CQ Interviews: Prof. Emil Heisseluft, p. 28



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APRIL

BRANSON, MISSOURI - The 4 State QRP Group will hold the OxarkCon QRP Conference Friday, April 1 and Saturday, April 2 at the Stone Castle Hotel and Conference Center. Contact: Tom Brown, WØMFQ, P.O. Box 627, St. Charles, MO 63302. Website: http://www.ozarkcon.com

FORT SMITH, ARKANSAS - The Fort Smith Area Amateur Radio Club will hold the Hanging Judge Hamfest and 2016 ARRL Delta Division Convention Saturday, April 2 at Columbus Acres. Contact: Mike Cole, W5TMC, 124 Grant Street, Roland, OK 74954. Phone: (918) 427-1431. Website: http://www.hangingjudgehamfest.com. VE exams.

JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA — The Northern Florida Amateur Radio Society will hold the 14th Jacksonville Radio Free Flea Saturday, April 2 at the Terry Parker Baptist Church Parking Lot. Website: http://nofars.net>.

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA — The Raleigh Amateur Radio Society will hold the 44th Annual RARSfest and 2016 ARRL North Carolina State Convention Saturday, April 2 at the Jim Graham Building State Fairgrounds. Contact: Jeff Wittich, AC4ZO, (919) 362-4787. Email: <jwittich@nc.rr.com>. Website: <http://www.rars.org/rarsfest>. Talk-in 146.64. VE exams and card checking

WELLBORN, FLORIDA — The Suwannee Amateur Radio Club will hold its 4th Annual Tailgate Saturday, April 2 at 1504 4th Avenue in Downtown Wellborn. Contact: SARC (386) 249-3260. Email: <rustypreen@aol.com>. Website: know.suwanneearc.org. Talk-in 145.270 (PL 123). VE exams.

CLAREMORE, OKLAHOMA — Green Country Hamfest Inc. will hold the Green Country Hamfest and 2016 ARRL Oklahoma State Convention Friday, April 8 and Saturday, April 9 at the Claremore Expo Center. Contact: John Harwell, KD5NAQ, (918) 379-0950. Email: <info@greencountryhamfest.org>. Website: http://www.greencountryhamfest.org. Talk-in 147.09+ (PL 88.5). VE exams.

COLUMBUS, INDIANA — The Columbus Amateur Radio Club will hold the 33rd Annual Columbus Hamfest Saturday, April 9 at the Bartholomew County Fairgrounds. Contact: Matthew Bruner, KC9BWO, 325 Robbins Street, Hope, IN 47246. Phone: (812) 375-4860. Email: <kc9bwo@att.net>. Website: <http://www.carcnet.net>. Talk-in 146.79- (PL 103.5). VE

CULPEPER, VIRGINIA — The Culpeper Amateur Radio Association will hold the Culpeper Amateur Radio Swapfest Saturday, April 9 at the Culpeper Agricultural Enterprise. Contact: Bob Stohlman, K4RCG. Email: <bobbstohlman@gmail.com>. Website: <a href="http://w4cul.org>. Talk-in 147.120+ (PL 146.2).

CUYAHOGA FALLS, OHIO — The Cuyahoga Falls Amateur Radio Club will hold its 62nd

Annual Hamfest Saturday, April 9 at the Emidio and Sons Party Center. Contact: Ted Sarah, W8TTS, (234) 206-0270. Email: kmmfest2016@cgarc.org>. Website: <a href="mailto:kmmfest201 cfarc.org

HAMPTON, NEW HAMPSHIRE - The Port City Amateur Radio Club will hold the Seacoast Amateur Radio Flea Market Saturday, April 9 at the St. James Masonic Lodge. Contact: Mark Pride, K1RX, (603) 775-0220 or Dick Cooper, W1MSN, (603) 474-2373. Email: <fleamarket@w1wgm.org>. Website: http://www.w1wgm.org. VE exams.

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE — The Mid-South Amateur Radio Association will hold the Memphis FreeFest Saturday, April 9 at the Bartlett Station Municipal Center. Contact: Tony Brignole, WA4KHN, (901) 216-3263. Email: <abrigno@comcast.net>. Website: http://sites. google.com/a/maraonline.org>. Talk-in 147.03+ (PL 107.2). VE exams.

MOBILE, ALABAMA — The Mobile Amateur Radio Club will hold the Mobile Hamfest Saturday, April 9 at the Abba Shrine Center. Contact: L J. Early, W4LJE, (251) 635-2327. Email: <mobilehamfest@hotmail.com>. Website: <http://w4iax.net>. Talk-in 146.94 or 146.82.

PHOENIX, ARIZONA — The Arizona Amateur Radio Club and the Amateur Radio Council of Arizona will hold the April Hamfest at DeVry Saturday, April 9 at DeVry University. Contact: Gary Hamman (602) 996-8148. Email: <k7gh@arrl.net>. Talk-in 147.060+. VE exams and card checking

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON — The Communications Academy will be held Saturday, April 9 and Sunday, April 10 at the South Seattle Community College-Jerry Brockey Center and Olympic Hall. Website: http://www.commacademy.org. SELAH, WASHINGTON — The Yakima Amateur Radio Club will hold the Yakima

Hamfest Saturday, April 9 at the Selah Civic Center. Contact: Bob Dameron, KE7HLK, (509) 452-3877. Email:

description | Comparison | C (PL 123). VE exams.

SPRING GROVE, PENNSYLVANIA — The York Hamfest Foundation will hold the 2016 York Hamfest Saturday, April 9 at Elicker's Grove Park. Email: <duane.sterner@yahoo.com>. Website: http://www.yorkhamfest.com. Talk-in 147.330+ (PL 123) or 146.52. VE exams and DXCC/WAS/VUC/WAC card checking.

TAMPA, FLORIDA — The Tampa Amateur Radio Club will hold TARCfest Hamfest XXXVI Saturday, April 9 at their clubhouse, 7801 North 22nd Street. Contact: Bill Bode, N4WEB.

Email: <a Aweb@hamclub.org>. Website: ">http://hamclub.org>. VE exams.">http://hamclub.org>. VE exams.
CHESAPEAKE, VIRGINIA — The Chesapeake Amateur Radio Service will hold its SpringFest 2016 Sunday, April 10 at the Moose Lodge #898. Contact: CARS, 120 Afton Avenue, Norfolk, VA 23505. Website: http://www.atrancommons.org. Talk-in 146.820 (PL 162.2) or 444 000 VE exams

FRAMINGHAM, MASSACHUSETTS — The Framingham Amateur Radio Association will hold the Framingham Flea Sunday, April 10 at Keefe Technical School. Contact: Eric Taylor, KB1PJN, (508) 310-5913 (before 10 p.m.). Email: kb1PJN, (508) 310-5913 (before 10 p.m.). Email: kb1PJN, (508) 310-5913 (before 10 p.m.). http://fara.org. Talk-in 147.15. VE exams.

STERLING, VIRGINIA — The VHF Super Conference will be held Friday, April 15 through, Sunday, April 17 at the Holiday Inn Washington Dulles Intl. Airport. Website:

VISALIA, CALIFORNIA — The Southern California DX Club and the Northern California DX Club will hold the International DX Convention Friday, April 15 through Sunday, April 17 at the Visalia Convention Center. Contact: Cathy Gardenias, K6VC, or Doug Miller, K6JEY Email: <info@dxconvention.org>. Website: <http://www.dxconvention.org>. DXCC/WAZ/ WAS/VUCC card checking

BRAINERD, MINNESOTA — The Brainerd Area Amateur Radio Club will hold the Brainerd Area Hamfest Saturday, April 16 at the Brainerd National Guard Armory. Contact: BAARC, 33247 East Shamineau Drive, Motley, MN 56466. Website: http://www.brainerd-noise.com/

ham.org>. Talk-in 147.225+. VE exams and card checking.

DES MOINES, IOWA — The Des Moines Radio Amateur Association will hold the

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A publication of



CQ Amateur Radio (ISSN 0007-893X) Volume 72, No. 4. Published monthly by CQ Communications, Inc., 17 West John Street, Hicksville, NY 11801, Telephone 516-681-2922. E-mail: cq@cq-amateur-radio.com. Fax 516-681-2926. Web site: www.cq-amateur-radio.com. Periodicals Postage Paid at Hicksville, NY 11801 and at additional mailing offices. Subscription prices (all in U.S. dollars): Domestic-one year \$38.95, two years \$70.95, three years \$102.95; Canada/ Mexico-one year \$51.95, two years \$96.95, three years \$138.95; Foreign Air Post-one year \$63.95, two years \$120.95, three years \$177.95. U.S. Government Agencies: Subscriptions to CQ are available to agencies of the United States government including military services, only on a cash with order basis. Requests for quotations, bids, contracts., etc. will be refused and will not be returned or processed. Entire contents copyrighted 2016 by CQ Communications, Inc. CQ does not assume responsibility for unsolicited manuscripts. Allow six weeks for change of address.

Printed in the U.S.A.

POSTMASTER: Send address changes to: CQ Amateur Radio, 17 W. John Street., Hicksville, NY 11801

Amateur Radio Parity Act Moves Ahead

A bill in Congress that would hold private land use agreements regarding amateur radio antennas to the same standards that already apply to municipalities, is now another step closer to a vote in the House of Representatives. The House Energy and Commerce Committee's subcommittee on communications and technology, which held hearings on H.R. 1301 in January, sent the bill to the full committee on February 11 with a favorable recommendation. The bill, also known as the Amateur Radio Parity Act, would require that homeownwers' associations and restrictive covenants (CC&Rs) "reasonably accommodate" amateur radio operation, the same rule that has applied to state and local governments since 1985. According to the ARRL Letter, the bill currently has over 100 co-sponsors and a companion bill in the U.S. Senate, S. 1685, was approved last year by the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

In a related story, the Missouri state legislature is considering an identical measure to H.R.1301, which would implement its requirements on a state level. The effort is being spearheaded by Larry Scantlan, KEØKZ, who says the Missouri bill can serve as a template for similar actions in other states. Several states have already incorporated the "reasonable accommodation" rule into their laws as they apply to state, county, and local governments.

China Continues Building Facilities on Spratlys

There may or may not be any DXpeditions in the near future from the Spratlys. But there is a chance that the island chain in the South China Sea may become a source of HF interference. The Washington Post reports that China is building what may be a powerful HF radar installation on one of the islands, possibly to monitor ships and aircraft in the South China Sea and the Strait of Malacca, one of the world's most important shipping lanes. Construction of this facility — whatever it may be — is part of a major effort by China to build up the islands and develop facilities there, which it claims are primarily for civilian purposes but the U.S. and others believe are mostly military.

The Spratlys are claimed, in whole or in part, by six different countries, and hams have mounted several DXpeditions there in the past 50 years, despite considerable danger. In 1983, two German hams were killed when the Vietnamese Navy attacked and sank their boat. Last year, evacuation of a sick ham on a DXpedition there was delayed several days after Chinese forces fired on a Philippine Navy plane sent to fly him out for medical care.

ARRL, Red Cross, Sign New Agreement

The ARRL and the American Red Cross have signed a new Memorandum of Understanding to govern their relationship over the next five years. It lays out the framework for cooperation between the Red Cross and the ARRL's Amateur Radio Emergency Service (ARES) on national, state, and local levels. A summary of the agreement in the *ARRL Letter* says it also clarifies that ARES members working with the Red Cross but not registered as volunteers with the aid organization do not need to undergo the background checks required of Red Cross volunteers.

Petitions Could Impact 80 Meters, License Terms

The FCC is reviewing initial public comments as well as a pair of petitions that could shift the boundary between the 80-meter CW/RTTY band and the 75-meter phone band, and do away with amateur radio license renewals.

The 80-meter petition, submitted by the ARRL (RM-11759), seeks to shrink the 75-meter phone band by 50 kHz in order to provide more spectrum for RTTY (radioteletype) and other data modes. According to the League, the FCC took away too much spectrum from the RTTY/data portion of the band when it expanded the 75-meter phone band by 150 kHz a decade ago. The ARRL seeks to move the bottom of the phone band up to 3650 kHz and shift the segment for automatically controlled digital stations from its current 3585-3600 kHz to 3600-3615 kHz.

The license term petition (RM-11760), was submitted by Mark Krotz, N7MK, of Mesa, Arizona. It seeks to have amateur licenses issued on a lifetime basis, rather than needing to be renewed every 10 years. Krotz claims it would reduce the FCC's workload and costs. The FCC has already granted lifetime credit for certain amateur examination elements (but not for others).

The Commission opened both petitions for 30-day public comment periods in late February. Those comments will be used to help determine whether to issue a Notice of Proposed Rule Making (NPRM). There will be additional opportunities for comment when and if an NPRM is issued.

Space Station "Ham TV" System Used for First Time

The digital amateur television (DATV) station aboard the International Space Station — dubbed "Ham TV" — was used for the first time in mid-February during a scheduled contact with the Royal Masonic School in Rickmansworth, England. The downlink-only system allowed British astronaut Tim Peake, KG5BVI, to transmit live video on 2.4 GHz along with two-way audio on 2 meters during the Amateur Radio on the International Space Station (ARISS) contact, according to the *ARRL Letter*. The TV signal was received by a ham in Italy and relayed to the school in England.

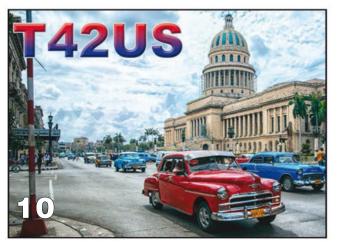
Schools or other educational organizations wishing to schedule future ARISS contacts have until April 15 to apply for slots in the first half of 2017. According to the *ARRL Letter*, schools/groups with the best shot at being selected will be those that can attract large numbers of participants and integrate the 10-minute voice contact into a well-developed educational plan.

Popular Science Archive Online

Popular Science magazine has placed its entire 140-year archive online with free access browsing, according to Southgate Amateur Radio News. The magazine worked with Google to make the entire collection searchable. A search on "ham radio" returned 380 results (a search on "amateur radio" returned 190, with considerable duplication). The earliest is from 1916 and the most recent is from 2008.

(Continued on page 61)











On the Cover: The joint U.S./Cuban T42US team operated the CQ World Wide DX Contest SSB weekend from outside Havana. From left to right (see names on page 15): CO2PTE, WBØTKL, WX3K, USA Team Leader WB2REM, CM2OY, WC3W, Federacion de Radioaficionados Cuba President CO2RP, CL2TV, Cuban Team Leader CM2KL, K9DIG, CO2JD, KC4BAB, CO2AME, CO2XK, KK4SHF, and CO2II. T42US story on page 10; CQWW SSB results on page 16. (Cover photo by Karile Michel Garcia-Pola Grandito)

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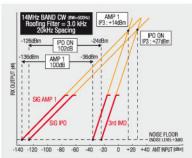


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Meeting New Hams Where They Are

xactly what is it that qualifies one as a "real" ham? I got a letter in response to my February editorial ("How Old Are You Now?") which raised some very interesting points about how we view hams and ham radio, and how we perceive those members of our community whose interests may not be in line with those of the "traditional" ham. The letter read, in part:

"I received my Technician license in February 2009. The room was filled with people waiting to take the exam. I thought to myself, "Wow, this is great." I had no idea so many people were interested in amateur radio. Prior to administering the exam, one of the VEs asked for a show of hands for people upgrading to General — two hands went up. Then he asked if anyone was upgrading to Extra — one hand went up. Then he asked how many people were taking the Technician exam to fulfill a requirement to gain credit for a radio-controlled balloon class. The remaining hands were raised except for mine and two other people's. After the exam, I had the opportunity to talk to several of individuals taking the exam for the balloon class. None expressed a desire to get into amateur radio."

Of course, they *were* getting into amateur radio by virtue of taking their license exams. What the writer meant, I believe, was getting into ham radio as a hobby in and of itself, rather than as part of a different hobby.

But let's take a quick look at what's involved in a typical balloon flight using amateur radio (there's enough of this activity in the hobby that it has an "official" acronym -ARHAB, or amateur radio high altitude ballooning): The balloon's payload will likely be transmitting telemetry on altitude, speed, temperature, and GPS location data; an APRS signal for tracking; and possibly live video via amateur television or digital stills via one data mode or another. The members of the ground crew will need to be equipped and trained to receive these transmissions and make use of the information. In addition, once the balloon bursts and the payload parachutes back to earth, the chase team will likely use ARDF (amateur radio direction finding) techniques to locate it, and if more than one vehicle is involved, will probably coordinate via 2-meter or 70-centimeter FM. That's pretty active hamming in my book, even if it is all in connection with a different primary activity.

The writer goes on to say that when he went back to take his General exam a month later, the VEs asked the candidates the same questions, and that the answers were pretty much the same, except that several members of this group identified themselves as "preppers," who saw ham radio as "their lifeline to survival when and if the apocalypse came." Well, here's the deal on that: If you're really going to be prepared, and ready to make use of your ham license in the aftermath of "the big one" (whichever "big one" that may be), that won't be the time to start setting up your station, learning how to use the gear and learning the ins and outs of effective ham radio communications. No, the time to do all that is now, by getting on the air and learning about different operating modes, antennas, propagation, QRP, etc., and keeping your skills sharp with regular practice, so that you're not starting from zero once you've wiped the you-know-what off the fan that it's hit. A serious prepper won't keep his or her ham gear locked up in a closet, but will use it regularly.

I consider myself to be a fairly active ham, and I love ham radio as a hobby in and of itself. But if you look at my HF logbook for the first two months of 2016, you would find it to be empty. That's right. Zero contacts. I got a bunch of little radio kits at Christmastime and I've been spending my "radio time" over the past couple of months building. I've still got a ways to go. It wouldn't be completely incorrect to describe me right now as a "maker" who is using ham radio projects in pursuit of a building hobby.

My local astronomy club here in New Jersey — whose advisor is a ham — is doing a program this month on EME (Earth-Moon-Earth, or Moonbounce). Perhaps some amateur astronomers will find that amateur radio can add a new dimension to their astronomy hobby. With talk of sending a ham radio satellite to Mars, we'll need astronomy skills to track it and tune it in if the project succeeds. Let's not forget that it was an amateur astronomer and amateur radio operator, Grote Reber, who is considered the father of radio astronomy.

All this brings us back to the age-old question of what constitutes a "real ham." Do you have to enjoy only traditional ham radio activities, such as DXing, contesting, or ragchewing? Do you have to operate HF? Do you need to know and use Morse code? Or are you a "real ham" if you hold an FCC amateur radio license and make use of the privileges that it confers, whether as ends unto themselves or as part of another activity, such as ballooning, building, hiking, biking, or being prepared for an uncertain future? Our vote is for the latter.

Here's a radical idea: Instead of lamenting new hams' lack of interest in traditional ham radio activities, how about if we "meet them where they are?" Let's invite the folks from the ballooning course to make a presentation at a club meeting about how they make use of ham radio. Let's invite local "makers" who are combining ham radio with other "making" activities to show them off at a club meeting. Who knows? You might just find yourself tagging along on the next balloon launch, joining the makers' group or setting up a telescope alongside your antenna. And if these non-traditional hams are made to feel welcome at your club meetings (and not pressured to conform to someone else's view of what constitutes "real" ham radio), maybe they'll discover additional aspects of the hobby and broaden their interests as well. But even if they don't, so what? How we make use of our privileges on the airwaves is a personal choice, and there is no "right" or "wrong" way to "do" ham radio.

Issue Notes

A couple of quick notes relating to this month's issue: First of all, we have a different sort of Professor Heisseluft feature for you this April. It has been 40 years since the sage of Grossmaul-an Der Danau penned his first article for CQ, and to commemorate that anniversary, we have persuaded him to sit down for an interview with Ted Cohen, N4XX. Longtime readers will recall that Ted conducted a great number of "CQ Interviews…" with leading figures in amateur radio and the FCC back in the 1970s and '80s, so he is certainly well-qualified to chat with the good professor. You'll find Ted's interview beginning on page 28.

Much of this issue is dedicated to the results of the 2015 CQ World Wide DX Contest SSB weekend. We've brought back complete score listings after exiling them to the Internet for a few years. We also have two contest-related features, our cover story on the joint U.S./Cuban contest expedition from T42US and the story of how WB3D didn't let low power and a stealth antenna keep him from having a good time in the contest ... and winning his category! But there's plenty more as well, even if contesting isn't your thing. Maybe ballooning? Enjoy the issue ... and don't let the SWRs bite! (p. 54)

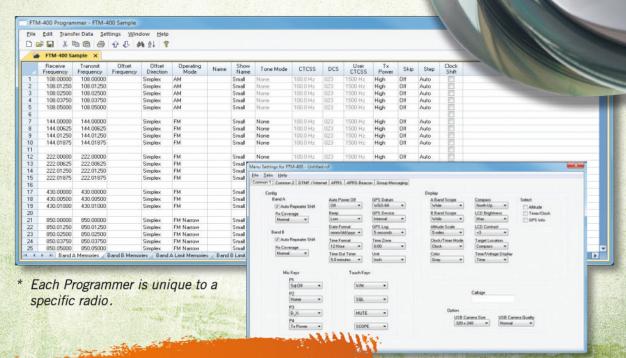
- 73, Rich, W2VU



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T42US Joint Cuban/U.S. DXpedition

Operation Centered on CQWW SSB DX Contest

BY RUTH SWEIGART,* KC4BAB

he T42US Joint Cuban/US DXpedition was a multi-purpose event held in Cuba from October 21-28, 2015. It included a radio exhibition, presentations of ham radio information, demonstrations of ham radio to Cuban kids and teens, administration of U.S. FCC amateur radio exams to Cuban operators, participation as a team (*Photo A*) in the CQ Worldwide DX SSB Contest, and a banquet for the operators and their families. The following is a journal from that trip.

Wednesday 10/21/15: Travel and Set-Up

We left Miami bright and early on Wednesday morning. The airline required us to be at the airport four hours ahead of our departure — mainly due to the large number of people fly-

* c/o CQ magazine

ing (nine of us) and the large amount of luggage being transported. We carried a lot of equipment with us, despite each passenger being limited to 66 pounds of checked luggage. The luggage weight limitations caused us to separate our radio equipment up between our entire team in order to avoid paying an extra \$2 a pound for amounts over 44 pounds on top of the \$20 luggage fee.

We tried to bring as much as we could because it is hard to get wires, cables, or any kind of radio equipment in Cuba. We brought along two identical ICOM radios — one to be donated — along with supporting accessories like cabling, tuners, and antenna analyzers. Bringing this equipment into the country required approval from the Cuban government — it is normally not allowed. We had left a list with the Cuban radio group team leader to give to customs ahead of time. When we arrived at customs, they initially rejected some of the equipment as



Photo A. Members of the T42US joint U.S./Cuban expedition team on the beach (Photos courtesy of T42US team)

contraband. After showing them the license issued by the Cuban FRC (Federacion de Radioaficionados Cuba — Cuba's national amateur radio association) along with another letter, we were then allowed to be checked in. All of the equipment had to be specifically identified and checked off from the list. We spent about two hours getting through immigration and customs.

Stepping Into the 1950s

The Havana airport is a throwback to the 1950s. The airplane was met by a bus that took us to the terminal. The terminal itself was no-frills. The roof leaked in places. There were a lot of people waiting outside, as there is no waiting area inside the terminal. The first thing

you notice on exiting the terminal is all of the old classic American cars (*Photo B*) and the smell of exhaust.

Our Cuban team leader. Roberto. CM2KL, and Mr. Pedro Rodriguez, CO2RP, president of the FRC, met us outside the airport terminal. Roberto had arranged a bus to take all nine of us to the Iberostar Parque Central Hotel in the center of Old Havana. The hotel was very elegant — Titanic done Caribbean style — with majestic stairways, ceilings, skylight-lit interior, lush plants, great bar, and lots of hotel staff very willing to help you with anything a beautiful place. Every night in the hotel, people would gather and drink, smoke cigars, and listen to a varying array of musical groups.

We arrived very early at the hotel and needed to wait for our rooms. We left our luggage in the lobby and took a walk up the boulevard to D'Linos restaurant. We had traditional Cuban fare — lechon, roast chicken and, of course, we all wanted to try a traditional mojito. What a wonderful start to our expedition. After lunch, we got our rooms and immediately set out for "the shack."

The shack was a rented house on Guanabo Beach, about 15 miles east of Havana. The house was about 100 yards from the beach and had a large open lot around it (*Photo C*). In between setting up and contesting, it was nice to take a walk on one of the most beautiful beaches in Cuba.

We arranged for a taxi driver to cart us back and forth between the beach and our hotel in his old green '56 Chevy BelAir. Karile, our driver, spoke absolutely no English. Luckily, some of us spoke some Spanish or had a dictionary to figure out words. It cost us 15 pesos (about \$15 U.S.) per trip. Roads were generally in good shape. One day, we got stuck in the tunnel under the Havana harbor because of a bus-car accident. We thought we were going to die from the fumes. Those beautiful old cars run mostly on diesel and aren't exactly EPA rated. The accident was cleared very quickly, a testament to the Cubans' efficiency.

Antenna installation was in its beginning stages when we arrived. The antennas were lying on the ground in pieces. The two element 40-meter beam was not assembled. The 3-element and 5-element tribanders were assembled but were lying on the ground. Then a van from Radio Cuba showed up with five Cuban operators

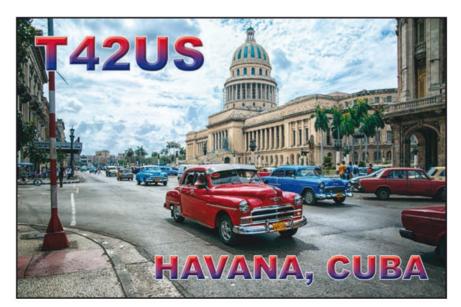


Photo B. Classic U.S. cars on the streets of Havana are featured on the T42US QSL card.



Photo C. The station was set up in a rented house with a large open area in front for antennas. A shortage of tower sections limited antenna height; beams were turned by hand, using ropes.



Photo D. The group's 4-element, 6-meter beam held up for tuning prior to installation by, from left, Mark, WC3W; Juan, CM2OY; Roberto, CM2KL; Amed, CO2AME; Alexi, CO2XK; and Michel, CL2TV.



Photo E. The two U.S. stations, all set up and waiting for power.

inside. Jorge, CO2II, was the technical brain of the Cuban team — funny and smart. Roberto, CM2KL, helped pull things together.

Our antenna specialist, Stephanie Koles, WX3K, started whipping things into shape. We had to reset the elements and made numerous attempts to retune the antennas — the 3-element tribander suffered some SWR issues because of corrosion and poor maintenance. It was like tuning a piece of wet pasta in the air. Luckily, John, KK4SHF, brought an antenna analyzer.

Our antennas consisted of the two tribanders and 40-meter monobander mentioned above; a vertical; a 4-element, 6-meter beam (*Photo D*); and a longwire. Due to problems acquiring tower sections, the maximum height of any of the rotatable antennas was no more than 5 meters (16.4 feet) and they were turned by ropes attached to them. A third station was set up for the WARC bands, digital modes and 60 meters. This was the first time the Cuban government had given permission for hams to operate on the 60-meter band, thus offering many 60-meter enthusiasts a new country.

Thursday, 10/22: More Setup

We returned early Thursday morning to continue setting up the stations. One room was dedicated to a U.S. radio setup. The Cubans had another room for their gear. The stations included two ICOM 706MK2Gs and two Yaesu kilowatt amplifiers. We had brought bandpass filters so we didn't interfere with each other. We had arranged for a generator to be on hand in case of power outages and were hoping for Internet, but that was not a viable option. Internet access in Cuba is limited, with most availability from cyber cafes and within hotels. DSL access was talked about in the shack area, but was not a real option.

We decided to put the two U.S. stations in the front bedroom. We moved the furniture to another room and set up two tables near the windows (*Photo E*). We were a little concerned about only having one 115-amp circuit in the room. The lack of electrical outlets was a small hurdle. We changed power configurations at least two or three times because we didn't have enough power coming out of the one outlet available in the room for two radios and two amplifiers. We needed to rewire an outlet with exposed, frayed wiring. No one thought to bring a power strip. That would have been wonderful. We played musical chairs with power cords as needed. The power went out just as the generator was delivered so we had to run a cable out of the window and plug into the generator. The electricity eventually came back on and we operated without further power interruption.

Luckily, our radio room had a small air conditioner as conditions were brutal

with a fierce sun, 80° to 90° temperatures, and high humidity. Drinking water was a top priority. However, we needed to drink only bottled water to avoid "the Caribbean cha chas." Also, food was limited to hotels and good restaurants and "no ice" was no fun but necessary.

Friday, 10/23: On the Air

On Friday, one of the amplifiers kept cutting out, and the antenna switch wasn't working correctly. Everything eventually got fixed. We hooked up the WinKeyer, interfaced it to N1MM software and hooked up paddles so we'd have a CW-capable station available for after the SSB contest weekend.

John, KK4SHF, worked on the internal network to get N1MM on two laptops to talk to each other. The time was



Photo F. Noise problems initially plagued the U.S. group's station, but the Cuban group members installed a makeshift 4-rod grounding system over which they poured salt water ... which solved the problem.

off on the laptops, which caused a problem trying to synch, and we discovered that the two laptops had different versions of the software. Luckily we had copies of the program with us and were able to install the same version on both laptops. After some Ethernet port configuration changes, both laptops synched. One was set up as the master and the databases shared information. And we still had no Internet.

As we began testing and making contacts, Stephanie noticed a lot of noise. To help improve this issue, the Cubans created a large 4-rod ground with a large copper strap (*Photo F*). This reduced the noise significantly. Then they poured saltwater on the ground rods to make them more conductive. That cleared up the noise.

The contest started at 8 p.m. Friday with Jim and Nancy from our team working the radios to start.

Saturday, 10/24: Contesting and Presentations

On Saturday, we worked in shifts of approximately two to four hours each (*Photos G & H*). Bob Heil, K9EID, of Heil Sound, had loaned us two headsets and we found them extremely helpful in screening out ambient noise. Excellent audio quality was reported.

There was a noise source early in the morning that caused a total lack of communication for about two hours. When the noise mysteriously cleared, 15 meters was wide open to the world. No noise but lots of QRM — wall to wall stations trying to make contact — contest bedlam. Overall, the competition was a huge success from a technical and logistical standpoint, as well as accomplishing our goal of working as a united Cuban/U.S. team.

