

STARLITE

THE JOURNAL FOR THE STOURBRIDGE AND DISTRICT A.R.S.



**G6OI
G6SRS**



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G4CVH

**STOURBRIDGE & DISTRICT AMATEUR RADIO SOCIETY
INCORPORATING
OLDSWINFORD HOSPITAL SCHOOL RADIO CLUB**

MEETINGS CURRENTLY HELD AT

**NORTON SOCIAL & SNOOKER CLUB
OSMASTON ROAD
NORTON
STOURBRIDGE
[8:00 TO 10:00 PM]**

VISITORS ALWAYS WELCOME

RSGB AFFILIATED SOCIETY

STARLITE

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StARS Website URLs:-

www.g6oi.org.uk

StARS Facebook Page:-

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/stourbridge.ars/>

Forthcoming Meetings

September 4 th	Club Meeting at Norton Social Club. 8pm
September 11 th	Club Meeting at Norton Social Club. 8pm
September 18 th	Talk: John G8UAE – The BCC 221 Heterodyne Wave Meter And Early Amateur Radio. Venue: Norton Community Centre, Kempton Way, Norton, Stourbridge DY8 3AP. 8pm
September 25 th	Club Meeting at Norton Social Club. 8pm
October 2 nd	Club Meeting at Norton Social Club. 8pm
October 9 th	Club Meeting at Norton Social Club. 8pm
October 16 th	Main Meeting At Norton Community Centre. 8pm
October 23 rd	Club Meeting at Norton Social Club. 8pm
October 30 th	Club Meeting at Norton Social Club. 8pm
November 6 th	Club Meeting at Norton Social Club. 8pm
November 13 th	Club Meeting at Norton Social Club. 8pm
November 20 th	Main Meeting At Norton Community Centre. 8pm

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StARS Committee News

From Geoff G0KVK

A special committee meeting was called for Thursday August 17th at 7.30. This was to discuss a new venue for the club, which was the Norton Community Centre, Kempton Way, Norton, Stourbridge, DY8 3AP. John Scott and John Clarke went to give it a once over and took some pictures. Everyone said it looked fine. There are two rooms, which are quite large; one is a kitchen, but it is large enough for either a radio room or can be used to teach the foundation licence. There are chairs and tables that can be used, but need to be put back after use. There is a space where an aerial can be temporarily erected, but there is no storage space, so all equipment will need to be carried there and back. The cost is £20 per session. It was decided to try it out on the third Monday of the month, starting on the 18th of September at 8.00 pm and the rest of the month at the snooker club. If it works out okay we could increase it to two nights.

The next item was because the school no longer wants us back we will have to contact the bursar to make arrangements to collect the equipment and, also, what arrangement we can make to collect the aerials from the roof (H&S concerns) and to transport it when they are down.

John Scott said he would give a talk on the first night at the Norton Community Centre about the BCC 221 heterodyne wave meter and early amateur radio. Also, if any member can give a talk or knows anyone who can it would be more than welcome.

The meeting ended at 9.15 pm.

MY JOURNEY INTO AMATEUR RADIO

BY RICHARD DARBY 2E0IJT

It all started a couple of years ago, during Covid, when I was working with another Engineer on a two man job over in Bridgend. I'm a Service Engineer for a company that supply, maintain, service and repair all manner of Garage Equipment. The job was to replace the ropes on a 4 post vehicle lift. As always. I arrived on site early and decided to put the kettle on. I've always carried the necessary makings on my van. When you're driving over 1200 miles a week, you can't be without a cuppa when one is needed. I also carry a sleeping bag in the van too, which comes in very handy when it starts snowing and you know you aint making it home. But that's a story for another day.

