

STARLITE

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



**G6OI
G6SRS**



ISSUE: JANUARY 2022



G4CVK

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

MEETINGS NORMALLY HELD AT

**OLDSWINFORD HOSPITAL SCHOOL
HEATH LANE
STOURBRIDGE
[8:00 TO 10:00 PM]**

VISITORS ALWAYS WELCOME

**DURING COVID, THE SOCIETY HOLDS ITS MEETINGS
EVERY MONDAY AT NORTON SOCIAL CLUB,
OSMASTON ROAD, STOURBRIDGE**

HAPPY NEW YEAR 2022

RSGB AFFILIATED SOCIETY

STARLITE

Telephone Enquiries to:-

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[01562] 700513

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Kidderminster
DY10 3ND

StARS Website URL:-

www.g6oi.org.uk

StARS Facebook Page:-

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

Forthcoming Meetings

January 3 rd	Club Meeting at Norton Social Club. 8pm
January 10 th	Club Meeting at Norton Social Club. 8pm
January 17 th	Club Meeting at Norton Social Club. 8pm
January 24 th	Club Meeting at Norton Social Club. 8pm
January 31 st	Club Meeting at Norton Social Club. 8pm
February 7 th	Club Meeting at Norton Social Club. 8pm
February 14 th	Club Meeting at Norton Social Club. 8pm
February 21 st	Constructors' Competition ? 8pm
February 28 th	Club Meeting at Norton Social Club. 8pm
March 7 th	Club Meeting at Norton Social Club. 8pm
March 14 th	Club Meeting at Norton Social Club. 8pm
March 21 st	Annual General Meeting ? 8pm
March 28 th	Club Meeting at Norton Social Club. 8pm
April 4 th	Club Meeting at Norton Social Club. 8pm

Malcolm Palmer G8BOP – Silent Key

It is with regret that I must inform you that Malcolm recently joined the ranks of Silent Keys. His health had been deteriorating since the passing of his wife some years ago.

Generally known as “*Bottles Of Pop*”, Malcolm had been a member of StARS certainly since 1963, but it is believed that he was actually a Junior Member prior to 1955, so he would have been a Club member for 66+ years. In 2021, he had been a member of the RSGB for 70 years. He was, also, a member of the George Formby Society for many years.

His funeral will take place at Gornal Wood Crematorium at 12.20 on 13th January 2022. Hopefully we can put on a good show for someone who supported our Society for such a long time.

I hope you all had a pleasant Christmas season and looking forward to a happier 2022. You may be able to surmise that I had a good time – or so I'm told!!

You will notice that the Calendar shows that the 2022 meetings will take place at Norton Social Club, as in 2021, but this is conjecture, as I receive **NO** communication from the Society as to future objectives. Due to this situation, I have **NOT** updated the listing in RadCom. So, will the meetings stay at Norton or revert back to remote operations on 2m and Zoom? We'll have to wait and see if I am advised of the proposed actions.



Here is an item that came from Jim G4WAO, who says “*This may be of interest to club readers. It's only a short article, but there are a couple of links for more info should they wish to read more.*“

Remote Station in Cape Town

Members may be interested in the setup that my old club in Cape Town has set up. Details here: <http://zs1ct.blogspot.com/p/remote-station.html>

Cheers Mike VK2MDP

Foundations of Amateur Radio

How are contests scored?

The essential purpose of an amateur radio contest is to get on air and make noise. Each contest has a set of rules on how they intend to achieve this. An integral part of the rules is the idea that you establish a contact, a QSO, with another station and exchange some predefined information. Likely the callsign, a signal report and often something else, a serial number, the age of the operator, a maidenhead locator or the CQ or ITU zone. I'll race past the discussion around sending 5 and 9 as a standard signal report and move right along.

To validate your activity, you record this information in a log and after the contest has concluded, you share your log with the contest organiser who collates and processes the submitted logs to determine a winner. As a participant you look for your callsign on the results page and if you're lucky you get some form of trophy, a certificate, a plaque, or more often than not, a PDF. An amateur radio contest is not a particularly high stakes competition.

Recently I asked a group of contesters a question: "How do you learn why a QSO was excluded from your score?" I asked because one of the eight contacts I managed during a recent contest was disallowed, leaving me with an unexplained discrepancy between my log and the results. I will note that this entry didn't affect my ranking, I won my category, mainly because I was the only entrant - hah!