We had many visitors, including officials from the FRC and extended family of the Cuban hams in our group, as well as other local Cuban hams. In between contesting, presentations were made as part of our exhibition. One of the slide presentations was on RFI by Stephanie. Jim, WB2REM, did a slide presentation on remote linking. Nancy, K9DIG, demonstrated amateur radio to Cuban children. They got to wear headsets and try the radios. Nancy also provided a taste of Alaska by showing a presentation of her Iditarod competition and explained how she worked with the dogs. The images of snow went over well in the sweltering heat. Cuban coffee and pizza were served. Cuban coffee is made with sugar and espresso and served in little cups — that's all you need! Zing!

Sunday, 10/25 and Monday, 10/26: Testing and More Talking

Sunday and Monday, we had our volunteer examiners give FCC license exams to seven of the Cuban operators. It was the first time that U.S. amateur radio exams had been given on Cuban soil. The Cuban operators spoke little English but had great technical skills. With a lot of studying, they overcame the language barrier and all passed the Technician exams on Monday. Bob, CM2KL, took all three exams and was able to pass his Extra.

On Monday, we returned to the shack for some personal time on the radios. We all had a chance to make contacts on SSB and CW. The Cuban radio was also set up for PSK and RTTY. The Cuban operators used that when not in the contest.

To end our expedition, there was a





Photo G. Stephanie Koles, WX3K, and Mark Wohlschlegel, WC3W, operate the CQWW SSB DX Contest on Saturday, October 24. When this photo was taken, they were averaging six contacts per minute!



Photo H. Author Ruth Sweigart, KC4BAB, on the air from T42US.

The T42US Team

US Operators:

Jim Millner, WB2REM, Co-Leader; John Sweigart, KK4SHF; Nancy Yoshida, K9DIG; Stephanie Koles, WX3K; Ruth Sweigart, KC4BAB; Gordon Blumenfeld, WBØTKL; and Mark Wohlschlegel, WC3W.

Cuban Operators:

Roberto Ibarra, CM2KL, Co-Leader; Jorge Novoa, CO2II; Osmani Mambuca Juan, CM2OY; Amed Santana Gonzalez, CO2AME; Juan Carlos Molina, CO2JD; Michel Gomez, CL2TV; Alexei Joaquin Morejon Cohen, CO2XK; Jorge Luis Gonzalez, CM2PTE; Pedro Rodriguez, CO2RP, FRC President; and Jorge Rodriguez, CO2RK.

banquet held at a nearby restaurant for operators and guests. FRC President Pedro Rodriguez was our host. Mr. Rodriguez was instrumental in getting us approval to operate in Cuba and threw a great party for us. Large amounts of food, including whole cooked snapper, baked chicken, and pulled beef were served. There was some drinking, dancing, and lots of camaraderie and laughter. Toasts from both sides of the team were heartfelt and a great closing to our expedition.

After the banquet, most of the operators returned to the shack to tear down and grab personal gear before heading back to the hotel in Havana. Monday night was spent relaxing and exploring some local hot spots. Hotel Engleterre had music at its rooftop restaurant. Once again the moon was full and the steamy breeze was blowing. Stephanie was able to play the band's fretless bass, a unique opportunity for her as she normally plays regular bass in a local band at home.

Tuesday, 10/27 - Tourist Time

This was our one free day to explore Havana. Some of us did some shopping on Obispo Street, in Habana Vieja. We took rides on the little Cocos — which are motorcycle powered with a little round shell for passengers (Coco means coconut, and they look like one). Some of us took taxis and explored Havana. We saw the American Embassy — which is now open. The Malecon — which is the Havana seafront — was also great to walk. There are many well-known pictures of the waves crashing on the seafront. We visited for sunset — a beautiful sight over the city.

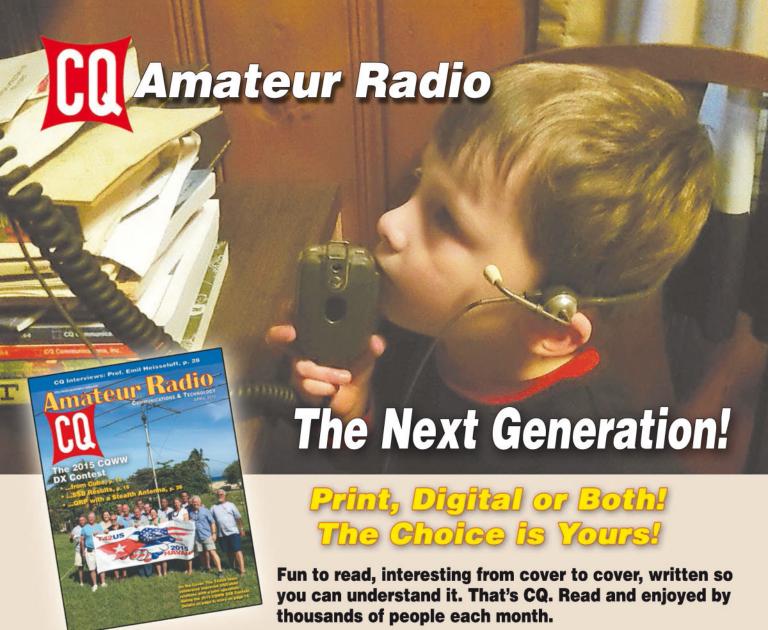
Wednesday, 10/28 - Heading Home

Time to return to the U.S. Once again, bright and early to the airport. We were checked at the airport to make sure we were returning with all of the equipment we had checked in with — minus the radio we donated to the Cuban operators. It was a short flight back from Havana to Miami.

It was a great experience for all involved and as amateur radio operators, we hope we have helped in our own way to improve relations between our two countries and possibly open the door to future joint Cuban/U.S. radio operations.

Many thanks to our team leaders, Jim Millner, WB2REM, and Roberto Ibarra, CM2KL, who struggled over an 8-month period to get permission, visas, and licenses to allow us to have this great opportunity.

Roberto hopes to host other U.S. amateur radio operators in Cuba. If you and your family are interested in coming to Cuba and visiting the FRC, meeting other Cuban hams and seeing the sights, contact Bob at <cm2kl@frcuba.co.cu>.



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The changes in amateur radio over the past seventy years have been astounding. Still some things have remained remarkably the same, namely the type of people who are drawn to the hobby. As a group, hams have a tremendous amount of knowledge on a wide array of topics, an amazing willingness to share that knowledge with each other, and an unwavering commitment to helping neighbors, near or far, in times of need.

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Results of the 2015 CQWW DX SSB Contest

It's this kind of unexpected opening ... that makes the game of radiosport so fascinating.

BY RANDY THOMPSON,* K5ZD

he 68th running of the CQ World Wide DX SSB Contest dished out its share of QRM, heartache, and triumph for those who packed the bands over 48 hours during the last weekend of October 2015. The story of the contest can be summed up in three words: Expectations, Coronal Mass Ejection (CME), and noise!

There is nothing more hopeful than preparing for a contest. We watch the bands 27 days in advance to see if the sun will be offering tricks or treats. We carefully plan our strategy — not only for which band to be on at what time, but also to make sure the family knows to give us time in the chair. For those who travel, it's a frantic rush to find and pack all of the gear. And we work on antennas. A contest like the CQ WW provides all the motivation needed to make last minute adjustments in the hope of a better score.

Conditions over the summer and in the months leading up to the contest had lowered all expectations for 10 meters. Lots of energy was going into low-band antennas. Two weeks before the contest, the solar flux went up and 10 meters started to open. The week leading up to the contest sounded great and expectations started to rise. Could we sneak one more year out of our favorite band with room for everyone?

The solar flux was up to 124 two days before the contest and we were not only seeing encouraging 10 meter conditions, but the low bands were looking promising as well. Hope and expectations were on the rise.

What a difference a few days can make. The flux was dropping as the contest began — down to 106 both days. Even worse, a CME arrived earlier than expected and spewed unwelcome particles into the ionosphere during the middle portion of the contest. The low bands were highly absorbed and not good at all. The high bands opened well, but not with the length of openings we have come to enjoy over the past few years. More than one multi-op team had visions of a record score after the first 24 hours, only to see it slip away due to slow QSO rates on Sunday. To tease us with what might have been, conditions improved dramatically during the last few hours of the contest. Perhaps it is the sun's way of offering some encouragement to try again next year.

The CMEs weren't all bad news. In a twist from the usual, the CMEs did not cause an aurora and radio blackout for the northern latitudes. Instead, stations in northern Europe enjoyed a rare late night polar opening on 20 meters into North America. It's this kind of unexpected surprise — where stations in the far north gained an unexpected advantage

The team behind the multi-single entry of YS1YS in El Salvador. From left to right: Mario, YS1MAE; Roberto, YS1RS; and Mario, YS1GMV. (Courtesy of YS1GMV)

over those in the south — that make the game of radiosport so fascinating.

As if weak signal levels on the low bands weren't enough, static seemed to be everywhere. The remnants of Hurricane Patricia were moving through Texas, bringing rain and lightning. Big thunderstorms in the Caribbean made it difficult to hear anything on the low bands. Even stations in the Mediterranean complained of high static levels. Those who had invested their antenna building efforts on receiving antennas were rewarded.

A recurring theme in the post-contest comments was another kind of noise — QRM. Without 10 meters, all 40,000 stations active in CQ WW were crammed into less than 300 kHz on each band. It was almost impossible to find a clear frequency, which meant stations in different parts of the world were sharing three deep, causing lots of confusion and some not-in-log penalties. If you stopped talking even for a moment, it seemed someone would try to muscle in on the frequency. This was not helped by those selfish operators with over-processed audio and splatter well beyond the limits of a normal SSB signal.

FUMAR

^{*} k5zd@cgww.com

2015 WW DX SSB TROPHY WINNERS AND DONORS

SINGLE OPERATOR

World 8P5A (Op: Tom Georgens, W2SC) Donor: Southern California DX Club

World – Low Power TO2A (Op.: Rich Smith, N6KT) Donor: Slovenian Contest Club

World – QRP Ron Schwartz, VE3VN Donor: Jeff Steinman, N5TJ

World Assisted TM6M (Op.: Sebastien Le Gall, F8DBF) Donor: Glenn Johnson, W⊘GJ

World – Assisted Low Power P40W (Op.: John Crovelli, W2GD) Donor: Gail Sheehan, K2RED

U.S.A. Krassimir Petkov, K1LZ Donor: Potomac Valley Radio Club – KC8C Memorial

U.S.A. – Low Power K3CR (Op.: Alex Avramov, LZ4AX) Donor: North Coast Contesters

U.S.A. – QRP Anthony Luscre, K8ZT Donor: Pat Collins, N8VW

U.S.A. – Assisted Charles D Fulp Jr, K3WW Donor: John Rodgers, WE3C

U.S.A. – Assisted Low Power Dennis Egan, W1UE Donor: LA9Z/LN9Z Leia Contest Club

U.S.A. Zone 3 Mitch Mason, K7RL

Donor: World Wide Radio Operators
Foundation (WWROF)

U.S.A. Zone 4 Kevin Stockton, N5DX Donor: Dave Pruett, K8CC & Greg Surma, K8GL

Europe Tonno Vahk, ES5TV Donor: Potomac Valley R.C. – W4BVV Memorial

Europe – Low Power ED5N (Op.: Raul Blasco, EA5KA) Donor: Tim Duffy, K3LR

Europe – QRP Pit Schmidt, DK3WE Donor: Steve "Sid" Caesar, NH7C

Europe – Assisted OH0X (Op.: Kim Ostman, OH6KZP)* Donor: Martin Huml, OL5Y

Europe – Assisted Low Power Imanol Antonanzas, EC2DX Donor: Alex Goncharov, R3ZZ

Africa EF8U (Op.: Jeff Kinzli, N6GQ) Donor: Chris Terkla, N1XS

Asia UPOL (Op.: Vladimir Vinichenko, UN9LW) Donor: Nodir Tursun-Zade, EY8MM

Caribbean/Central America – High Power YN5Z (Op.: Scott Tuthill, K7ZO) Donor: Alex M. Kasevich, 8R1A

Caribbean/Central America – Low Power Felipe Hernandez, KP3Z Donor: Albert Crespo, NH7A

Oceania KH7M (Op.: Jim Neiger, N6TJ) Donor: Barbara Yasson, AC7UH

South America YW4D (Op.: Paolo Stradiotto, YV1DIG) Donor: Yankee Clipper Contest Club

Canada Jeff Briggs, VY2ZM Donor: Contest Club Ontario – VE3WT Memorial

Russia Anatoly Polevik, RC90 Donor: Roman Thomas, R5AA

Japan – High Power Masaki Masa Okano, JH4UYB Donor: Rush Drake, W7RM, Memorial

Japan – Low Power Yuichi Yamazaki, JJ1VRO Donor: Western Washington DX Club

Southern Cone (CE CX LU) – Low Power CW5W (Op.: Jorge Diez Furest, CX6VM) Donor: LU Contest Group

ASEAN (XZ HS XW XU 3W 9M 9V V8 YB DU) XW1IC (Op.: Champ Muangamphun, E21EIC) Donor: YB Land DX Club

ASEAN (XZ HS XW XU 3W 9M 9V V8 YB DU) - Low Power Nikhorn Deesai, HS5NMF Donor: Bob Kupps, N6BK

SINGLE OPERATOR, SINGLE BAND

World – 28 MHz D4Z (Op.: Massimo Cortesi, IZ4DPV) Donor: Joel Chalmers, KG6DX

World – 21 MHz ED8X (Op.: Alexey Mikhailov, RA1AIP) Donor: Robert Naumann, W5OV

World – 14 MHz CR5C (Op.: Pavel Prihoda, OK4PA) Donor: North Jersey DX Assn. – K2HLB Memorial

World – 7 MHz D4C (Op.: Andrea Bianchi, HB9DUR) Donor: Fred Laun, K3ZO – K7ZZ Memorial

World - 3.7 MHz CR2X (Op.: Martti Laine, OH2BH) Donor: Fred Capossela, K6SSS

World – 1.8 MHz IH9A (Op.: Gianfranco Di Maio, IT9SPB) Donor: Martin Monsalvo, LU5DX & Carlos Monsalvo, LU6EBY - LUBDQ Memorial

U.S.A. – 28 MHz Jay Camac, N4OX Donor: World Wide Radio Operators Foundation (WWROF)

U.S.A. – 21 MHz Peter Bizlewicz, KU2M Donor: 11PM Dayton Pizza Gang

U.S.A. – 14 MHz Conrad Romberg, N5CR/7 Donor: Yankee Clipper Contest Club – KC1F Memorial

U.S.A. – 7 MHz Dan Handa, W7WA Donor: Stanley Cohen, W8QDQ

U.S.A. – 3.7 MHz Joe Gagliardi, AA1BU Donor: John Rodgers, WE3C

U.S.A. – 1.8 MHz
Ronald McClain, W2VO
Donor: South Texas DX & Contest Club (STXDXCC)

Caribbean/Central America (14 MHz) Gil Joachim, FM5FJ Donor: Nate Moreschi, N4YDU

Oceania (14 MHz) E51EAQ (Op.: Jacek Marczewski, SP5EAQ) Donor: Bruce D. Lee, KD6WW

Asia (21 MHz) Shinya Hatakenaka, JA5FDJ Donor: Dallas/Fort. Worth Contest Group W5PG Memorial

Europe – 28 MHz EE3A (Op.: Jordi Bueno, EA3ATM) Donor: John Rodgers, WE3C

Europe – 21 MHz OH8X (Op.: Pasi Luoma-Aho, OH6UM) Donor: Tine Brajnik, S5ØA

Europe – 14 MHz OZ7X (Op.: Kristian Soeholm, OZ5KF) Donor: Charles Wooten, NF4A

Europe – 7 MHz TM0T (Op.: Gildas Balannec, TU5KG) Donor: Central Texas DX and Contest Club – NT5C Memorial

Europe – 3.7 MHz OK5D (Op.: David Lunak, OK1DTP)* Donor: Ted Demopoulos, KT1V

Europe – 1.8 MHz Max Elleby, OZ4MD Donor: Robert Kasca, S53R

MULTI-OPERATOR, SINGLE TRANSMITTER

World EF8R (Ops.: R2AA, UA5C, RA5A, RT9T, EA8RM, LY4A, OH1RY, RN3QO, RW3QNZ) Donor: So. Calif. DX Club – W6AM Memorial

World – Low Power FY5KE (Ops.: FY5FY, F1HAR, F5HRY, F5UII, F6FVY) Donor: Rex Turvin, NR6M

U.S.A.
K6ND/1 (Ops.: W1VE, KE1J, K6ND, K3JO)
Donor: Carolina DX Association – Ted Goldthorpe, W4VHF
& Ken Boyd, K4DXA Memorial

Canada VE3JM (Ops.: VE3EK, VE3EY, VE3JM) Donor: John Sluymer, VE3EJ – Paul Hudson, VE3TA Memorial

Caribbean/Central America V47T (Ops: K1DG, N2NT, KM3T) Donor: Bob Raymond, WA1Z

Africa
CR3A (Ops.: CT1BOH, CT1FFU, CT3BD, CT3DL, CT3DZ,
CT3EE, OM3GI, OM3RM)
Donor: World Wide Radio Operators Foundation (WWROF)

Asia
P33W (Ops.: UR5MID, LZ2HM, LZ3FN, LY4AA, 5B4AIE,
R4FO, UA4FER, RW4WR, RA3AUU)
Donor: Edward L. Campbell, NX7TT – AA6BB and KA6V
Memorial

Japan JR5YCE (Ops: JM1UWB, JR2GRX, JJ5GMJ, JH5FIS, JH5RXS)

Donor: Arizona Outlaws Contest Club

Europe EI7M (Ops.: EI8IR, EI3JE, EI3JE, EI3KD, EI7IG, G0CKV, EI7KD, G4CLA) Donor: Gail Sheehan, K2RED

Europe – Low Power EF7X Ops.: (EA7AKK, EA7FUN, EA7KW, EA7PP, EA7RM) Donor: EA Contest Club

Oceania VK4NM (Ops: VK4NM, VK4LAT) Donor: Junichi Tanaka, JH4RHF

South America
PJ4X (Ops: K2NG, NA2AA, PJ4LS, JH5GHM)
Donor: Victor Burns, Kl6IM – The Cuba Libra Contest Club

MULTI-OPERATOR, TWO TRANSMITTERS

CN2AA (Ops: R3DCX, RA3CO, RC6U, RK3AD, R3FA, RK7A, RL3FT, RM2U, RM9I, RN2FA, RU9I, RV3MA, RW7K, RX3APM, UA2FM, UA3AB, UA3ASZ, UA4Z, UB7K)

Donor: Dave Leeson, W6NL & Barb Leeson, K6BL

U.S.A.
K3LR (Ops: K3LR, N2NC, N5UM, W3CDG, W2RQ,
WM2H, W5OV, K3LA, K1AR, N6MJ, N3SD, K3UA,
DL6LAU, N3GJ, LU7DW)
Donor: Jim Lawson, W2PV Memorial

Europe
DF0HQ (Ops: DG1ATN, DJ1TH, DJ9AO, DK5KMA,
DK7YY, DL1AUZ, DL4UNY, DL5ANT, DL5GA, DL5MLO,
DL6SAK, DL7CH, DL7FER, DL7VOA, DL8BH, DM8HH)
Donor: Finnish Amateur Radio League

Oceania KH6J (Ops: AH6S, AH6NF, KH6NX, KH6U, KH7U, KH6WG, KH6XL, N2NL, WH6R, W0CN) Donor: Tack Kumagai, JE1CKA – JR2GMC and JA9SSY Memorial

CONTEST EXPEDITIONS

World Single Operator ZD7W (Op: Oliver Sweningsen III, W6NV) Donor: National Capitol DX Association - Stuart Meyer, W2GHK Memorial

World Multi-Op TO4K (Ops: G4XUM, GM4AFF, M5RIC, N0VD) Donor: Gail Sheehan, K2RED

OVERLAY CATEGORIES

World – Classic P49Y (Op.: Andrew Faber, AE6Y) Donor: Pete Smith, N4ZR

U.S.A. – Classic Jon Zaimes, AA1K/3 Donor: Tom Horton, K5IID

World – Rookie Valery Zhitkovich, EW6W Donor: Tim Duffy, K3LR - N8SM Memorial

U.S.A. – Rookie Tucker McGuire, W4FS Donor: Tim Duffy, K3LR - K3TUP Memorial

*Second place

	Si	ngle Oper	ator		Assisted			
	High	Low	QRP	Total	High	Low	QRP	Total
All Bands	844	1979	110	2933	1126	912	30	2068
10m	85	357	28	470	131	175	18	324
15m	98	224	35	357	108	99	13	220
20m	71	191	24	286	85	72	9	166
40m	59	86	15	160	56	44	14	114
75m	31	29	8	68	35	28	4	67
160m	28	20	4	52	21	13	3	37
Multi-One					260	121		381
Multi-Two					104			104
Multi-Multi					54			54
Totals				4326				3535

Table 1. Number of Entries by Category



The men behind the voices at Signal Point, PJ2T. Back row (from left to right): Jack, N4RV; Rick, NØYY; Andrea, IK7YTT; and Dave, VA7AM. Front: Heiko, DK3DM; Geoff, WØCG/PJ2DX; Uli, DL8OBQ; John, N4QQ; and Adam, W1ASB. (Courtesy of WØCG)

There is QRM, and then there is QRM on 40 meters. It seemed like every high-powered multi-op was fighting for space between 7125 and 7200. Franki, OQ5M, summed it up this way, "if SSB is 'like pulling teeth' — on 40 it's without anesthesia." Karel, OK1CF, noted, "it is a great pity that many of us have forgotten how to work split. Between the terrible splatters here in [the] middle part of Europe, it is simply not possible to listen to weak signals."

The pressure to find a frequency was so great that some stations sought refuge by operating slightly outside of the amateur radio bands. We used our SDR recordings to identify stations that were running on 14350 and 21450. Sorry guys, but that puts a lot of your signal outside the limit. We removed these QSOs when we found them. Stations in ITU region 1 also need to remember that they may not work above 7200 kHz.

Radiosport is a game played regardless of the conditions. When the starting bell for CQ WW sounds, the bands explode with activity and the race is on. Conditions were good enough that over 5 million QSOs were reported in the received logs, including contacts with 223 different country multipliers. Even some QRP stations accomplished DXCC in a weekend. Nineteen stations were able to work all 40 CQ Zones on 15 meters, three did it on 20 meters, and one did it on 10 meters.

What words would describe your experiences in CQ WW SSB 2015?

Single Operator All Bands

The top overall Single Operator All Bands (SOAB) score was a repeat victory by Tom, W2SC, operating from his usual spot in Barbados as 8P5A. Tom logged exactly 400 contacts in the first 60 minutes of the contest on his way to a total of 10,220 after log checking! His only moment of concern was losing a homebrew solid-state amplifier 26 hours into the contest. After the contest, Tom reported, "the high bands were great but the low bands had very high noise levels. The first night it was even hard to work other Caribbean stations on 160."



Installing radials directly in the saltwater at A73A were (red shirt) Alex, OZ7AM and (white shirt) Romeo, S59. (Courtesy of S59M)

Tonno, ES5TV, was thrilled with his second place overall finish calling it "... probably the most memorable contest experience I have ever had." Tonno was watching the online scoreboard at cgcontest.net and saw that Kim, OHØX, was ahead on multipliers. Tonno used that as motivation, saying, "I literally pushed like never before. Without a single break for 48 hours other than a quick jump or two into the bathroom." What Tonno didn't realize was that Kim was in the Assisted category. "Had I known that I was competing only against myself and without any ambition for top Europe, I would have certainly taken a short nap or relaxed." Taking advantage of the incredible late night opening on 20 meters to North America, Tonno finished far ahead of all other European scores.

There were four continents represented among the top five SOAB scores. Jeff, N6GQ, overcame a killer travel schedule to place fourth from EF8U in his first time operating from Africa. Vladimir, UN9LW, represented Asia with a big score from UPØL in Kazakhstan.

The USA Top Ten for SOAB featured stations from across the country. Krassy, K1LZ, in Massachusetts nailed down the top spot with Kevin, N5DX,



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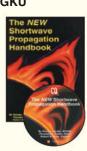
W6SAI HF Antenna Handbook by Bill Orr, W6SAI