So there I was, kettle on the boil and bag in the mug ready, when my oppo Iain arrives at site. On top of his van were two great big Antennas. After the morning pleasantries, which involved Iain passing me his mug through the window of his van as he parked up, I asked what the two big aerials were. The reply I got, "Aerial is what you wash your clothes with, They're Antenna's." made me more interested to find out what they were for. By this time the kettle had boiled and I got on with making the brews. I was using one Tea Bag to make both brews as Iain has his tea so weak the bag barely gets wet. I like mine so thick that you could stand your spoon up in it (hint there for any field days). By now the conversation got round to the "Antennas" atop of my oppo's van. "They're for my CB", Iain explained. Now I had a vague idea what CB was from my youth when I borrowed one from a friend and my Mom asking where the biscuit tin lid was. It all sounded interesting and got me thinking about getting one.

Going forward a few weeks I met up with another Engineer, also named Ian, who also had a CB in his van. After talking with him about CB radio, I decided that I would purchase one for myself. The first thing I did when I arrived home later that day, was begin to trawl through FleaBay and Amazon (other online sellers are available). Well Saturday arrived and I was eagerly awaiting delivery of my very first CB radio kit. As the Sun was shining, I couldn't get it in my van quick enough. So flask of tea made, I set off towards the Clent Hills in eager anticipation of who I was about to talk to and how far my signal would travel. Well I couldn't be more disappointed. I could hear a fair few people chatting away but not one person would talk to me.

After asking for help locally a very kind Ham operator (at the time I hadn't a clue what Ham Radio was) called Paul helped me out and suggested I needed a better Antenna than the one that came in the kit I'd purchased. I now know that the one that came in the kit was about as much use as a chocolate fire guard, unless you're no more than 100 metres away from the other station. During that week I visited the CB shop in Kidderminster and got me a Thunderpole Antenna. The following Saturday, there I was atop of Clent booming out and well chuffed.

A few months went by and as I began to learn more and more I was struggling to get my SWR down to anything that I was mildly happy with. Someone suggested I try a different Antenna. I found the well known shop, near Cannock and decided to pay them a visit. I went for an Antenna. I ended up coming out with a new CB, new Antenna and Burner.

A few more months went by and my Nipper started to show an interest in Daddy's CB. I didn't want to let him listen, as I didn't think some of the language people used was really suitable for his ears. The offensive language was only used by a minority, but enough for me to not let him listen in. I decided that the next best option for something he could listen

to was a Scanner to listen to the Aeroplanes. I found a cheap scanner on FleaBay and a few days later it arrived. After trawling the World Wide Tinterweb for what seemed like an eternity, I finally found an instruction manual for said scanner. Saturday came round again and off we set for Bobbington Airport to see what planes we could listen to. What a brilliant morning we had sat outside the café, in the sunshine, with our slice of tea and cup of cake.

I ended up buying a bigger and better Scanner. I would take the Scanner with me when doing nights away with work for something to listen to instead of watching boring Television all night. It was one night when staying in a Premier Inn (I affectionately call them The Purple Palace) near Manchester and listening to the scanner, that I happened across two people talking to each other. They were using Call Signs, being polite and talking about all manner of things from the weather to what they'd done that day. Upon Googlerising the frequencies I discovered they were Amateur Radio Operators.

"Amateur Radio. What's This?", I thought to myself. After joining several BookFace groups, I discovered an Old School Friend, Richard M0RHX, of the Good Lady Wife (now Station Master) was an Amateur Radio Operator. I also discovered Essex Ham who run free Online Foundation Licence Courses. This suited me down to the ground as they release modules weekly. As I never know what time I'm getting home from work, I didn't have to commit to a weekly lesson at a specific time in a classroom.

The Essex Ham Course was a massive learning curve for me. It had been a long time since I'd done any type of Studying. It was enjoyable and challenging all at the same time. It got the old grey matter working again. It opened up a whole new world to me and I now began to understand what Amateur Radio was all about. There are so many different directions the Hobby can take you in.

Using Essex Ham and with help from Richard, I sat my Foundation Exam in November 2022. This was done online from home. I passed and became M7DZV. "Wow", I thought, "I have my very own Radio Call Sign." From that moment on, I haven't looked back. I then purchased my very own Radio Equipment. I couldn't wait to get it home. Initially my station was the kitchen table. I'm now in a better location under the stairs. I began speaking to people all over the world. I was hooked.

