have other things going on in my life that I have put "on hold" for long enough and they now require more time and attention.

Please consider whether you or someone you know could take on the role. There are few specific requirements apart from loads of enthusiasm! There is also Rule 9 to be aware of "Only Club members who have been elected a Committee Member in a previous year and served that year shall be eligible for election as an Officer".

It would be great if we could have an election because several people want to do the job???

73, Peter G3ZPB

SRCC LEAGUE TABLE – JULY 2020

Before going into the detail for July, I received a question from Ted G3EUE about scoring in the results table for June. He queried an inconsistency between the claimed score and the allocation of scoring contacts to categories. Well spotted Ted (like a leopard…). In fact the published score was correct but I had got the allocation of contacts to categories wrong. Always feel free to challenge me if you think I may have made a mistake…nobody is perfect! It may also be worth noting that when the text below refers to contacts, this means "scoring contacts for the league" and not all the contacts entrants have made in the month!

The number of entries in the **CONTACTED** section of the League Table for July 2020 was eight – up by one from June with the return of G3SRC, the club call having been used in lockdown VHF NFD. There were again no entrants in the **HEARD** section – but for now I think we should keep it open (albeit dormant) in case any SWL interest appears. The monthly tabulation is shown below.

ENTRANT	WORKED DXCC / SQUARE	WORKED SRCC MEMBER	WORKED IN CONTEST	POINTS THIS MONTH
G4FFY	161	10	15	357
G3ZPB	50	14	13	141
G4LZE	63	1		128
G3EUE	28		20	76
G3SRC	14	7	21	63
G4FYF	24	6		60
M0LEP	11			22
G3WRR	1	3		8

The changes this month are a bit less widespread than those in June. Ray G4FFY retains top position, Peter G3ZPB moves up two places displacing Colin G4LZE by one, Ted G3EUE moves up two to fourth, G3SRC reappears in fifth displacing Steve G4FYF and Rick M0LEP to sixth and seventh – and after a brisk month in June Quin G3WRR moves down five to bring up the rear.

The majority of Ray's contacts (82%) were on FT8 or FT4 (the latter in the RSGB FT4 Contest), most of the rest being on SSB (either in VHF NFD or in ad hoc club nets to work Pat G4FDN in his alter ego as EI2JW) and a handful on JT65 or JT9. Nearly half his contacts were on 6m, including 34 countries by sporadic E – best DX being OX (Greenland) at 3377km…. a very nice one. The rest were, in descending order, on 17m, 40m, 80m, 30m, 10m, 20m and 2m. A particularly interesting one was 5T (Mauritania) on 10m. 5T is rare enough at any time, but on 10m…!

Two thirds of Peter's contacts were on HF using FT8, including several new DXCC entities including A4 (Oman), A6 (UAE), LU (Argentina) and BY (China). He also worked a fair number of big squares on VHF and several SRCC members – the latter two being mainly on SSB in VHF NFD.

Colin's contacts were as usual all on FT8 with the exception of his regular JS8 sked with Peter G3ZPB. Two thirds of them were on 40m, followed, in descending order, by 17m, 20m, 6m and 10m. Although he worked less sporadic E on 6m than usual, he did have some nice HF DX particularly on 17m including CE (Chile), JA (Japan) and 4S (Sri Lanka), the last being a

seriously rare one.

I don't have too much detail of Ted's contacts – he says "no contacts of any interest" – but they were all on HF CW and two thirds were made in contests.

All the G3SRC contacts were made by Quin G3WRR in VHF NFD and were on 6m, 4m, 2m & 70cm using SSB. Two thirds of the points (notice how the figure of two thirds crops up again?!) were for big squares but a fair number of SRCC members were also claimed.

Steve's contacts were made on all the HF bands with the exception of 160m, 30m & 12m. They included a fair number of contacts made, as with Ray, in club nets some of which were associated with, as Steve puts it, "Pat's invasion of Ireland".

Rick's activity was concentrated in the first week of the month as a result of work on the new house and garden and mostly consisted, as usual, of SOTA chasing.