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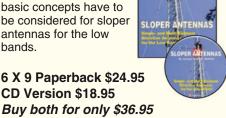
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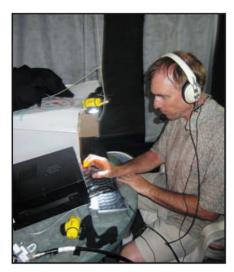
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		2015 CQ WW DX	SSB TOP SCORES	3	
WORLD	28 MHz	7 MHz	HK1NA30,132,705	N7GP (N5IA)4,200	21 MHz
SINGLE OPERATOR	PU1MHZ122,910	CQ7X (EA7JX)235,480	PJ2T27,166,178	WB4WXE2,400	AIØL339,438
HIGH POWER All Band	I5KAP54,431 WA6FGV43,758	PD1D62,084 HI8KW59,600	W3LPL23,637,570 DFØHQ23,497,428	LOW POWER	W2AW (N2GM)256,122 N9TGR240,099
8P5A (W2SC)16,911,600	21 MHz	3.7 MHz	9A1A23,148,840 ZW5B21,068,295	All Band K3CR (LZ4AX)3,568,956	14 MHz
ES5TV13,177,813 VY2ZM (K1ZM)11,665,566	YT7Z (YU7SK)103,740	E74063,492	WE3C19,324,062	AD4Z2,495,871	N4DL73,401
EF8U (N6GQ)9,956,860 UPØL (UN9LW)9,666,524	SP5DDJ83,520 GJ3YHU52,917	OK1AY59,625 YUØU56,628	LZ9W18,088,200	N5AW2,226,978 NA8V1,949,815	NW4V10,176 N2GA1,456
CF3A (VE3AT)9,618,125		·	ROOKIE	N4TZ/91,887,472	7 MHz
9A1P (9A1UN)9,316,256 RC908,963,178	14 MHz SQ5NBE58,290	1.8 MHz ES5RY32,154	High Power EW6W3,240,975	28 MHz	WK9U34,452
P3F (5B4AGN)8,666,580	IN3HUU11,780	Z35T28,644	W4FS2,813,586	K2PS/4137,826	KCØMCK/44,180
UW2M (URØMC)8,424,752	R2ABT11,286	LY20U21,122	A92AA853,160 KG5CIK364,212	K3MSB96,250 WE6EZ/591,258	3.7 MHz K3TW/48,195
28 MHz	7 MHz CT1BXT37,570	ASSISTED QRP	ND7J/4355,320 LB7ZG258,995		WB40MM2,607
D4Z (IZ4DPV)3,252,670 CX2DK2,325,162	UT5UUV12,264	All Band	VE3TCV224,576	21 MHz KØBBB151,065	ACCIOTED
ZY2B1,502,904	IZ2JPN11,456	RT4W678,300 IZ8JFL/1444,087	W7CYL211,640 YU2DBZ184,496	W3SM/1122,752	ASSISTED QRP
21 MHz	3.7 MHz	RA4AAT417,125	YU1USA150,290	K5FUV113,704	28 MHz KB2HSH11,232
ED8X (RA1A)2,069,516 OH8X (OH6UM)1,797,696	OL4W (OK1IF)13,872 SQ8MFB6,020	IZ3NVR358,474 DD5FM334,196	ROOKIE	14 MHz	,
CR6T (CT1ESV)1,512,368	RA4FWA3,936	OK2FD221,112 YU1LM195,337	Low Power YY1YLY692,886	KJ4QHL66,926 KF5CYZ32,851	21 MHz NØUR20,808
14 MHz	1.8 MHz	SP9RQH141,949	BG2CTX639,840	KX2S/326,325	W9SUN17,871
CR5C (OK4PA)1,403,061	HA1TI2,883	UR5XMM89,180 LZ7H74,036	8P9EH419,152 OH5CZ391,575	7 MHz	N8HP16,614
OZ7X (OZ5KF)1,367,688 G9W (MØDXR)1,352,575	ASSISTED		KF5VDX363,090	KB3LIX29,484 KD5LNO16,660	14 MHz N9NBC19,512
7 MHz	HIGH POWER All Band	28 MHz SP5EWX162,960	YT5IVN327,137 ED3T (EA3HSO)319,770	W9QL4,329	
D4C (HB9DUR)1,436,064	TM6M (F8DBF)14,263,470	JR3RWB117,645	M4P (MØPMV)315,248	3.7 MHz	7 MHz N9NBC19,512
TMØT798,532 RK4FD750,547	OHØX (OH6KZP)11,790,240 PX5E (PP5JR)11,073,697	R7NA96,480	RØAEE297,297 PA9IGB294,752	W8JGU7,498	10100
	TO2M (VE3LA)9,460,955 6Y9X (K1XM)8,245,664	21 MHz OH2BV178,416	CLASSIC	K4CC6,223	MULTI-OP
3.7 MHz CR2X (OH2BH)453,248	P4ØA (KK9A)8,176,630	II3W (I3VFJ)165,240	High Power	QRP All Band	SINGLE TRANSMITTER High Power
OK5D (OK1DTP)201,178 EW8Y163,464	S020 (SQ2GX0)8,168,004 VA2WA7,674,189	BD9XE73,440	P49Y (AE6Y)6,930,818 4LØA (4L4WW)5,500,828	K8ZT340,075	K6ND/18,571,060
	LP1H (LU5HM)7,318,072 EU1A7,185,879	14 MHz MWØJRX201,720	OHØV (OH6LI)3,050,431 HG3R2,883,540	W6QU (W8QZA)236,610 NDØC235,554	K8AZ8,447,173 NV9L7,142,818
1.8 MHz IH9A (IT9SPB)267,736	LUTA1,103,079	YT4T71,536	A65BP2,882,180	W1JCW/5223,965 KA8SMA151,891	W2FU6,447,080
OZ4MD42,280 G4L (G4LDL)37,417	28 MHz CQ3L (DF7ZS)2,157,246	IZØFUW43,344	AA1K/32,653,530 SP9LJD2,527,448		WW4LL6,141,788
G 12 (G 1202)	LR1E (LW6DG)1,906,736	7 MHz IQ3KU (IZ3IBL)23,400	G5W (5B4WN)2,456,904 GM2V (GM3WOJ)2,450,760	28 MHz WA6FGV43,758	Low Power NM1C1,667,925
LOW POWER	OK7K (OK1BN)1,216,885	SV3GKU13,662	0A4SS2,355,792	KM4VR9,464 KIØG/53,120	KT4ZB1,423,148
All Band TO2A (N6KT)7,035,756	21 MHz	IZ1DGG10,761	CLASSIC	N8XX1,200	WA1F/4503,440 K4RC401,790
3V8SS (KF5EYY)6,408,158	DL2ARD1,685,103 YV4NN1,542,240	3.7 MHz	Low Power	21 MHz	W3HAC260,848
KP3Z6,138,341 VE3DZ5,727,392	9Y4W1,495,224	EW1IP24,640 ES7RIX4,536	VE3DZ3,526,202 OE6Z (OE6MBG)2,402,244	N3UR16,464	MULTI-OP
NP2X5,452,457	14 MHz	9A4AA3,465	V3A (V31MA)1,918,290 K1BX1,538,685	14 MHz	TWO TRANSMITTER KC1XX18,105,815
ED5N (EA5KA)3,808,761 OK7Z (OK2ZI)3,728,718	4L8A1,606,648 OL9A (OK2ZAW)1,516,482	1.8 MHz	TY4AB925,344	WB3D/46,624	K9CT11,482,330 NQ4I10,526,440
K3CR (LZ4AX)3,568,956 EF2A (EA2OT)3,542,272	OH8L (OH8LQ)1,503,712	YP8A3,116 SP60JK1,710	LY6A814,618 USØHZ786,210	ASSISTED HIGH POWER	NØNI6,898,755
LY5R (LY9A)3,531,635	7 MHz	MULTI-OP	K1HT738,360 SQ6H (SQ6PLH)686,700	All Band	K4TCG5,673,734
28 MHz	SN3A (SP3GEM)772,740 TM7G575,127	SINGLE TRANSMITTER	OK1TA649,020	K3WW6,889,155 K5TR5,839,540	MULTI-OP Multi-transmitter
EA8TX1,122,680 ZP6DYA514,856	9A2L (9A3AG)519,224	High Power EF8R30,859,830	UNITED STATES	NN1SS5,456,136	K3LR31,602,915
VR2ZQZ458,590	3.7 MHz	CR3A26,524,220	SINGLE OPERATOR	N3RS5,158,964 AA3B4,647,250	W3LPL23,637,570 WE3C19,324,062
21 MHz	HA8A (HA8DZ)279,672	P33W25,506,000 V47T23,721,177	HIGH POWER All Band	28 MHz	WK1Q12,144,725
SØS (EA2CNU)876,555 JF3BFS374,267	M5B (G3WVG)257,370 OQ5M (ON5ZO)181,450	UP2L19,342,103 PJ4X18,425,844	K1LZ8,223,696	W5PR615,038	W4RM10,249,351
LZ2JA241,280		EI7M16,988,367	N5DX7,336,080 N1UR7,172,642	K2SSS480,048 W7ZR222,162	ROOKIE High Power
14 MHz	1.8 MHz 104C (IZ4ZAW)76,440	9K2HN16,026,408 IR4X14,857,570	W9RE5,584,410	21 MHz	W4FS2,813,586
9Y4D1,275,340 C06LC388,326	EF8S (OH2BYS)70,824 OK1W69,388	E7DX14,454,180	N9RV/75,573,344	K3EST/6931,245	KG5CIK364,212 ND7J/4355,320
RZ90Q239,085		Low Power	28 MHz	N7DD884,256 AB4B773,245	W7CYL211,640 KG5CIJ98,306
7 MHz	ASSISTED Low Power	FY5KE14,118,480 VP9I6,784,064	N40X504,900 K8MFO441,188	14 MHz	
RC7KY	All Band P4ØW (W2GD)8,641,514	EF7X5,370,786	W4SLT120,078 KC9WAV115,230	WA3C/8329,556	Low Power KF5VDX363,090
SQ7NSN108,150	EC2DX5,377,401	KP4BD4,309,425 HI3K3,988,962	NIØG92,514	N2NS/663,245 KJ7NL27,730	KC1B0H205,425 KEØCRP187,543
3.7 MHz	HI3TEJ4,665,692 LY7Z4,394,565	ED1B3,910,548 PR1T3,841,830	21 MHz	7 MHz W9RN71,027	AEØEE165,000
F5BEG55,242	W1UE4,143,150	SZ1A2,942,055	KU2M1,118,340	W2TA/468,794	AC8XI161,138
SP4SHD33,672 VE3BR30,108	9A5Y (9A7DX)4,088,268 KE3X3,701,388	0E2S2,863,344 9A3B2,493,120	W3EP/1363,485 K2YY/6284,532	W6RW/749,312	CLASSIC High Rower
1.8 MHz	K5WA2,583,819 VE2IDX (VE3ZF)2,569,899	MULTI-OP	14 MHz	3.7 MHz	High Power AA1K/32,653,530
SQ9IAU23,265	VA3DF2,438,257	TWO TRANSMITTER	N5CR/7260,865	W3NO59,247 N6RO18,590	NN1N
OK1JOK13,886 Y08RZJ12,528	28 MHz	CN2R36,582,798 CN3A34,973,452	AB1WR113,436 K1RX96,652	W1ZZ11,221	W1WEF1,424,280 K9JF/71,060,618
QRP	ED80 (EC5AN)1,035,709 SV9GPV805,304	PJ4Q23,660,020 C4A20,307,184	7 MHz	ASSISTED LOW BOWER	
All Band	IR9W (IWØHBY)739,576	T04K19,705,908	W7WA532,024 W1XX212,864	LOW POWER All Band	Low Power K1BX1,538,685
VE3VN677,340 DK3WE642,208	21 MHz	A73A19,171,206 V26B18,635,988	N7AU48,500	W1UE4,143,150 KE3X3,701,388	K1HT738,360 NA1DX/3367,319
JR4DAH500,678 JH10GC485,010	YV1KK1,229,658 EA8MT1,012,860	KC1XX18,105,815 PX2A16,904,300	3.7 MHz	K5WA2,583,819	KK4RV347,706
UX2MF425,548	UK9AA867,232	ED9K16,893,920	AA1BU101,222	W9PA2,272,050 KS1J1,806,060	K1IX315,268
K8ZT340,075 G4CWH290,418	14 MHz	MULTI-OP	W4QNW28,392 W2XL27,000	28 MHz	
IZ1ANK287,328 W6QU (W8QZA)236,610	GI6K (GIØKOW)638,880 UR2Y (USØYW)619,362	MULTI-TRANSMITTER CN2AA69,993,040	1.8 MHz	N1DG220,500 N4IJ/5199,955	
NDØC235,554	Y09HP439,200	K3LR31,602,915	W2V04,440	KE5SNJ135,250	



Gary, KF5VDX, set up this vertical array on the beach and worked 94 countries
— five for all time new ones! (Courtesy of KF5VDX)



Rich, N6KT, operating as TO2A. (Courtesy of N6KT)

doing a great job to finish second from Arkansas. Mike, W9RE, did his usual strong effort from Indiana in fourth. Pat, N9RV/7, in Montana outdueled Mitch, K7RL, in Washington for the top score out west.

SOAB Low Power was the most popular category in the contest with 1,979 entries (see *Table 1*). The top score was a real Field Day style operation by Rich, N6KT, operating as TO2A in French Guiana. Rich worked from a tent with generator power and no antennas more than 10 meters high. This was Rich's 11th world high score in CQ WW Phone. Ashraf, KF5EYY, operated 3V8SS to second place just ahead of three North

American entries KP3Z, VE3DZ, and NP2X. The top European score was ED5N operated by Raul, EA5KA. Long time high-power competitor Alex, LZ4AX, drove the K3CR station in low power for the top USA score, followed by Julio, AD4Z, and Marv, N5AW.

Single Operator All Bands Assisted

The Assisted categories continue to grow in popularity. The SOAB Assisted High Power category had 1,126 entries. The winner was TM6M in Western France operated by Sebastien, F8DBF. Sebastien had the second highest single-operator score in the contest behind only 8P5A. Kim, OH6KZP, operated OHØX to the highest multiplier of any single operator to finish second. Sergio, PP5JR, piloted PX5E to third with one of the few big scores from the Southern Hemisphere in a year where all the action was up north.

The winner of the SOAB Assisted Low Power category was John, W2GD, operating from P4ØW in Aruba. John's score would have placed him fifth in the High-Power category. The contest had a special meaning for John, "Nine months ago the doctors told me I had cancer and my prognosis was limited. But, after six months of treatment with a new immuno-therapy drug (and the loving prayers of thousands), last month I achieved the miracle of complete remission ... the cancer is currently gone. Unfortunately there is no permanent cure for this, but I'm enjoying every extra day I have."

what's new



SOTAbeams Redesigns Popular Portable Log Pad

SOTAbeams has redesigned its popular portable log pad. The changes were suggested by users and include a new page format together with revised columns for easier use. The pad uses A6 paper, which is 105 x 148 mm (approx. 4 x 6 inches) and is made up of 80 g/sqm white paper that is not waterproof. It is glued to the 750-micron grayboard backing along the long edge, which makes it easy to tear off individual sheets. There are 50 sheets per pad with 13 QSO lines per sheet.

The Log Pad is available now and has a retail price of \$2.12 with a special price on 10 or more pads. For more information, contact: SOTAbeams, 2nd Floor, Paradise Mill, Park Lane, Macclesfield, SK11 6TL U.K. Phone: +44 (0) 7976 688359. Website: http://www.sotabeams.co.uk.

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2015 CQ WW DX SSB BAND-BY-BAND BREAKDOWN—TOP ALL BAND SCORES

Number groups indicate: QSOs/Zones/Countries on each band

WORLD SINGLE OPERATOR ALL BAND

USA TOP SINGLE OPERATOR ALL BAND

ESSIV 235/12/64 562/19/73 982/31/107 2243/36/127 3017/38/132 781/35/117 N6DX 17/8/11 17/6/20/63 793/31/99 691/35/120 1622/37/126 788/31/13 188/3	Station	160	80	40	20	15	10	Station	160	80	40	20	15	10
V72ZM 251/18/88 361/21/74 397/27/94 2006/34/17 1298/35/16 1088/29/105 NIUR 42/9/66 3491/7/69 555/24/89 842/31/107 1141/33/115 1088 1088/29/105 203/36/13 203/15/4 204/20/100 178/35/10 249/22/80 203/16/4 203/36/115 108/37/19 1442/27/96 N9RV/7 12/5/5 101/21/39 747/32/73 735/32/107 1667/37/113 53 108/37/19 1442/27/96 N9RV/7 12/5/5 101/21/39 747/32/73 735/32/107 1667/37/113 53 108/37/19 148/37/19 148/37/19 148/37/19 144/27/96 N9RV/7 12/5/5 101/21/39 747/32/73 735/32/107 1667/37/113 53 108/37/19 148/37/19 148/37/19 148/37/19 148/37/19 148/37/19 148/37/19 148/37/19 148/37/19 144	8P5A	67/7/23	533/18/77	1621/28/101	1996/33/108	2744/31/113	3259/30/111	K1LZ	79/10/38	329/21/70	714/20/81	897/31/100	1658/33/104	1114/23/93
EFBI 20/3/16 230/15/44 420/19/80 942/30/100 178/3/5/110 2492/28/100 W9RE 33/9/15 171/13/6/3 450/30/95 643/34/111 979/35/113 88 868/71/9 326/11/50 326/11/50 300/28/95 1666/34/99 1183/31/99 1442/27/96 N9RV/7 12/5/5 101/21/39 747/32/73 735/32/107 1667/37/113 53/27/30 1667/37/113 53/27/30 1667/37/113 53/27/30 1667/37/113 53/27/30 1667/37/113 187/37/37/37/37/37/37/37/37/37/37/37/37/37														780/32/108
UPL 68/7/19 326/11/50 1300/28/95 1666/34/99 1183/31/99 1442/27/96 N9RV/7 12/5/5 101/21/39 747/32/73 735/32/107 1667/37/113 55														
## WORLD SINGLE OPERATOR ASSISTED ALL BAND ## WORLD MILTI-OPERATOR SINGLE TRANSMITTER ## WORLD MULTI-OPERATOR TWO TRANSMITTER ## WORLD MULTI-OPERATOR MULTI-TRANSMITTER ## WORLD														897/26/96
TM6M	UPL	68/7/19	326/11/50	1300/28/95	1666/34/99	1183/31/99	1442/27/96	N9RV/7	12/5/5	101/21/39	747/32/73	735/32/107	1667/37/113	533/27/65
NHOX 1809/952 515/7/85 965/35/126 1572/38/149 245/79/815 605/36/143 K5TR 23/10/17 90/20/60 663/30/109 367/36/122 1342/37/140 827 750/26/8 150/16/60 246/29/89 1028/34/124 1240/37/129 2888/35/136 NN1SS 13/7/8 165/19/75 238/26/96 1071/37/130 713/33/112 817 789/34/122 817 729/20/80 24/4/16 268/19/60 888/28/96 1434/35/120 1005/29/102 2819/32/124 N3RS 5/4/3 160/16/67 283/23/85 674/36/130 789/34/122 817 789/34/122 817 789/34/123 789/3		WORLD	SINGLE (OPERATOR	R ASSISTED	ALL BAND)		USA S	SINGLE OF	PERATOR A	ASSISTED A	LL BAND	
PKSE 8/5/7 150/16/60 246/29/99 1028/34/124 1240/37/129 2888/35/136 NNISS 137//8 165/19/75 238/26/96 1071/37/130 713/33/118 602 713/33/118 713/														898/29/112
TOZM														827/32/129
### WORLD MULTI-OPERATOR SINGLE TRANSMITTER ##################################														603/29/113
## WORLD MULTI-OPERATOR SINGLE TRANSMITTER EFBR 85/11/54 632/21/92 1615/37/125 2365/38/156 2083/39/154 4814/38/162 K6ND/1 42/11/32 374/19/82 535/27/102 823/37/135 1210/33/														817/29/119 798/26/107
EFBR 85/11/54 632/21/92 1615/37/125 2365/38/156 2083/39/154 4814/38/162 K6ND/1 42/11/32 374/19/82 535/27/102 823/37/135 1210/33/13/135 1210/33/135 1210/33/13/135 1210/33/13/1	14000	21/4/10	133/10/37	409/20/90	1000/34/121	990/00/110	1919/01/110		10/0/13	170/14/04	302/23/31	039/32/110	330/31/114	130/20/101
CR3A 96/13/56 648/23/95 850/32/113 2364/38/147 2155/37/149 4168/38/154 N9L 30/11/29 73/21/68 536/31/114 753/38/137 1313/37/138 958 719/9/56 451/20/84 1249/34/123 2628/38/155 2296/39/151 3299/37/154 Nyl 30/11/29 73/21/68 536/31/114 753/38/141 1129/38/140 907/38/140 908/38/154	89	WORLD	MULTI-01	PERATOR	SINGLE TRA	ANSMITTE	R		USA M	IULTI-OPE	RATOR SI	NGLE TRAN	ISMITTER	
P33W 179/9/56 451/20/84 1249/34/123 2628/38/155 2296/39/151 3299/37/154 W2FU 26/9/24 246/21/81 247/28/101 907/38/140 838/36/130 837 UP2L 151/8/51 564/18/78 1798/37/129 2417/38/152 2363/37/150 965/32/129 WW4LL 14/8/13 128/21/74 516/31/113 656/36/134 1040/38/140 726/07/28/101 151/8/51 564/18/78 1798/37/129 2417/38/152 2363/37/150 965/32/129 WW4LL 14/8/13 128/21/74 516/31/113 656/36/134 1040/38/140 726/07/28/101/29 1297/32/119 1601/39/147 2408/40/151 187 CN3A 62/8/45 887/21/92 2115/34/121 3043/38/149 3627/38/152 4068/37/158 K9CT 32/8/18 232/23/75 699/33/115 1156/38/140 153 PJ4Q 63/11/30 498/19/76 1539/28/108 2305/34/130 3272/32/118 3423/31/123 NQ4I 36/10/21 231/17/72 865/31/115 1071/37/138 1425/37/140 152 C4A 93/8/42 481/14/71 1396/32/114 2051/37/146 2202/38/135 2555/37/155 NN0I 28/10/19 184/21/68 563/30/106 1165/37/131 1168/36/138 66 TO4K 84/6/20 650/17/72 1902/28/95 2557/33/125 3900/31/113 3392/29/118 K4TCG 23/8/14 173/19/63 425/27/89 503/32/110 1146/35/109 107 WORLD MULTI-OPERATOR MULTI-TRANSMITTER CN2AA 872/20/84 2284/31/117 3537/37/140 5710/38/162 5518/39/168 5423/40/164 K3LR 466/19/61 841/27/99 2350/36/137 3353/39/174 3188/40/168 2260/34/147 W3LPL 275/14/42 750/26/99 1844/34/130 1931/39/158 3051/40/157 200 HK1NA 268/16/52 596/21/78 2017/31/116 3349/37/140 3199/36/132 3888/32/120 WE3C 180/15/48 639/24/91 1222/33/123 2285/39/159 2491/40/153 138					2365/38/156	2083/39/154	4814/38/162			374/19/82	535/27/102	823/37/135	1210/33/135	1210/30/122
VA7T														958/33/126
WORLD MULTI-OPERATOR TWO TRANSMITTER USA MULTI-OPERATOR MULTI-TRANSMITTER USA MULTI-OPERATOR MULTI-OPERATOR MULTI-OPERATOR MULTI-OPERATOR MULTI-OPERATOR MULTI-OPERATOR MULTI-OPERATOR MULTI-OPERATO														902/31/116
WORLD MULTI-OPERATOR TWO TRANSMITTER USA MULTI-OPERATOR TWO TRANSMITTER CN2R 246/10/49 1497/27/107 2031/33/121 2086/37/150 4086/38/153 3960/38/154 KC1XX 36/11/29 595/23/91 1297/32/119 1601/39/147 2408/40/151 187 CN3A 62/8/45 887/21/92 2115/34/121 3043/38/149 3627/38/152 4068/37/158 K9CT 32/8/18 232/23/75 699/33/115 1156/38/140 1888/37/140 153 PJ4Q 63/11/30 498/19/76 1539/28/108 2305/34/130 3272/32/118 3423/31/123 NQ4I 36/10/21 231/17/72 865/31/115 1071/37/138 1425/37/140 152 C4A 93/8/42 481/14/71 1396/32/114 2051/37/146 2202/38/135 2555/37/155 NNØI 28/10/19 184/21/68 563/30/106 1165/37/131 1168/36/138 66 TO4K 84/6/20 650/17/72 1902/28/95 2557/33/125 3900/31/113 3392/29/118 K4TCG 23/8/14 173/19/63 425/27/89 503/32/110														831/32/120
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CN3A 62/8/45 887/21/92 2115/34/121 3043/38/149 3627/38/152 4068/37/158 K9CT 32/8/18 232/23/75 699/33/115 1156/38/140 1888/37/140 153 PJ4Q 63/11/30 498/19/76 1539/28/108 2305/34/130 3272/22/118 3423/31/123 NQ4I 36/10/21 231/17/72 865/31/115 1071/37/138 1425/37/140 152 C4A 93/8/42 481/14/71 1396/32/114 2051/37/146 2202/38/135 2555/37/155 NNØI 28/10/21 184/21/68 563/30/106 1165/37/131 1168/36/138 670 T04K 84/6/20 650/17/72 1902/28/95 2557/33/125 3900/31/113 3392/29/118 K4TCG 23/8/14 173/19/63 425/27/89 503/32/110 1146/35/109 107 WORLD MULTI-OPERATOR MULTI-TRANSMITTER USA MULTI-OPERATOR MULTI-TRANSMITTER CN2AA 872/20/84 2284/31/117 3537/37/140 5710/38/162 5518/39/168 5423/40/164 K3LR 466/19/61 841/27/99 2350/36/137 3353/39/174 3188/40/168 2260/34/147 W3LPL 275/14/42 750/26/99 1844/34/130 1931/39/158 3051/40/157 200 HK1NA 268/16/52 596/21/78 2017/31/116 3349/37/140 3199/36/132 3888/32/120 WE3C 180/15/48 639/24/91 1222/33/123 2285/39/159 2491/40/153 138	7.0	WORL	D MULTI-0	OPERATOR	R TWO TRAI	NSMITTER	201	890	USA	MULTI-OF	PERATOR 1	WO TRANS	SMITTER	
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C4A 93/8/42 481/14/71 1396/32/114 2051/37/146 2202/38/135 2555/37/155 NNØI 28/10/19 184/21/68 563/30/106 1165/37/131 1168/36/138 66 107/772 1902/28/95 2557/33/125 3900/31/113 3392/29/118 E4TG 23/8/14 173/19/63 563/30/106 1165/37/131 1168/36/138 66 107/20/20/20/20/20/20/20/20/20/20/20/20/20/														1537/32/128
TO4K 84/6/20 650/17/72 1902/28/95 2557/33/125 3900/31/113 3392/29/118 K4TCG 23/8/14 173/19/63 425/27/89 503/32/110 1146/35/109 107 WORLD MULTI-OPERATOR MULTI-TRANSMITTER USA MULTI-OPERATOR MULTI-TRANSMITTER CN2AA 872/20/84 2284/31/117 3537/37/140 5710/38/162 5518/39/168 5423/40/164 K3LR 466/19/61 841/27/99 2350/36/137 3353/39/174 3188/40/168 2260/34/147 W3LPL 275/14/42 750/26/99 1844/34/130 1931/39/158 3051/40/157 200 HK1NA 268/16/52 596/21/78 2017/31/116 3349/37/140 3199/36/132 3888/32/120 WE3C 180/15/48 639/24/91 1222/33/123 2285/39/159 2491/40/153 138														1521/30/128
WORLD MULTI-OPERATOR MULTI-TRANSMITTER USA MULTI-OPERATOR MULTI-TRANSMITTER CN2AA 872/20/84 2284/3/11/17 3537/37/140 5710/38/162 5518/39/168 5423/40/164 K3LR 466/19/61 841/27/99 2350/36/137 3353/39/174 3188/40/168 226 K3LR 466/19/61 841/27/99 2350/36/137 3353/39/174 3188/40/168 226 HK1NA 268/16/52 596/21/78 2017/31/116 3349/37/140 3199/36/132 3888/32/120 WE3C 180/15/48 639/24/91 1222/33/123 2285/39/159 2491/40/153 138														660/33/114
CN2AA 872/20/84 2284/31/117 3537/37/140 5710/38/162 5518/39/168 5423/40/164 K3LR 466/19/61 841/27/99 2350/36/137 3353/39/174 3188/40/168 2260/34/147 W3LPL 275/14/42 750/26/99 1844/34/130 1931/39/158 3051/40/157 200 HK1NA 268/16/52 596/21/78 2017/31/116 3349/37/140 3199/36/132 3888/32/120 WE3C 180/15/48 639/24/91 1222/33/123 2285/39/159 2491/40/153 138	T04K	84/6/20	650/17/72	1902/28/95	2557/33/125	3900/31/113	3392/29/118	K4TCG	23/8/14	173/19/63	425/27/89	503/32/110	1146/35/109	1070/28/104
K3LR 466/19/61 841/27/99 2350/36/137 3353/39/174 3188/40/168 2260/34/147 W3LPL 275/14/42 750/26/99 1844/34/130 1931/39/158 3051/40/157 200 HK1NA 268/16/52 596/21/78 2017/31/116 3349/37/140 3199/36/132 3888/32/120 WE3C 180/15/48 639/24/91 1222/33/123 2285/39/159 2491/40/153 138		WORLD MULTI-OPERATOR MULTI-TRANSMITTER						USA N	IULTI-OPI	ERATOR M	ULTI-TRAN	ISMITTER		
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														2001/34/140
														1385/33/140
														1230/30/124
W3LPL 275/14/42 750/26/99 1844/34/130 1931/39/158 3051/40/157 2001/34/140 W4RM 26/8/15 387/20/76 959/28/110 1405/36/132 1730/37/131 66	W3LPL	275/14/42	750/26/99	1844/34/130	1931/39/158	3051/40/157	2001/34/140	W4RM	26/8/15	387/20/76	959/28/110	1405/36/132	1730/37/131	669/26/112

EC2DX put up a very nice score to finish first in Europe. Dennis, W1UE, was the top USA finisher and fifth overall.

Single Operator Single Band

With the D4C contest station not fully ready for a multi-operator effort due to the reconstruction activities after Hurricane Fred (2015), two single-band entries were planned. Max, IZ4DPV, selected 10 meters and the callsign D4Z. Andrea, HB9DUR, joined Max on the trip with the intention of operating 20 meters. After two days of work trying to prevent interference from 20 meters to 10 meters, it was decided that Andrea would do 40 meters. The D4C mountaintop location is fantastic and resulted in two dominating first place scores.

No surprise that 10 meters was the most popular single-band entry category. It was nice to have plenty of room to spread out with signals from 28300 to above 28700. Marcelo, CX2DK, made a valiant effort in finishing in second place. The 10-meter scores dropped dramatically as you headed north. Jay, N4OX, had the top USA score on 10, with Don, K8MFO, close on his heels.

The top score on 15 meters was by Alexey, RA1A, testing out a new location in the Canary Islands as ED8X. It was tough going with the band packed from 21100 to the top. Pasi, OH6UM, made a last minute decision to switch from his usual 20-meter, single-band effort to 15 meters. Not only did he finish second in the world, he broke the Finland record (OH5BM, 1988) that had stood for 27 years! He ended up only 30K points from capturing the European record. Peter, KU2M, cruised to a dominant victory among USA scores.

The championship of 20 meters was between three Europeans: north, central, and south. The winner by a narrow margin was Pavel, OK4PA, operating as CR5C from the

QTH owned by OK1RF. Kristian, OZ5KF, operated OZ7X to second place over Mark, MØDXR, at G9W. All three managed to put in about 40 hours of operation. It was 10 extra country multipliers by CR5C that made the difference. Siggi, TF3CW, deserves an honorable mention for his fourth place score and for handing out the zone 40 multiplier.



Will, AA4NC, enjoying the pileups from Fernando de Noronha as PYØF/AA4NC. (Courtesy of AA4NC)

EUROPE TOP SINGLE OPERATOR ALL BAND

Station	160	80	40	20	15	10
ES5TV	235/12/54	562/19/73	982/31/107	2243/36/127	3017/38/132	781/35/117
9A1P	146/9/55	320/14/66	832/26/92	1025/33/102	1354/35/103	2253/35/124
UW2M	97/8/44	411/15/65	1156/29/101	1140/35/107	2049/35/123	1544/33/108
403A	270/12/53	400/17/68	1246/28/100	1185/36/112	1508/35/126	1264/32/110
0E3K	177/8/46	567/14/62	1159/28/97	1003/28/91	1103/33/101	994/30/96
	EUROP	E SINGLE	OPERATO	R ASSISTE	D ALL BANI	D
TM6M	148/11/49	606/19/86	1287/31/115	1601/34/131		1543/36/151
OHØX	180/9/52	515/17/85	965/35/126	1572/38/149	2457/39/151	605/36/143
S020	116/9/53	174/19/82	1054/34/114	1144/37/124	1390/37/127	399/35/135
EU1A	39/6/30	129/13/58	1000/33/112	1069/37/125		1034/36/140
DJ80G	115/9/52	419/17/83	354/34/111	1068/37/130	1068/37/130	711/37/143
	EUROP	E MULTI-0	PERATOR	SINGLE TF	RANSMITTE	R
EI7M	102/11/52	597/17/88	1776/36/119	1804/38/146	2407/38/145	2037/36/151
IR4X	118/12/61	498/20/93	1486/37/127	1512/38/147		1576/37/152
E7DX	84/10/56	631/24/99	1356/35/124	1429/38/151		1918/36/156
RU1A	51/9/51	145/16/72	1243/35/127	2948/40/156	2552/40/150	602/35/144
OM7M	150/12/64	240/19/86	1607/37/133	1659/38/145	1600/39/151	1595/38/160
	EURO	PE MULTI-	OPERATO	R TWO TRA	ANSMITTER	
ED1R	254/13/62	1108/22/98	1773/29/113	1769/38/150	2672/40/147	1984/37/142
HG1S	187/7/46	1113/20/90	1312/31/113	1619/38/145	2713/39/149	1672/36/150
PI4DX	261/10/53	1023/18/87	1288/35/116	1772/38/132		2124/36/135
IB9T	302/11/60	833/19/84	1152/28/104	1997/38/149	1942/36/134	2150/38/156
HG7T	231/11/55	1125/26/97	1388/35/125	1299/37/144	1840/40/147	1551/39/152
	EUROP	E MULTI-C	PERATOR	MULTI-TR	ANSMITTE	R
DFHQ	688/10/61	1815/26/100	3186/38/141	3329/40/163	2002/40/161	1538/38/160
9A1A	983/16/72	1970/20/98	2477/34/128	3163/38/145	2958/40/149	1856/37/146
LZ9W	620/12/62	1683/31/110	2275/39/132	2979/38/146	2057/38/143	1767/36/149
OT5A	778/12/61	1490/17/75	2126/28/117	1802/39/133	2204/39/140	1582/34/141
C37N	442/9/54	1438/19/83	2355/27/104	2823/31/115	2119/27/107	1457/25/98

Martti, OH2BH, operated on 75 meters as CR2X from his place in Madeira to a big lead over David, OK1DTP, as OK5D. Each made more than 1,600 QSOs on the band. The top USA score was by 75-meter regular Joe, AA1BU.

How can you operate from Italy and enjoy the extra QSO point advantage of being in Africa? Pantelleria Island is just across the continental boundary so it counts as a separate CQWW multiplier called African Italy. Gianfranco, IT9SPB, operated there as IH9A and finished far ahead of everyone on Top Band. Max, OZ4MD, was the top European. Scores were much lower in the USA where an east vs. west battle saw Ronald, W2VO, in western New York sneak ahead of Milt, N5IA, operating as N7GP in Arizona, by just 240 points!