One Sunday I decided to walk to the top of Client with my little Handheld. One near connery, later I reached the top out of breath and aching from my head to my toes. After speaking to people on local repeaters I answered a SOTA Operator on the 2M calling Channel. Off we went to a working frequency. How chuffed was I when he told me he was in Snowdonia! On my walk back down people must have thought I was daft. I had the biggest grin on my face.

Richard M0RHX pointed me in the direction of Bath Based Distance Learning. They were just about to start a free online Intermediate Licence Course. "Strike whilst the Iron is hot", I thought. This course was again challenging, enjoyable and another massive learning Curve. By this time I'd found Stourbridge And District A.R.S. It was nice to find a local club where everyone is friendly, helpful and welcoming.

In early May this year I sat and passed the Intermediate Licence Exam, again online at home. Don't ask about the Zoom call throwing me out 20 minutes into the Exam. It were Twitchy Bum time for a couple of minutes whilst waiting for the Invigilator to get a decision from the RSGB as to whether or not my result could stand. For the Intermediate Online Exam there has to be two Video calls running, the second Zoom call I had running worked all the way through. The result was allowed to stand. A few days later I became 2E0IJT.

Striking “Whilst the Iron is Hot” again, I’ve signed up to the BBDL Full Licence Course which starts at the end of August. I’m looking forward to the challenge. Wish me luck.

I’d like to take the opportunity to thank everyone who has helped me along the way.

If you’re reading this and thinking about getting into Amateur Radio, get stuck in and give it a go. It’s a hobby I’m sure you’ll enjoy, I certainly do.

Honey Bees

By Geoff Cooper G0KVK

On Monday, July 3rd, Adrian gave us a talk on honey bees, the species name is *Apis Melifera*. They make honey from nectar and pollen collected from flowers and they live in colonies of around 50,000. The members of the hive are divided into three types.

The Queen

One Queen runs the whole hive and her job is to lay eggs that will spawn the hives next generation of bees.

Workers

These are all female and their role is to forage for food (pollen and nectar from flowers), build and protect the hive, clean and circulate air by beating their wings. Workers are the only bees most people see flying around. Bees fly at about 25 km per hour.

Drones

These are male bees and their purpose is to mate with the Queen. Several hundred live in each hive during the Spring and Summer, but come winter the hive goes into survival mode and the drones are kicked out.

When a new Queen emerges the old Queen will leave with a swarm of workers to form a new colony. The Queen will live for several years. Honey bees share information about the best food source. They perform a Waggle Dance when the worker returns to the hive; it moves in a figure of eight and waggles its body in the direction of the best food source.

Back at the hive worker bees regurgitate the nectar. It is then passed between worker bees, mouth to mouth, to reduce its water level. Once it drops to 18% mould and bacteria cannot grow and the nectar becomes honey, which the workers push into wax chambers.

After the talk, Adrian gave out a questionnaire for us to fill in and Tim got the most answers correct and was given a jar of honey as a prize.

It was a pleasant evening and everyone enjoyed it

GOOD OPERATING PRACTICES AND PROCEDURES FOR THE HAM BANDS

Presented by Tim, AJ4D

As I fade from the VHF/UHF bands back to HF, I hope I can share some of the things that really might help other operators become better operators.

Even on VHF, I sometimes "get in a big way of talking" and forget to ID on time. But, below are some of the things that might help everyone out somewhere down the line, QSL ?

(just had to throw that in there to show how stupid it looked).

I really believe that the reason a lot of the new hams don't operate as much as they could is that they simply cannot figure out what the heck is being said!! It makes them afraid to talk.

The other thing is that some operators on repeaters have their own little "group" and that little group is the only one they will respond to or talk to. I hear so many new callsigns being correctly " thrown out' on repeater frequencies and no one goes back. I try to jump in and talk to them if no one goes back to them by the second try. It makes them feel left out, looked down upon , and more like giving up on the HOBBY than anything else when they hear people talk for 30 minutes and then when they get the courage to key up, no one comes back!