Depending on whom you ask, this is either a simple or a complex question.

The simple explanation states that if the contact isn't in the log of both stations it's not a valid contact. This interpretation was extremely popular in the group I asked.

It was not the only answer I received.

When I spoke with individual contesters they came up with different answers to my original question.

For example, if I log everything right, if I'm using a serial number, the number increments each time and my log shows that, then my log entry should be valid, even if the other station didn't log it correctly. Note that I said log, not copy, as-in, they repeated back what I gave them, but logged it incorrectly.

I also wondered what would happen if I was using a club-station callsign and accidentally called CQ with my own callsign and a station logged that callsign instead of the club-station. Should they be penalised because they logged what was actually exchanged?

There's more.

For example, what happens if the times are not identical? Based on the simple explanation, this would not be a valid contact, so you would not get recognition for this exchange and in some contests an invalid contact will produce a penalty to both stations.

Another variation to the simple answer occurs if the contest organiser doesn't receive a log for every station and as a result, some contests set a maximum number of contacts for stations without logs.

All this came within the context of attempting to discover how log validation happens, who decides what's valid and what rules are used. During my group conversation, two contest managers shared how they scored their particular contests and showed that they

attempted to award the benefit of doubt to each station. One decided after the discussion to change their interpretation to the simple explanation I've already looked at.

I wanted to know if there was any standard and other than pointing vaguely in the direction of a few large contests, I didn't actually manage to find any definitive discussion on how this works, if it's universal, which I suspect it isn't, and if it changes over time, which I know it does.

The largest annual contest is the CQ World-Wide. In a 2012 blog post the contest committee discusses the time window of a contact and explains that they allow a 15 minute window, so as long as both contacts agree within 15 minutes, the QSO is allowed. That post also pointed out that if the time for one station was out by 45 minutes, none of their contacts would be allowed and anyone who made contact with that station would by implication get a penalty.

Clearly there are variations on how this is handled.

I asked if there is validation software for logs that checks this and if that software is open source so others can look at how decisions are made and see how these evolve over time. Is there an arbitration that goes beyond the standard phrasing in most contests: "The decision of the contest committee is final."

I was told that this wasn't necessary and I should focus on more practice. I beg to differ. I've been contesting for a decade now, I have plenty of winning certificates on my wall. I'd like to improve my skill and I'd like to learn why and how my contacts are disallowed and I'd like others to be able to do the same.

Log checking software is written by humans who interpret the rules and write software to conform to those rules. In order to see what rules are in place and to validate that, the source of that software must in my opinion be open and transparent.

As a community we sit at the boundary between professional communications and a hobby and we often use the idea and concepts of a contest to argue that this is the best way to hone skills and to make you a better operator in case of an emergency, but if you cannot actually learn from your mistakes, if there is no discussion on how decisions are made, if there's nothing beyond simple answers, then are we really striving for improvement or just set in our ways?

For the record, I think that if a contest log is off by 45 minutes throughout the entire log, software should pick that up, award the contacts and point out the mistake to the person who didn't set their clock correctly, especially since time is not exchanged during any contest I know. I also think that if a station logged what was actually said, there is room for that to be considered a valid exchange, but then I've only been an amateur contester for a decade, so I have plenty to learn.

I'm Onno VK6FLAB

UNDERSTANDING THE FRESNEL ZONE

R.E. SHERIFF*

Search and Discovery Article #40014 (2001)

Adapted for online presentation from article of the same title by the same author in Geophysical Corner, *AAPG Explorer*, October, 1996. Appreciation is expressed to the author and to M. Ray Thomasson, former Chairman of the AAPG Geophysical Integration Committee, and Larry Nation, AAPG Communications Director, for their support of this online version.

*University of Houston, Houston, Texas (remsheriff@aol.com).

Statement of Problem

“Limit of seismic resolution” usually makes us wonder, how thin a bed can we see? Yet seismic data is subject to a horizontal as well as a vertical dimension of resolution.

The horizontal dimension of seismic resolution is described by the “Fresnel Zone.”

Huygen’s principle states that each part of a wavefront is the source of a new wave. If you’ve watched waves in a lake pass by a solid seawall jutting into the lake, you know that the waves fill in the water behind the seawall. Seismic waves behave in a similar manner when being reflected from a subsurface reflector with an anomaly on it.