QRP

It takes a special kind of determination to enter the QRM of CQ WW SSB with only 5 watts. Scores were only about half of what they were in the previous two years reflecting the shorter openings on 10 meters. Ron, VE3VN, took the top score for the world followed closely by Pit, DK3WE. Both are regulars in the QRP category. Mike, RT4W, made over 1,100 contacts on his way to the top Assisted score.

Overlay Categories

The Classic Overlay is open to single operator entries that use only one radio, no DX cluster, and counts only the first 24 hours of operation for the score. We had 856 Classic entries this year. The high-power winner was by Andy, AE6Y, vacationing in Aruba as P49Y. Andy explained his choice to focus on the Classic Overlay. "This year I was by myself, but the idea of celebrating one's 70th birthday (Sunday) alone is



bad enough without the concomitant hallucinations and fatigue that go with a full-blown effort in this contest." Giving part-time efforts a chance to compete is one of the main reasons for the Classic Overlay. Yuri, VE3DZ, did a full-time effort, but his first 24 hours were enough to win the low-power class

The Rookie Overlay is for operators who have been licensed less than 3 years at the time of the contest. The 315 Rookie entries were the highest number ever and indicate a bright future for CQWW. There were two big scores in the high-power class with both licensed in September 2014. Valery, EW6W, finished ahead of 17-year-old Tucker, W4FS. It was a very close race on low power between Grecia, YY1YLY, in Venezuela and Wuyi, BG2CTX, in China. Grecia is a 19-year-old YL who has now won the Rookie category in both CQ WPX and CQ WW SSB! Wuyi has only had a ham radio license for 2 months. Keep an eye out for all of these great operators in the future!

Multi-Ops

The most exciting multi-operator category was Two Transmitter. Six of the top 10 entries were contest expeditions. The top spot was a shootout between CN2R and CN3A in Morocco. CN2R won on the basis of a few more multipliers and lower error rate. PJ4Q was a combination of local and visiting operators who enjoyed the luxury of having a swimming pool included in the QTH. The guys at TO4K also enjoyed some relaxing time in their pool overlooking the Caribbean on their way to the top North American score.

While KC1XX won the USA title for multi-two, it was the spirited competition between K9CT and NQ4I that demonstrated how much fun it can be to use the cgcontest.ru live

what's new



Pasternack Announces a New and Improved Version of The Cable Creator™

Pasternack has released an improved version of its popular online tool called The Cable Creator™. This new iteration allows users to not only design and customize special cable configurations online, but also purchase their designs without the need to wait for a quote from the company's sales team.

With a modernized look and feel, Pasternack's Cable Creator enables engineers and buyers to quickly and easily create customized RF cable assemblies that meet their specifications from any combination of compatible connectors and cables offered by the company. Designers can choose from over 1,300 connector types and 115 different coaxial cables to construct a cable solution for their specific applications. The Creator can also be used to locate any of the company's existing 40,000+cable assemblies.

This new version of the Pasternack Cable Creator builds a unique product page on the fly, which provides customers a part number, pricing, a build-of-materials (BOM) datasheet, and the ability to enter the desired length of the assembly. The users can then add their special designs to the online shopping cart and purchase their assemblies like any other products. The engineer or buyer can then use the newly created part number to reorder the same assembly again in the future. You can use Pasternack's new Cable Creator $^{\text{TM}}$ at http://www.pasternack.com/t-cable-creator.aspx.

Note: "What's New" is not a product review and does not constitute a product endorsement by CQ. Information is primarily provided by manufacturers/vendors and has not necessarily been independently verified.



Ivo, 9A3A, operating from the well-equipped station of 4O3A in Montenegro. (Courtesy of 4O3A)

score reporting site. According to Craig, K9CT, "our team was totally focused on the horse race ... It was a marathon and neither team was ever in the lead or behind very long. I can tell you that it kept our team in the chair and chasing every multi and QSO possible."

The biggest score of the contest was by multi-multi entry CN2AA. This team of Russian contesters has perfected the logistics to assemble a large station at a beachfront hotel just for the contest. The antennas are grouped in three sites, all within a 400-meter circle; The Beach (sandy beach by the Atlantic Ocean), The Cliff (30-meter-high cliff above the ocean) and The Rock (50-meter-high hill near the ocean). There were 51,052 total QSOs logged by CN2R, CN3A, and CN2AA. No one should have missed the CN multiplier!

Second place in multi-multi went to K3LR, just ahead of HK1NA. The K3LR station had upgraded to new Icom IC-7851 radios at all RUN positions on the way to an 11th consecutive USA victory. DFØHQ was the top European score, only 1% ahead of 9A1A. This was the first time in many years that WØAIH was not entered in the multi-multi category.

The multi-single category has become the category of choice for intense competition among Russian teams using very sophisticated in-band run and multiplier station combinations. This year, the winning team was EF8R on the strength of fantastic QSO numbers on 40 and 10 meters. CR3A in second place showed that a traditional single run and multiplier station could still be competitive. EI7M overcame losing their 80-meter dipole three hours into the contest on their way to the top European score. As always, it was a close race for the top USA plaque with K6ND/1 finishing just a few points above K8AZ. FY5KE tried the multi-single low-power category and more than doubled the world record.

Final Thoughts

Once again, the CQ WW Contest Committee pored over the logs and recordings to validate the results. In addition to the usual checking for transmissions out of band and unclaimed use of DX spotting assistance, we looked more closely into self-spotting. Spotting yourself or asking someone to spot you is prohibited by the rules. We detected a number of stations that were spotting themselves using other calls (sometimes fake calls) to hide their identity. We have developed new techniques to detect this and it resulted in 28 disqualifications. We ask everyone to please read the rules carefully and follow them.

The Elecraft K-Line Now Featuring the New K3S Transceiver



K3s Superhet/SDR Architecture Ultra Low-Noise RX/TX

The Elecraft K3 set the standard for compact, high-performance transceivers, proving to be ideal for DXpeditions, multi-transmitter contesting, Field Day, and home stations alike. With the 2nd-generation K3s, we've raised the bar once again, upgrading nearly every subsystem. Improvements include:

- Ultra low-noise synthesizer
- USB port with integrated control and audio
- Second preamp for 12-6 m weak-signal work
- 5/10/15 dB attenuator settings
- · ATU option with true bypass relay
- · Accurate, high-speed CW even in SPLIT mode
- 100-500 kHz coverage
- · Enhanced look and feel; soft-touch VFO knob

P3 Panadapter Now with TX Signal Monitoring Out-Performs Built-In Band Scopes

The P3 panadapter's real-time spectral and waterfall displays add a visual dimension to DXing, revealing weak signals you might otherwise miss. The P3 is fully integrated with the transceiver, allowing instant QSY to any signal. Optional TX metering adds power/SWR graphs and signal envelope monitoring.



KPA500 Works with Any Transceiver Silent, Ultra-Fast T/R Switching

The KPA500 amp features instant RF-based band switching, plus remote band selection that tracks the band of the K3S or K3. It has bright alphanumeric status display and LED bar graphs, and a rugged, internal linear supply. The compact KAT500 ATU (not shown) uses a fast, accurate tuning algorithm. Saved matching network settings can be recalled automatically as you tune the transceiver's VFO, so you'll be ready wherever DX appears.



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After many years of contributions by individuals, the cost of producing and mailing certificates is no longer viable. As a result, *CQ* magazine has decided it will no longer provide paper certificates. All entries that were received by the log deadline may download their own certificates in electronic form from the cqww.com website. It is easy to use this file to print your own certificate.

The CQ WW contest lost a close friend and supporter shortly after the contest when Rich, KL7RA, unexpectedly passed away. Rich had built multi-multi capable stations at three different locations in Alaska over the past 30 years. His call was the zone 1 multiplier in many logs. We will miss his sharp wit and passion for ham radio contesting.

Thanks to the many people who work behind the scenes to administer the CQ WW DX Contest. Log checking was

improved this year through the donation of a new server by the World Wide Radio Operators Foundation (WWROF). There is a small group of people who spend many hours of their time checking the logs and investigating suspected violations all with the goal of protecting the integrity of the competition.

We have added a new feature to the cqww.com website. You can now see the highest QSO rates by category and continent at http://www.cqww.com/rates/. Everyone loves high rates and it is fun to see how your best stacks up to others in your area.

We look forward to seeing everyone again later this year for the CQ WW DX SSB Contest on October 29-30, 2016. Full rules, all-time records, electronic certificates, and other information are available on the Web at <www.cqww.com>.

(Continued on page 93 for scores)

CQ WW SSB on the Web

Quadcopter Overview of Signal Point PJ2T: https://youtu.be/vpGCzBwRcHY

The Story Behind VP5DX: http://www.nfdxa.com/CQWW%20@%20VP5DX.pdf

VK2GGC in CQWW 2015: https://youtu.be/1Mf8VIPyii8

ED9K Expedition (Spanish): https://www.facebook.com/ed9kTeam/videos/1134691346559622/

Highest QSO Rates in CQ WW: http://www.cqww.com/rates/

9K2HN CQWW SSB 2015 effort By 9K2ID: https://youtu.be/eQ-EtaX2eaU

Oscar Mery Seven Mery (OM7M): https://youtu.be/NJIkAODZoso

CQ WW DX Contest, SSB 2015 From Loma del Toro (HI3K): https://youtu.be/BLkvrQB8LbA

JH5GHM Running Stations at PJ4X: https://youtu.be/6nJWI1tUbWI

E2A CQ WW SSB CONTEST 2015: https://youtu.be/1GVREbMzVBI

IO9A CQ WW SSB 2015: https://youtu.be/hUVWHK5Ezwk CQWW SSB 2015 at SN7D: https://youtu.be/NQROOIGJTJc

RT4D team in CQWW 2015 Contest: https://youtu.be/UPriybuTNoU

Earning a certificate in the CQ World Wide DX Contest is difficult, regardless of your station setup. But with 5 watts and a stealth longwire antenna? WB3D tells us how he did it.

A QRP "Newbie" Takes on the CQWW SSB DX Contest

BY MEL MANNING,* WB3D



Photo A. The author at his operating position with his Youkits TJ2B handheld HF rig, tuner, and switching power supply. Would the little rig's 5 watts power him through the CQ WW DX Contest?

hen considering participation in the CQ World Wide SSB DX Contest in October 2015, I decided to try using a Youkits TJ2B 5-watt handheld transceiver that I had just bought (*Photo A*). The radio acquisition was to provide HF capability on some of my planned travels aboard cruise ships and in other circumstances in which weight and size restrictions prohibited the use of my larger portable rigs. The contest was an opportunity to fulfill two goals: One, to test the small handheld HF rig and, two, to have fun in the contest. I was essentially new to QRP and I had my doubts as to whether I would make any contacts at all from my Florida QTH which is the fourth floor of a condo next to the Intracoastal Waterway on the Gulf of Mexico west of Tampa (*Photo B*).

Single-Band QRP Classic

The category I entered was Single Band (20 meters), QRP (5 watts is the output of the TJ2B), Classic Overlay (use only one

* e-mail: <mel3d@tampabay.rr.com>



Photo B. The view from the shack with the Intracoastal Waterway and the Gulf of Mexico in the distance. The stealth wire antenna is terminated in the palm tree to the right of the U.S. Flag and is unseen.







1.9~29MHz 100W All Mode + SDR Transceiver DX-SR9T



A HYBRID MAGIC.

A new desktop radio designed to be affordable without compromising performance, DX-SR9T is a hybrid, stand-alone analog and digital SDR transceiver, yet simple operating commands, straight forward and logical key layout assures that you can start enjoying this state-of-the-art transceiver from the moment you first power up!

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radio, no QSO-finding assistance, and may operate up to 24 of the 48 hours).

The operational setup included the N1MM Logger, a very small switching power supply, a stealth 33-foot end-fed (22 gauge) wire antenna that was just the right length to have the terminal end reach the top of a palm tree out the condo window, a 16-foot counterpoise lying on the floor and an antenna tuner with a built-in artificial ground tuning circuit (*Photo C*).

Re-Learning Patience

I was on the air at the beginning of the contest on October 24 and made my first contact at 00:16 with TO2M on Martinique Island. It very quickly became clear that relearning the science of patience was an essential element of QRP operating. My last contact was with VE3VEE at 23:37 on the 25th. In between, I operated less than 17 hours with the longest stretch being six hours. I had an absolute ball, not to mention a fantastic learning experience. The little radio performed beyond expectations and gave me a comfort level for it as a future traveling companion.

The end result was a claimed score of 8,379, based on 61 QSOs, 171 points, 14 zones and 35 countries. I'd



Photo C. Close-up of the TJ2B and MFJ-934 antenna tuner with artificial ground circuit.

worked Europe (including Russia), North America, South America, and numerous islands. After submitting my log to CQ, the raw score placed WB3D/4 in QRP 20 meters: World: #5, Continent: #1 and Country (K): #1.

I am delighted with the equipment and

the contest results. I hope the final score does not vary much from the raw score. (WB3D's final score turned out to be 6,624, placing him in 6th World, first in North America and in the U.S. for 20-meter QRP. – ed.) By the way, I have been infected by the QRP bug.

A CQ Exclusive:

In Honor of his 40th Anniversary with CQ Magazine,

CQ Interviews: Professor Emil Heisseluft*

Lauton Institute, Grossmaul-an Der Donau, Austria Interview Conducted By Theodore J. (Ted) Cohen, N4XX**

For 40 years, and always in an April issue, CQ magazine has carried intriguing amateur-related articles written by someone using the pen name "Professor Emil Heisseluft." Generally instructive, at times infuriating — one screed he penned so enflamed the amateur radio community that our readers tied up the phone lines complaining to CQ, the ARRL, and the FCC for three days — but always engaging, Professor Heisseluft has provided millions of our readers over the last 40 years with more than a few laughs in a month known for its absurd tricks. My predecessor, Alan Dorhoffer, K2EEK (SK), once remarked: "A Heisseluft piece isn't worth a tinker's dam unless at least five people cancel their subscriptions." Alas, on that basis, the good professor struck gold more often than not.

Given the interest Professor Heisseluft's articles always generate, we repeatedly asked him to "sit" an interview with CQ's Ted Cohen, N4XX, a man who through the years has interviewed many of the movers and shakers in the communications/electronics industries as well as in our federal government. Though reluctant to take the time, Heisseluft finally acceded to our wishes. So, it is with great pleasure that we present this exclusive CQ interview with the Lauton Institute's Professor Emil Heisseluft, an interview conducted early in 2016 when Ted caught up with Emil in Cruz Bay, St. John, the U.S. Virgin Islands. – W2VU.

CQ: Professor, thank you for taking the time to meet with me today. We at *CQ* have wanted to do this interview with you for many, many years, but we *do* understand your reluctance to engage 'the real world,' even in this type of venue.

Heisseluft: You're welcome, Ted. Please remember, however, that I am doing this as a favor to your publisher and editor and on the proviso that neither you nor anyone else reveals my true identity.

CQ: Agreed. To kick things off, please tell us a little about how you came to write April Fools articles for *CQ*.

Heisseluft: As your readers probably know, "Professor Emil Heisseluft" is not the only author of *CQ*'s famous April Fools articles. Before me there was "Jerzy Ostermond-Tor,"

whose articles date back to the mid-1960s. Your own former Propagation Editor, George Jacobs, W3ASK, wrote the Ostermond-Tor series, as he admitted in your 50th Anniversary issue some years ago¹. These articles were brilliant in many respects, even foretelling the creation of what we now know as the Internet in 1967². Then, in 1965, an April Fools article appeared under the pen name "Professor Emil Heisseluft." The article, "Developing a DX Voice3," created quite a stir among what you radio operators call DXers. Some years later, in 1975, I had an idea for an April Fools article of my own. I wondered if it were possible to use Heisseluft's name. Al Dorhoffer, who was the editor of CQ at the time, suggested I contact George to see if the author — whoever he or she was — might have objections to my doing so. Imagine my surprise when George told me that he had written that Heisseluft article, which he said was inspired by a good friend of his, a distinguished Austrian engineer-diplomat. It was in this phone conversation that he encouraged me to begin a series of Heisseluft articles that continues to this day. By the way, so many DXers were taken in by Heisseluft's piece on developing a DX voice that George often heard DXers in the 20-meter phone band going through the voice exercises prescribed by that article. I guess there always have been some readers who just don't "get it!"

CQ: When did your first Heisseluft article appear?

Heisseluft: The first April Fools article I authored appeared in the April 1976 issue of CQ^4 . The article basically postulated that we were in for a long sunspot drought, something that was on the mind of many people, scientists, and radio amateurs alike, at that time. It never came to pass, however, but a lot of people had trouble knowing whether or not the piece in CQ was real or a joke.

CQ: What was it *intended* to be?

Heisseluft: Actually, both. The science, in large part, was credible, with numerous references to the archival literature. But, as I am want to do in all Heisseluft articles, the science was carried to a ridiculous extreme. In this case, the sources I cited contained roughly 225 years of sunspot data to make projections that called for a prolonged sunspot minimum between 1976 and 2005. This would have been similar to the Maunder Minimum that apparently occurred in the 1300s⁵. Now, the Sun is 11 billion years old, so it's a bit arrogant for scientists to think that a mere 225 years of data can be used to predict future sunspot activity. As it turned out, the predictions of another Maunder Minimum were totally wrong. But the

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^{*} Professor Heisseluft left for Austria immediately following this interview. Correspondence to the professor may conveniently be directed c/o CQ, 17 West John Street, Hicksville, NY 11801

^{**} Media-Tech, 122 Shady Brook Drive, Langhorne, PA 19047



Photo A. The stealth aircraft on its last test flight to Tel Aviv, Israel⁶.

April Fools article became quite a focal point for conversation in those days, both on and off the air.

CQ: So let me get this right. For the most part, you take a valid scientific principle or fact, and by extension, twist it to produce a totally ridiculous outcome?

Heisseluft: Yes. And unless readers understand this basic premise, they will be fooled.

CQ: I'm not sure I understand exactly what you mean.

Heisseluft: If readers think the underlying science is valid, some are apt to "buy" into the conclusion, in which case they are fooled. If readers dismiss the science because they find the conclusions invalid, then they, too, are fooled. Only those who recognize the validity of the science and the foolishness of the article's conclusions truly understand what I am trying to accomplish.

CQ: Didn't that often result in a few readers, upon finding out that they had been taken in, becoming so angry that they cancelled their subscriptions to *CO*?

Heisseluft: No question about it! Readers often get very angry when they find out how gullible they have been. But as Al Dorhoffer often told me, he didn't consider one of my articles to be really good unless at least five readers cancelled their subscriptions because of it.

CQ: Can you cite other examples from the pages of *CQ* where you took scientific principles to ridiculous ends?

Heisseluft: Of course. In fact, I prepared for this interview by creating a table for you (next 2 pages—ed.). As you can

see, I have authored 31 articles over the last 40 years, each of which begins with a discussion of some scientific, pseudoscientific, or engineering principle. I've also treated matters pertaining to such things as amateur tests and licensing. My presentation then launches into an illogical extension of what facts are being discussed. For example, in the April 1994 issue of CQ, the article began with a dis-

cussion regarding the existence of an ionosphere on Mars that was capable of propagating high-frequency (HF) signals. Everything I said there was based on valid data acquired by NASA, the U.S. military, and various university researchers; this can be confirmed by a review of the scientific literature, which, by the way, was cited at the end of the article. However, the idea that the United



Year	Title	Scientific or Engineering Principal	Ridiculous Applications (and some not so ridiculous)
1976	The Prolonged Sunspot Minimum and its Implications With Respect to Future Sunspot Activity	Sunspot cycles; solar activity; sunspot cycle prediction	Prolonged period of sunspot activity between 1976 and 2005
1977	Broadcasters Threaten Takeover of Amateur ULF Band at WARC '79	Radiowave propagation at ULF	Amateur extrasensory perception (ESP) experimentation
1978	Selection of Contest Operators Using Biorhythm Charts	Human physiology	Selection of contest operators based on biorhythms
1979	Wideband Modulation (WBM) Techniques	Spread-spectrum modulation (direct sequence and frequency hopping)	Spread-spectrum applications in the amateur radio service
1980	Floating Mirrors And Their Use in Radio Communications	Space travel using metallic-film sails and solar radiation pressure; floating satellite mirrors using microwaves	Use of floating mirrors at E-layer altitudes for amateur radio communications
1981	Applications Of Stealth Technology To The Design of Invisible Antennas	Reflections from plane-parallel films; coated optical surfaces	Invisible antennas; stealth aircraft
1982	The Threat to Molecular Electronics From Microbes Produced By Genetic Engineering	Genetic engineering; molecular biology	Killer germs that destroy bioelectronic switches and eat molecular computer components
1983	All-Night Ionospheric Illumination Through The Use of Large Reflecting Satellites	Star Wars technology; large mirrors in space	Proposal by DXers and contesters to create an artificial ionosphere at critical geographical locations favorable for them; staggering physiological and biological implications; early tests in 1938, which went awry, were covered up by a broadcast of War of the Worlds
1984	Fluid-Logic Circuits and Their Early Applications to Amateur Radio	Fluid logic for device control	Catastrophic floods resulting from inability to control the world's first fluidic computer
1985	Amateur Radio's New Frontier: The Bands Below 30 kHz	Tethered satellites; Space Shuttle applications	Amateurs confined to bands below 30 kHz; all amateurs must be recertified for code proficiency, which is the only mode available
1994*	Ionospheric Propagation Possible On Mars	Mars' ionosphere	Amateur communications on Mars using proxy stations and licenses issued by lottery
1995	Secrets of Famous DXer Revealed Amateurs Worldwide Stunned by Simplicity of New Scheduling Aide	Human physiology	Developing the ability to wake up within 10 minutes of any predetermined time during the night by drinking a precisely measured amount of water
1996	How To Stay At The Top Of The DXCC Honor Roll Until You Reach At Least Age 100	Genetic engineering; telomere shedding	Development of drugs for telomere retention and the subsequent prolonging of human life
1997	Little LEO's Dirty Secret	Low Earth Orbit (LEO) satellites	Potential for catastrophic collisions among LEOs, creating a chain reaction that would result in the complete destruction of all satellites in low-Earth orbit.
1998	Interference on Trans-Atlantic ESP Paths	Strongly electric fish; wave fish	Wave fish are burying ESP signals generated by hams in Europe and east-central Asia, making it difficult for 160-meter operators to complete ESP contacts
1999	No article		
2000	Electronic Sniffers For Amateur Radio Equipment	Electronic "sniffers" (noses)	Use of sensors in amateur radio equipment to determine if a piece of equipment had been used by a smoker
2001	New HF-Angle, Single-Site Emission-Locator (HASSEL) Stations Ready to Cleanse Ham Bands	High-frequency direction finding (HFDF); two-angle single-site emission locators (TASSELs)	FCC now using a new HFDF system now capable of locating an amateur radio station within 0.05-second of the mike being keyed
2002	The Impact of Solar Storms on World Economies and the Birth of a New Commodities Trading Technique	Interactions of high-energy solar particles with the North American power grid	Introduction of a fool-proof technique for trading electrical power futures on the commodities exchanges
2003	The Use of Pringles Containers to Enhance Network Security	3 GHz cavity resonators	Use of unique cavity resonator to sniff out holes in wireless network security
2004	Self-Propelled Swimmers for the Sensing and Transmission of Oceanic Data	Global environmental micro-electro- mechanics (MEMS) sensors (GEMS)	Development of tiny, buoyant, self-propelled probes that employ extremely small motors for maneuverability and miniaturized electronics for gathering, storing, and transmitting ocean data to satellite-borne receivers

Year	Title	Scientific or Engineering Principal	Ridiculous Applications (and some not so ridiculous)
2005	Psychological Testing of Amateur Radio Applicants The Cure for Spectrum Rage	Human physiology; Psychological Stress Tests	New FCC rules would require applicants for new amateur licenses, as well as current licensees seeking to renew their licenses, to undergo psychological exams. The test results will be used for the purpose of determining a person's psychological profile and fitness for accessing the airwaves
2006	The Next Generation "Heathkit®": Biologically Based Self-Assembly Kits For The Radio Amateur	Genetic engineering; use of viruses to create crystalline semiconductor sheaths and to locate and bridge electrodes	Use of viruses to create field-effect transistors to be used in a self-constructing radio transmitter soon to be sold as a kit
2007	Communications in the Infrared Band Using a Digital Music Playback Device, a Griffon IR Converter, and Today's Top Ham Radio Songs	Unique communication techniques; digital music play- back devices, together with Griffon technology, are used to communicate in the infrared (IR) band.	Radio amateurs can use this technology for line-of- sight communications, providing their playback system is loaded with a collection of canned songs for ham radio QSOs. The titles for the Top 25 such C&W/Western songs was provided in the article
2008	A Cray-Based Internet Protocol HF CW DX Contest Simulator	Computer simulations of CW contacts	By the year 2014, it should be possible for all HF CW contesting to be conducted over the Internet, leaving the HF CW bands open full time to those who wish to use them for ragchewing, traffic han- dling, and just plain experimentation
2009	The Use of Invisibility Shields to Hide Entire Contest Station Antenna Farms (see, also, 1981)	Microscopically thin films of metamaterial or plasmonic material are used to create invisibility zones or "cloaks"	New advances in cloaking technology employing concentric rings created in a thin, transparent acrylic plastic layer on a gold film have been demonstrated to completely hide an entire antenna farm of a major East Coast amateur contest station
2010	Reading the Mind: Taking Contesting to the Next Level (see, also, 1977)	Mind-reading applied to the operation of contest stations	Professor Heisseluft, under a grant from UW-M's Badger Amateur Radio Society (BARS) now is moving ahead aggressively to produce a mindreading contest interface that should be ready for its debut in the CQ Worldwide CW Contest scheduled for October 2016
2011	Amateurs Licensed in the Contiguous Forty-Eight States Face Draconian On-Air Operating Restrictions	With U.S. government facing deficits unparalled in nation's history, Congress has no choice but to make cuts — drastic cuts — in the FY2012 Federal Budget	Professor Heisseluft uncovers secret congressional proposal to cut U.S. budget deficits, gut FCC Enforcement Division staff, and impose even-odd day restrictions on amateur radio on-air activities
2012	Vanity4Hams, LLC Guarantees You Any Vanity Call Sign Currently Held By An Individual, Bar None, In Just Over 2 Years	For a payment of U.S. \$10,000 cash in unmarked \$20 bills, Vanity4Hams will submit a vanity call application to the FCC on behalf of the applicant for the specific vanity call sign requested. "Bada-bing bada-boom, no questions asked. Success is guaranteed."	The FCC Rules and Regulations pertaining to vanity callsigns are addressed in US Title 47 CFR §1.948(g). Professor Heisseluft has uncovered a new corporation based in New Jersey that now takes the administrative burden usually associated with obtaining such a call off a radio amateur's shoulders
2013	Signals Detected from Outer Space by the Lauton Institute's Center for Research on Alien Populations	The Lauton Instituted has detected the first coherent signal from outer space comprising four notes transmitted in a seven-tone sequence — G-C-F-E-G-F-E — with the sequence repeated every 30 minutes. The signals appear to be coming from the area of Ankaa in the constellation Phoenix	Today, you will find SETI programs conducted by the Radio Astronomy Laboratory at UC Berkeley, the Harvard-Smithsonian group, which is working with Princeton University, and MIT Haystack Observatory. Scientists at Princeton University are even investigating whether extraterrestrials might be manipulating the light coming from stars
2014	Lauton Institute's Center for Research of Abnormal Personalities Offers Explanations for On-Air Misbehavior by Radio Amateurs	Six reasons for the deterioration in behavior among hams were identified as the root causes for many of the on-air problems heard today. These are: 1. Intolerance of divergent views 2. A general lack of operating experience 3. Feelings of station inferiority 4. Group diffused inappropriate behavior 5. Operating under the influence 6. Acts by truly emotionally sick individuals	Professor Heisseluft asked the former director of the Lauton Institute's Center for Research on Abnormal Personalities, Professor Hannah Blücher, to identify the problems she could identify in recordings made during both CQ and ARRL DX contests. Frau Blücher quickly diagnosed many of the operators she heard from off-the-air recordings as suffering from one of more of the following: Tourette Syndrome, attention deficit disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder, auditory hallucinations, and delusions. She wasn't at all surprised to learn that after these contests, some operators have been found in catatonic states
2015	Operation Quiet Fear: FCC's New Initiative to Increase the Complexity of All Amateur Radio Written Exams	The United States is falling behind many countries of the world in the educational capabilities of its citizens. Recent results using standardized, international exams, for example, show that while U.S. teenagers scored average in reading and science, their scores in math were below average when compared to those for students in 64 other countries	Operation Quiet Fear is a secret initiative within the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) that is intended to address this brutal truth by upgrading the complexity of all amateur radio written exams. This will ensure all licensees are better qualified to participate in the Amateur and Amateur Satellite services as operators and experimenters

^{*} No articles writtten in the period 1986-1993

States government would conduct a lottery for the issuance of amateur radio licenses to be used for proxy contacts between two Mars Landers equipped for HF communications, and further, that it would sponsor awards for achieving a two-way contract was, frankly, outrageous. Or is it?

Thirty-one articles by Professor Emil Heisseluft have appeared in the pages of CQ since 1976; strangely, each can be found in an April issue.

CQ: Why do I get the feeling that you're pulling my leg?! In any event, of all the April Fools articles you've written, which one caused even you to laugh out loud as you wrote it?

Heisseluft: That's an easy question to answer, Ted. The April 1981 issue of CQ carried an article on stealth antennas. The article began with a discussion on the use of optical coatings to cancel light reflected off of objects in certain portions of the visible spectrum. A practical example of this is the coating used on eyeglasses to cancel glare. [These coatings result in treated glasses having a bluish tint. – Ed.] To demonstrate how the military was putting this technology to use, the article presented a photograph (*Photo A*)⁶ of an Israeli jet that, it was alleged, had its surfaces treated to cancel light. The picture, of course, contained nothing but clouds, which caused quite a stir in the CQ Art Department because when your artists were preparing the April issue, they thought they had lost the picture containing the aircraft. To further tease your readers, the article stated the aircraft had been lost on the ground in Tel Aviv when mechanics failed to keep track of it after it landed there.

CQ: That must have elicited a few responses from our readers.

Heisseluft: Indeed! One even wrote to me, via CQ, and asked that the plane be outlined so that he could see it.

CQ: And the application of the technology to stealth antennas ... how did you demonstrate *that* use?

