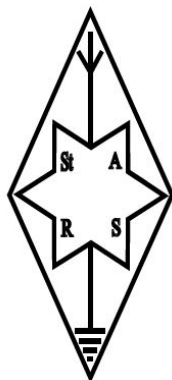


STARLITE

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



**G6OI
G6SRS**



ISSUE: OCTOBER 2023



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

Telephone Enquiries to:-

Hon. Secretary
John Clarke M1EJG
[01562] 700513

Or by Email to:-

honsec@g6oi.org.uk
johnclarke.m1ejg@btinternet.com

All correspondence/enquiries should
be addressed to the Hon Secretary at:-

StARS
c/o The Mill House
21 Mill Lane
Blakedown
Kidderminster
DY10 3ND

StARS Website URLs:-

www.g6oi.org.uk

StARS Facebook Page:-

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

Forthcoming Meetings

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
November 27 th	Club Meeting at Norton Social Club. 8pm
December 4 th	Club Meeting at Norton Social Club. 8pm
December 11 th	Club Meeting at Norton Social Club. 8pm
December 18 th	Main Meeting At Norton Community Centre. 8pm
December 25 th	Christmas Day - No Meeting
January 1 st 2024	New Year's Day – No Meeting



Jamboree On The Air (JOTA/JOTI) 20-22nd October.

You will have received an email from John M1EJG (Hon Sec) regarding a request for StARS to be involved in this annual event. This is usually a very interesting event, where it is possible to encourage the youngsters into amateur radio. It's not only JOTA, but JOTI (Jamboree On The Internet), too. If you can be involved, please reply to M1EJG johnclarke.m1ejg@btinternet.com

In this issue

*Kenwood PS31 Power Supply Modification ... Wayne M5LLT
A Simple Field Strength Meter ... Martin G4VZO
Telford Rally 2023 Report ... Geoff G0KVK
New Venue At Norton ... Geoff G0KVK
Hints, Tips & Techniques For Learning Morse Code (CW)
Foundations of Amateur Radio
DX News*

In the November issue

*From Telegraphy To Amateur Cw ... Adrian G0JTB
Did You Just Say EIRP?
Foundations Of Amateur Radio*

Kenwood PS31 Power supply mod.

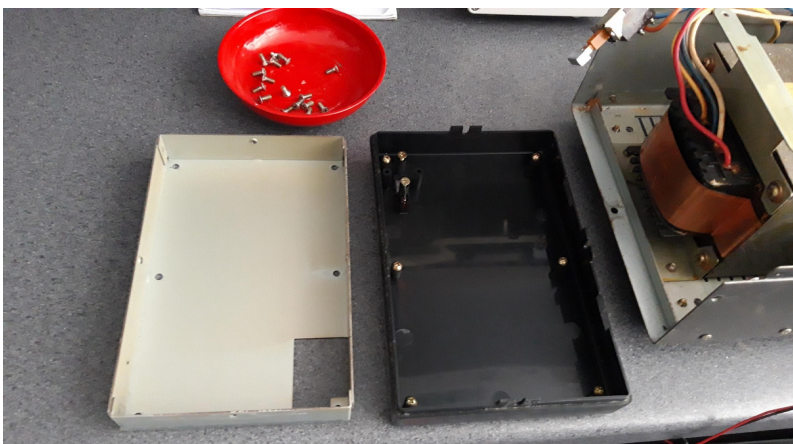
By Wayne Mocroft M5LLT

After creating the lightweight 30A PSU previously and using the compact twin display volts/amps digital readout I thought I would take a look at the "old" Kenwood PS31 I had. I've had this for a good many years and it is not in regular use but it is becoming more so with the increase in radios for bands /modes. The Kenwood is a very nice well engineered PSU and built like a tank but has no meters to keep you informed of voltage and current. Now the purists among you will say I have ruined it, but I'm not one for keep swapping/selling gear, so it will only be sold when I go SK (long way off yet), one of these PSU is for sale on Radio World second hand for £199.00 , I was amazed. Have I devalued it ?....possibly but I don't think so, if modifications are done tastefully. Like I said I'm not looking to sell.



Kenwood unit before modification

So set about opening the case of this PSU, loads of screws to release the top cover and front panel. Old school construction, why use 1 screw when you can use 4. Everything is very heavy gauge steel and plastic. Inside everything is neatly laid out and easy to work on, the plastic front panel is backed by a heavy gauge steel tray held on by yet more screws.