The area where the waves interfere with each other constructively is our area of concern, called the “First Fresnel Zone.” The anomaly will be seen throughout this region, and this has caused dry holes to be drilled on anomalies that were off to the side of the seismic line.

List of Figures

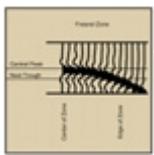


Figure 1 – Within a Fresnel Zone reflection contributions arrive coherently and thus reinforce. Outside peaks and troughs tend to cancel each other and thus make little net contribution.

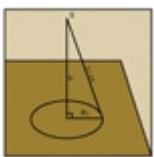


Figure 2 – The Pythagorean theorem allows one to calculate the radius of the Fresnel Zone.



Figure 3 – Nomogram for determining Fresnel Zone radius. A straight line connecting the two-way time and frequency intersects the central line at the same point as a line connecting the average velocity and the Fresnel Zone radius. For example, a 20-Hz reflection at 2.0

seconds and velocity of 3.0 km/s has a Fresnel Zone radius of 470 m.

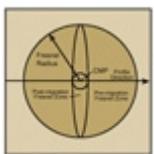


Figure 4 – Three-dimensional migration collapses the Fresnel Zone to a small circle, but 2-D migration collapses it in only one direction.

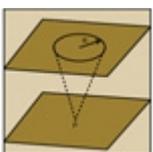


Figure 5 – A given point on a reflector affects a surface region by an area equal to the Fresnel Zone. In migration the entire Fresnel Zone must therefore be summed over to obtain the correct amplitude.

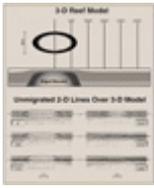


Figure 6 – Model demonstrating out-of-the-plane imaging and Fresnel Zone effects on data over a hypothetical reef with the specified offsets. The false image in this example is clearly seen 1,500 feet away (after Waldo Jackson and Fred Hilterman).

[Click here for sequence of 2-D lines over 3-D model.](#)

Fresnel Zone

The reflected waves will interfere constructively where their travel paths differ by less than a half wavelength (see [Figure 1](#)), and the portion of the reflecting surface involved in these reflections is called the First Fresnel Zone.

Beyond this First Fresnel Zone region interference will be alternatively destructive and constructive. Fresnel showed that the destructive contribution of some of these zones beyond the First Fresnel Zone will be offset by the constructive contribution of other zones – and thus the reaction of the reflector responsible for a reflection will be only that of the First Fresnel Zone.

In other words, a reflection that we think of as coming back to the surface from a point is actually being reflected from an area with the dimension of the First Fresnel Zone. The adjective “first” is often dropped.

The dimensions of the Fresnel Zone can be calculated easily by simple geometry. This is shown in [Figure 2](#) for a plane reflector in the constant velocity case, allowing for two-way travel time.

Note that the Fresnel Zone radius depends on wavelength (itself a function of frequency and velocity). For seismic frequencies and the depths of interest to oil finders, the resulting dimensions are quite large ([Figure 3](#)).

The effect of migration can be thought of as lowering geophones through the earth until they are coincident with a reflector, at which time the Fresnel Zone will have shrunk to a small circle. If the data and migration are two-dimensional, then the Fresnel Zone will have only shrunk in one dimension and will still extend its full width perpendicular to the line ([Figure 4](#)).

Much of the improvement of 3-D over 2-D is because of this difference.

Figure 2 can be turned upside down to show the portion of the surface affected by the reflectivity at a point on the reflector ([Figure 5](#)). If we wish to preserve amplitudes so that we can interpret amplitude variations as changes in acoustic impedance, porosity, hydrocarbon accumulations, lithology, porosity-thickness, etc., we must integrate over all of the affected surface in the migration process in order to get the correct relative value.

Thus, if we are to compute porosity-thickness correctly from a 3-D seismic survey, the survey must extend for the full Fresnel-zone radius beyond the field.

Because of data coming out of the plane on the 2-D profiles shown in the model ([Figure 6](#)), the algal mound is seen on all profiles that are within a 1,000-foot window. A profile only 800 feet away looks identical to one over the center of the feature. Hence, any survey must extend beyond the area over which one intends to interpret amplitude changes by a fringe distance required by the migration process.

HAM RADIO MONSTER ANTENNA - ZL3SV

This came from VK2MB via Jim G4WAO, who says it's a good You Tube video and commented "Oh that I had that much ground !!!" [It's an interesting watch. Ed.]