And finally Quin's under-impressive entry consisted entirely of contacts with other SRCC members testing their gear out in preparation for VHF NFD. This probably sounds like the equivalent of a note from your Mum letting you off football, but he insists that, for once, it wasn't a case of not being on the air but instead being active under other callsigns – G3SRC in VHF NFD at the beginning of the month and G4ALE/P in the IOTA contest at its end. That's his story and he's sticking to it.

The cumulative scores are shown in the table below:

ENTRANT	1/20	2/20	3/20	4/20	5/20	6/20	7/20	8/20	9/20	10/20	11/20	12/20	TOTAL
G4LZE	101	125	124	182	356	176	128						1192
G4FFY				6	124	480	357						967
G3EUE	98	104	114	87	129	18	76						625
G3ZPB	24	42	38	84	53	78	141						460
G3WRR		24	57	24	141	102	8						356
G4FYF	23	32	62	48	42	50	60						317
G3SRC	78	12					63						153
M0LEP	16	7	10	10	56	30	22						151
G4WGE	6												6

73, Quin G3WRR (SRCC Leaguemeister)

SRCC NETS

The following is a list of structured nets on which members of SRCC meet regularly. They are sometimes joined by members of other local clubs, who are always made most welcome. The net is not usually led by a nominated controller, but stations normally transmit cyclically in the chronological order in which they sign in. If any member wishes further occasions and frequencies to be added to the table, please let me know at g.g.collier@btinternet.com.

BAND/FREQUENCY/MODE	DAY OF WEEK	START TIME (clock)
160m / 1905 kHz / LSB	Sunday	9.30 am
10m / 28.078 MHz / JS8	TBA	10.00 am
4m / 70.30 MHz / FM	Thursday	8.00 pm
6m / 51.55 MHz / FM	Tuesday	8.00 pm
2m / 144.6125 MHz / D-Star	Friday	7.30 pm
2m / 145.35 MHz / FM	Friday	8.00 pm

The 10m JS8 net is subject to change as one of the regular participants can no longer do Thursdays so it is likely to change to another day (probably Wednesday).
In addition to the regular Club Nets, several members monitor the local repeater channels, particularly GB3XP (145.6875MHz 82.5Hz CTCSS FM)

THAT'S ALL FOLKS…..

Not a lot to say here this time – just keep the items for the Newsletter coming in, hope to see you at the AGM – and of course keep COVID-19 free!

73, Quin G3WRR

(AGM related information follows)

FORMAL NOTICE OF THE 80TH SRCC AGM FROM ACTING HONORARY SECRETARY QUIN COLLIER G3WRR

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that the 80th Annual General Meeting of the SRCC will be held on Monday 7th September 2020 at Trinity School, 7.30 for 7.45 p.m. start.

Following usual practice, this notice is issued more than 7 days ahead in order to comply with Club rules. It allows time if there are proposed alterations to the rules, or to allow members an opportunity to give advance notice of any points they wish to raise at the AGM. We also ask for nominations for Honorary Secretary and Committee Member, with such nominations (and acceptances) to be received by the Committee prior to the opening of the AGM.

Minutes of the last AGM and the full Agenda will be available at the meeting. Nomination Slips for proposing Members for the new Committee and Secretary follow.

Quin Collier G3WRR

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NOMINATION FOR HONORARY SECRETARY - 2020 / 2021

(Please return to Acting Hon. Sec., Quin Collier, G3WRR or before the start of the AGM).

I…….wish to nominate…….for the position of SRCC **Honorary Secretary** for 2020 - 2021.

I agree to stand and serve if elected.

Signed……Date……..

……

NOMINATION FOR COMMITTEE MEMBER - 2020 / 2021

(Please return to Acting Hon. Sec., Quin Collier, G3WRR or before the start of the AGM).

I…….wish to nominate…….for the position of **Committee Member** on the SRCC Committee for 2020 - 2021.

I agree to stand and serve if elected.

Signed……Date……..