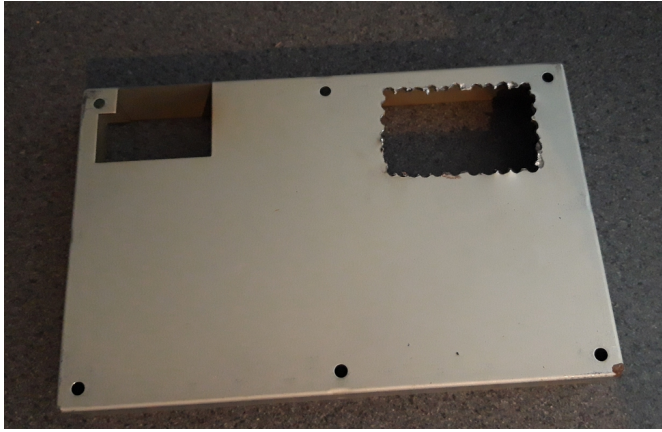


I separated the front and the tray, removed the switch and the led wiring and set out the panel where the new digital meter would be going.

Handy to have the magnetic tray to keep all the screws in one place.

Not only had I got to cut out the front panel but I had to create a clearance hole in the steel backing plate too, this proved quite difficult.

I finally managed it by stitch drilling around the edge of the opening and cutting the joins with cutters and a fine saw blade, not pretty but it won't be seen.



That was the cosmetic bit complete , now to incorporate the shunt into the wiring , Found a suitable place on the rear panel , this kept the high current wiring as short as possible, running the two sensing wires back to the front panel where they were connected to the display.



The final connections made including the positive connection to the display with the wiring routed down the side of the chassis out of harms way.

After a quick check that all was tight and no stray wires or shorts it was time to power up and see the result.



All done and looking good if I say myself , there is no adjustment on the Kenwood board to set the voltage but I'm happy with 14V

I dropped a 21W car indicator bulb across the output to provide a load, (that's the bright flash in the picture) and all was working the readings were confirmed with my digital multimeter



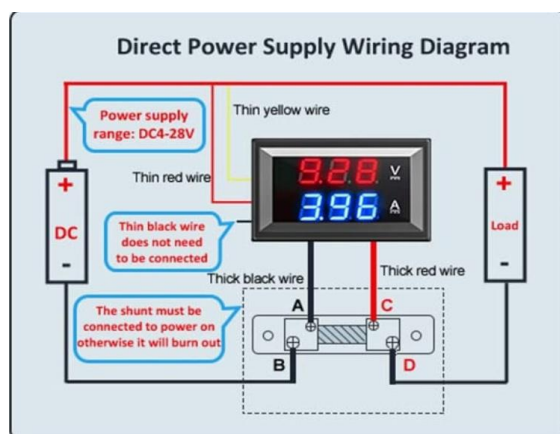
All in all I was very pleased with the outcome of this modification and the cost £7.99

Here is the link for Amazon

Fasizi 0.56 inch Blue Red Dual LED Display Mini Digital Voltmeter Ammeter DC 100V 50A Panel Amp Voltage Current Meter Tester. You can also buy 2 of these for £9.99, I slipped up there really.

<https://amzn.eu/d/bJbBmoM>

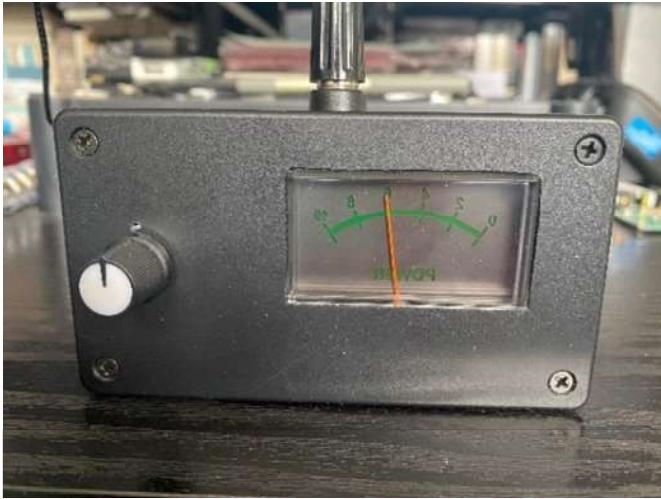
The wiring for this unit is quite simple, interesting how they calibrate the shunt by cutting into it



73 Wayne M5LLT

A Simple Field Strength Meter

A field strength meter is one of the simplest pieces of RF test equipment that you can build. It can be used for checking transmitters, antenna experimentation, and testing RF oscillators. I was tuning my long wire antenna for WSPR operation on top-band and needed to ensure it was properly tuned. This simple project is based on a design note from VK3YE, but it is itself a generic design. It can be built for a few £'s using a handful of basic components you'd find in your junk-box, the most expensive part was the plastic case as I didn't have anything suitable in stock!