What happened to being courteous!

I truly believe that is the reason there is not that much traffic on repeaters now. Why should 2,000 operators in East Tennessee keep trying over and over for days to get someone to talk to them or sit there and listen to a bunch of garbage that they have never heard of?

Get on there and tell the new ham,

" Good to hear you, just get on here and if you talk on it like a telephone in plain english and ID every 10 minutes with the repeater ID timer, and sign off by saying your ID , you will learn a lot from the people on here and will be made to feel welcome".

The last paragraph above sums up how to talk on a repeater in one sentence. This is what I was told on the 147.255 when I tried to pick up some of the bad habits and lingo that some of the idiots were using at the time. It only takes one time to tell a new ham the one paragraph above that will make them sound and feel much better on any and all repeaters.

Procedures on radio:

It is stressed that emergency traffic always has priority. If it aint there, dont ask for it on a net or any other time!

On so many nets on so many repeaters, AND EVEN ON HF, when they start up the net; they usually say "is there any emergency traffic?"..... sort of like asking, "Is there anybody out there that has quit breathing, or someone next to you having a heart attack, or someone in front of you in traffic that has had a wreck and is entrapped in the vehicle?

IF SOMEONE HAD EMERGENCY TRAFFIC , THEY SHOULD NOT SIT AND HOLD IT FOR A NET TO START SOMEWHERE !!! EMERGENCY TRAFFIC SHOULD BE PASSED

IMMEDIATELY.....

it's an EMERGENCY!!!!!!

SIMPLY STATE IN YOUR PREAMBLES THAT ANYONE THAT HAS EMERGENCY TRAFFIC SHOULD USE PROPER PROCEDURE AND BREAK INTO THE NET AT ANY TIME... .. dont ask for EMERGENCY TRAFFIC!

Seventy threes, seventy thirds, eighty eights....

BELIEVE IT OR NOT , THESE TERMS DO NOT EXIST on voice !

A little history here; CW operators in the early , early days of radio came up with the number code of 7 3 for "best regards" because of the fame of the 73 Winchester rifle. The 73 winchester was the best rifle of the time and the CW guys just took it as "seven three "

SEPERATE NUMBERS WHICH IS A 7 and a 3 in CW

--... ..-- Anyone experienced in CW who listens on FM repeaters are likely to tell the operators on there saying seventy three's; that they may as well be using French to sign with, which leads me to the next one that really gripes repeater owners and control operators who have experience on HF.....

Q- signals.....

THEY HAVE NO PLACE ON FM PHONE ON A REPEATER, AND AS FAR AS THAT GOES , THEY HAVE NO PLACE ON FM AT ALL!!

Again, they are created for and from CW and ssb traffic nets ; Q signals were developed for ease of operation on CW and ssb traffic nets.

If you ever do CW , you will find that sending QTH for " my location " is much shorter.

Speaking in voice, especially on FM using Q signals would make me ask," WHY DO YOU HAVE TO USE "Q" SIGNALS ??? Because it sounds "cool" ?

Why would you say, " What is your QTH, you have a lot of QRN, QUA Jim lately? QSL?"All the tech licensees are sitting there saying " what the heck is he talking about?" Or why would you say " Hi , Hi " on voice (CW = H I H I for humor intended) ???

That should explain it! Even if you dont know CW, you can see the difference in how many dots and dashes are used in each term !

Many control operators don't say anything at all about users because there are not that many users anymore and they are afraid they will ' run someone off '. Did they ever think that maybe that is the reason there are not that many people on repeaters, due to listening to all the LID's using CW lingo on voice ?

It is better to have a few "good operators" than 70 bad ones like on some repeaters in the larger cities.

There are courteous ways to mention these things to newer operators "on the air". Here is one of them, " Hey, you dont have to say all that Q stuff because you are on FM phone, just use it just like you're on a telephone, remember kids are listening..... PLAIN ENGLISH! All you are required to do is be courteous and say your callsign every ten minutes as the repeater ID's, and use it when you sign off.... and dont say seventy threes or seventy thirds..... simply say your call and bye, see ya later, etc...." Again PLAIN ENGLISH!