Heisseluft: Well, I included a picture of an apartment building that ostensibly had a large tower topped by a Yagi-Uda array on its roof. The only object in the picture, of course, was the building; the tower and antenna didn't exist. I wrote an updated version of this article, cloud picture and all, based on a more advanced technology known as "cloaking;" it was published in the April 2009 issue of *CQ*.

CQ: I've heard mumblings to the effect that the smash hit *Gravity*⁷ was based on your 1997 article, "Little LEO's Dirty Secret⁸." Is there any truth to that?

Heisseluft: Well, I can't speak to that, but the potential for a cataclysmic event in the Low Earth Orbit (LEO), where the Hubble Space Telescope and the International Space Station reside, is always with us.

CQ: By the way, Professor, I've noticed you always seem to be on the move. What's that all about?

Heisseluft: [Laughs] Staying on the move, as you say, is really a way to prevent readers from contacting me directly. I'm sure you've noticed, however, that every article carries a note to the effect that readers can conveniently address their correspondence to me via *CQ* magazine.

CQ: And have readers responded?

Heisseluft: Oh, my, yes! You wouldn't believe some of the letters Al Dorhoffer, Gail Sheehan [K2RED; former *CQ*

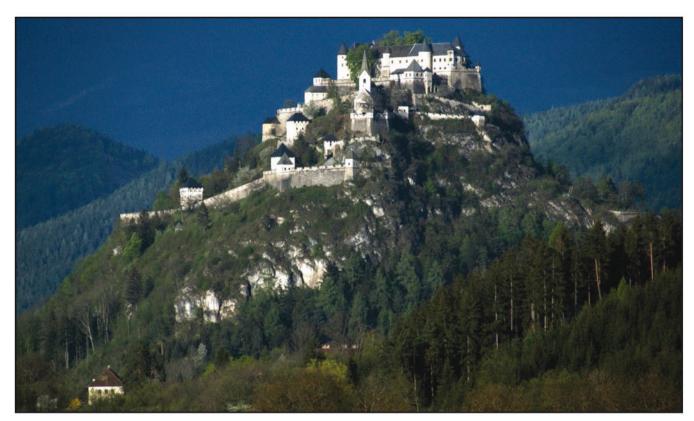


Photo B. The Lauton Institute's Center for Research of Abnormal Personalities, which, among other things, studies DXers, is located in this forested setting just outside Grossmaul-an der Donau, Austria¹¹. The facility currently is treating five radio amateurs who recently formed a DX contesting club. The members anticipate erecting a rotating tower with Yagis for 160 through 6 meters at the peak of the mountain. Doctors and nurses will be in attendance during all contests.



Managing Editor. – Ed.], and Rich Moseson have forwarded to me. For example, in 1977, a man wrote that he was very disturbed by the broadcasters' threat to take over the ULF band. However, he also noted that he was taken aback when his wife pointed out that Professor Heisseluft translates to "Professor Hot Air" and that Grossmaul-an Der Donau translates to "Big Mouth on the Danube." I wrote back, via CQ, of course, that his wife was correct and that he owed her dinner. On another occasion, this time regarding my 1983 article in which the broadcast War of the Worlds was cited as having been used by the government to cover up the destruction caused by an errant space mirror, a man wrote that he was astounded by this revelation and awaited my immediate reply as to the details of the tragedy. Still another reader was incensed by the possibility that amateurs were going to have to have their CW skills recertified before they would be allowed to use the new bands below 30 kHz; he even went so far as to comb the FCC's files for any rulemaking activity on the subject.

CQ: How about other examples?

Heisseluft: Well, there was a letter from a professor at a prestigious university in southern California who berated me and CQ — he was outraged, actually — for the lack of "scientific control" used in the biorhythm studies I described in my 1978 article. This letter, and a number of others I have received from PhDs and MDs in response to my various articles, only point out that the more educated your readers are, the harder they fall! My 2002 article on a fool-proof technique for trading electrical power futures brought several letters from commodity traders who were interested in using the method to increase their profits. And finally, the letters received follow-

ing the publication of my article on spectrum rage in 2005 created an unbelievable response from readers⁹. Some who "got it" applauded the move on the part of the FCC to require psychological tests of all radio amateurs; others, who apparently didn't see the humor in the article, called the FCC, and upon learning that it was a hoax, cancelled their subscriptions to CQ. Al Dorhoffer would have been proud!

CQ: Actually, I'm told the switchboard at CQ was tied up for three days by irate subscribers. During that period, Dick Ross, the publisher, and Rich Moseson, the editor, spent most of their time attempting to calm them down. I also understand the situation was much worse over at the ARRL and the FCC, two places where people still may not have forgiven the staff at CQ ... and you!

Heisseluft: [laughs] *Gott in Himmel!* Can't anyone take a joke anymore? I hope CQ's readers weren't too upset when we revisited the same topic in 2014¹⁰.

CQ: No, you were a little more obvious that time. On another note, the material in your articles seems, at times, to foretell coming events in the world of technology. In some cases, it's almost uncanny how you have predicted the future. Would you comment on this?

Heisseluft: Well, it sometimes doesn't take too much imagination to see how applications involving certain technologies will evolve. For example, in the early 1980s, the engineering community in your country was abuzz with talk of a major space-based defense system. I knew that lasers would play a major role here, and further, that directing laser energy towards a target would require the use of orbiting mirrors. This led me

DMRAA Hamfest Saturday, April 16 at the Elwell Family Center in the Iowa State Fairgrounds. Website: http://dmraa.com. VE exams.

GEORGETOWN, DELAWARE — The Sussex Amateur Radio Association will hold the Delmarva Amateur Radio & Electronics EXPO and 2016 ARRL Delaware State Convention Saturday, April 16 at Sussex Tech High School. Contact: Vic, KC3BUI, (302) 628-3060. Website: http://www.radioelectronicsex-2008.00 po.com>. Talk-in 147.090 (PL 156.7). VE exams and card checking.

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI — The Ararat Shrine Radio Club will hold its

Hambash Saturday, April 16 at the Ararat Shrine Temple. Contact: David Hinkley, KAØSOG, 1221 SE 11th Street, Lee's Summit, MO 64081. Phone: (816) 525-

4826. Email: <pudding.boy@sbcglobal.net>.

MORGANTON, NORTH CAROLINA — The Lenoir Amateur Radio Club, McDowell Amateur Radio Club, and the Western Piedmont Amateur Radio Club will hold the 19th Annual Catawaba Valley Hamfest Saturday, April 16 at the Burke County Fairgrounds. Contact: Michael Fox, KF4MWX, (828) 437-2787. Email: <kf4mwx@gmail.com>. Website: <http://cvhamfest.com>.

147.150+. VE exams.
PERU, INDIANA — The Kokomo Amateur Radio Club, Cass County Amateur Radio Club, Miami County Amateur Radio Club, and Grant County Amateur Radio Club will hold the 11th Annual North Central Indiana Hamfest Saturday, April 16 at the Miami County 4H Fairgrounds. Contact: Steve Shepler, Box 824, Marion, IN 46952. Email: <shepler1@gmail.com>. Website: <http://www.nci-hamfest.net>. Talk-in 147.345+. VE exams. SHERIDAN, WYOMING — The Cloud Peak Radio and Electronics Group

will hold the Sheridan Swapfest 2016 Saturday, April 16 at the Masonic Lodge Building. Contact: Chris, (307) 251-9992. Email: <nx0e@arrl.net>. Website: http://www.cloudpeakradio.org>. Talk-in 146.52 or 449.85- (PL 100). VE exams.

SOUTH PORTLAND, MAINE — The Portland Amateur Wireless Association will hold the PAWA Hamfest Saturday, April 16 at the Stewart Morrill American Legion Post #35. Contact: Bryce Romery, K1GAX, (207) 415-0498. Email: <k1gax@juno.com>. Talk-in 146.73- (PL 100). VE exams.

SUCCASUNNA, NEW JERSEY — The Splitrock Amateur Radio Association will hold its Annual Hamfest on Saturday, April 16 at the Roxbury Township Senior Center. Contact: Mike Greenfeld, K8BQ, Splitrock ARA, P.O. Box 610, Rockaway, NJ 07866. Phone: (866) 457-6687. Email: <k8bq@arrl.net>.

Website: http://www.splitrockara.org. Talk-in: 146.985- (PL 131.8). CHATHAM, MASSACHUSETTS — The WCC Amateur Radio Association will air special event station, WA1WCC, from 1400 UTC, Sunday, April 17 through 2359 UTC Monday, April 18. QSL to WCC ARA. Website: .

GALVA, ILLINOIS — The Area Amateur Radio Operators will hold its annual Hamfest Sunday, April 17 at the Galva American Legion. Contact: Bill Anderson, WA9BA, 30 Wallace Street, Galva, IL 61434. Phone (303) 525-0061. Email: <wa9ba@arr.net>. Talk-in 145.490- (PL 225.7).

BOISE, IDAHO — The Voice of Idaho Amateur Radio Club will host the 2016 ARRL Idaho State Convention Friday, April 22 through Sunday, April 24 at the Boise Hotel and Conference Center. Contact: VIARC, P.O. Box 812, Boise, ID 83701. Email: <info@idahostateconvention.com>. Website: http://idahostate- convention.com>. VE exams.

LINCOLN, NEBRASKA - The Lincoln Amateur Radio Club will hold the End of Winter Hamfest and 2016 ARRL Nebraska State Convention Saturday, April 23 at the Lancaster Event Center. Contact: Reynolds Davis, KØGND, (402) 488-3706. Website: http://lincolnhamfest.org>. Talk-in 146.16+. VE exams

OAKLAND PARK, FLORIDA — The Broward Amateur Radio Club will hold the **Cy Harris W4MAQ Memorial Free Flea** Saturday, April 23 at the Collins Center. Contact: Tony Becker, KK4GUU, (954) 612-9303. Email: <tony@mcrsys.com>. Talk-in 146.910- (PL 110.9) or 146.790- (PL 88.5). VE exams and card checking

PALMYRA, NEW YORK — The Drumlins Amateur Radio Club will hold the 30th Annual Drumlins Hamfest Saturday, April 23 at the Palmrya VFW Post 6778. Contact: Joe King, KS2JEK, (585) 785-0036. Email: <a href="mailto:kmai Website: http://www.drumlinsarc.us. Talk-in 146.745 (PL 71.9). VE exams.

WAYNESBORO, GEORGIA — The Waynesboro GA SwapFest will be held Saturday, April 23 at the American Legion Post 120. Contact: John McDonald, K4BR, (706) 466-5646. Website: http://waynesboroswapfest.com. VE exams.

WHITE BEAR LAKE, MINNESOTA— The Northern Lights Radio Society will hold Aurora '16 Saturday, April 23 at the First Lutheran Church. Website: http://www.nlrs.org. Card checking.

BOSTON, PENNSYLVANIA — The Two Rivers Amateur Radio Club will hold its 44th Annual Hamfest Sunday, April 24 at The Spectrum. Contact: N3LQC, (724) 242-5347. Email: <n3lqc@comcast.net>. Talk-in 146.73. VE exams

MIDDLETOWN, NEW YORK — The Orange County Amateur Radio Club will hold its Spring Hamfest Sunday, April 24 at the Town of Wallkill Community Center. Phone: (845) 391-3620. Website: http://www.ocarc-ny.org. VE exams

LAS VEGAS, NEVADA — The Sierra Nevada Amateur Radio Society and the Las Vegas Radio Amateur Club will hold 2016 ARRL Nevada State Convention Friday, April 29 through Sunday, May 1 at the Eastside Cannery Casino-Hotel. Contact: LVARC Inc., P.O. Box 27342, Las Vegas, NV 89126-1342. Email: <info@nvcon.org>. Website: <http://nvcon.org>. VE exams.

(Continued on page 84)

to write the 1983 article on all-night ionospheric illumination. The fact that President Reagan announced his Star Wars program two weeks *after* the April 1983 issue of *CQ* reached your subscribers [which actually was in mid-March. – Ed.] unnerved a few people, but frankly, the signposts were there for all to see. Looking back on the articles I have written, I still think we'll live to see the increasing use of electronic sensors to detect odors from a variety of sources, including cigarettes and cigars. And you may still see HF communications used on Mars for low-data-rate communications on over-the-horizon paths between and among Mars landers.

CQ: Professor, I am constantly amazed at the breadth and depth of your scientific and technical knowledge. In reading your articles I see that you apparently have studied or have performed work in molecular biology, genetic engineering, ichthyology, optics, radiowave propagation, digital signal processing, electronic sensors, advanced modulation schema, fluid dynamics, space physics, orbital mechanics, space vehicle propulsion systems, human physiology, commodities trading, and other equally daunting fields. What was there in your educational background that not only stimulated your interest in such a broad range of scientific endeavors, but also, that exposed you to these many fields?

Heisseluft: Well, dear friend, you know from reading my articles that as a student at the Lauton Institute (*Photo B*) 11 , I studied under one of the greatest minds of our times, Dr. Jerzy Ostermond-Tor, ex-YM4XR. It was he who encouraged me to broaden my worldly experience, and who, even to this day, remains a close personal friend and mentor.

CQ: So, as we draw this interview to a close, where are you off to now?

Heisseluft: No place exotic, that's for sure. I must return to the Lauton Institute within the next few days to deliver the seminal lecture derived from my work on the use of viruses to create crystalline semiconductor sheaths and to locate and bridge electrodes. My research in this area demonstrates unequivocally that we have the ability to create entire solid-state devices that self-assemble. But I hope to return to the pages of CQ at some future point with yet another tale of science run amok!

CQ: Thank you, professor!

Heisseluft: Auf Wiedersehen, Ted.

- 1. Jacobs, G, 50th Anniversary issue, CQ, January, 1995
- 2. J. Ostermond-Tor, Ex-YM4XR, Special Subscriber Service: The Telephone Company's Answer to Amateur Radio, CQ, April, 1967
- 3. Heisseluft, E., "Developing a DX Voice," *CQ*, April, 1965
 4. Heisseluft, E., "The Prolonged Sunspot Minimum and its Implications With Respect to Future Sunspot Activity," *CQ*, April, 1976
- 5. Maunder, E.W., Monthly Notices Royal Astronomy Society, Vol. 50, 1890
- 6. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image:Above_the_Clouds.jpg
- 7. http://gravitymovie.warnerbros.com/
- 8. Heisseluft, E., "Little LEO's Dirty Secret," CQ, April 1997
- 9. Heisseluft, E., "Psychological Testing of Amateur Radio Applicants ... The Cure for Spectrum Rage," CQ, April 2005
- 10. Heisseluft, E., "Lauton Institute's Center for Research of Abnormal Personalities Offers Explanations for On-Air Misbehavior by Radio Amateurs," CQ, April, 2014
 - 11. Castle Hochosterwitz, By Johann Jaritz Own work, CC BY-SA 3.0 at https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=1266270

Grab those loops, beams, and Doppler sets. It's almost time for a weekend of fun and adventure tracking hidden transmitters, either in your car, on foot, or both!

Get Ready for Hidden Transmitter Fun on CQWW Foxhunting Weekend

2016 CQ WW Foxhunting Weekend - May 14-15

BY JOE MOELL,* KØOV

hen accidental or deliberate interference strikes your favorite repeater, will you be ready to quickly track down the source? If you have experience with your own radio direction finding (RDF) equipment, you can be confident and prepared. A great way to get that practice and have lots of fun at the same time is by participating in competitive hidden transmitter hunts, usually referred to as "foxhunts."

No foxhunting in your hometown? Why not plan one during the annual CQ World Wide Foxhunting Weekend? It's a great activity for any ham club. Radio foxhunting can be a technical challenge, a fitness builder, a source of intrigue and adventure, plus great ham camaraderie all rolled into one activity.

There are no formal requirements for Foxhunting Weekend, which is May 14-15, 2016. If there is a conflict on that weekend, any time in the spring will do. You are free to hold any kind of RDF contest. Be as creative as you wish with the hunt rules. Need some ideas? Read the February 2016 issue of CQ for stories of Foxhunting Weekend 2015.

Mobile T-Hunting

Many clubs prefer mobile "T-hunting," a form of ham contesting that goes back to the days of Packards and loctal tubes. The 75- and 10-meter bands were preferred back then, but 2 meters is the prime T-hunting band nowadays. Equipment ranges from simple Yagis and quads to Dopplers and automatic bearing plotting on computer screens.

Your mobile foxhunts don't have to be fancy — at least not at first. Appoint someone to go out and transmit from an undisclosed location. A little-used simplex frequency is best for long hunts, but the input of the local repeater is OK for short fox transmissions as the club gets started. Hunters can listen to the repeater output to tell when the fox is on air and then flip to the input to get bearings. If hunters have

*P.O. Box 2508, Fullerton, CA 92837 email: <homingin@aol.com> Web: <www.homingin.com>

Joe Moell, KØOV is ARRL's ARDF Coordinator and Moderator of the annual CQ Worldwide Foxhunting Weekend. He also writes the "Homing In" columns on radio direction finding topics in CQ. His website <www.homingin.com> is full of information and ideas about RDF equipment and techniques.



A special Foxhunting Weekend cake baked by April Moell, WA6OPS, awaited finishers at an on-foot transmitter hunt in Fullerton, California last year. A workshop for building measuring-tape antennas and offset attenuators preceded this hunt. (Photos by Joe Moell, KØOV)

problems getting their gear working, the hider can offer some clues. Give everyone a chance to find the fox, then debrief and make future plans at the end point or a nearby restaurant.

A good time for these practice foxhunts is just after your club's net on the repeater, when listenership is high. Why not start having mini-hunts like this right away, so the group will be ready for something more ambitious during Foxhunting Weekend? Encourage ride-alongs, so more people can participate.

Foxhunting for Medals on Foot

If your club's membership includes lots of students and Scouts, an on-foot foxhunt in a local park would be an ideal way to combine radio technology and good exercise. Remember that a ham license isn't required for anyone who is just receiving and tracking.

What better way to get young people interested in ham radio fun? Scatter a few low-power transmitters in a woodsy park. Encourage everyone to track them down with measuring-tape beams¹ or just with their handi-talkies and scanners. Have everyone bring some food and turn it into a minihamfest.



It's not difficult to mount a rotatable two-meter beam onto a vehicle to get bearings in motion. Both Yagis and cubical quads are popular for mobile T-hunting in southern California.

After a couple of romps like this, try on-foot hunting with international rules. In championship foxhunts, competitors carry a card or an "e-stick2" to register at each of the five fox transmitters required by the rules. Their goal is to find them all and get to the finish line within a set time period, usually about two hours.

This form of all-on-foot foxhunting has become an international sport, with national and world championships³. It goes by several names, including foxtailing, radio-orienteering, and ARDF (Amateur Radio Direction Finding). Maybe there's a future medal winner in your local club, just waiting to be discovered.

With practice and perseverance, you could win ARDF medals and other honors, no matter what your age. National championships take place annually in about two dozen countries around the world. America's will be in Texas this month (see sidebar). Don't be afraid to try these championship courses just because you haven't done much ARDF. Our national championships are open to anyone who can run or walk through the forest for five to 10 kilometers (3-6 miles) while carrying RDF gear. It's normal for a high percentage of attendees each year to be newcomers. They are always welcomed and encouraged.

Once you have experienced USA's ARDF Championships, you may want to take on the world. Last September, three stateside radio-orienteers traveled to Gunma, Japan for the

Champion and Beginner Foxhunters Head for Texas This Month

The Texas ARDF Group will host the 16th annual USA Championships of Amateur Radio Direction Finding from April 6 through 10, 2016, in Killeen, Texas, about halfway between Dallas-Fort Worth and San Antonio. Radio-orienteers from all over the country plus visitors from abroad are expected to attend. The competitive courses are open to anyone of any age, with or without an amateur radio license. Medals will be awarded in six age categories for males and five for females, in accordance with rules of the International Amateur Radio Union.

The fun gets under way on Wednesday, April 6 with optional practice courses. Thursday will be devoted to *fox-oring*, a sport that combines RDF and classic orienteering. The sprint event takes place on Friday. Saturday is the day of the classic two-meter ARDF competition with an awards banquet to follow in the evening. Then the classic 80-meter ARDF competition gets off to an early start on Sunday morning, followed by lunch and the closing awards ceremony, concluding in time for those who must catch evening flights home.

The USA Championships will be just in time for final selection of ARDF Team USA 2016 members, who will travel to Albena, a resort in Bulgaria, for the 18th ARDF World Championships from September 3 through 9 of this year. USA's team positions will be filled based on the best individual performances in these and last year's national championships.

To find out what it's like to participate in the USA ARDF Championships and get an overview of the IARU rules, read "RDF in the Rockies: The 2015 USA ARDF Championships" in the November 2015 issue of *CQ* Magazine. Then register by going to <www.homingin.com> and following a link to the official championships' website. You may also subscribe to a group email list for updates and discussions of plans for the USA and World ARDF Championships.

IARU Region 3 ARDF Championships. They competed against 100 of the best from five other nations and brought home a total of 10 medals.

Then in December, four ARDF enthusiasts from the U.S. went to the city of Guangzhou in southern China for the 2015 China International ARDF Championships. In their suitcases for the return trip were 10 more medals.

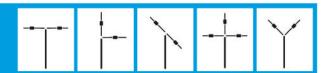
Begin Planning Now

It's time to start talking up foxhunting around your club and in repeater ragchews, and to plan a local Foxhunting Weekend event. It should be appropriate for the skill level of the members, be they experts or complete beginners. Make sure it's well promoted, fun, and fair for all. Above all, make it as safe for everyone as possible. All transmitting and receiving antennas should be eye-safe. Always be mindful of your own physical limitations and never take chances behind the wheel or in the forest.

Share Your Stories

For many clubs, Foxhunting Weekend kicks off a season of regular transmitter hunts. For others, it's a special once-a-year event, like Field Day. Make your activities into a magnet for every club member. Better yet, include the whole community, especially young people.





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Invite a Scout troop to experience on-foot transmitter tracking or to ride along with the mobile hunters. Look for opportunities to incorporate foxhunting into Scout activities such as Camporees, Scout-O-Ramas, and Jamboree-On-The-Air. This Scout is getting a direction-finding lesson from Tom Gaccione, WB2LRH, at the Cabrillo Youth Center in San Pedro, California.

Afterwards, write up the results and send them to me so that I can share them with CQ readers. Tell me the date of the hunt, what kind of hunt (mobile or on foot), number and frequency of transmitters, how the hunt was scored to determine the winners, plus the callsigns of the hiders and the winners. Don't forget to include the name of your club and the city or area it serves. Readers also want to know what was unique about your hunt and what lessons (positive and negative) you learned from it.

The list of items to report is posted at my website www.homingin.com, so you can copy it into your word processor and insert the information. Or if the report in your club's newsletter includes all the information, just send me a copy by electronic or postal mail. Photo files are welcome and should be as high resolution as possible.

If your group has more than one Foxhunting Weekend event, please send a separate report for each one. Add other facts if they are important, such as the distance of each fox from the start, whether the transmitters were continuous or intermittent, attended or unattended, and other technical features. I also welcome first-person reports from both the hiders' and the hunters' perspectives.

Let's make this the biggest Foxhunting Weekend ever. Spread the word and encourage other clubs in your area to try it. I'll be waiting for your report. Happy hunting!

Notes:

- 1. http://www.homingin.com/equipment
- 2. http://www.homingin.com/epunch
- 3. http://www.homingin.com/intlfox

Unusual Optical Communications

s those of you who read this column regularly know, we are involved with fiber-optic communications systems professionally but are also very interested in optical communications as it relates to amateur radio and have written several columns in that regard in the past. As a result, when we have time, we like to experiment with various schemes to achieve free space communications. When we do, *Figure 1* is a basic schematic of the type of optical receiver that we use. For a transmitter, we usually use amplitude modulation or a pulse frequency modulation scheme for a laser diode.

As you can see from the receiver schematic, a photodiode is used to collect light from the transmitter and convert it into a tiny current. This current is then amplified many thousands of times by an amplifier to a level that can then be processed further. The amplifiers used are typical op-amps for signals in the amateur HF region (up to 30 MHz or so) as shown in the schematic, and special purpose wideband monolithic type amplifiers for use at higher frequencies.

Using this type of detector and a companion transmitter, we have been able to achieve fairly decent point-to-point communications of several miles under optimum conditions and spotty communications over much greater distances. These basic systems all used simple lens arrangements to gather and focus light at the transmitting optics and onto the photodiode at the receiver.

Last year, we were fortunate to obtain the use of a high-quality, 8-inch reflecting telescope as well as some 10-GHz photodiodes and matching extremely low-noise high-gain amplifiers. The telescope would result in a very high-gain optical collector due to the large size of its mirror. Needless to say, in line with common amateur radio courtesy, we decided to first search to see if there were any signals that

we could pick up, possibly from others doing similar experiments, before transmitting.

Since optical communications is normally line of sight, we needed a way to search a wide area, well beyond a line-of-sight path from our location. In the past, we have had heard of some experimenters in this area actually receiving some very erratic and spotty success bouncing signals off the moon, particularly with borrowed high powered laser diodes, beam collimators, and ultra high gain receivers with narrow band optical filters that were AC coupled to eliminate the normal continuous light from the moon and only pass the wavelength of the lasers used. In addition, narrow-band electrical filters were employed to pass only the specific modulation frequencies we were experimenting with. Although we do plan to experiment with that technique in the future, this time we were not transmitting but only listening, and without the optical filters.

Since the moon was only visible at dusk and dawn last April when we started to search, we hooked up everything as shown in *Figure 2* and set the astronomical tracking mount on the scope to locate and follow the moon, which it did quite accurately after a few seconds. We immediately received several signals that sounded like noise while pointed at the moon, but as these were not really recognizable or decodable and very sporadic using what we had on hand, we were ready to give up and call it a night after just a couple of hours.

When starting to pack up the equipment, however, we turned off the telescope-tracking mount, which moved the scope off the moon and we suddenly received a strong digitally encoded signal, or so it seemed. Wow, I wondered! Who could produce such a signal, or was it just some sort of military satellite using lasers for communications? We had read of such optical communications experiments but were surprised that we could actually tap into one. We started to record the data but as quickly as we found the signal, that is how quickly it disappeared. With the tracking unit turned off, we



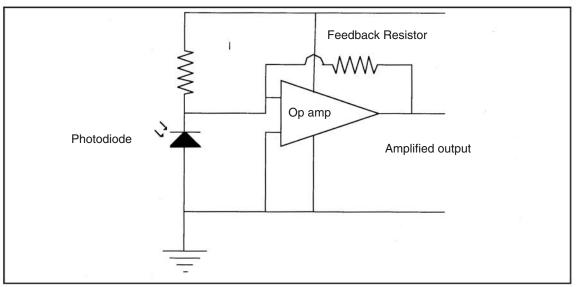


Figure 1. Basic optical receiver circuit.

Gordon West, WB6NOA & the W5YI Group



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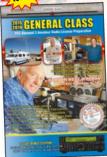
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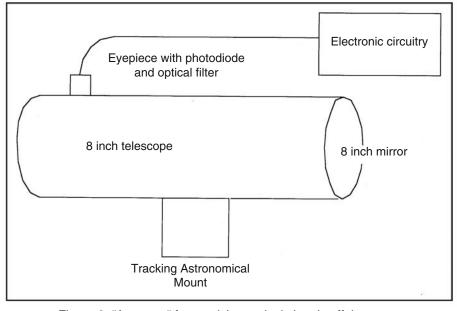


Figure 2. "Antenna " for receiving optical signals off the moon.

immediately manually scanned the entire area but could find nothing more. We had recorded only a second or two of data, however, so we attempted to try to decipher what little we had. After packing up all of the equipment and returning home, we began to examine the little data we had. The frequency of

the carrier was found to be very close to 1420.5 MHz and the signal itself was pulsed just like a CW signal might look. CW at 1420 MHz, however, was certainly not standard amateur work.

Further research turned up the fact that the resonant frequency of hydrogen gas, the most common element in the universe, was at 1420.40575 MHz, very close to what we measured. Our equipment had nowhere near the accuracy required to be certain that the exact frequency of what we measured either was or was not the actual hydrogen frequency. The few seconds of data seemed to also be in some sort of code. but you could easily tell that it was not random (nor Morse, for that matter). The CW pulses were also strange in that it seemed that they were more than just simple on-off signals. They seemed to have an additional layer of data as there seemed to be sort of jitter in the rise and fall times of the pulses, but it was beyond our ability to try to decode anything. I had read of experimental pulse modulation techniques to squeeze more information onto a single pulse, but if this was in use, there was no way I could determine what it was.

In conclusion I am really not sure exactly what we picked up last April but you can bet that this April we will be out again with the exact same setup, and this time we will monitor the whole night. We also have a 10-inch telescope this time around, so who knows what kind of DX will turn up. We will be sure to let you know next April.

- 73, Irwin, WA2NDM

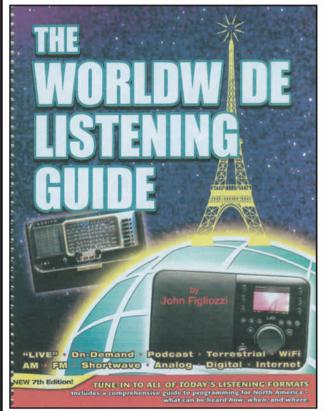
ISIS Off the Air

- et's get going and check out a few shortwave-lets:
- ~ Voice of the Caliphate Radio, mentioned last month, was blown off the air (read "destroyed") by U.S. warplanes back in early February.
- ~ Seldom reported is the country of Armenia, which transmits what it labels as an "international service" from Gavar, mostly in odd languages at inopportune hours. The latest alignment offers no hope, either: The schedule runs from 1500 to 1845 UTC on 4810 in a series of tongues, of which Greek, Turkish, Arabic, and Kurdish are the most Rosetta Stone-friendly. You'd feel about as helpless trying to hear this one as a cherry-flavored snow cone would, struggling to tie up to the Macapa docks!
- It appears that "Radio Sana'a" is the correct name for that new Yemeni-based opposition broadcast on 11860 as intense monitoring by Ralph Perry and others has turned up nothing to the contrary. The current schedule seems to be 0400-0900 UTC

and 1800-2300 UTC (other sources say the Sana'a broadcast runs 24 hours). It seems the Arabic broadcasts are in support of deposed Yemeni president Hadi who now hangs out in friendlier Saudi Arabia.