Gary ZL3SV puts out a thumping signal. This is what he runs for an Aerial:

SLOPPER ANTENNA SPECS - 160 metres to 6 metres- SWR less than 1.6:1 - 32 wavelengths on 20M - 640 metres long (2100 feet) - Centre feed - two spans 320m long - 10mm dia wire - 600 ohm feeder line - wire spaced 450mm.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7ah95zW9-WM>

Of course living in a progressive country like little old NZ, he also runs a 1KW linear.

Catching The Chatter

Dr Sunil Furtado writes in the Deccan Herald newspaper about Short Wave Listening in the 1980's

Growing up in Mangalore in the '80s, our entertainment was limited to a visit to movie theatres on weekends, short drives to the beach or watching national television. My father had subscribed for me a magazine called Target aimed at middle and high schoolers. An issue had two articles on radio communications as a hobby; one on HAM radio and the other on Dxing- D for distance and X for the unknown.

Dxing involved listening to overseas radio stations and writing reception reports using the postal service. HAM radio sets were expensive, had to be imported and required a government license. Dxing required a simple radio receiver.

I wrote a letter to the author based in Chennai, requesting more details. He promptly replied by sending cyclostyle copies of addresses of international stations, their frequencies and information on setting up a basic antenna.

Read the full story at

<https://www.deccanherald.com/opinion/right-in-the-middle/catching-the-chatter-1053903.html>

Unlocking the potential of Terahertz spectrum

Ofcom is seeking views on [how to maximise the long-term value of Terahertz spectrum](#).

Terahertz spectrum sits between around 100 GHz and 3 THz – at the very top of the spectrum range currently authorised for use. At the moment, it's used for limited scientific applications – including to deliver high-sensitivity measurements for weather forecasting and climate change predictions. But advances in technology are starting to open up further opportunities.

Terahertz spectrum could, for example, enable terabit-speed downloads for very short-range computer communication, robotic controls, autonomous vehicles, high-definition holographics and high-speed wireless data distribution. There are also promising

applications likely to evolve in 6G networks.

To help realise the full benefits of Terahertz, we intend to ensure our approach to managing spectrum is as flexible and efficient as possible – both to enable existing services to grow as well as supporting innovative new ones. The unique properties and capabilities of new technologies mean the rules and approaches to spectrum authorisation that apply at lower frequencies need not dictate the way we approach the authorisation and use of Terahertz spectrum. Greater collaboration and cooperation between the different types of emerging spectrum users in these bands will be essential in underpinning an alternative approach.

More details on our early thinking are available. We welcome views from individuals or organisations on how best to maximise the potential of Terahertz spectrum via Terahertz@ofcom.org.uk.

December GEO Newsletter available for free download

The December PDF of the GEO Newsletter weather satellite publication produced by the Group for Earth Observation is now available for free download

The Group for Earth Observation's aim is to enable amateur reception of weather and earth imaging satellites that are in orbit or planned for launch in the near future.

Membership of GEO is free.

This edition includes:

- The ISS Sally Ride EarthKAM
- Sea Ice forming in Kuskokwim Bay
- La Palma Volcano: How Satellites help us Monitor Eruptions
- Currently Active Weather Satellites and Frequencies

Download the GEO Newsletter from

<http://leshamilton.co.uk/GEO/newsletter.htm>

Previous newsletters are at

<http://leshamilton.co.uk/GEO/archive.htm>

Group for Earth Observation

<https://groups.io/g/GEO-Subscribers>

<https://www.facebook.com/groupforearthobservation>

The Master Clock

VLF SWL will be familiar with the steadily pulsed signal on 77.5 kHz. DCF77 is a German longwave time signal and standard-frequency radio station.

It started service as a standard-frequency station on 1 January 1959. In June 1973 date and time information was added. Its primary and backup transmitter are located in Mainflingen, about 25 km south-east of Frankfurt am Main, Germany.

The transmitter generates a nominal power of 50 kW, of which about 30 to 35 kW can be radiated via a T-antenna, making it a very efficient antenna system - most of our HF antennas would not achieve such low losses.

