

Red-throated Pipit	1		1
Rock Pipit ..	5		5
Pied-white Wagtail	61		61
Yellow Wagtail ..	3		3
Red-backed Shrike	4		4
*Woodchat Shrike		1	1
Starling	694	11	705
Greenfinch	36	6	42
Goldfinch	19	1	20
Siskin	4		4
Baltimore Oriole ..	1		1
Linnet	239	16	255
Redpoll	2		2
Bullfinch	1		1
Scarlet Grosbeak	1	1	2
Crossbill	15	2	17
Chaffinch	361	64	425
Brambling	10	1	11
*Rufous-sided Towhee		1	1
Yellow Hammer ..	1		1
Ortolan Bunting ..	2		2
Little Bunting ..	1		1
*Reed Bunting ..		1	1
Lapland Bunting ..	3		3
*Snow Bunting ..		1	1
House Sparrow ..	1		1
Tree Sparrow ..	5		5
TOTAL	19,559	1,334	20,893

*Additions to the Ringing List.

<i>Species</i>	1947 to 1965	1966	<i>Total</i>
<i>Species</i>	1947 to 1965	1966	<i>Total</i>

EXPEDITION TO LUNDY BY THE 14th ROYAL SIGNAL REGIMENT

Members of the Society may think it a little strange for an article on Amateur Radio to appear in the Annual Report, but after reading the following account, written by Major E. M. Fox of the Royal Signals, will realise that the results of the visit were of such great interest as to attract even the most enthusiastic reader.

ARMY AMATEUR RADIO CLUB SIGNALS FROM LUNDY

After nearly eight months of detailed planning, with the inevitable few false starts that were encountered in persuading the authorities that our journey was really necessary, we started on our mission. It was concise, we were assigned to set up an amateur radio station on the island of Lundy. Appropriately the exercise was named "LUNDY GANNET."

A party of eight members of our radio club, from the 14th Signal Regiment, set out from Bampton in Oxfordshire, on 18th September, 1965. This party, complete with a mound of stores and technical equipment, sufficient to be self contained, boarded their vehicles and started the 160 mile road journey to Bideford. During the journey the mobile radio was operated, mainly to add interest, and contact was made with several places on the Continent and U.S.A.

The crossing from Bideford to Lundy was scheduled for the Saturday, but owing to a force ten gale, the M.V. "Lundy Gannet" could not sail. The delay of twenty-four hours enabled us to consolidate and load our stores with ease. We also took advantage of the long rest.

On reaching the island, the men and stores were quickly ferried ashore by the small boats. By excellent arrangements, the tractor and trailer provided the lifting power we badly needed to haul everything to the Old Light, which was to be our operational base for the next six days.

Quick observation of the location, with reference to our Great Circle map, indicated that our main aerial, a three-element beam (rotatable) would need to be erected in a spot where a clear field of fire to the North-East and West could be gained.

All the radio equipment we used is mains voltage operated, therefore it was essential we had our own supply. For this we included two portable generators. To keep them running continuously for six days we used over sixty gallons of petrol. The fuel tank of each generator is not large enough and only gives a maximum of two hours running. With the aid of an alarm clock we were able to maintain a continuous supply of power for everything, including our electric kettle and razors.

It was exactly 1856 hours GMT on the Sunday that we made our first contact, probably the first ever amateur radio signals to be transmitted from LUNDY, with RHODE ISLAND, NEW JERSEY and NEWFOUNDLAND. By midnight we had logged another sixteen countries.

During the remaining five days our aim was to make as many contacts as possible, working in all the amateur assigned frequency bands. We used all known modes of operation, such as hand speed morse, radio teleprinter and voice. Our list of countries soon grew, adding THE AZORES, PUERTO RICO, MONACO, LEBANON, GAZA STRIP, AUSTRALIA, to name a few. ANGOLA, ZAMBIA, ECUADOR and ST. VINCENT dependencies came in at considerable signal strength after trying a special mode of transmission. We can boast a best rate of contact in one hour of eighteen; this happened during one evening session.

After one hundred and thirty-six hours of continuous working, the results achieved were quite surprising. A summary from the log book shows that 500 contacts were made throughout 70 different countries. Included in these were eleven of the Russian States.

The night before we finally closed the station, a small gathering in the Marisco Tavern was arranged. Here we had the pleasing of thanking Mr. F. W. Gade for his valuable assistance. We also presented to the islanders our regimental pennant, that had been flying from the aerial mast for the six days. This will at least signify "we were there"!

An interesting footnote is that just before leaving, Mr. A. P. Harman told us that a group of Belgian amateurs had enquired about getting permission to be the first amateurs to transmit from Lundy. Ironically our call sign GB3LPC had successfully been the first to do it.

BIRD OBSERVATORIES CONFERENCE OF THE BRITISH TRUST FOR ORNITHOLOGY

The Annual Conference was held on the 8th and 9th of January at New College, Oxford. We are most grateful to one of our Members, Richard Carden, for representing the Society, and sending in the following comments.

The first formal session opened with a talk by Dr. Peter Evans on the "Relevance of Field Observations to Migration Problems", which was intended to be provocative. In it, he suggested for instance, that Observatories might only see the exceptional occurrences in migration—the spectacular fall of September drift migrants on the East Coast, where at Minsmere alone some 50 different species included 4,000 Wheatears and 7,000 Redstarts; the scattered rarities from South-Eastern Europe which occur in most years; or the odds and ends from America which find their way across the Atlantic in freak conditions. He thought that we should consider whether a collection of Observations from coastal Observatories,