- ~ Poor Deutsche Welle. The former Voice of Germany now seems to be aired only from Talata (Madagascar), Dhabbaya (UAE), and Issoudun (France). Nicht Deutschland rundfunks! (At least for DW)
- ~ Indonesia is again showing signs of some domestic shortwave life. The reported actives include: Palangkaraya (Kalimantan), on 3325; Ternate (Malaku), on 3345; Merauke (Papua), on 3905; and Makassar (Sulawesi), on 4750. All of them are domestic Radio Republik Indonesia outlets.
- Radio Gaucha in Puerto Alegre, Brazil, has returned to the air on 6020. What's with all these PY stations? They seem to come on and go off like a flock of fluttering fluorescents.
- ~ The seldom reported Italian station Radio Marconi International is running occasional low-

*c/o CQ magazine



John Figliozzi's Worldwide Listening Guide is available now from the usual book ordering sources.

Arts, Culture & History Programs				Arts, Culture & History Programs continued			
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A sample page from The Listening Guide.

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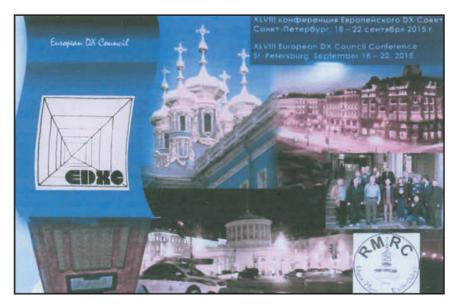
power tests on 11390 and they are anxious to receive reception reports (!) So far they've heard from at least 13 countries, all in Europe. Reports from the U.S. are as unseen as that "Swiffer" delivery person who's never seen on the TV commercials. I guess that's understandable, given that they list their power as "about" 30 watts and the time frame used is from 0900-1300 UTC. I'd be too blurry to stumble my way to the receiver at those hours!

- ~ In Papua New Guinea, NBC at Bougainville has returned to the air on 3325. Your best shot at this one is in the spring around 1100-1200 UTC.
- ~ Reach Beyond Australia (formerly called HCJB) is about to install a third 100-kilowatt transmitter at Kununurra. They are hoping to have the new unit in service in time for the B-16 season, which goes into effect at the end of October.
- ~ Florida's WRMI has replaced 7455 and now uses 7730.
- ~ The Latin American DX Survey has been released by Australian DXer Rob

Wagner. The survey is available as a free download from: http://bit.ly/1RmiEOS>.

~ And the Worldwide Listening Guide, by John Figliozzi (mentioned a couple of months back) is out. It's a great source for programming lists over any medium and is available from Amazon, Universal Radio, and a bunch of other online book sellers. It's more than worth the price.

Remember, your shortwave broadcast station logs are always welcome. But *please* be sure to double or triple



Rich Parker sent this QSL from the Rhein Main Radio Club saluting 2015's EDXC Conference in St. Petersburg.

USB ports may not work for charging cell-phones/mobile phones due to



Radio New Zealand's transmitter building at Rangitaiki.



An assignment editor shown in the VOA newsroom on this QSL for the Tinian (Northern Marianas Relay QSL). (Thanks D'Angelo)



Pirate Radio Casablanca named after one of our favorite movies. (Thanks D'Angelo)

space between then, list each log according to the station's *home* country, and include your last name and state abbreviation after each. Also needed are spare QSLs or good copies of station schedules, brochures, pennants, station photos, and anything else you think would be of interest. If you are an amateur radio operator who is also an SWL you are also most welcome! Join KB2DMD and N9OVQ and let's hear from you!

Leading Logs

Here are this month's logs. Additional logs are posted online http://cqpluslisteningpost.blogspot.com. All times are in UTC. Double capital letters are language abbreviations (SS = Spanish, RR = Russian, AA = Arabic, etc.). If no language is mentioned English (EE) is assumed.

CANADA—CFVP, Calgary, 6030 at 2228 with comedienne Gilda Radner, "Funny 10-60" ID, then Larry the Cable Guy. (Sellers, BC)

CONGO (Rep.)—Radio Congo, (t) 6115-Brazzaville from 0605 tune in. Seemed to be a "morning reflections" type pgm; almost religious-sounding with M and FF anmts, African choral mx. At 0620 xylophone-type repeated like an IS, then more FF anmts. (Perry, IL) (A testosterone log – *GLD*)

ETHIOPIA—Radio Fana, 6110 at 0311 in Amharic with M and HOA music. (Taylor, WI) 0415 with M, W hosting percussion-driven music. This was a superb African opening. (N9OVQ, IL)

GUYANA—Voice of Guyana, Georgetown, 3290 at 0220-0410 with a lot of music; news at 0400. (D' Angelo, PA) 0440 carrying BBC news then original pgmg at 0530 with multiple W doing news. 100% readable; the strongest I've heard them since reactivation. (N9OVQ, IL)

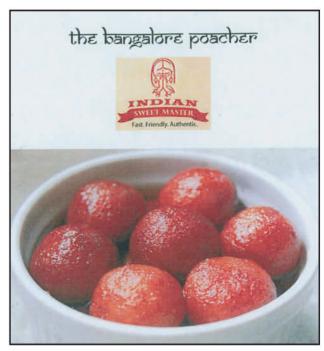
HAWAII—WWVH National Bureau of Standards, 15000 at 2212, W gave time just prior to the stronger WWV anmt. (Sellers, BC)

MALAYSIA—RTM, Sarawak FM, 9835-Kajang at 1105 with M/W in Malay. (Brossell, WI)

MYANMAR—Myanmar Radio, 7200-Yangon at 1353 mixing with CNR-1 from 1400 until CNR closed at 1400 leaving Myanmar in the clear until they went off suddenly at 1402. (Perry, IL)

NIGERIA—Radio Kaduna, 6090 good at 2202, with Caribbean Beacon attempting to get on the air, creating a strong het. (Wood, MA)

NORTH KOREA—Korean Central



Rich D'Angelo also got this QSL from pirate Bangalore Poacher.

Broadcasting Station, 15180-Kujang with martial/victory music at 1108. (Brossell, WI)

OPPOSITION—Denge Kurdistane, 9400 (via Grigoriopol to Turkey), in Kurdish at 1355. (Perry, IL)

Radio Sana'a (p), (p Saudi Arabia to Yemen), 11860 at 1351-1412 with M and long talk in AA. No top-of-hour break, so no ID noted. (D'Angelo, PA)

Que Me Radio, (via Palau to Vietnam), 9530 with talks in VV at 1207. (Brossell, WI)

PAPUA NEW GUINEA—NBC, 6075 via Brandon (Australia) at 1106 with talks in Tok Pisin. (Brossell, WI)

Wantok Radio Light, 7325-Port Moresby at 0415 with religion. (Padazopulos, Greece)

SINGAPORE—BBC Far East Relay Station, 15510 at 1135 with news headlines. (Brossell, WI)

SUDAN—Sudan Radio, 7305 at 0224 with AA talks. (Brossell, WI)

ZAMBIA—NBC Radio One, 5915 strong at 0405 with great local music and M in Swahili. Went from no signal at 0350 to a strong level at 0405. (N9OVQ, IL)

ZANZIBAR—Radio Television Zanzibar, 6015-Dole at 0320 with HOA music and W hosting. Nice to hear this one after many months of trying. (N9OVQ, IL) 11735 at 1959-2017 with time pips on the hour, W with ID f/by brief news in Swahili. (D'Angelo, PA) 2002 with M in Swahili and domestic music. (Taylor, WI)

~ More loggings are posted online at http://cqplus listeningpost.blogspot.com.

QSL Quests

If you send reception reports to All India Radio. AIR would prefer you give the reception times in stated in Indian Standard Time, which is 5 and a half hours ahead of GMT/UTC. Further, you can forget about using the SINPO or SIO codes; they'll be happy with a simple description of the reception quality (strong, fair, weak). Reports may be sent to: Spectrum Management and Synergy, Directorate

General, Room Number 204, All India Radio, Parliament Street, New Delhi 110001, India. Email to: <spectrummanager@air.org.in>. (Use email if you can't fit that long postal address on the envelope!) And BTW, they say you do not need to include return postage, (which will make it a bit cheaper to handle all the follow-ups you'll probably need to send, (especially if you're reporting to the often unresponsive regional outlets). Source: *The New Zealand DX Times*. (Parenthetical comments are mine)

Rich D'Angelo reports replies from the VOA for its Tinian relay, and the pirates Radio Casablanca and Bangalore Poacher.

Who Goes There?

- ~ 5910 strong in EE at 0320-0359 when they abruptly pulled the plug. Most of the news was about Ugandan politics. (N9OVQ, IL)
- ~ 6930 pirate at 0030 with patriotic music and a movie soundtrack. (Hassig, IL)
 - ~ 6940 at 2235. Weak, with a long talk. (Hassig, IL)

Just Sayin'

"On air" people (and, for that matter, people everywhere) murder the pronunciation of "W." It comes out douba-ya, or something close to that. Examine the letter: It's actually two you's; a "double you" oddly that's not how it comes out of the mouths of all too many!

Back in the Day

SPURIOUS SIGNALS

Radio Mar, YNTP, Puerto Cabesas, Nicaragua, on 9581 airing its domestic service in Spanish at 1405 on December 16, 1972.

By Jason Togyer KB3CNM





"Potpourri"

ow well did you weather the weather this past winter? As April showers bring May flowers, we may not want to look back at the long cold winter, but it deserves some reflections.

Going back and forth between South Jersey (just below the Mason-Dixon Line) and Southwestern PA (just above the Mason-Dixon Line) I can certainly say I had my fill of winter within a week of the start of the new year. December was unusually warm in the area — a wonderful feeling that elicited short sleeve polo shirts on many days — but quickly seemed cruel as there was a sudden drop into "deep freeze" temperatures.

Many cars suddenly didn't start, as batteries that were a bit "long in the tooth" could not produce the needed cranking amps. January brought about more frigid temperatures — made only to seem worse, if measured in Celsius — that caused some issues with black ice and a general feeling of depression, as many longed for the warm and sunny days of December.

Late January brought some snow, with a major storm hitting on the 22nd though the 24th of the month. I had planned to go to Yaesu Day at DX Engineering in Tallmadge, Ohio on Saturday. Alas, the nearly 30 inches of snow (plus drifts and even higher ridge left by a certain plow driver's questionable technique) meant I couldn't get my SUV out of the driveway until too late in the day. Still, I have little reason to complain, as there were an estimated 500+ drivers, associated families, and one university basketball team of note — all stranded on a section of the Pennsylvania Turnpike.

I'm sure that as you read this, there are still afteraction studies going on and continued posturing about what went wrong and what they'll do better next time and still more finger pointing — but the bottom line is that people were held captive in their cars. I trust you keep some sort of Go Bag (not just radios) in your vehicle. But if you were stuck in heavy snow and rather cold temperatures for over 24 hours, just how prepared are you for that?

Hopefully, you have a sufficient supply of bottled water for an average number of passengers and a like-minded quantity of energy bars (that aren't left over from the last Bush administration) plus blankets, dry socks and the like, some inflatable pillows, and playing cards or games to help pass the time. Hopefully, you keep your fuel tank as full as possible and could keep cycling your engine for heat and to charge your battery. I hope you also know to get out of the car periodically to keep the exhaust pipe clear and avoid inhaling carbon monoxide.

Sound like a lot to keep in the car? Maybe so, maybe not — I think it's all a matter of perspective. Sit in it for a day and a half and then let me know. If you have a station wagon or SUV, then it

*e-mail: <wa3uvv@gmail.com>

should be an easy matter to get to this Go Bag. If you're driving a sedan and it's in the trunk, give some thought as to how quickly you'd want to decide to go out and bring it inside the passenger compartment — or if the trunk is accessible through a fold-down seat back.

There's another set of concerns that may have come to your mind — the lack of a restroom in your vehicle. I'm not sure how detailed the esteemed editor or publisher of this fine periodical would like me to be, but let's just say you are going to need some sort of improvised or disposable resource to handle those needs, as well. Search the Infobahn for terms like "disposable toilet," "lady j adapter," "absorbent bedpan liner," "kitty litter" and so on for some ideas. That last item might also be usable for helping you get out of some trench your tires have dug into, as well as some sort of high-traction boards.

Of course, toilet paper, paper towels, hand sanitizer and the like will be important, as well. If you've never considered all of this, but drive distances in winter weather, then expand your mind for a few moments and give some thought to those preparations, as well.

Shelter in Place With a Radio

About two weeks before this storm, there was another one that seriously affected traffic in West Virginia (yes, just below the Mason-Dixon Line). This one brought in much less snow, but with wind and some ice, it brought traffic to a standstill throughout the area. School buses — on the road since mid-afternoon — didn't get many children home until well after midnight. While most commercial buses have some sort of restroom facilities, school buses don't. Suffice it to say those unfortunate children were fairly miserable and traumatized by the time they got to their families.

Smarter-thinking (or perhaps just "thinking") principals and staff kept their students at school. Here, they had electricity, heat, bathrooms, gym mats, food, etc. and wisely chose to shelter in place. These kids had an "adventure," while others did not. Their parents experienced fewer worries, as well. If you are driving into a storm with steadily deteriorating conditions, perhaps taking advantage of the restaurant or motel at the next exit ramp wouldn't be such a bad idea, after all.

As we should touch on radios for a bit, having a 2-meter rig sitting on 146.52 MHz is a good idea. Having a weather alert feature is valuable. So is having a CB radio. As I've learned while driving through western Maryland at night, there is very spotty cell service for me between Cumberland and the West Virginia line, which means text messaging capabilities are non-existent.

I won't raise many fellow hams at midnight or 2 a.m., but there are enough truck drivers still on the road to give me someone to talk to on CB — casu-

ally or when there's some "non-good" event in play. Having it on, while monitoring channel 9 and/or 19 — with the squelch set at a quiet threshold — really is a good idea.

If the highway you're on is turning into a parking lot, a CB might be the best way to know what's ahead, what the cause is, and how to avoid it. It might also aid you in helping someone near you in need, such as providing a candy bar to a diabetic or making use of your CPR and other first-aid training — in the field.

Along with this, having a radio that can operate on MURS (no license required) or GMRS (license required) can also be helpful. Likewise, an FRS radio sitting on channel 1 may come in handy to communicate with others in your immediate area. Making friends with the folks in the RV next to you could come in handy, as well. (See previous paragraphs)

Using CERT to Recruit

CERT team members — who are out in force in many areas during snowstorms and in place afterwards — use all of these "non-ham" radio services to stay in touch. CERT - an acronym for Community Emergency Response Team - is a great way to recruit more (especially EmComm minded) people into amateur radio. Acting as an instructor or guest speaker during a class is an excellent way to introduce yourself as an Emcomm participant or leader, plus show off your Go Box or Go Bag and talk about the value of ham radio and its use during and following a crisis.

In fact, your Go Box can also be a very significant tool for PR purposes at different gatherings or to assist you in creating one of your own. Something outfitted with HF and VHF/UHF capabilities can give your audience a basic idea of what we are capable of doing.

Be sure to cover some of the non-verbal modes we use to communicate, as well. Fldigi, Winlink, and APRS are good ways to introduce the concept of moving data around — especially ICS and HICS forms. In my introductory CERT class of a few years ago, there were just under 20 students who were deaf or hard of hearing. Voice modes have little use to them, but keyboard-tokeyboard digital is of significant interest. Amateur radio is a pursuit open to many, without age or most physical requirements. Including the deaf and HOH community members is something that benefits everyone.

Sidewalk Amateur Radio

Another PR opportunity for you and your Go Box can be borrowed from the world







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Antenna Handbook



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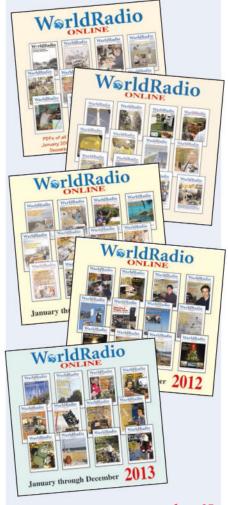
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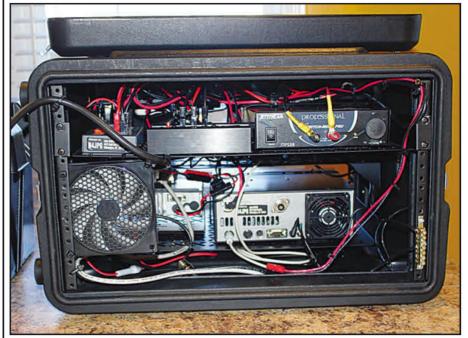
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Rear and front views of N4JPG's work reveals a Go Box with HF, digital voice, and conventional analog coverage, plus support for keyboard digital modes. Of particular interest are the shelves (see text and next photo for details).

of astronomy. Some years back, a program to bring the appreciation of astronomy to the people in an everyday setting was co-founded by John Dobson. Amateur astronomers may recognize his name as associated with the popular Dobsonian telescope mount.

The concept of "Sidewalk Astronomy" has spread to many locales. Essentially, someone sets up a telescope and invites people to look at the moon, planets, and stars. Visit <www.sidewalkatronomers. us> for more details. Even though light pollution attenuates what one can normally see in an open field out in the country, it's certainly more than the naked eye and — if nothing else — gives someone an opportunity to think about celestial bodies and astronomy. Some walk by and don't want to try it out, some participate and move on and a smaller percentage have their imaginations inspired and become interested in learning more to eventually become astronomers themselves.

In a parallel endeavor, Sidewalk Amateur Radio (or whatever you might prefer to call it) is an opportunity to set up an impromptu station (Go Box) with some take-away propaganda about

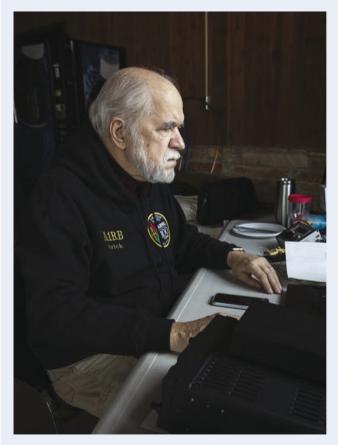
ham radio and your contact information. Any antenna you set up will be less than perfect, but it should be able to generate some interest. Maybe a pair of participants — one operating the radio and another inviting people over and holding some supporting conversations — is best.

You'll get those who walk by disinterested, those who experience the fun and learn more (but move on), and those who are your "real" audience — learning more, participating, and subsequently becoming hams themselves.

Don't let Emcomm be your only focus. Especially with young people, touch on all of the things that amateur radio can do to support education (without actually mentioning the dreaded word) and open one's mind — as kids are usually accompanied by their parents. Just as McDonald's made a conscious decision to market to kids, who get their parents to bring them there (with their parents' money)— you need

Winter Field Day

As illustrated in this month's column, emergencies requiring communications assistance don't always wait for warm weather, and neither should our preparedness exercises. That's the idea behind "Winter Field Day," sponsored (appropriately enough) by the Winter Field Day Association. The 24-hour event is held annually on the fourth full weekend of January, with bonus points for operating outside, away from home and/or without commercial power. For complete details, see http://www.winterfieldday.com/index.html.



Patrick Moretti, KA1RB, operating the PSK31 station at the 2016 Winter Field Day operation of the Black Diamond Group, WI9BD, at Menominee Falls, Wisconsin. (Photo by Leroy Skalstad, WD9HOT)

INVENTORY

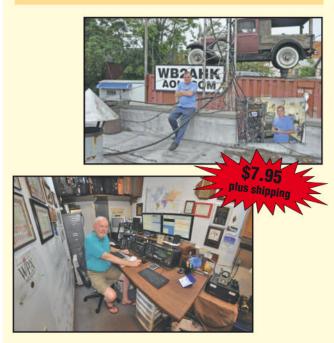




15 months of value January 2016 through March 2017

Fifteen spectacular color images of some of the biggest, most photogenic shacks and antennas from across the country and...also this year... a number of favorite shots from CQ magazine thrown in for good measure!

Calendars include dates of important Ham Radio events, major contests and other operating events, meteor showers, phases of the moon, and other astronomical information, plus important and popular holidays. CQ's 15-month calendar (January 2016 through March 2017) is truly a must have!



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to excite the parents to support the more involved interests of their kids and know why ham radio is such a worthwhile activity. For the kids, it can just be — fun!

Above all else, offer everyone an opportunity to talk on the air. Even if cell phones and instant text messaging have jaded you, there's still nothing like the thrill of holding a microphone and talking on the radio. Especially when it's the first time.

If you are a regular reader of this column, then you might remember that I've covered PR opportunities and alternate forms of two-way radio before. As there are many ways to use these in furthering the growth of your Emcomm group and efforts, plus provide service to your community, I'll be continuing to do that and hope that you let me know of different ways that you have exploited such opportunities.

Quoting from former Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau: "Be ready when opportunity comes ... Luck is the time when preparation and opportunity meet."

PA Turnpike Revisited

Revisting the January debacle on the Pennsylvania Turnpike, I want to recognize the rescue and public service efforts of many of the people of Bedford County, Pennsylvania. As some who lived near the affected area learned of what was happening (and not happening) on the turnpike, they left the comfort of their homes and brought supplies and comfort to those in need.

Using access ways, overpasses, and ultimately by foot, they delivered water, food, and other items. By and large, there was no centrally-controlled, practiced, or otherwise coordinated response

— but there were pocketed responses — coming in advance of and in addition to anything "official."

Special recognition goes out to these hardy souls as well as anyone who rendered aid weeks earlier in West Virginia. Not only did they demonstrate the charity, good citizenship, and empathy of many in this country — they did so simply because they recognized a need and stepped out of their comfort zones (literally, as well as figuratively) to do "something" to help others. They did this without waiting for their tax dollars to go into action. They just did it because it needed to be done and they knew they could provide some of that help. Good for them.

One more quote — this time from American President Theodore Roosevelt: "Do what you can, with what you have, where you are."

Go Kit of the Month

Now let's change things up a bit and take a look at a Go Kit from John Patrick, N4JPG, as shared on the Ham Radio Go Kits Facebook page — a good place to share ideas. Using a Gator box, John has stuffed this 4RU enclosure with HF, VHF/UHF analog, and DMR transceivers, as well as external speakers, digital mode interface, ventilation, and some nicely laid-out cabling.

One of the things I like in this design is John's choice of rack shelf. The Middle Atlantic Products UTR1 has a "universal" hole pattern throughout the bottom. This makes it easier to mount a variety of transceivers and accessories — through the use of mounting screws and holes laid out in the equipment for feet. Lining up the existing holes for use in securing your

gear can eliminate the need for mounting brackets and requires less vertical space.

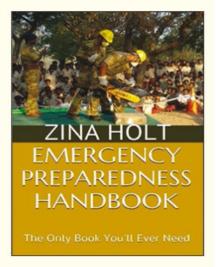
Many already use this technique, but end up pulling off case bottoms and lining up holes to drill. That works, but the UTR1's "X" pattern speeds up the process and involves substantially less effort to rearrange items later on. They're available through online sources like <www.sweetwater.com> or <www.markertek.com> plus local musicians retail stores.

While I do get to see a nice mix of more elaborate Go Kit and Go Box designs, I don't see much posted in the way of simpler setups or soft case — Go Bag — layouts, if you will. Perhaps your Emcomm needs are very simple and just a basic portable and accessories are enough for the kinds of responses you prepare for. Well, I think readers would like to see those, too. So — please email some pictures to me with a short description of what you have and the idea behind it.

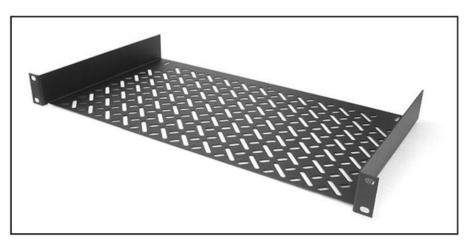
Book of the Month

Last, but not least, our Book of the Month is *Emergency Preparedness Handbook: The Only Book You'll Ever Need*, by Zina Holt. I'm not sure about it being the "only" book, but it is a good read and it's available online for an attractive price. If you're still not sure of all the things you want to have lined up at home and for your family, this is a good place to get started.

Until next time — Stay safe and look for the opportunities that are out there.



Our Book of the Month entry is available as an ebook, for a reasonable price. It's a good starting point or remedial reference for experienced hams.



This closeup of the Middle Atlantic Products UTR1 shelf gives you a better idea of the cutout pattern. It should be able to accommodate a variety of gear, without the need for additional holes or brackets for your equipment.



What You've Told Us...

Our November survey asked about how you respond to people who ask you about ham radio. An overwhelming majority of the respondents (95%) said they'd been asked at least once what hams do. Your responses (thankfully) are overwhelmingly positive (77%), while 11% say your answer depends on the person and circumstances involved, 9% give a matter-of-fact response, 3% said "I don't talk about the hobby" and nobody admitted responding negatively.

Asked what ham radio activities you talk about with non-hams, the majority of you (56%) said you discuss a variety of activities, and 9% said it depends on who's asking. Specific activities included DXing (11%), emergency communications (7%), the people you meet on the air (4%), building/experimenting (3%), contesting (3%), repeaters (3%) and "off the grid" operating (1%).

Most of you enjoy explaining ham radio to others, with 50% responding "happy to explain what we do" and another 43% who are "excited to share something about the hobby." Four percent said they are nervous that they might say the wrong thing and 1% answered "like I want to crawl under the nearest table."

Finally, we asked if the way you answer people's questions about ham radio is influenced by the articles and projects described in *CQ*. A gratifying 41% of you answered yes, while 31% said no and the remaining 28% weren't sure.

This month's free subscription winner is **Michael Di Persio**, KC2Q, of Davenport, Florida.

Reader Survey April 2016

We'd like to know more about you ... and especially what's important to you in ham radio and how we at CQ can help serve you better. There are two ways to respond to this survey:

- * Respond online at <www.surveymonkey.com/r/CQApr16> [From the digital edition, just click on the link].
 - OR -
 - * Cut out or photocopy this page
 - * Circle the numbers that correspond to your answers
- * Mail your completed survey to: April 2016 Reader Survey, CQ magazine, 17 West John St., Hicksville, NY 11801.

We will continue to select one respondent to each survey to receive a free one-year subscription (or extension) to CQ. This month, we'd like to hear about some of your ham radio plans and goals for the new year.

It's the start of another hamfest season, so this month, we'd like to hear about hamfests and you.

1. Approximately how many hamfes			4
None			
1 2-5			
6-10			-
More than 10			
More than 10			
2. When you attend a hamfest, are y	ou generally th	ere primarily as a	
buyer			6
seller			
volunteer			
other (what?)			9
3. What is the <i>main</i> thing that draws	s you to a hamfe	est? (Choose one)	
Flea-market			10
Forums			
New equipment sales			
Socializing with fellow hams			
Other (what?)			
, ,			
4. In general, what is the greatest dis			
Up to 10 miles			
Up to 50 miles			
More than 100 miles			
Do not attend hamfests	•••••		19
5. Please indicate whether each of t	he following wi	II make vou more likely to	attend
a particular hamfest, less likely or h	ave no influenc	ce.	
	More Likely	Less LikelyNo	Influence
Flea market	20	21	22
Forums	23	24	25
New equipment dealers	26	27	28
ARRL approval			
ARRL convention	32	33	34
6. Have you attended or do you plar	n to attend any	of the following this year	2
(Select all that apply)	i to attend any t	or the following this year	•
Local hamfest			35
Regional hamfest/ARRL Division Co			
Major hamfest (e.g., Orlando or Day			
Specialty Conference			
None			
Thank you for your responses. We'll	be back with mo	ore questions in upcoming i	issues.
Survey Response for Issue:	: April 2016		
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"Curiously Strong"

he Altoids® mint tin has become the de facto standard case for a whole host of QRP and kit projects. Its universal availability, low cost, light weight, and convenient size make it ideal for an enclosure. Circuit boards for a lot of kits and other projects are intentionally sized to fit inside. You can thank the British for their marketing genius that created both the mints and the tins, and thank them again for this kit as well!

Kanga FOXX-3

Drilling larger holes in an Altoids tin for jacks and connectors and switches can be a problem due to the very thin metal used in the tin. The Kanga FOXX-3 CW transceiver kit (*Photo A*) makes this process a lot easier, by requiring only four 1/8-inch holes to be drilled in the base. The Kanga FOXX-3 is a kit that has been around for about 15 years, yet still remains popular. The popularity of this kit is due to the ease in which it mounts in the Altoids tin, as well as the step-by-step method of assembly. This method prevents a lot of problems that

*7133 Yosemite Drive, Lincoln, NE 68507 e-mail: <k0neb@cq-amateur-radio.com> can be hard to track down once a kit is assembled.

A step-by-step kit usually begins at the power supply and audio amp stages and moves on from there. Each stage is built in order and tested before moving on to the next, allowing for complete troubleshooting before it becomes a lot more difficult. The Kanga FOXX-3 has the parts for each stage enclosed in its own bag (Photo B). Each of these bags holds smaller ones separately containing the resistors, capacitors, and assorted other parts. It is so well done, that I did not need to use my normal "cat-proof" tray for my parts. Just open it a bag at a time as you follow the steps. Once you complete a stage, you perform the recommended tests and then move on to the next stage. The directions for the Kanga FOXX-3 were very clear and easy to follow, along with a schematic of each stage you are building and a parts pictorial for that stage.

There are three options for connecting a telegraph key: a 1/8-inch jack, a two-pin plug and cable, or using a button (supplied!) to act as your key. I chose to install the jack, so I could either connect a straight key or the output of a keyer. Because this kit comes with all of the optional parts, you may end up with a few spare parts. Since there are many kits for which a two-pin plug with matching jack and



Photo A. The Kanga FOXX-3 transceiver kit mounted in an Altoids® tin.



Photo B. A bag containing the crystal oscillator stage parts for the 40-meter FOXX-3. Each stage has its own bag.

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Photo C. A close up of the FOXX-3 output stage filtering. If you encounter broadcast interference, putting an antenna tuner in line might help. So might W8TEE's "Cheap and Easy BCI Filter" project elsewhere in this issue.

wire would be useful, I'll keep these in my parts bin for future use. The only issue I had was that the holes in the PC board were just a bit tight to fit the two pins needed for the resistor that determines the RF power output. Using a tiny drill bit by hand quickly cleared up the problem.