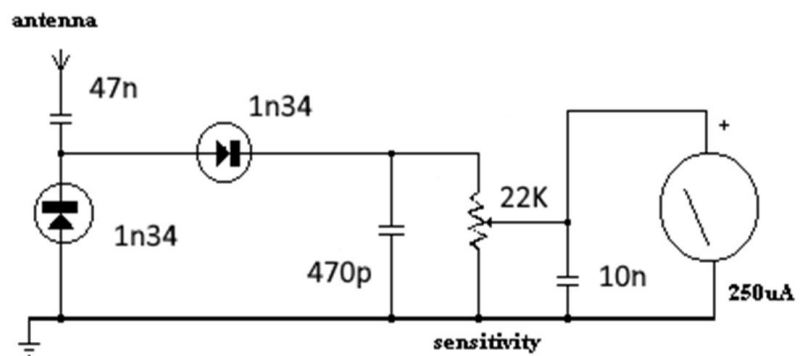


Field strength meters provide an indication of the presence of RF energy. They are not frequency sensitive and are useful where indication of a change in level is more important than the actual strength of the signal being received. Like a crystal set, it requires no power source. However, unlike a crystal set, the meter has no tuned circuit. It responds to signals of any frequency.

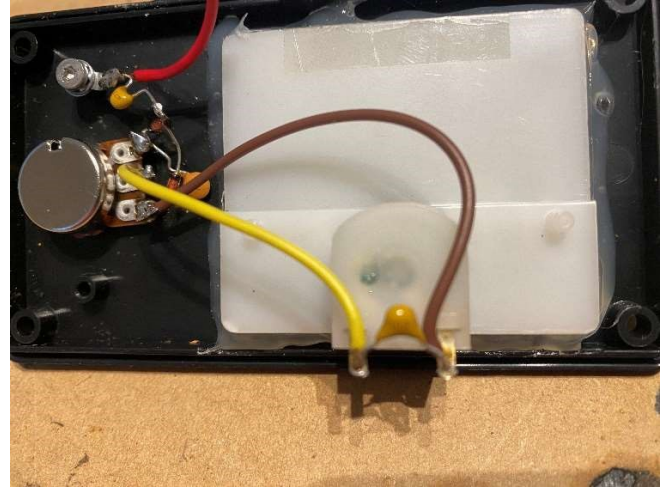
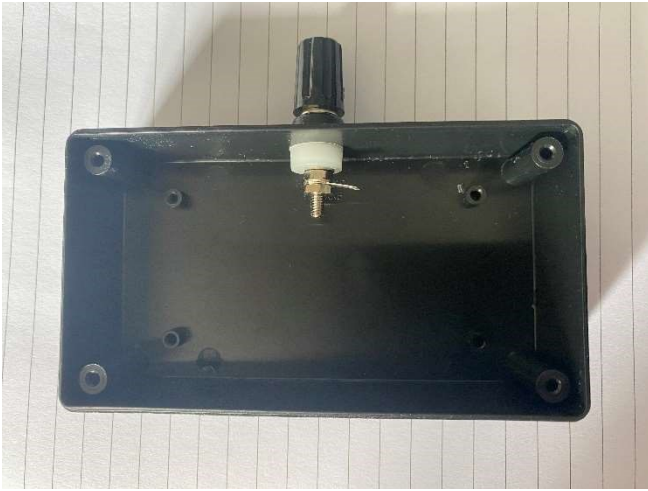
The meter works by converting any RF signal present at the antenna to a DC voltage. This voltage drives a meter to give an indication of relative RF and includes a simple control to reduce its sensitivity where required.

Because it uses few parts, a printed circuit board (or even Veroboard) is not necessary; components can simply be soldered to one another. Any small plastic case is suitable. The meter movement need not be large; we are only detecting the presence of RF, and not making precise measurements.

Field Strength Meter



A meter from an old radio or tape recorder should work fine, I used a 200uA that came from JABDOG via eBay. I used a nibbling tool to create the correct sized square hole in the case and hot-melt glue to hold it in place. The diodes can be any germanium type; the actual part number isn't important. None of the other component values shown are critical; a 50% variation would have little effect on operation. I fitted a 4mm banana socket for the antenna connection, but a simple telescopic from an old portable radio would also work just fine. It's a real junk-box project – if it's near enough, it will work!



To test, place the field strength meter's antenna near a handheld VHF rig – it should produce an indication on the meter when you transmit.