Another one heard on most repeaters " Man, what did you do, you are loud on me, looks

like you are putting a 9 ' on me!"

.... Both stations through the repeater are hearing the repeater, not each other directly. THERE IS NO WAY TO TELL A STATION WHAT THEY ARE "PUTTING ON A REPEATER" as far as signal strength.

They may be able to tell the other station that "white noise", (static), is heard on their signal or that they are "picket fencing", (clipping in and out) , but without being at the repeater receiver with an S-meter hooked to the repeater receiver you cannot tell what signal strength the repeater is receiving.

Listening.... Monitoring.... or calling " CQ" CQ -.-. -.-

Again, when using CW,"CQ" is a lot shorter than "calling any station". ON FM, SIMPLY KEY UP AND SAY YOUR CALLSIGN OR ASK IS ANYONE ON THIS REPEATER. Make sure you don't "double", (talk at the same time), in any circumstances or band!!

HF SSB:SSB = sideband, LSB/USB

LSB = lower sideband (used on 40m through 160m.)

USB= upper sideband (used on 20m,17m, 15m, 12m, 10m and also on 6m, 2m, and 440 band.)

When making a call, be sure to listen for a few minutes, which is a good rule to use on any frequency or band! Just because you cannot hear anyone for a minute on HF does not mean that someone else is not listening to a reply from a distant station that they can hear and you cannot. This happens all the time.

Someone will tell a friend to move to " so and so frequency" and they go there and just start talking.... well, Ol' Jim in kentucky may be sitting there listening to Ol' John in California giving a parts list out for an amplifier and Ol' Jim may be using a directional antenna pointed west while your antenna is going north and south. You can't hear John and Jim is listening to John. If you say your call, Jim should politely tell you "standby". Chances are he will either remember your call or jot it down so he can return your call when he gets the chance.

On FM repeaters though, listen,..... then just "drop in your callsign" Chances are no one will come back , but dont give up. Maybe all the "QSL'ers" will someday learn to send CW and learn they had been using the wrong operating procedures and come back and talk to you like a normal person on the repeater.

Last but not least

ZED is NOT listed as a phonetic for the letter "Z". ZULU is the correct phonetic. This may not matter much to some on FM , but in an emergency on simplex or any HF voice mode, PHONETICS ARE IMPORTANT AND THEY WERE CREATED SO THAT ALL STATIONS WOULD HAVE A STANDARD TO GO BY WHEN PASSING TRAFFIC IN BAD CONDITIONS.

Zed' may be picked out of the noise incorrectly as "head" and a broken leg may be transmitted as a "head" injury due to the station misinterpreting ZED' Give us a break people! QSL?????? .

.....We copied Tim! Thanks!.....N4UJW

Foundations of Amateur Radio

How to compare radios

One of the topics I've been talking about lately is the idea that we might be able to measure the performance of your radio in some meaningful way using equipment that can be either obtained by any amateur, or by introducing a process that allows results to be compared, even if they have been generated differently.

Recently I came up with a tool that automatically generates a spectrogram of an audio recording. That on its own isn't particularly interesting, but it's step one in the processing of an audio signal. In addition to the spectrogram, I also created a tool that generates a tone frequency sweep, think of it as a tone that changes frequency over time, let's call it a sweep.

If you combine the two, you can generate a spectrogram of the sweep to give you a starting point or baseline for comparison. You can build on that by using your radio to transmit that sweep and record the result using a receiver. In my initial experiments, I used an RTLSDR dongle to receive the audio with some success and a boatload of spectacular harmonics, but I wanted to find a better, more accessible way to do this and during the week I realised that my Yaesu FT-857d that's sitting in my shack, is connected to a perfectly functional antenna and with a few settings it could do the job perfectly.

One of the biggest issues with my RTLSDR setup was squelch. That is the difference between what is a legitimate transmission and what is noise. Set it too high and you hear nothing, set it too low and you hear everything, including background noise.