Most European radio clocks and watches, and many industrial applications rely on its accurate time signals. Its official range is 2,000 km, making it an interesting propagation tool. Last week it has been announced that the service will remain on air until at least 2031

Ham Radio SSB transceiver fits in pocket

Al Williams WD5GNR writes on Hackaday about a ham radio transceiver that requires a veritable flurry of acronyms: HF, SSB, QRP, and SDR to start with

In the video Paul OM0ET does a nice job of unboxing the rig and checking it out. The radio is a clone of a German project and provides a low-power radio with a rechargeable battery. You can see his video about the gear below.

SSB is an odd choice for low power operation, although we wonder if you couldn't feed digital data in using a mode like PSK31 that has good performance at low power. There are several variations of the radio available and they cost generally less than \$200 — sometimes quite a bit less.

Read the full story and watch the video at

<https://hackaday.com/2021/12/09/ham-radio-ssb-transceiver-fits-in-pocket/>

60th anniversary of launch of first ham radio satellite

Inverse reports on the pioneering Amateur Radio satellite OSCAR 1, launched 60 years ago on December 12, 1961

The Inverse article says:

Groups like the Radio Amateur Satellite Corporation (AMSAT), an international confederation of ham radio operators, have been flying small private satellites for years, well before the first CubeSats flew in 2003.

“CubeSats actually started with AMSAT, but they didn't get a lot of credit for it, unfortunately,” former Lockheed satellite technician and ham radio enthusiast **Lance Ginner K6GSJ** tells Inverse.

Ginner would know. He was there at the very beginning, 60 years ago, for the design and launch of OSCAR 1, which was history-making in a few ways. It was:

- The first smallsat
- The first private, non-government spacecraft
- The first spacecraft to hitch a ride on another launch

It took a while, entire professional lifetimes, but virtually everything that enabled the commercial small satellite industry of the 2020s was there in an embryonic form on a Vandenberg Air Force Base launch pad on December 12, 1961.

Read the full article at

<https://www.inverse.com/science/60-oscar-1-presaged-the-cubesat-era>

Online Morse Training Course starts January

Pre-pandemic Morse training was done at Danbury Village Hall in Essex, now it's online so everyone can benefit no matter where they live

If you have an interest in learning Morse code, or just want to improve your CW skills, come and join us on a Thursday evening, 7pm - you will be made very welcome.

The course is held on Skype and the schedule is:

Wednesday, January 5, 7pm (1900 GMT), to check Skype communications.

Thursday, January 6, your first lesson starting at 7pm (1900 GMT).

Thereafter every Thursday evening

Contact Andy G0IBN g0ibn1@yahoo.com

Download the Morse training leaflet from

<http://g0mwt.org.uk/training/courses/files/morse/Morse-Classes.pdf>

Chelmsford ARS Morse Training

<http://g0mwt.org.uk/training/index.htm#CW>

Observations of over-the-horizon (OTH) radar interference on amateur bands top all others

The volume of reports of over-the-horizon (OTH) radar interference from observers working with the International Amateur Radio Union (IARU) Region 1 Monitoring System (IARUMS) dwarfs that of all other interference sources, the November IARUMS newsletter reports.

Nearly 800 OTH radars were observed during November alone and the total number of reports for the year is more than 4 500 although that number likely includes multiple reports of the same OTH radar systems.

While the intruder watcher is focused on IARU Region 1, much of the major interference it recounts can affect the amateur bands in the world's other two IARU regions. IARUMS has tracked most OTH radar signals to sites in Russia and China, but a recent report indicated that India has an OTH radar system in the works. IARUMS is calling the system "of concern," although it is not known what frequencies it may use.

During 17 to 21 November, IARUMS reported a "strange, somewhat washed-out signal" about 7 kHz wide, that "drifted slowly back and forth" on 40 meters and below.

The IARUMS Newsletter is available on the IARU Region 1 web site at www.iaru-r1.org.

SARL

UK Foreign Office proposal for amateur radio bands in BAT

The British Antarctic Territory (BAT) is administered from London by the Polar Regions Department of the Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office. They recently announced plans to administer an amateur radio licence for the Territory (no licence has been available for the past 2 years)

A surprising feature about the proposal is the bands they plan to allocate.

It would have been expected they'd copy the amateur frequency schedule issued by the Falkland Islands Communications Regulator, who administered amateur licensing in the British Antarctic Territory prior to 2019, but instead the Foreign Office have excluded many of the Amateur and Amateur Satellite Service allocations.