73, Martin G4VZO

Telford Rally 2023

Sunday the third of September arrived and the weather looked fine, so at 9 o'clock I set off. The rally was very well organised with markers on some lamp posts to give directions to the Harper Adams University. There were adequate parking spaces and there were stalls outside to walk round.

On the way to the hamfest hall you passed the cafeteria and another hall where three speakers; one at 11.00 was on QRP Operating and G-QRP awards; at 12.00 Building and using the PAC12 and other portable aerials; and at 12.00 QRP adventures, Buldathons and lobsters.

On entering the main hall it was £5 to enter and we had a blue band placed around our wrist, which allowed us to go in and out of the main hall. On entering the hall the tables were well laid out with QRP, bring and buy, and RSGB tables. There were tables selling computers, laptops, rf plugs and electronic bits and pieces.

So it was a pleasant time wandering around, meeting old friends and picking up some bits and pieces that I needed.

After a couple of pleasant hours, I made my way back to the car and drove home.

Geoff G0KVK

New Venue At Norton

By Geoff G0KVK

I arrived at the Norton Community Centre, Kempton Way, DY8 3AP on Monday the 18th September (third Monday of the month). There are parking spaces for several cars and if that's full then there is room on the road.

Going through the door into a small area with a door into the first room. This is quite large with chairs stacked on the side and tables stacked outside in the corridor and off the main room. There is a large kitchen with everything supplied (bring your own tea/coffee etc.). This can be used as a radio room or a teaching area. There is a green grass area outside the kitchen window, so an aerial can be set up there and removed when finished. There are toilets at the end of the corridor. The fee for the session is £20 and can be used from 7pm to 10pm. There are no storage spaces to leave equipment, so anything that is required will have to be brought in and taken back. It is quiet so any talks would be no problem.

John Scott gave the first talk and he went back to the very beginning of radio where you could not buy ready made equipment, so everything had to be built, but first you had to get a receiving licence or a man from the GPO would call round to see what you were doing.

Before building a transmitter, a crystal had to be purchased and rubbed down until it was on the right frequency. You also had to have a piece of test equipment that confirmed you were on the correct frequency. John had a selection of this equipment which he had brought along to show us and how they were used. These included a BC221M (frequency range 125K to 20MHz), a TS323 (range 20m to 480m). All of these work using valves, some with their own psu, others using batteries. He also brought along an old log book which belonged to a friend, Arthur Davies G4JY, and letters which showed that his dad applied for the licence and it was granted 10th March 1939 (probably because he was under 21).

An experimental transmission licence allowed you to transmit into a dummy load. This you had to do for six months before you could apply for a normal licence for the grand price of £0.10s per year (50p). On transmission you did not call CQ at the beginning, like we do now, it was it was the callsign plus TEST, all in CW. This was used until the 31st of August 1939, when a man, on behalf of the Postmaster General, called round to collect all his equipment due to the war. This was kept until the end of the war and then returned. The log book said he transmitted on 7.1MHz to a 61 foot Windom aerial. After the war he transmitted on 10 meters.



The meeting closed at around 10pm. We put all the tables and chairs back and loaded up John's car and everybody thought it was a good meeting.

HINTS, TIPS AND TECHNIQUES FOR LEARNING MORSE CODE (CW)

Presented by Bill, WJ5O, VE

These tips, tricks, hints and techniques for learning and receiving Morse code will get you off to a better CW learning session and help you when copying code on the Ham bands.

They are shared here
by Bill, WJ5O of Corpus Christi, Tx.

Bill's tips are worth their weight in gold. Follow his instructions below and be certain that you will get better results when using Morse code on the air!

I followed similar tips and techniques years ago to pass my CW exam when Morse code was a requirement....THEY WORK!!!.....N4UJW

FORWARD.....

These notes are from my experience's of administering the CW examination as a member of a VE team..... even before the FCC turned it over to the Amateur community in mid-eighties. --- all NOVICE Class 5 WPM examinations were administered by a General Class or higher prior to that.

TIPS FOR TESTING

Get the code "under Your belt". Learn it just for the fun of it!

MORSE CODE A little background!

It is a relative simple matter for anyone to broadcast a message using voice and the English language. The only requirement is that the individual sending the message should speak into a microphone connected to a transmitter. At the receiving end, the procedure is just as simple, the individual desiring to understand the transmitted message needs only to tune a receiver to the broadcasting station and listen to the spoken words as they are reproduced by the receiver. The transmission of messages by code however, requires a special skill on the part of both the sender and the receiver.