Since the VHF or 2m noise levels are quite high at my location, or QTH, I normally have the squelch completely closed. This is fine if you're normally using a strong repeater, but if you're attempting to receive a weak hand-held, that's never going to work.

As any self-respecting amateur I was dragged down the path of last resort to read my user manual where I discovered that in addition to CTCSS, a way to transmit a tone to open a repeater, there's also a setting called Tone Squelch or on my radio TSQ, which will keep my radio squelch closed, unless it hears the CTCSS tone from another radio.

Truth be told, I had to read a different user manual to discover how to actually set the CTCSS tone on my handheld to test, but that's just adding insult to injury. It has been a while since I read any manual, even though I try to get to it once a year or so. I blame it on the lack of field-day camping. That's my story and I'm sticking to it.

So, combining all this, the spectrogram generator, the sweep, CTCSS, and adding a Raspberry Pi with some website magic, if you're interested, an AWS S3 bucket, I now have a service that listens on a local frequency, opens the squelch if it hears the correct CTCSS tone, records the incoming signal until it stops, then generates a spectrogram from that audio and uploads it to a web site.

None of this is particularly complicated, though I did have some bugs to work through. I've published the code as a branch to my existing frequency-response project on github and I've asked my local community to experiment with what I have on-air before I start doing more far reaching experiments.

For example.

If I were to tune my radio to a local repeater output frequency, rather than the simplex one I'm currently on, I'd be able to record and generate spectrograms for each transmission

coming from that repeater. If that repeater was connected to the internet, using AllStar, IRLP, Echolink, DMR or Brandmeister, or even all of them, the global community could send their audio to my recorder and it could generate a spectrogram on the spot.

If using that repeater, you played a sweep into your microphone, or used your digital audio interface to play the sound, you could then compare your signal path against others and against the baseline response.

One of the issues with doing this is that much of the audio that travels across the internet is pretty munched, that is, it's compressed, frequencies are cut-off, there's all manner of interesting harmonics and the value of the comparison appears limited at best.

Once I have my multi-band HF antenna, which I'm told is still being built, I intend to set this contraption up on HF where we can do point-to-point recordings and we end up having a direct comparison between two stations who transmit into my frequency-response software.

I should add some disclaimers here too. At the moment I'm only using FM. The intent is to get this to a point where I can compare any mode, but when I move to HF, I'll likely start with Single Side Band and go on from there.

One other annoyance is that any user needs to configure CTCSS to make this work, which is yet another hurdle to overcome, not insurmountable, but I like to keep things simple when you're starting to learn.

Also, the harmonics still show, even on an analogue radio, so there's plenty more to discover.

In the meantime, what kinds of things can you think of to use this for?

I'm Onno VK6FLAB

• *This article is the transcript of the weekly 'Foundations of Amateur Radio' podcast, produced by Onno Benschop, VK6FLAB who was licensed as radio amateur in Perth, Western Australia in 2010. For other episodes, visit <http://vk6flab.com/>. Feel free to get in touch directly via email: cq@vk6flab.com*

DX Activities

FO/F1SMB French Polynesia

Yan, FO/F1SMB will be active from French Polynesia, 13 August - 5 September 2023.

He will operate from following Islands:

ISLAND	GRID	IOTA	First QSO	Last QSO
TAHITI	BH52ek	OC-046	13/08/23	15/08/23
MOOREA	BH52cl	OC-046	15/08/23	17/08/23
TAHITI	BH52ek	OC-046	17/08/23	20/08/23
BORA BORA	BH43dl	OC-067	20/08/23	23/08/23
TAHITI	BH52ek	OC-046	23/08/23	25/08/23
FAKARAVA	BH73hn	OC-066	25/08/23	28/08/23
TAHITI	BH52ek	OC-046	28/08/23	05/09/23

He will operate on HF Bands.

QSL via LOTW, eQSL.

T88RR T88MK T88FM Koror Island, Palau

JA6UBY will be active as T88RR from Koror Island, Palau, 30 August - 5 September 2023.