Connecting the FOXX-3 directly to an antenna revealed a small bit of short-wave and local AM broadcast interference. But when I connected my antenna tuner to the FOXX-3, it pretty much eliminated the outside interference. An antenna tuner is really a kind of bandpass filter, and can be quite helpful. The

output filtering in the kit (*Photo C*) only provides harmonic filtering above the frequency band of operation. The receiver sensitivity was not quite as good as the RockMite][I wrote about last month, but still hears plenty of signals.

You can buy the FOXX-3 kit from Kanga US (\$45, if in stock) at http://www.kangaus.com or from Kanga UK at http://www.kanga-products.co.uk for £29.95 (\$43.70 U.S. at this writing), plus shipping. The FOXX-3 is available in versions for 20, 30, 40, 60, and 80 meters.

1960s-Era Chinese Radio Kits

When looking at kits for teaching radio principles, I have found a number of educational kits that assemble things like an AM or FM broadcast radio on a board that has a schematic diagram printed on the board itself. I also came across a unique kit that is a replica of a kit popular in China in the 1960s. During that time, China was a very closed society, so those of us on the outside had little idea what was going on there in the realm of radio. With things being guite expensive for the Chinese consumer in that era, DIY kits were quite popular. China at the time produced a lot of components, but fewer assembled products than it does today.

The most popular Chinese radio kits



Photo D. The Tecsun 2P3 replica kit box showing all of the parts neatly packed inside.

were based on a plastic case called the 2P3. These cases were sold to builders, along with a variety of parts and boards (*Photo D*), depending on how complex a kit the builder wanted to assemble. The beauty of it was that there were a number of kits made to construct an AM broadcast radio that all fit into the 2P3 case, thus the legend of the 2P3 radio kits. Tecsun has come up with a well-designed radio kit (*Photo D*) that comes with a reproduction of the 2P3 case (*Photo E*). The box the kit comes in (*Photo F*) even has a sketch of a Chinese schoolboy wearing the typical uniform of the period and even a portrait of Mao on the wall! The instructions have plentiful diagrams, but are still written in a Chinese-English manner.

The diagram is very clearly illustrated with color photos of the parts and a large schematic and block diagram to make this truly educational. The similarities with the original 1960s design only extend to the three transistors in the RF and IF section, then go more modern with an IC-based audio output amplifier. As with many Chinese kits, there are a few details left out of the manual. It mentions you can build this kit stage by stage, but doesn't give instructions how to do that, leaving it up to the builder to read and understand the schematic. A lot of things are unclear, so, for example, you might find yourself unsoldering the wires from the speaker to get it mounted in the case after you test and align the radio.

The alignment procedure is pretty easy and is well written. It actually first requires you to check the current draw of the three transistor stages before activating them by shorting a gap with solder. If the current draw is outside the parameters for each on the diagram, there is a bag of resistors supplied to use to bring the values of current draw more in line with acceptable limits. My kit needed no changes in the resistors to produce the desired current draw for each of those three stages. Once the alignment is complete, the board is mounted in the case and the speaker wires reattached (*Photo G*). A diagram of what case screws and parts go where is part of the large printed manual sheet, as are detailed drawings of special assemblies, like the volume control.

Most typical AM radio kits suffer greatly in the areas of sensitivity and selectivity, but this kit is an exception. It picks up all of my local signals as well as a large number of much weaker signals with reasonably good quality audio, and plen-

ty of volume. The kind of Art Deco appearance of the case is typical of pocket AM radios of that era and makes for a nice looking final product. I found my 2P3 kit for \$25.95 on Amazon.com at this link: http://amzn.to/1Qned3z.

73 to Ramsey Kits

Finally, a name long known for a large variety of kits has left the marketplace. Ramsey Electronics, known for kits aimed at beginners, hams, and fans of very low power broadcasting, will no longer be producing anything in kit form. The company has decided to continue only its test equipment offerings, leaving the huge variety of kits it produced for 40 years by the wayside. Ramsey kits (Photo H) were known for their extremely detailed printed manuals that always included a lengthy description of the theory of the circuit involved, stage by stage, making every kit a learning experience. Each stage was built one at a time to enable troubleshooting as you went along. The PC boards in their QRP kits were single-sided and had the parts spaced quite a distance apart, making them ideal for first time builders. Ramsey also produced a large number of mini-kits of extremely simple design for beginning builders as well as more sophisticated kits.

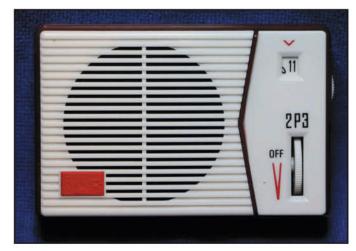


Photo E. The classic 2P3 case (see text for details).

what's new

N3FJP Beginning API Development

N3FJP Software has begun Application Program Interface (API) development to interface other digital or logging programs with N3FJP's logging software.

As of presstime, the work completed will not be evident until other programmers add connectivity to N3FJP's software to their programs. N3FJP called on users who have a program that they wish to see interfaced with N3FJP's software, to contact the developer(s) and refer them to this site: http://www.n3fjp.com/help/api.html.

For more information, contact: Scott, N3FJP. Website: http://www.n3fip.com>.

Note: "What's New" is not a product review and does not constitute a product endorsement by CQ. Information is primarily provided by manufacturers/vendors and has not necessarily been independently verified.



Photo F. The box for the 2P3 AM radio kit, featuring a period sketch of a Chinese student building it with a portrait of Mao overlooking the scene.

A hallmark of most Ramsey kits was the use of the same sized PC board and case for a wide variety of kits. This made them all styled alike and stackable. Having an easy-to-assemble case made the final steps a breeze.

At one time, Ramsey had three different booth locations at the Dayton Hamvention®, two inside the exhibit halls and one outside in the flea market, so nobody could miss their products. I, for one, never left for home without at least one of their kits when I saw them at Dayton. Along with Heathkits, my

Ramsey kits helped me gain the skills I have building kits today. The good news is that their remaining stock is now available on amazon.com by searching for Ramsey, and Ramsey will honor the warranty on kits sold until the end of 2016 (That is, kits sold through the end of 2015 will be covered by Ramsey's warranty until the end of 2016. Kits purchased through Amazon during 2016 will not. – ed.). Although Ramsey is now gone, new kits appear all of the time, and I'll keep bringing them to you here.

- Until next time, 73 de KØNEB

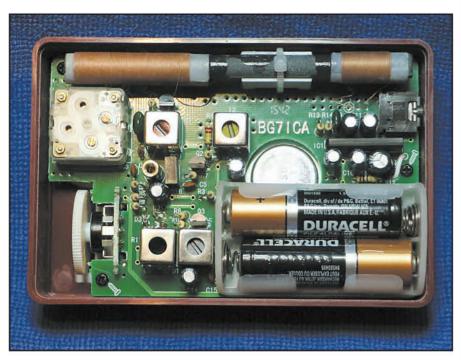


Photo G. The finished 2P3 AM radio, all aligned and ready to play!



Photo H. My trusty Ramsey active antenna kit, still working after more than 20 years!



FLASH! EPA Declares the SWR an Endangered Species!



hose adorable little 8-legged arachnids that inhabit our antennas and feedlines (*Figure 1*) are now an endangered species.

According to a spokesman for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, "It is a classic case of habitat destruction." With all the modern antennas and antenna tuners taking our SWR counts down to 1, not to mention growing restrictions on antennas altogether, the poor little critters simply have no opportunity to breed. But there is hope. Continuing work by Mr. Smith and Dr. Chart on an antenna with an infinite SWR, if successful, will be able to provide a home for all the SWRs in the universe. Meanwhile, it is essential that we all take good care of the SWRs inhabiting our stations. Government officials warn of significant fines and other sanctions (including pins in coax) for amateurs caught eliminating SWRs beyond permissible reduction levels.

Proper care and feeding of SWRs has been discussed previously in this column, most recently in May 2014 (because the Antennas column didn't run in the April issue that year – ed.). SWRs, we explained, "do not necessarily put all eight legs on the ground (or your feedline) at the same time. What you need to do is get those radio waves going up and down the antenna very fast, and it burns their little feet like walking on hot asphalt. Therefore, they

*1626 Vineyard, Grand Prairie, TX 75052 email: <wa5vjb@cq-amateur-radio.com>

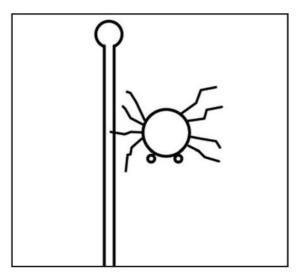


Figure 1. Artist's conception of an SWR on an antenna (the real ones are not visible to the naked eye). RF currents burn their feet, and your signal gets out best when only one foot is in contact with your antenna, as the other seven radiate RF energy.

lift up one, then two, then more feet. Finally, they are standing on one foot with the other seven legs up in the air as shown in *Figure 1*. Now your SWR reading is 1 and you get out best because the other seven legs radiate the radio waves."

You Can Help!

Just as the National Audubon Society conducts its Great Backyard Bird Count each year, CQ is now conducting an annual Wild SWR Tally. Each April 1, amateurs are encouraged to take portable SWR-detection devices (similar to the one shown in *Photo A*), and count the number of SWRs registered in the vicinity of their antennas. Remember that SWRs may be dormant or active depending on the frequencies in use and the resonance of associated antennas. We will tally your results and report on them the following April.

- 73, Kent, WA5VJB



Photo A. A typical handheld SWR field detector such as this one may be used to participate in CQ's new Wild SWR Tally, conducted each April 1. The meter in this photo reads zero, indicative of the declining SWR population that has prompted the Environmental Protection Agency to declare SWRs as an endangered species.



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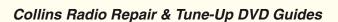
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Common Amateur Radio Antenna Connectors

NC, F, RCA, N, PL-259, SO-239, SMA ... To an amateur radio newcomer, these connector designations can easily look like "alphabet soup" and sound equally confusing. Hams throw around these common connector names as readily as they do callsigns. At first, these names may seem daunting, but with a little explanation they will become just as easy to digest as, well, alphabet soup.

Ubiquitous PL-259/SO-239

The connectors that hams will encounter the most have to be the PL-259 and SO-239 antenna plug and jack (*Photo A*). In *Photo A*, the left connector

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Photo A. UHF connectors, the PL-259 (male) is on the left and the SO-239 (female) is on the right. These connectors are found in most HF applications. Typically found on RG-8U coax. (All photos by KOØZ)



Photo B. A true Amphenol Teflon® PL-259 is on the left and an imitation Teflon connector is in the middle. The PL-259 on the right uses Bakelite as an insulator; these are great connectors, but increasingly difficult to find at hamfests.

is a male PL-259 ("PL" for "plug") and the one on the right is its female counterpart, the SO-239 ("SO" for "socket"). These connectors are commonly referred to as UHF connectors, but generally should be avoided above 6 meters. They were designed during World War II when UHF frequencies were considered to be anything above 30 MHz. These connectors are listed as providing a reliable $50-\Omega$ impedance over a frequency range of 0.60 KHz to 300 MHz. However, there is a lot of data to suggest that the PL-259 offers increasing insertion loss at frequencies over 100 MHz. Most likely, a PL-259/SO-239 combination would be fine for 2 meters, but you would be better served by using "N" connectors on the 144 MHz bands and higher. One explanation for this is that, unfortunately, not all PL-259/SO-239 connectors are made equally.

The quality varies tremendously. Amphenol makes good connectors, but they cost around \$5 each. Less expensive versions vary in quality. Some of the so-called Teflon® PL-259 connectors are not really made out of Teflon; rather, they are made from far less expensive polypropylene. This can be a problem because the polypropylene surrounding the PL-259's center pin does not handle heat well and it will melt very easily during soldering. Melted polypropylene will render the connector useless.

In *Photo B*, there are three PL-259s of varying quality. The left connector is a genuine Amphenol Teflon PL-259. The one next to it is one of the "Teflon look alike" connectors commonly found at hamfests and these need to be treated with care. The third connector has a Bakelite dielectric surrounding the center pin. They're good but are becoming harder to find at hamfests in favor of the less expensive, Teflon look-alike connectors.

PL-259s are popular with hams because they are robust, can handle a wide range of coaxial cable types, are inexpensive, and are relatively easy to install (and because most commercial HF and VHF radios are built using SO-239 sockets ed.). Typically, PL-259 connectors are attached to RG-8U coax. For newcomers, installing a PL-259 may appear to be a bit confusing, but there are a number of good resources available to assist you. KØBG has a very good website that offers great explanations of what to look for in a good quality connector http://www.k0bg.com/coax.html. He also offers some very nice tips on how to solder connectors and is well worth your time to look it over. Another resource is from well-known DXer and contester Tim Duffy, K3LR, at http://www. k3lr.com/engineering/pl259/>.

Reducers

RG-8U is the most commonly found coaxial cable in most ham installations. Smaller-diameter versions, such as RG-8X or RG-58, are also used

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Photo C. PL-259 reducers are used to connect smaller diameter coax to a PL-259. The UG-175 (left) is used for RG-58U and a UG-176 (on the right) is used for the slightly larger diameter RG-8X coax. One can never have too many of these on hand.

quite a bit. In order to use a PL-259 connector with these smaller diameter coaxial cables, a reducer is needed (*Photo C*).

A reducer mates the smaller diameter coax with a PL-259 connector by sliding over the smaller diameter coax and screwing into the PL-259 body. UG-175 reducers are used for RG-58 coax and the UG-176 is used for the slightly larger RG-8X coaxial cable. In *Photo C*, the reducer on the left is a UG-175 and next to it is a UG-176. Notice that the UG-176 has a bigger hole to accommodate the larger diameter RG-8X coax. One can never have too many reducers in the workbench parts box, so it's a good idea to keep them in stock along with PL-259s.

BNC Connectors

Before amateur radio manufacturers switched handhelds to SMA connectors (more on these later), the BNC (Bayonet Neill-Concelman) connector was the predominant connector (*Photo D*). The BNC is popular because it offers low loss and constant impedance up to 3 GHz, and it will tolerate voltages up to 500 VDC. *Photo D* shows the male BNC on the left and the female on the right.

This connector offers a bayonet twiston connection for a secure, yet easy to
get on and off connection. Originally
designed by Paul Neill of Bell Labs and
Carl Concelman of Amphenol Corporation, the BNC makes switching coax/
antennas very easy and quick to accomplish, which is very handy while operating out in the field. Hence the BNC's popularity. This connector works well with
50- and 75-Ω impedance coaxial cable.

The N Connector

When I was still a young ham operator, mere mention of the N connector meant "serious" business. N connectors were mostly found only on serious, directional VHF (Very-High Frequency, 50-222 MHz), UHF (Ultra-High Frequency, 420-902 MHz) and SHF (Super-High Frequency 1200 MHz and higher) antennas. *Photo E* shows an outside, mast-mounted UHF pre-amp with two female N connectors. The center connector in *Photo E* is an SO-239 connector.

An N connector costs more than a PL-259 and installing one seems a lot more involved. Actually, in many ways, putting an N connector on coax is easier than working with a PL-259. Paul Neill of Bell Labs invented the N connector in the 1940s to work with 50- and 75- Ω feedlines. *Photo F* pictures a male N connector on the left and its female counterpart on the right. The major advantage of the N connector is that it provides constant impedance up to 11 GHz and has

low insertion loss. Another major advantage of this connector is that it offers a waterproof connection.

A Brief Word on Waterproofing

Properly installed N connectors claim to be waterproof and be that as it may, I am a firm believer in Murphy's Law (Whatever can go wrong, will go wrong, in direct proportion to how badly you don't want it to go wrong), so I always use plenty of electrical tape and coax seal around all my outside coaxial connections. A little bit of extra "insurance" goes a long way. After all, Dr. Benjamin Franklin quipped, "An ounce of prevention is worth more than a pound of cure."

F Connectors

Perhaps the easiest connector to install, the F connector is used mostly with video applications. Occasionally, it can be found with some older ham rigs or accessories. The F male connector is pictured on the left and the female on the right in *Photo G*. This connector was invented by Eric Winston during the 1950s during the development of cable television. Typically, this connector is used with 75- Ω coax, such as RG-59.

RCA Connectors

As the connector's name implies (*Photo H*), Radio Corporation of America invented this connector in the 1940s for radio-phonograph applications. Commonly known as AV (Audio-Video) connectors or Phono connectors, the RCA connector passes AF (Audio Frequency) through HF (High Frequency) frequencies. Literature states that the RCA will handle up to 100 watts at HF frequencies. Some older Heathkit gear and some current QRP (low power) radios use these connectors.



Photo D. BNC connectors: On the left is a male BNC and a chassis mount, female BNC is on the right.



Photo E. A 432-MHz, mast-mounted single sideband preamp. Notice the antenna and the TRX (coax back to the transmitter) connectors are female N.



Photo F. For serious weak-signal UHF and above work, N connectors are used. On the left is a male N connector and on the right is a female, barrel N connector.



Photo G. F connectors are mostly used in video work, but they are occasionally found in ham radio applications. On the left is a male F connector with a slightly bent center pin and on the right is a female F.

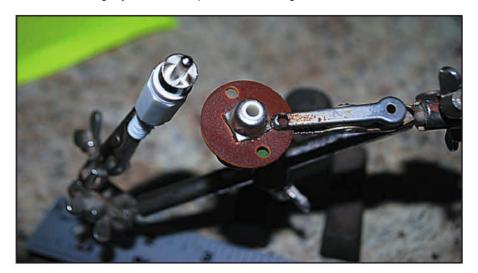


Photo H. RCA connectors can be found on older ham radio equipment and some current QRP kits. Today they are mostly used for audio-visual applications. On the left is a male RCA connector and on the right is a female.

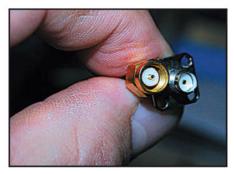


Photo I. SMA connectors are frequently found on ham radio HTs and on microwave equipment. The gold SMA on the left is a male connector and to its right is a female SMA.

RCA connectors are mostly used to connect audio cables from audio amps to speakers. They are also used to make composite video connections. A composite RCA connection consists of a wire bundle with three RCA connectors. The yellow RCA is used for video, the white RCA carries left channel audio and the red RCA is for right channel audio. *Photo H* shows a male RCA plug on the left and a female RCA jack on the right.

SMA Connectors

SMA stands for Sub Miniature type A (*Photo I*). This connector, for the most part, has replaced the BNC connector on amateur radio HTs. SMAs are rated from DC to 18 GHz and can handle a few hundred watts at microwave frequencies which is very impressive, when you think about the small surface area of the SMA.

Most amateur radio microwave components above 5 GHz employ SMA connectors. Southwest Microwave has a very useful chart indicating various RF connectors and their RF power capabilities at various microwave frequencies. *Photo I* contains a male SMA on the left and a female SMA on the right.

Adapters

The topic of adapters could, in itself, become an entire column. If you get into any serious antenna work, you'll soon discover that having a wide assortment of RF adapters in your parts box will go a long way to aid with antenna testing or connecting coax cables together during an event. A ham can never have too many or too varied RF adapters. However, let's save a lengthier description of adapters for next month's column. Thank you for reading *CQ* magazine and I hope to "see you" on the air!

It's Showtime!

alifornia's Spanish mission town of San Juan Capistrano celebrates the return of the swallows every spring. Somehow these little birds have an accurate calendar or natural mechanism that tells them it's time to head for that historic Orange County enclave to the delight of tourists and innkeepers alike. If you're so inclined to visit, you don't have to wait 'til next March — that particular location is blessed with a delightful climate that's suitable for visiting just about anytime.

For us hams, spring is "showtime." From Orlando to Yuma, there are gatherings of geeks (and I use the term respectfully) that have us perusing catalogs, inspecting swap meet offerings, and searching for that next purchase that will bring each of us one step closer to ham radio nirvana.

And why not? As a species, we humans are unequalled at accumulating "stuff" because, in some form or another, it brings us a degree of happiness. There's decorative stuff, like art, glassware, figurines, or baubles; there's "collectible" stuff like stamps, coins, baseball cards, or certain antiques. And there's functional stuff like cars, bicycles, shop tools, and yes, radio gear. This latter group tends to take up a bit more space but I'll opine that most newer radio gear is pretty compact. And if you have an antenna collection that includes a few box quads and a Sterba Curtain or two, you're in another league, because if you gather those things, you've also collected a good chunk of real estate.

In any event, every spring I kind of take inventory of the radio stuff I have and think of some of the things I might like to acquire. Note that I didn't say "need," because I really don't "need" more gear. So I go through the "go kit" to see if everything still works, note which items are obsolete, worn out, or unreliable and create a shopping list of sorts. There's the "I can justify buying that" shopping list and then there's the intangible, "only in my head," shopping list of items that fall into the "hey, that's really cool, I think I'll buy it" group of impulse purchase items that varies with the amount of available disposable income.

Some of these purchases have been good, like my Timewave DSP-599zx purchased at Dayton many years ago. While I never updated the updateable firmware, it still provides great service. In the so-so list I have a mobile DSP box that I rated a four on a scale of 10; an overpriced custom HT holder for mobile use that's completely worthless since I no longer have the HT and a "stick" HF antenna mount that clamps onto a railing. While traveling, I used it twice with mediocre results, but it may not be the mount's fault so much as it was the operator's or perhaps the whimsy of the propagation gods.

But even with the occasional "klunk," buying stuff at shows and swap meets is an adventure and you don't always know what you're going to get. With

*5904 Lake Lindero Drive, Agoura Hills, CA 91301 e-mail: <aa6jr@cq-amateur-radio.com> used gear, that may be where your negotiating skills kick in but there's no substitute for seeing the item work ... unless you have an unquenchable faith in mankind and older technology or perhaps excellent technical skills where it comes to repairs.

Accessorizing

When I think about ham radio conventions, conferences, or expos, I tend to think of the booths and displays put forth by the big manufacturers. At locations like Dayton and elsewhere, their presence includes factory reps who can answer questions and allow you to explore the features of the new hardware they have on display. So during last year's spring purchasing season, I bought a new HF+VHF+UHF transceiver for the field and I have to say I'm pretty impressed with the unit; it's done all I've asked it to do.

After the initial purchase, I added an LDG external auto tuner as an accessory and it has also performed well. Then, some programming software was purchased. I have to admit, I'm a sucker for accessories. Show me something that can reportedly take a good thing and make it better, and I'm interested. I blame this trait on having somehow acquired a J.C. Whitney car accessory catalog when I was about eight years old. I would flip through the pages and imagine a fully tricked-out J.C. Whitney car, most likely a slammed and chopped '49 Mercury with the fake tear drop spotlights drilled into its fenders to the stuffed cat with blinking eyes sitting on the rear parcel shelf and the blue dot tail lights impressing those eating your dust. Let's not forget the fender-mounted chrome horns that play a tune, hub cap spinners and wire curb feelers jutting from the right side fenders. Fortunately, I acquired some sense of taste before I reached purchasing age, but to this day, I still wonder two things. One: Who really bought that stuff? And two: Somewhere is there still a warehouse full of those items, just waiting to be shipped?

Fortunately, ham radio accessorizing tends to be a bit more practical and in many cases, dare I say functional? My Heil microphone was a step in the right direction of better transmitted audio, Bose noise-reducing headphones are a plus at a busy multi-station Field Day site (and on airplanes with crying babies), the MFJ electronic keyer attached to a Bencher paddle accelerated my interest in CW operations and the early Rigblaster unit I purchased is still delivering dutiful service when I choose to operate HF digital modes. The various battery rejuvenators I have purchased have delivered mixed results but I think that's more a function of the individual battery pack than the charging device. Having acquired many different HTs over the years, it's tough to keep batteries interested in performing when called upon. I guess they get bored.

At last year's ARRL Southwestern Division gathering in Torrance, California, there was an exhibitor displaying antennas that were also sculptures. I tried taking photos to share with you but they didn't

come out so well. Nevertheless, they were interesting designs but I have no idea how they perform as antennas. But after 20-some years of attending swap meets and conventions, I have to say it is refreshing to see a new interpretation

And let's not forget that there may be some "snake oil" out there. One of the better "products" I've seen was (hopefully a joke) offered to newbie operators—"SWR Reducing Spray"— an aerosol intended to be applied to your antenna that claimed to reduce standing waves and enhance the radiation of your signal. No, I didn't buy one.

But Wait, There's More ...

From self-setting "atomic" clocks for the shack to devices that let you remotely control your shack from the convenience of your smart phone, "screwdriver" antennas for mobile rigs, antenna analyzers of all types that seem to be getting more sophisticated, weather stations, amplifiers that will help your signal bounce around the world or beyond, antenna rotators, aftermarket HT speaker-mic combos, replacement HT battery packs and components for assembling your own creation. Each booth or stall at a ham gathering has something to offer that's at least entertaining and at best, a useful addition to your collection of "stuff." The fun part of accessory shopping is that you can spend a little or a lot and still come away with something that adds to your enjoyment.

What's Your Club Up To?

I'm lucky to be affiliated with a very active club. There are monthly meetings that attract more than 50 attendees, special operating events like T-hunts, Winter Field Day, the regular June Field Day, social events like a holiday party, August picnic, licensing classes, VE sessions, and more.

Sadly, I've recently learned of a few longer-established clubs fading out of existence. One disbanded because no one wanted to run for any of the officer positions. Another long-established club stopped collecting dues because they had more money in the treasury than they knew what to do with; which is very sad when you think of the activities that could be funded, like radios that might be purchased for young hams or scholarships that could be awarded for students pursuing higher education in electronics or computer science.

Before any more clubs fade away, I hope the members have a serious discussion with one another about all the good things a club can do — from the items mentioned above to offering entertaining and engaging speakers, teaming up with scouting organizations, working with a school district to arrange a contact with the International Space Station ... the opportunities seem endless. All it takes is a spark and a few people joining forces. Next thing you know, good things start to happen. Friendships can be made with disaster relief organizations; groups like Skywarn can always use additional communicators and partnerships with public safety agencies can result in new purpose and renewed energy.

Social media outlets offer new means to reach into the community. If your club has not become active in this area, it should be considered. Not only is it the key to updating your community on club activities, it's a way to communicate with a younger audience that's already computer-savvy. That's a ready-made readership your club can "mine" for new, active, tech-hungry recruits into our hobby.

With all that we have to offer, I have faith in the notion there are many thousands of young people waiting for the thrill of placing some Magic In The Sky.

ham radio news

(from page 3)

Milestones: Tropical Hamboree Co-Founder Evelyn Gauzens, W4WYR, SK

ARRL Honorary Vice President Evelyn Gauzens, W4WYR, became a Silent Key on January 31, just days before her 87th birthday. Best-known as co-founder of the Miami Tropical Hamboree hamfest and its chair for 45 years, Gauzens was also a longtime ARRL Southeastern Division Vice Director, and was active in a variety of other organizations, including the amateur radio group at the National Hurricane Center. Gauzens was inducted into the CQ Amateur Radio Hall of Fame in 2012.

ARRL, RFinder, Join Forces

The ARRL has formed a partnership with online repeater database RFinder in which RFinder will become the League's primary source of data for its annual *Repeater Directory* and subscriptions to RFinder will replace the ARRL's current "TravelPlus for Repeaters" software and online apps. According to the *ARRL Letter*, the ARRL will receive a portion of each \$9.99 annual subscription to RFinder, The printed *Repeater Directory* will continue to be published.

Ham Radio in the Mainstream Media

Amateur radio was featured in a recent podcast by radio technology reporter Kim Komando. According to ARRL Media and Public Relations Director Sean Kutzko, KX9X, the 15-minute segment focused on the value of ham radio during emergencies. And the technology blog, *Hackaday*, recently featured a profile of Rufus Turner, W3LF (SK), said to be the first African-American radio amateur in the United States. The *ARRL Letter* says Turner helped develop the venerable 1N34A diode and wrote a 1949 article in *Radio-Electronics* magazine in which he explained how to build your own transistor before they were commercially available.

New Extra Class Question Pool Released

The Question Pool Committee of the National Conference of Volunteer Examiner Coordinators has released the updated question pool that will be used for Amateur Extra Class license exams between July 1, 2016 and June 30, 2020. Committee chair Rol Anders, K3RA, told the *ARRL Letter* that the new pool "place(s) more emphasis on digital communications, digital test equipment, software defined radios, and propagation/space weather." The new questions also cover some additional topics, including antenna types commonly used by amateurs. The new question pool may be downloaded from http://www.ncvec.org/page.php?id=365>.

AMSAT's Fox-1E Likely to Get a Lift from NASA

NASA has accepted the Fox-1E cubesat — a joint effort between AMSAT and Vanderbilt University — to be part of its CubeSat Launch Initiative (CSLI) program. The satellite, also known as RadFxSat-2, will carry a radiation effects experiment developed by Vanderbilt as well as a 30-kHz-wide amateur radio linear transponder with an uplink on 2 meters and a downlink on 70 centimeters. This will be in place of the FM repeater carried by most amateur cubesats. The project received a #1 priority out of 20 accepted proposals and has been offered a launch date by NASA. This is the second collaboration between AMSAT and Vanderbilt. The first — RadFxSat/Fox-1B — is also part of NASA's CSLI program and is scheduled for launch next January.

Even QRP Fanatics Sometimes Cheat

was on 20 meters and the band was hot. My FlexRadio 1500 panadapter screen revealed a huge pile-up at 14.025. It was an IOTA island that I really, really wanted to work. I grabbed for the key and jumped into the fray. "DE W4DNN QRP, QRP, QRP." That last string often can entice a DX station. Sort of like picking the right fishing lure to catch the big fish. If all goes right, the op will come back, "The QRP station, the QRP station only," and I snag the contact. But this time, it didn't work. Noise levels were high, the pile-up was huge, and after 10 tries, I still couldn't break through. It was time to cheat.

I rotated the antenna switch, putting my trusty Yaesu FT-100 online (*Photo A*). I tuned in the station and gave it a few more tries at 100 watts. Still no luck. The big guns were taking me out. All is fair in love, war and DX chasing. The 100-watt rig was feeding RF through a venerable Heathkit SB-200 linear amp (*Photo B*). Flipping another switch allowed me to try it again, this time at 600 watts. I nailed the contact! It's not the same thrill as QRP, but the end result was a QSL card from a rare one.