WHY USE CODE TRANSMISSION IF VOICE TRANSMISSION IS SO MUCH SIMPLER?

1. Radio communication by code requires less elaborate, less costly and less bulky equipment than does voice radio communication.
2. Code transmission will penetrate radio and atmospheric interference more readily than will phone transmission. Code transmission will usually be intelligently received under conditions that render voice transmission and reception impossible. The spoken word with it's inflections, intonation and a tremendous variety of sounds is infinitely more complex than is the single piercing note of a radio telegraph signal.
3. The radio telegraph code constitutes an invaluable method of sending "secret" messages or security information with a greater amount of safety.
4. A transmitted code signal requires much less frequency space than does a radio telephone signal. Approximately 6 KHZ for an AM signal and 15 KHZ for the

wideband FM signal. The typical CW signal is 1.5 KHZ.

5. Amateur radio operators use "Q" signals which have common meaning in languages other than English. This permits the exchange of basic information in CW between operators regardless of their English speaking ability. (Editor note: These five reasons above can be credited to the ARRL from many years ago and passed down over time. I am certain that others can find more reasons to use code.)

The Morse code is made up of letters as is most spoken languages. The code letters consist of sounds of short and long duration which are called DOTS & DASHES, (sounded like DITS & DAHS). These sounds are usually high pitched tones of about 500 to 800 Hertz or approximately the sound of a high C on a piano. The long sound (DAH) is three times as long in duration as the short sound (DIT). Each letter of the alphabet, each number and each punctuation mark is composed of a different combination of these long and short sounds.

Since Morse code consists of sound combinations it is very similar to music. A person listening to the National Anthem hears only the melody and not the individual notes of the music. Morse code is quickly mastered by listening for the "melody" of the letter sound rather than counting the individual dits and dahs. (Editors note....learn code by sound, do not count the dits and dahs.....sound = character!) REPEAT....LEARN EACH CHARACTER BY SOUND!

Editor's Note:

The following tips, tricks and information below was originally designed to aid you in preparing for the previous Morse code exam but still remain as extremely valuable methods of learning Morse code! They are based on preparing for the exam as was required by the FCC. These methods can be readily applied to actual on the air conversations between Amateur radio stations using Morse code and will be very valuable to you when using Morse code on the air.

NUMBER NUMBERS NUMBERS ... **KNOW THE NUMBERS** It's difficult to have ten questions about a five minute QSO without four or five of them requiring numbers. (Call Signs, RST, Antenna Height, number of tubes, power, age, years a ham....etc)

Expect to have a CALL Sign with a DAH DIT DIT DAH DIT (/) ...

FCC exams are required to have all 26 letters, zero thru 9 numbers, at least 4 punctuation marks including the slant bar & procedural SK. Learn the common configurations for CALLSIGNS like 1x2, 1x3, 2x1, 2x2 & 2x3 ... That way there will be no surprises if something like WN7OPQ/6 is heard.

The exam was a typical QSO that would last for a little over five minutes. Before the exam there would be a one minute warm-up to insure that everyone can hear the message. You would be given a paper to copy both the practice warm-up minute and the QSO. The QSO would start with a series of six "V"s and end with the procedural sign SK.

A passing score was achieved by answering 7 out of the ten questions correctly or 25 characters in a row. (Not counting the V's or Warm up)... Numbers and punctuation marks counted 2 and letters counted 1.

Typical questions:

What is the Call of the receiving station?
What is the location of the receiving station?
What is the Call of the Transmitting station?
What is the location of the transmitting operator?
What was the name of the receiving operator?
What was the RST report given by the transmitting operator?
What was the radio being used by the transmitting operator?
What did the transmitting operator say His power output was?
What type of antenna did the transmitting operator utilize?
What was the height of the antenna?
What was the weather described as?
How long had the transmitting operator been a Ham?
What was the reason given for ending the contact?

ADDITIONAL HELP: Learn the names of as many type of radios as possible...especially the more common ones like KENWOOD, ICOM, YAESU, TEN-TEC, SWAN, NATIONAL, HALLICRAFTERS, SBE & HEATHKIT.

Learn the names of the common antenna configurations..... like DIPOLE, DELTA LOOP, WINDOM, ZEP, BAZOOKA, YAGI, BEAM, INVERTED VEE, LONGWIRE & rhombic.

THAT WAY IF YOU COPY A PORTION OF THE RADIO NAME OR ANTENNA TYPE IT WILL BE EASIER TO FILL IN THE BLANK.

LISTEN FOR:

Callsigns (If you miss part at first, they will also be in the closing).. The first call given is the RECEIVING operator followed by DE .. and then the Call of the TRANSMITTING operator.