JM1LIG and JO3LVG will be active as T88FM and T88MK from Koror Island, IOTA OC - 009, Palau, 12 - 18 September 2023.

They will operate on 160 - 6m CW, SSB, RTTY.

QSL info: T88RR via JA6UBY. T88MK via JO3LVG. T88VV via JH6DUL.
T88HY via JL1HYH. T88FM via JM1LIG. T88NC via JI6NCY.

T88JH T88SG Koror Island, Palau

JR3QFB will be active as T88JH from Koror Island, IOTA OC - 009, 12 - 18 September 2023.

They will operate on HF Bands.

They will be active on 160 - 6m CW, SSB, Digital modes.

QSL via home calls.

QSL info: T88JH via JR3QFB, LOTW, eQSL. T88ON via JA3JND.

9Q2WX Congo

Vladimir, OK2WX will be active as 9Q2WX from Democratic Republic of the Congo, 20 August - 9 September 2023.

He will operate on HF Bands, CW, SSB, Digital Modes.

Address for direct QSL:

Antonio Cannataro, Via Don Minzoni 18, 87040, Marano Marchesato - CS, Italy.

Vladimir planning to be active on 80 - 10m or 40 - 6m.

V3O V31KO V31XT Belize

V3O Team will be active from Belize in WAE DC Contest, 9 - 10 September 2023.

Team - DL8UD/V31KO and DK8MM/V31XT.

They will operate before and after contest as V31KO and V31XT.

QSL for V3O and V31KO via DL8UD.

QSL for V31XT via DK8MM.

V47JA Saint Kitts Island

W5JON will be active again as V47JA from Saint Kitts Island, IOTA NA-104, 28 August - 12 September 2023.

He will operate on 160 - 6 m (Including 60m), SSB, FT8.

QSL via home call direct, LOTW.

Address for direct QSL:

JOHN V ABBRUSCATO, 22199 PINE TREE LN, HOCKLEY, TX 77447, USA.

D44TWO Santiago Island, Cape Verde, Cabo Verde

D44TWO will be active again from Praia, Santiago Island, IOTA AF - 005, Cape Verde, Cabo Verde, 2 - 17 September 2023.

He will operate on HF Bands, CW, SSB, Digital modes and also using QO - 100 satellite.

Address for direct QSL:

Charles Wilmott, 60 Church Hill, Royston, Barnsley, South Yorkshire. S71 4NG, England.

T32AZ Kiritimati Island, Eastern Kiribati

T32AZ. KH6QJ will be active again as T32AZ from Kiritimati Island, IOTA OC - 024, Eastern Kiribati, 1 September - 17 October 2023.

He will operate on 80, 40, 20, 15 and 10m.

QSL via home call.

Address for direct QSL:

Kenneth D Taylor, PO BOX 4628, Honolulu, HI 96813, USA.

DXCC Country - Eastern Kiribati.

FO/F6BCW Huahine Island, French Polynesia

Didier, F6BCW will be active from Huahine Island, IOTA OC - 067, French Polynesia, May - October 2023.

He will operate on 160 - 6m, CW, SSB.

QSL via F6BCW, LOTW.

Address for direct QSL:

Didier CADOT, 180 rue du Moulin de la coudre - 71440, TRONCHY, FRANCE.

DXCC Country - French Polynesia.

NH0/DL2AH Rota Island

Ulli, DL2AH will be active as NH0/DL2AH from Rota Island, IOTA OC-086, 30 August - 14 September 2023.

He will operate on 40 – 10m.

QSL via home call.

FH4VVK Mayotte

Marek, F4VVJ ex SQ6WR will be active as FH4VVK from Mayotte, IOTA AF - 027, 1 September 2022 - 1 April 2024.

He will operate on HF Bands.

He is planning to activate Le Petite-Terre, FH – 002.

DXCC Country - Mayotte, FH.

QSL direct or via eQSL.

Address for direct QSL:

DLEM - CCL - BML, DZAOUDZI, Quartier CABARIBERE, DLEM 97615, Mayotte.

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