Falkland Islands amateur allocations are listed here

<https://www.regulatorfi.org.fk/spectrum/amateur-radio/193-amateur-radio-licence-terms-and-conditions/file>

Inexplicably the Foreign Office proposal for the BAT excludes a part of the 24 GHz band, 24.050-24.150 GHz, and also the entire Amateur and Amateur Satellite Service allocations at 2.4, 5, 10, 47, 76 GHz etc.

See the allocations proposed by the UK Foreign Office at

<https://britishantarcticterritory.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/3.-The-Communications-Wireless-Telegraphy-Issuance-of-Amateur-Radio-Licences-Regulations-2021-Draft-1-10-21-Final.docx>

Germany permits the use of these bands at their Neumayer III Antarctic research station, for example the 2.4 and 10 GHz bands are used by amateurs there for contacts via the QO-100 amateur satellite transponders.

New Year Special Event Stations

Members of the Denby Dale Amateur Radio Society celebrate the New Year with the callsigns GB0HNY, GB1HNY, GB2HNY, GB4HNY, GB5HNY, GB6HNY, GB8HNY, and GB9HNY between Dec. 28 and Jan. 24

Russian New Year Special Event Stations

Watch out for the following special event stations in the Russian New Year 2022 Radio Marathon:

RG22NY, RJ22NY, RK22NY, RL22NY, RM22NY, RO22NY, RQ22NY, RT22NY, RW22NY, RX22NY, RY22NY, R22HNY, and R2022NY.

Several awards are available as well.

QSL via RQ7L.

<https://mdxc.ru/>

Frame antenna works the low bands

The lower the frequency of radio transmission, the more antenna that will be needed in general. [OM0ET] wanted to work the 80M to 20M ham bands and decided to turn to a frame antenna. You can see the project in the video in the link below.

The antenna looks a lot like a magnetic loop antenna. The one in the video has seven loops forming a 520mm square. The loop is, of course, an inductor and by removing some insulation, the operator can clip a lead at different points to control the inductance. A variable capacitor resonates the antenna, so there is definitely tuning required.

The physical support for the antenna is 25mm PVC. It isn't that hard to build, but does it really work? The video shows quite a bit of detail on the construction, but we are waiting for part two which will show the operating tests. From past experience, we will guess it will work well enough, but the tuning will be sharp, meaning you'll have to retune a lot when changing frequencies.

Also, these kinds of antennas tend to be directional, so they are useful in fox hunting. We see a lot of loop antennas for hiding in plain sight or, sometimes, for portable use.

<https://hackaday.com/2021/12/22/frame-antenna-works-the-low-bands/>

Radio Caroline 648 kHz now on higher power

Radio World reports Radio Caroline is now transmitting 4 kw of power following approval from Ofcom to increase its 1 kw output on 648 kHz

The stronger signal now covers East Anglia, East Midlands, Kent, Sussex and beyond, as well as once again covering The Netherlands and Belgium, and into France and Germany.

Ofcom agreed to the increase earlier this year and the power was boosted last week.

A powerful Harris transmitter, capable of providing 25kw of power, was imported from Holland and installed at the Orfordness Transmitting Site in Suffolk, England where Radio Caroline sends its 648 AM signal from a redundant but complete BBC World Service facility now owned by Cobra Mist Ltd, who offered Radio Caroline use of the facility.

“It may seem crazy to turn the clock back when other radio stations and the BBC are winding down AM – and only Radio Caroline would do this – but there is method in our madness, in that AM radio works as well as it ever did with durability and long range.” said Radio Caroline station manager Peter Moore.

Read the full story at

<https://radiotoday.co.uk/2021/12/radio-caroline-confirms-power-increase-on-648-am-medium-wave/>

Ofcom asked if they'd taken any action against repeater abuse

In a Freedom of Information request Ofcom if they'd issued any warnings to people abusing repeaters

On November 17, 2021, Ofcom received a Freedom of Information request which said:

'How many local repeaters which suffer/suffered the same abuse or even more so have been issued any warnings?'

Ofcom replied:

'I have investigated your request and confirm the answer is none. We do hold records that 3 other local repeaters suffered from similar abuse/interference, however these were all dealt with by the repeater controller removing them [the repeater] from service and no warnings were issued in any of these cases.'