Names of the operators (receiving operator usually near the first of message) Expect short names like JOE, JIM, JACK, BILL, rarely a SAMANTHA or CLEMENTINE, but often a MARY, JILL, BETH

When you hear UR RST or SIGs is/are --- know there will be three numbers coming next. Most likely the first will be a 5 and the last a 9 (know what RST isand that the first number is never over 5).... remember, it's possible to get a RST report like 599 W/QSB (with fading)..QSB....QRM QRN are the only ones I have ever seen on a 5 WPM exam.

If you miss a Character---FORGET IT (*for now*) -- mark your copy with a "-" or just a space where the letter should be. These "holes" can be filled in later.... see below.

QTH - look for City & State. Sometimes just the CITY or the STATE is sent.

When you hear weather or WX it's usually a two word description following. (WINDY and WARM..... COLD and FREEZINGDAMP and RAINY) Sometimes followed by "TEMPERATURE IS __DEGREES"

Type of radio (rig) --sometimes descriptive like OLD TUBE or QRP but

most often the name of a manufacturer.... KENWOOD, ICOM or YAESU (TEN-TEC, SWAN, NATIONAL, HALLICRAFTERS, SBE, HOMEBREW & HEATHKIT). ... be familiar with names of Rig types.

Antenna used. Know the names of several configurations. DIPOLE, DELTA LOOP, WINDOM, ZEP, BAZOOKA, YAGI, BEAM, INVERTED VEE, LONGWIRE & RHOMBIC. By knowing the configuration names of the antennas it helps to fill in the "holes" in Your copy.

Comment like "BEEN A HAM 30 YEARS" or "AM IN 12TH GRADE"

Listen for why?? QRT..... "I MUST QRT FOR WORK".... "QRT FOR BED"

Listen closely for Callsigns. They can be confusing at times.

Scan your copy - fill in the "holes" of the letters missed. (GROC_R) most likely GROCER (EN_INEER) likely ENGINEER GET THE IDEA?.... This filling in of the "holes" helps in getting better copy. A copy of CHICA-O and later adding the G, tells you the station is in Chicago.

See if QTH corresponds to the callsigns (KL7XXX should be Alaska--WH6XXX in Hawaii & etc).... **KNOW the Call sign area**

Look at the "doubtful" ones. Are any a "toss-up" between 2 responses? Like is it a four or a six? If it's in a Callsign see if you got Florida for a location ... Florida is in 4 land.

Look for "tell-tell" letters in your copy - if a couple of letters match to what you have knowledge of , MARK IT. (DI_O__ is likely DIPOLE.... even if the copy is just D_____ and it's about an antenna it's probably DIPOLE. If the copy is just _a_____ and it's about a radio it's probably YAESU.

If there is one "I have no idea" it's worth a guess. If it's a callsign, Count the numbers You have copied.... If You are missing a ZERO or any other number, put it in the Callsign that doesn't have a number in Your copy.

If an Op says His age is 78, it's likely He's not a go-go dancer. If an Op says STUDENT don't expect a number over 20 for age.

As a last resort----- EDUCATED GUESS.....you can always have the station re-send that part you did not understand.

All of this is NO substitute for CW skill and lots of practice, but it's a sure thing to help overcome the on the air apprehension when you are learning and to secure better communication using CW.

Good luck! YOU CAN DO IT!

DON'T LET IT'S USE DIE!

Foundations of Amateur Radio

What happens when you plug it in?

The other day I took delivery of a shiny new circuit board populated with components and connectors. Knowing me, you'd assume that I'd been the recipient of some kind of software defined radio gadget and you'd be right.

One of the connectors was a micro USB socket, intended to be used to plug the hardware into a computer and to drive the circuit board.

The board came to me by way of a friend who saw it online, waxed lyrical about it and for less than \$35, who could begrudge this exploration into a new toy?

Once it arrived, it sat on my shelf for a few weeks, enticingly packed in an anti-static bag, transparent enough to see the device inside, taunting me to open it up, plug it in and have some fun.

Today I opened it up and started researching my new gadget. It didn't come with any user manual, no URL, no model number, but it did have a callsign on it, so I started there. I'll note that I'm not going to repeat that callsign here for a number of reasons, which I'll get to.

My exploration discovered a site where this device was being sold. It also unearthed several international amateur radio forums describing what appeared to be this device, including circuit diagrams and specifications.

What I found harder to discover was software.

It appears that I have a clone of a device that may still be manufactured, or not, I cannot tell. I found some example code on github for the original hardware, but it seemed to require other libraries, but didn't actually specify those anywhere.

I opened up an online translation tool and started translating some of the wording on the circuit board in an attempt to discover just what information was written on the board.

The wording was clearly from a different culture, a different perspective and while it claims to come from a maker space that appears to promote women, it also contained a militaristic phrase which caused me to pause.

In that moment I came to a sudden and abrupt realisation.

How do I know what this piece of hardware actually does?

How do I know if when I plug it into the first available USB socket on my computer, it won't install anything nefarious, start connecting to the internet and start doing something unexpected? There's enough hardware on the circuit board to do that and even if the labels on the components tell me that they are a specific integrated circuit, how do I know that it actually is that chip?

The chips on this circuit appear to have a lot more connectivity than a simple receiver might warrant. One has 40 pins, the other 32. If the label is accurate, the data sheet for one of the chips indicates that it includes an 8-bit micro controller among its various functions.

I'll admit that I'm coming from an IT security background at this and you are free to argue that I'm being paranoid, but does that make me wrong?

I know that I don't know enough about this particular board or its origins that for now it's

going to remain inside its anti-static bag, taunting me with the possibilities of the connectors it offers, but until I know more about the provenance of this gadget, it's going nowhere near any of my computers.

If you have suggestions on how to proceed, don't be shy. I did briefly consider plugging it into a Pi, but how would I know if it updated the firmware, forever compromising that Pi?

Don't get me wrong, I'm not saying that this board does any of this. My point is around discovering if it does, or not, one way or another.

No doubt some might think I'm overly suspicious and there is truth in that, but in my profession it pays to be vigilant. The underlying issue is that of validation. There's anti-virus software available to deal with malicious code, but how do you do such a thing for malicious hardware?

Again, I'm not saying that this circuit board is doing anything other than being a USB connected receiver, but how would you know? How would you verify that? And how do we in the amateur community weed out the nefarious tools from the legitimate ones?

I'll leave you with one thought. When was the last time you plugged your phone into a free charger on the bus or at the airport? How do you know that your phone wasn't hacked?

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 News

TO8FH Mayotte

TO8FH Team will be active from Mayotte, IOTA AF - 027, 10 - 22 October 2023.

Team - Members of the F6KOP Radio Club: F4AJQ, F5PBM, F6GCT, F4JCT, F5GSJ, F4WCU, F4LAF, IU0BMX, F6FJE, F1FUJ, F4JTL.

They will operate on HF Bands.

QSL via F5GSJ, ClubLog OQRS, LOTW. QTH - Boueni.

T32AN Kiritimati Island, Kiribati

Bert, CX3AN will be active as T32AN from Kiritimati Island, IOTA OC - 024, Kiribati, 4 - 11 October 2023.

He will operate on 40 - 6m, CW, SSB.

QSL via EB7DX.

Address for direct QSL: DAVID LIAÑEZ FERNANDEZ, P.O.BOX 163, 21080, HUELVA, Spain.

DXCC Country - Eastern Kiribati, T32.

PJ5/W5JON Sint Eustatius

PJ5/W5JON will be active from Sint Eustatius Island, IOTA NA - 145, 25 - 31 October 2023.

He will operate on 80 - 6m, SSB, FT8, including activity in CQ WW DX SSB Contest, 28 - 29 October 2023.

He will operate in Single Operator All Band Category.

QSL via W5JON direct, LOTW.

Address for direct QSL: JOHN ABBRUSCATO, 22199 PINE TREE LN, HOCKLEY, TX, 77447, USA.

DXCC Country - Sint Eustatius and Saba Islands, PJ5, PJ6.

5X3K Uganda

5X3K Team will be active from Uganda, 28 September - 8 October 2023.

Team - Petr OK1BOA, Petr OK1FCJ, David OK6DJ.

They will operate on 160 - 10m, CW, SSB, FT8, RTTY.

QSL via OK6DJ, LOTW, ClubLog OQRS.

V7/DL2AH V73AH Majuro Atoll, Marshall Islands

Ulli, DL2AH will be active as V7/DL2AH or V73AH from Majuro Atoll, Marshall Islands, IOTA OC - 029, 3 - 15 October 2023.

He will operate on HF Bands.

QSL via home call direct. DXCC Country - Marshall Islands, V7.

W8S Swains Island

W8S Team planning be active from Swains Island, IOTA OC - 200, 4 - 17 October 2023.

Team - DJ9RR, DL2AMD, DL6JGN, KO8SCA, NG7M, PA2KW, PA3EWP, PA4WM, PA5X, PG5M.