Source

https://www.ofcom.org.uk/__data/assets/pdf_file/0018/230391/FOI-1382454-How-many-local-repeaters-which-have-suffered-abuse-have-been-issued-any-warnings.pdf

You can submit a Freedom of Information request to Ofcom online at <https://www.whatdotheyknow.com/new/ofcom>

Special Event Call Sign OZ50Q

Radio amateurs are celebrating the 50th anniversary of the accession to the throne of HM The Queen of Denmark with the call sign OZ50Q

Margrethe II is head of state for Denmark, the Faroe Islands and Greenland.

On her accession, on January 14, 1972, she became the first female monarch of Denmark since Margrethe I, ruler of the Scandinavian kingdoms in 1375–1412 during the Kalmar Union.

Danish Radio Amateurs will celebrate this jubilee by being active with the special event call sign OZ50Q during whole of January 2022.

EDR <https://tinyurl.com/IARU-Denmark>

Special event - 75th anniversary of the Royal Belgian Amateur Radio union UBA

The Belgian IARU society UBA is celebrating its 75th anniversary in 2022. To celebrate this event, 64 different special event stations will be active from January 1st till February 28th 2022. Each special event station will be using the prefix ON75 followed by a three letter suffix. Awards for working both a specific number of different ON75 stations and/or working ON75 stations in various band/mode slots are available via <https://hamlog.online/uba75/>

An overview of the different classes: <https://www.uba.be/en/latest/flash/uba-75-air-event>

QSL Info:

Paper QSL cards will only be sent exclusively using OQRS (Online QSL request) via Clublog, either via Bureau or direct. If you want your cards direct, use the PayPal system.

If you are unable to use the OQRS system on Clublog: QSL request via email to uba75qsl@uba.be for Bureau cards.

QSL direct request send a SAE with \$3 to QSL Manager ON9TT. SWL's may send their SWL reports via email to uba75swl@uba.be to receive cards via the Bureau.

SWL's who want a QSL direct may send their SWL reports to ON9TT by snail mail (SAE and \$3).

Please note that the OQRS system will be closed on March 31st 2022. QSL cards will be sent at the earliest in April 2022.

On the occasion of the 75th anniversary of the UBA, no fewer than eleven different diplomas in two different categories are offered.

The diplomas are available (free of charge) via <https://hamlog.online/uba75/> Each participant can view his or her scores via <https://hamlog.online/uba75/>

In addition, lists of the top scores, ON75 spots, etc. are available.

UBA 75 Award:

This certificate is issued in six different classes. Anyone who succeeds in working at least ten different ON75 stations can decorate his shack with a diploma.

UBA 75 CLASS Award:

This certificate is awarded on the basis of a well-defined number of points. Each QSO with an ON75 station in a different band/mode combination earns you one point. You can obtain the basic certificate after having gathered 100 points.

Participating stations:

ON75AAA, ON75ACC, ON75ALT, ON75ARA, ON75AST, ON75ATH, ON75ATO,
ON75BDX, ON75BTS, ON75BXE, ON75CDZ, ON75CLR, ON75CRD, ON75DIG,
ON75DST, ON75EKO, ON75GBN, ON75GBX, ON75GDV, ON75GNT, ON75GTM,
ON75HCC, ON75IPR, ON75KSD, ON75KTK, ON75LGE, ON75LIR, ON75LLV, ON75LUS,
ON75LVN, ON75MCL, ON75MLB, ON75MWV, ON75NBT, ON75NNV, ON75NOK,
ON75NOL, ON75ODE, ON75ONZ, ON75ORA, ON75OSA, ON75OSB, ON75OST,
ON75PHI, ON75RAF, ON75RAM, ON75RAT, ON75RCA, ON75RCN, ON75REM,
ON75RST, ON75RSX, ON75SNW, ON75TLS, ON75TRA, ON75TRC, ON75TWS,

ON75UBA, ON75WLD, ON75WRA, ON75WRC, ON75WTO, ON75YLC en ON75ZTM.

ON75DIG = clubstation UBA Award friends – DIG

ON75UBA = national UBA club station

ON75YLC = clubstation UBA YL club

See you on the bands...

Montserrat operation

Thaire, W2APF, will be active as VP2MDX from Montserrat Island (NA-103) between January 9th and February 18th, 2022.

Activity will be on 80-10 meters using CW and SSB, with an Elecraft KX1 and KPA100 into a Buddie1pole Hexbeam and Delta Loop antennas.

QSL via W2APF

YOUR COMMITTEE



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