They will operate on All HF Bands, CW, SSB, FT8, RTTY.

DXCC Country - Swains Island, KH8/S. QSL via PG5M.

ZL7/SP5EAQ Chatham Islands

Jacek, SP5EAQ will be active as ZL7/SP5EAQ from Chatham Islands, IOTA OC - 028, starting 20 October 2023.

He will operate on 80 - 10m, SSB, including activity in CQ WW DX SSB Contest, 28 - 29 October 2023.

QSL via home call.

QTH - Waitangi.

V63AH Pohnpei Island, Micronesia

Ulli, DL2AH will be active as V63AH from Pohnpei Island, IOTA OC - 010, Micronesia, 18 - 30 October 2023.

He will operate on HF Bands.

QSL via home call direct.

TX6D Tahiti, French Polynesia

TX6D Team will be active from Mahina, Tahiti Island, IOTA OC - 046, French Polynesia, 2 - 15 October 2023.

Team - DK1BT, DL4WK, DL6SAK, DL7BO, DL7UFR.

They will operate on 160 - 10m, CW, SSB, Digital Modes.

QSL via DL7DF, LOTW.

DXCC Country - French Polynesia, FO.

QTH Locator - BH52gm.

FG4KH Guadeloupe

Philippe, F1DUZ will be active again as FG4KH from Guadeloupe, IOTA NA-102, 17 October - 7 November 2023.

He will operate on HF Bands.

QSL via home call direct, LOTW, eQSL.

Address for direct QSL: Philippe LEVRON, Malvaux, 49570 Montjean-sur-Loire, France.

5W0LM Samoa

5W0LM Team will be active from Samoa, IOTA OC - 045, 1 - 14 October 2023.

Team - 9A7Y, 9A2NY, S50B, 9A3MR.

They will operate on 160 - 6m, CW, SSB, FT8.

QSL via 9A3MR.

E6AM Niue Island

E6AM Team will be active from Niue Island, IOTA OC - 040, 10 - 27 October 2023.

Team - LZ1GC, LZ1ON.

They will operate on 160 - 6m, including WARC and 60m Bands, CW, SSB, FT8.

QSL via LZ1GC, LOTW, ClubLog OQRS, QRZ.com Log Book.

Address for direct QSL: Stanislav Vatev, ul. "Gen.Karcov" 6 A, 4300, Karlovo, Bulgaria.

The equipment will be:

Transceivers: Yaesu FT DX 10 & Kenwood TS 480 SAT

Linear amplifiers: ACOM 1200S (1.2 KW) and ACOM 700S (700 watts).

The antennas will be the same as antennas which he used during previously Dxpeditons.
n 6 m, I will be use 4 El yagi antenna!

E51JAN Manihiki Island

Janusz, SP9FIH will be active as E51JAN from Manihiki Island, IOTA OC - 014, North Cook Islands, 12 October - 6 November 2023.

He will operate on HF Bands, including activity in CQ WW DX SSB Contest.

QSL via ClubLog OQRS.

QTH Locator – AH99lo. DXCC Country - North Cook Islands, E5/N.

T2C Tuvalu

T2C Team will be active from Funafuti, Tuvalu, IOTA OC - 015, 10 - 30 October 2023.

Team - DG2RON, DJ7TO, DJ9KH, DJ9RR, DK3CG, DL1KWK, DL2RNS, DL4SVA, DL6KAC, DL7JOM, DL7VEE.

They will operate on 160 - 6m Bands, CW, SSB, Digital modes.

QSL via DL4SVA, LOTW.

ZD9W Tristan da Cunha

Yuris, YL2GM will be active as ZD9W from Tristan da Cunha Island, IOTA AF - 029, 24 September - 22 October 2023.

He will operate on 160 - 6m, CW, SSB, FT8.

QSL via YL2GN.

Address for direct QSL: Ziedonois Knope, P.O. Box 55, Balvi, LV-4501, Latvia.

YJ0TT Vanuatu

YJ0TT Team will be active from Vanuatu, during October 2023.

Team - YJ0TT (NC7M), YJ0NA (K6VHF), YJ0UC (W6UC) and YJ0ET (NG7E).

They will operate on 160 - 6m, CW, SSB, Digital modes and 23cm EME.

QTH - Port Vila, Efate Island, Vanuatu.

YJ0NA Vanuatu

Alex, K6VHF will be active as YJ0NA from Vanuatu, IOTA OC - 035, in October 2023.

He will operate on HF Bands.

QSL via home call, LOTW, ClubLog OQRS.

Alex is member of the YJ0TT Team.

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