QRP success often depends more on band conditions and the operator at the other end of the circuit than on the actual power output of the transmitter. At times, during a QRP rag chew, I have asked a station to give me an S meter reading at 5, 100, and 600 watts. The results often are amazing. Given a quiet band, the difference in intelligibility of the contact is usually negligible. In actual radio communication it's not really the S meter reading that counts.

Success Often is on the Receiving End

I like to point out, with gratitude, that a QRP contact is more likely to be successful due not so much to the transmitting station's signal but to the receiving station's equipment and operator. Sometimes this can be due to an operator's persistence, good hearing, mental processing, or motivation to make the contact. Other times it depends on the receiving station's noise level, antenna, and receiver.

Not long ago, I was trying to work stations in the South Carolina QSO Party. I needed a SC station confirmed on LOTW to complete my LOTW WAS. Running 5 watts out to a ground mounted vertical, I was gratified to get immediate comebacks from higher power stations who were nearly buried in my noise floor. How is this possible?

My noise level on 40 meters (especially during frequent summer lightning storms in the southern states) is often above S8. It would take close to an S9 signal to get through. But if the receiving station, at higher elevation with a low noise antenna

and environment, had an ambient QRN of 2, my QRP signal would be very easy copy. Sometimes band conditions also are exceptional in one direction. I gave a station running high power a report of S7 and was amazed to get a report of S7 in return ... with only two watts.

S Meter Secrets

S meters (*Photo C*) are not all that accurate, the best being those of SDR radios because they determine S meter readings by direct measurement of RF signal amplitude. Most S meters, however, are part of the AGC (automatic gain control) circuit and there is little correlation between S units and actual dBs.



Photo A. Stepping up from the 5-watt Flex to the 100-watt Yaesu can often bag the DX.

^{* &}lt;w4dnn@cq-amateur-radio.com>

But even with the best receiver, the S meter is measuring the strength of the signal at the 50-ohm input of the receiver, not at the antenna. Losses between antenna and receiver go unseen. Still, it gives the operator a good idea of relative signal strengths. The IARU standards specify that one S unit corresponds to a difference of 6 decibels (dB) or a four times increase in power.

In a very informative online post by Don, KB9UMT, in the Copper Electronics forum, he provides the formulas for calculating dB. He also compares many combinations of S meter signal strength for various SSB transmitting systems at low takeoff angles on 14 MHz. His data show that if you double your transmitted power, you will get a 3dB increase in signal strength at the receiver. A 4X-power increase will result in a 6-dB increase and 20X equals an increase of 13 dB. Increasing transmitter output power from 5 watts to 100 watts gives you only a 14-dB increase in received signal strength or just over two S units.

The Antenna Makes the Difference

Don shows that, over a typical communication signal path, 100 watts radiated by a triband beam, which yields effective radiated power (ERP) of 400 watts, will result in an S7 at the receiving end. Five watts with a high dipole will yield 5 watts ERP and arrive as an S2 at the receiver. Five watts with a backpack whip will result in an ERP of only one watt and an S1 signal at the receiver. A loaded backpack whip is considered to be a 6-dB loss as compared to a high dipole. "If given the choice between higher power and a better (higher gain) antenna, I'd go with the better antenna every time," says Don. "Added antenna gain increases not only the transmit side of the equation but also the receive."

Power and antenna gain are important considerations, but probably more so are band conditions, location, operator skills, and, of course, the receiving operator's motivation to pull that weak QRP signal out of the noise.

How QRP Gear and "The Code" Helped Bring Victory in WWII

As readers of my past columns know, XYL Ruthie, K4KLQ, and I often travel the back roads of America as avid RVers. Wherever the journey leads, our eyes are always open for ham radio events, stations, fests, and bargains. So a highlight of our recent trip across the



Photo B. When necessary, major QRO with Heathkit SB-200 can make the difference.



Photo C. S-meters are usually part of the AGC circuit and not all that accurate.

Southwest was the discovery, in Gallup, New Mexico, of a giant mural and a small museum depicting the QRP rigs and their heroic operators who helped to win World War II in the Pacific¹.

It was not long after the December 7, 1941 attack on Pearl Harbor by the forces of the Empire of Japan, "a day that will live in infamy," that our communication codes were broken. As war spread across the Pacific, Japanese intelligence experts were able to decipher every code the U.S. used to communicate combat messages. The Japanese knew the time, place, and direction that the American attack forces would be deployed.

Early in the war, in England, at a place called Bletchley Park, cryptographers were hard at work, desperately trying to decipher the coded messages sent by the Nazis using their ingenious "Enigma" machines. The U.S. had little expe-

rience in cryptography as it was drawn into war both in the Atlantic and Pacific theaters. Our soldiers and sailors suffered for it. But one man, Philip Johnson, had an idea.

The son of a missionary to the Navajo Indian Nation, Johnson was one of the few non-Navajos who spoke their language fluently. A World War I veteran, he knew of the military's search for a code that would withstand all attempts to decipher it. He also knew that Native American languages, notably Choctaw, had been used in that war to encode messages.

Johnston believed the Navajo language answered the military requirement for an undecipherable code because it is an unwritten language of extreme complexity. Its syntax and tonal qualities, not to mention dialects, make it unintelligible to anyone without extensive exposure and training. It has



Photo D. In addition to a rifle, ammo, water, and rations, Code Talkers packed the TBY-2, vibrator power supply, batteries, generator, and accessories. (Code Talker photos courtesy of <www.navy-radio.com> and <vrhistory.com>; used by permission.)

no alphabet or symbols, and is spoken only on the Navajo lands of the American Southwest. One estimate indicates that fewer than 30 non-Navajos, none of them Japanese, could understand the language at the outbreak of World War II.

Early in 1942, Johnston met with Major General Clayton B. Vogel, the commanding general of Amphibious Corps, Pacific Fleet, and his staff to convince them of the Navajo language's value as code. Johnston staged tests under simulated combat conditions, demonstrat-

ing that Navajos could encode, transmit, and decode a three-line English message in 20 seconds. Machines of the time required 30 minutes to perform the same job. Convinced, Vogel recommended to the Commandant of the Marine Corps that the Marines recruit 200 Navajos.

The Navajo Code Talkers (Wind Talkers) are Deployed

In May 1942, the first 29 Navajo recruits attended boot camp. Then, at Camp

The Japanese, who were skilled code breakers, remained baffled by the Navajo language.

Pendleton, Oceanside, California, this first group created the Navajo code. They developed a dictionary and numerous words for military terms. The dictionary and all code words had to be memorized during training.

Once a Navajo code talker completed his training, he was sent to a Marine unit deployed in the Pacific theater. A code talker's primary job was to transmit information on tactics and troop movements, orders, and other vital battlefield communications over telephones and radios. They also acted as messengers and performed general Marine duties.

Praise for their skill, speed, and accuracy accrued throughout the war. At Iwo Jima, Major Howard Connor, 5th Marine Division signal officer, declared, "were it not for the Navajos, the Marines would never have taken Iwo Jima." Connor had six Navajo code talkers working around the clock during the first two days of the battle. Those six sent and received over 800 messages, all without error.

The Japanese, who were skilled code breakers, remained baffled by the Navajo language. The Japanese chief of intelligence, Lieutenant General Seizo Arisue, said that while they were able to decipher the codes used by the U.S. Army and Army Air Corps, they never cracked the code used by the



Photo E. The TBY-2 and later TBY-8 had a tuning chart and key mounted to the top, although most code talking was phone.

Photo F. Code Talkers operated their equipment despite the humidity of the jungles of the South Pacific.





Photo G. Although water resistant, this rig did not fare well in the jungle environment.

Marines. The Navajo code talkers even stymied a Navajo soldier taken prisoner at Bataan (About 20 Navajos served in the U.S. Army in the Philippines). That soldier, forced to listen to the jumbled words of talker transmissions, said to a code talker after the war, "I never figured out what you guys who got me into all that trouble were saying."

Long unrecognized because of the continued value of their language as a security classified code, the Navajo code talkers of World War II were not honored for their contributions to defense until Sept. 17, 1992, at the Pentagon in Washington, D.C.

The Navajo Code Talker's Dictionary

When a Navajo code talker received a message, what he heard was a string of seemingly unrelated Navajo words. The code talker first had to translate each Navajo word into its English equivalent. Then he used only the first letter of the English equivalent in spelling an English word.

Thus, the Navajo words "wol-la-chee" (ant), "be-la-sana" (apple) and "tse-nill" (axe) all stood for the letter "a." One way to say the word "Navy" in Navajo code would be "tsah (needle) wol-la-chee (ant) ah-keh-di- glini (victor) tsah-ahdzoh (yucca)."

Most letters had more than one Navajo word representing them. Not all words had to be spelled out letter by letter. The developers of the original code assigned Navajo words to represent about 450 frequently used military terms that did not exist in the Navajo language. Several examples: "besh-lo" (iron fish) meant "submarine," "dah-hetih-hi" (hummingbird) meant "fighter plane" and "debeh-li-zine" (black street) meant "squad."

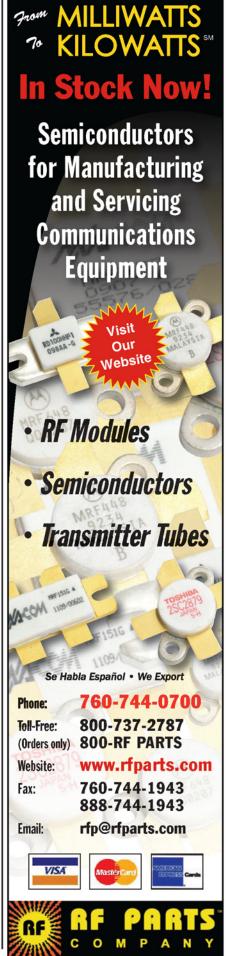
The 1/2-Watt Radios that Made it Possible

While nothing can surpass the skills and courage of the Navajo themselves, the radio they used, the TBY-2 (first manufactured in 1941), and later the TBY-8, provided the code talkers the ability to operate right on the front lines.

Described in the Westinghouse Electric manual as "Ultra High Frequency Transmitting-Receiving Equipment, it was described by its later manufacturer, Colonial Radio Corporation, as "Ultra Portable." With three men needed to handle the radio, batteries or man-powered generator, antenna, and accessories (*Photo D*), that designation is a stretch.

The radio covered 28 to 80 MHz in four bands with an output of one-half watt on CW and AM. The transmitter is a modulated oscillator matched up with a regenerative receiver. In the top cover was a frequency calibration book and a telegraph key (for MCW) and the transmit switch (*Photo E*). While the transmitter's stability was not great, the receiver was wide enough not to mind.

The TBY ran on +1.5, +3, -7.5, and



The Code Talkers were among 44,000 Native Americans who wore the uniform in World War II.

+150 Volts DC and was powered by batteries with a vibrator power supply or a hand-operated generator power supply. The front panel meter was switched to measure filament voltage, which could be adjusted to compensate for dying batteries.

Many of us old timers out there will recognize the tube lineup which consisted of a type 30 triode transmit oscillator and receive audio preamp, a type 1E7G dual pentode transmit modulator and receiver audio output, two type 158A acorn triodes as a push-pull modulated Hartley oscillator in the transmitter. A 959 acorn pentode was the receive RF preamp and another 958A acorn triode was the super-regenerative detector. Last was another type 30 triode, which was the 5-MHz crystal oscillator for receiver calibration.

To facilitate carrying this "compact" rig through jungle mud and undergrowth ($Photo\ F$), the radio was packed into a canvas backpack which, although "splash proof," was not up to protecting the rig from Pacific island humidity and swamp exposure ($Photo\ G$). It was up to the operators to protect and maintain their gear as best they could².

Not a Walk in the Park

The story of the young Navajos who served throughout the Pacific Theater would not be complete without emphasizing their sacrifices. Some were very young, like Albert Smith, who joined the Marines at age 15. At least one Code Talker was over-age. On active duty, their value was so great that and their mission so sensitive, that they were closely guarded. By war's end, some 400 Navajos had served as Code Talkers. Thirteen were killed in action.

Late in his life, Albert Smith explained, "The word for America was, 'Our Mother.' Our Mother stood for freedom, our religion, our way of life, and that's why we went to war." The Code Talkers were among 44,000 Native Americans who wore the uniform in World War II.

And Now For My Final

I close this month's column with a little humor and a reminder. If you have an interesting or unique QRP story to tell, please email it to me. I'll be happy to get it into a future issue. Three hams met in line before a hamfest ticket booth.

The first ham asked, "Hey, How's it going?"

The second ham whispered, "Sorry, I can't speak loudly, I've got laryngitis." "What?" asked the first ham.

"I've got laryngitis," the second ham whispered.

"I can't hear you, speak up man!!!"

The third ham stepped in, "You've got to listen harder, OM, the guy's running ORP!"

Remember ... The QRP kilowatt is located between the receiving ham's ears.

Real hams wear headphones.

Notes:

- 1. Portions of this column are from a history prepared by the Navy & Marine Corps WWII Commemorative Committee, published by the Naval History and Heritage Command.
- 2. Some information from Dave Ross, N7EPI, <www.hypertools.com/#tby>. Also from N6CC, Navy 6 Combat Coms, <www.N6CC.com>.

My First QRP Rig

BY BARRY FLUXE, W4LSV

My first QRP story occurred back in 1980 when I was WB8LSV. The sunspot cycle was up. Sears was selling off its CB radios at reduced prices. I bought a Sears Road Talker 40 sideband transceiver (see photo) and converted it to 10 meters. By adding a Variac diode (I think) to the RIT circuit and a DPDT switch, I was able to tune most of the 10-meter band.

I bought a cheap magnetic mount CB antenna and chopped off a few inches and put it on the roof of my Ford pickup. Not a quality high-tech installation by any means. Every day during my 30-minute drive to work at a power plant in Shippingport, Pennsylvania, I would listen on 10 meters. I would make a few CQs and maybe work a couple of stations.

One day in September 1980, I heard W6RO, the ham station on the Queen Mary in Long Beach, California, calling CQ. I thought my chances of getting a reply were slim to none as I was driving along the Ohio River with hills on both sides of me. I answered them anyway and was shocked when I got an S5 report for my 5-watt mobile signal. The operator on the other end was more excited than I was when I told him what equipment I was running. I could hear him telling all the others in the radio room about my setup. The "foot long" W6RO QSL card I received is still one of my prized possessions. Isn't QRP great?



The Sears Road Talker 4, along with RadioShack and Midland CBs, were often converted to 10 meters. (Courtesy www.cbmuseum.net)

"Look! Up in the Sky!"

his month we look at a variety of ham radio activities and accomplishments, ranging from contacts from North Korea for the first time in 13 years to a successful maker fair in Germany. But first, we take to the air up in the air (or above it) with an exciting story about a "first" for Nepal — their first ever amateur radio contact between students and the International Space Station.

Nepal Students Enjoy First ARISS Contact

ARISS — the Amateur Radio on the International Space Station program — is making it possible for students all around the world to speak over amateur radio to crewmembers aboard the International Space Station. On January 20, Nepal enjoyed that country's first ARISS contact, when students attending Brihaspati Vidhyasadan School (BVS) in Kathmandu spoke via ham radio

*17986 Highway 94, Dulzura, CA 91917 e-mail: <aa6ts@cq-amateur-radio.com> with ISS crew member and U.K. Astronaut Tim Peake, KG5BVI. Astronaut Peake answered 17 questions from the students.

Through a program known as the Principia Mission, Peake is devoting part of his scheduled time in space to educational activities for youngsters on Earth.

In preparation for the ARISS contact, the school organized a week-long program and exhibition related to space travel and technology, including support from the Nepal Amateur Radio Operators' Society. Hams from Nepal and India had used a building at the school to provide emergency communications assistance during the recent Nepal earthquake.

Three-hundred people including the British Ambassador to Nepal, the Cultural Affairs Officer from the U.S. Embassy, a member of the National Human Rights Commission, and a former Minister for Science and Technology, were on-hand to witness the event. You can see the contact video on https://youtu.be/Asaa1xb6fGo>.

[ARISS, Principia Mission and the Amateur Radio Newsline]



A crowd of about 300 people were on hand for Nepal's first-ever ham radio contact with the International Space Station. (Courtesy of Pravin Raj Joshi)



The participants in the ARISS contact pose for a photo. (Courtesy of Pravin Raj Joshi)

While we are looking skyward, if you like to track balloons carrying amateur radio payloads, here's the latest ...

Australia Amateur Radio Balloon Experiments

A tiny (pico) balloon named "PS-58" was launched on December 29 from Melbourne, Australia and at last report had passed between Cuba and Haiti. The balloon carried a tiny 30-meter-band amateur radio transmitter emitting a signal on WSPR JT9, allowing hams such as Ken, ZS6KN, in Pretoria, South Africa; Jim, W8AC, in Ohio; and John, AT4AT, of Virginia, to track its progress.

A second balloon launch by The Southern Hemisphere Space Studies Program in conjunction with the Amateur Radio Experimenters Group (AREG) was scheduled for January 26, 2016, which was the date for "Australia Day" in that country. The ham transmitter broadcast on 434.450 MHz using 100-bps RTTY (7N2) under the AX5ARG-1 callsign. This callsign is significant because the AX prefix is something that Australian amateurs may only use for Australia Day. The AREG is offering a special QSL card to confirm reception of the balloon telemetry.

[picospace.net and AREG]

Here was an unusual opportunity to log a contact with North Korea, a country that has been silent on the ham bands for 13 years. I hope you were one of the lucky ones who heard Dom calling CQ! He'll be back later this year — read on ...

A Surprise from North Korea

After 13 years of ham radio silence, Polish amateur radio operator Dom Gryzb, 3Z9DX, made the first of what was to

become a few hundred QSOs from North Korea on December 20 and 21, 2015.

Dom had been meeting with North Korean officials, working out details to operate from the country in January and February of 2016. Dom informs that the project has been postponed to the end of the summer in 2016.

Constantly surrounded by government officials, Dom worked about 780 stations as a demonstration of what they can expect from the planned late-summer DXpedition. His operation was totally unexpected by hams.

Operating as P5/3Z9DX, Dom worked 20 meters and 15 meters SSB in spite of a noise level of 59+10 on 15 meters and 59+30 on 20 meters, mostly due to geomagnetic storms.

Photos from Dom's trip can be found at his website at http://k38dom0.wix.com/3z9dx.

[DX-World.net and various news sources]

You may have read about NIAR in this column before. It appears they are still very busy promoting amateur radio in India.

NIAR Promotes Ham Radio in India

The National Institute of Amateur Radio in India (NIAR) has been busy promoting amateur radio to communities there.

Last December at the Applied Electromagnetics Conference in Assam, India, NIAR's Executive Vice Chairman and Director, S. Ram Mohan, VU2MYH, led a panel discussion on establishing communications during major disasters that knock out conventional communications. VU2MYH later joined Jose Jacob, VU2JOS, at the Indian Institute of Technology to demonstrate ham radio to students and staff of the school, as well as delegates from throughout India.

These demonstrations were followed by an amateur radio awareness program for law enforcement officials at the Assam Police Radio Organization Training School in Guwahai, Assam, where NIAR hams demonstrated HF as well as Pactor communications. Operators and technicians who work for the police department are to receive amateur radio training, including Morse Code.

[Amateur Radio Newsline]

Here is a continuation of a story we started last month about a team of hams visiting India's disaster-stricken state of Bengal. This month, the team makes recommendations to increase ham radio capability.

Disaster Team Recommends Establishing Amateur Radio Communications

After an earthquake measuring 4.5 on the Richter scale hit the heavily populated city of Kolkata in India's Bengal state, disaster experts became concerned that the city doesn't have an integrated ham radio network that can be used for communication when landlines and cellular networks fail.

Ambarish Nag Biswas, secretary of the West Bengal Radio Club said: "It is difficult to conduct rescue operations without a proper ham radio infrastructure. Each block should have such a network to locate people in distress."

A National Disaster Management Authority team visited the city in November to take stock of the city's disaster preparedness and recommended setting up such a network.

This area was also ravaged by cyclone Aila in May 2009. [The Times of India]

Records on the microwave bands continue to be set and broken ...

134 GHz record broken in U.K.

A CW contact of 35.6 kilometers (a little over 22 miles) on the 134-GHz band between Chute Causeway near Andover and Cheesefoot Head near Winchester bests the previous U.K. record of 19.2 kilometers set by G8KQW and G8ACE on September 20, 2015.

lan Lamb, G8KQW, and John Hazell, G8ACE, are claiming this new record for CW on 134 GHz utilizing a line-of-sight path.

[Amateur Radio Newsline and Southgate Amateur Radio News]

A club in the U.K. is holding an interesting event that runs all year ...

U.K. Club Hosts a Year of "British Scientists" Special Events

During 2016, the Phoenix (U.K.) Amateur Radio Club will be on air at various times to commemorate the work of over 40 British scientists throughout history. These many events, which will occur roughly at two-week intervals, will be of short duration, usually on a date connected with each person.

The special events began on January 8, marking the birthday of Stephen Hawking, and will end December 25 with a celebration of Sir Isaac Newton.

Three classes of awards are available: Bronze (5 contacts), Silver (10 contacts), and Gold (15 contacts).

As each commemoration approaches, PARC will publish information on its website at https://sites.google.com/site/ phoenixaradiouk/home> and on the MØPHX and YHARG Twitter pages.

[PARC]

The 3rd edition of a popular maker fair in Germany was held in January.

Munich Maker Fair

On January 16-17, more than 7,500 people attended a twoday hobbyist fair known as "Make Munich." The event attracted people who like to tinker with things and use their hands to build and create new technology. The Deutscher Amateur Radio Club (DARC) was present, representing amateur radio. In the early days of ham radio, hams created their own equipment out of necessity. This concept is enjoying a resurgence worldwide and the Munich maker fair was proof that it is fun to "DIY!"

Make Munich, which began in 2013, is southern Germany's biggest Maker and DIY Festival.

[Amateur Radio Newsline and Make-Munich]

In Closing ...

I am excited as I write this because my favorite local hamfest will be happening in just two weeks. I always enjoy going to the ARRL Southwest Division Convention in Yuma, Arizona every February.

I'd like to hear more about hamfests and other events in your country, as well as any other amateur radio news. I would also like to hear your thoughts and comments about the column and your suggestions on how we can contact more countries to share their ham radio news and happenings. Please email me at <aa6ts@cq-amateur-radio.com> and keep us up to date so we can share your excitement with the rest of the world!

— 73 de AA6TS



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What's In Your Toolbox?

Internet Chat Pages For Weak-Signal Ops

VHF Plus Calendar

Saturday May 21st.

Microwave Activity Day (MAD)
144 MHz Spring Sprint
222 MHz Spring Sprint
2016 VHF Super Conference Sterling, VA
DUBUS EME Contest 3.4 GHz
Lyrids Meteor Shower
432 MHz Spring Sprint
Microwave Sprint (902 MHz and up)
50 MHz Sprint

Dayton Hamvention™ VHF+ Forum

Saturday April 2nd 7 a.m. to 2 p.m. local.

Monday April 11th 7 - 11 p.m. local.

Tuesday April 19th 7 - 11 p.m. local.

April 15th to 17th http://vhfsuperconference.com

April 16th & 17th.

April 22nd & 23rd.

Wednesday April 27th 7 - 11 p.m. local.

Saturday May 7th 8 a.m. - 2 p.m. local.

Saturday May 14th 2300Z until 0300Z Sunday May 15th.

he Internet has made available a vast number of tools for just about every aspect of amateur radio, including those of interest to the weak signal VHF/UHF/microwave operator. This month's column will explore one of the more popular tools/websites, the ON4SKT chat pages.

How to Coordinate Activity

Unlike HF operation where one can simply find a clear frequency and call CQ or tune the band looking for someone else calling CQ, the nature of VHF/UHF/microwave operation is such that unless the band is open, the odds of working a DX station can be rather low. Of course that has never deterred the VHF operator. Using a schedule is a time-tested method to overcome that obstacle. Two stations

c/o CQ magazine

e-mail: <wa8rjf@cq-amateur-radio.com>

simply agree on a time and frequency and give it a go. Prior to the Internet, schedules for such things as meteor showers or EME (Earth-Moon-Earth) were made by telephone, VHF newsletters, VHF nets, and even via the mail. Of course that has all changed as the Internet makes real-time scheduling possible.

Another challenge that presents itself to those interested in working the higher bands is how to let the other station know to QSY to a new band, usually up in frequency. In general, the higher the frequency, the more difficult the contact becomes. Typically, stations move from 2 meters to 222 MHz or 432 MHz without too much difficulty, but at 432 MHz and above, the coordination can be a bit dicey. The communications path may be tenuous at best, and trying to convey the next higher operating frequency to your QSO partner on the liaison frequency in marginal conditions can be problematic. "Was that QSY to 432.110 or was that 432.120



This screenshot provides an example of what you can expect to see on the ON4KST chat pages.

MHz?" The Internet can eliminate that uncertainty.

To facilitate schedules and promote activity, a number of Internet chat pages have been developed. For general VHF+ QSO scheduling and coordination the ON4KST chat pages are probably the most popular. Alain Stievenart, ON4KST, notes that he started a 50 MHz chat page in June 2001 as a service to the amateur radio community. Today he boasts over 15,000 registered users. The service is free and is without advertisements, cookies, or nefarious software sometimes found on other chat pages or websites. Based on its success and requests from many amateurs worldwide, the chat pages were expanded to include Low Band, 50/70 MHz, 144/432 MHz, microwave, and EME chat pages. See http://www. on4kst.com/chat/start.php>.

Using the ON4KST chat pages could not be easier. Users must first register, but the process is simple, requiring an email address, callsign, grid locator plus a few other details, and choosing a password.

Once registered, select the band of interest for your particular IARU region. IARU region 2 is North and South America. In North America, the two most used pages are the 50- and the 144- & 432-MHz chat pages. Even though there is a separate microwave chat page, the 144- & 432-MHz chat page is where microwave coordination takes place in the U.S. & Canada.

The chat page in its simplest form includes the chat section, a link to Gabriel Sampol, EA6VQ's, very popular DX Maps website http://www.dxmaps.com/spots/map.php so that the recent Internet QSO posts are displayed and a section that lists all the current users. The users section is helpful as it includes the callsigns, names, and six character grid square for each station listed. Clicking on a station listed in that section will result in the beam headings and the distance between you and the selected station being displayed as a posting to the text area.

A nice feature of all the ON4KST chat pages is the ability to format the page to your particular needs or interests. The menu tab can be used to change settings, set up alarms, include ionospheric data, and the solar indices, to name just a few. *Figure 1* is a screen shot of the 50 MHz ON4KST chat page with a minimum of options selected.

To broadcast/send a message to all users currently logged onto the page, simply enter the text and click send. During contest or band opening, there

can be considerable traffic on the page. If you happen to be focusing on a QSO or band opening and turned away from the computer, a message intended for you may scroll off the screen before catching your eye. The ON4KST pages includes a feature that permits the sender of a message to attract the attention of the intended recipient. If the message entered is preceded by the callsign of the target station in parenthesis, an audio tone called a "meep" will be sent to attract the attention of the specified station. Additionally the line of text will be highlighted in a different color to also attract the other station's attention. Example: (WA8SRA) Dale meet me on 902.100 CW. You call me.

Chat Page Etiquette

All public forums are better served if the users abide by a level of etiquette appropriate for the forum. No need to discuss the obvious and my experience has been that the users of the chat pages frequented by the VHF+ community conduct themselves in an appropriate fashion. However, when discussing coordination of QSOs on any chat pages, it is necessary to review the rules of what information can be exchanged during a QSO attempt.

A valid QSO on VHF and on higher bands requires that both stations mutually identify each other with callsigns, exchange a report and receive confirmation that the report has been received by the QSO partner¹. The report is typically the grid square but can be a signal report or any other mutually agreed upon piece of information. Nothing new here.

A QSO's validity can be questioned if any part of the information exchanged is divulged on the chat page prior to completion of the QSO. Examples of chat page posts or exchanges that invalidate a QSO include: "I am hearing you. Please send your grid." or "Got your grid but did not receive your rogers." An example of a permissible exchange during the QSO attempt is: "Let's start 1 minute sequencing — you even minute." When in doubt, don't post a message or, if you feel you must post a message that may question the integrity of the QSO, then reset and start the QSO attempt from the beginning.

- CU on the Bands, 73 Tony

operation.

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Notes

1. The definition of a HF QSO at times seems to be a bit less rigorous in my opinion.



Alaska's Judicial Districts and Awards of the CQCW.RU Club

laska — Why does the USA-CA program use Judicial Districts instead of counties? This subject is raised from time to time, the latest coming from Ernie, VK3FM.

The USA-CA was developed in the early 1960s, not too long after the Territory of Alaska was granted statehood. The Alaska Statehood Act was signed by President Dwight D. Eisenhower on July 7, 1958, allowing Alaska to become the 49th U.S. state on January 3, 1959.

As a territory, Alaska never had counties. The closest administrative governmental unit was the Judicial District, the land area which defined the territory over which federal judges had jurisdiction. There were four of them. As time went by, boroughs (not counties) were established in 16 of the more populated areas of the state. Very large parts of the state were left as "unorganized boroughs" which were collectively governed by the state capital.

The originator of the USA-CA program, Clif Evans, K6BX, probably made the decision to use the Judicial Districts in lieu of counties. I suspect he did this because the award would have been rendered almost impossible to complete if boroughs and unorganized boroughs were required. Why? Even today, some of the unorganized boroughs have a population density of just under 0.5 persons per square mile.

I have several times asked that an Alaskan club issue an award for contacting Alaskan boroughs. No luck so far. This website provides an excellent quality but large (4MB PDF download) Alaskan map showing Judicial Districts http://www.courts.alaska.gov/rules/venuemap.pdf>.

The Award Program of the CQCW.RU Club

This club is not a traditional type with monthly meetings and a wide spread of interests. There are no meetings and everyone who joins has a love of CW. The president, R6CN, lives in Russia; the "Graphics Guy" lives in Canada; the "Idea Guy" lives in Ukraine, the "Translator" lives in Norway and the "Tech Companion" hails from the Netherlands. The job titles are unique, and correct.

There are 410 members on their rolls, five from the U.S. The website is written in Russian and English, so you should have no problem with navigation. Actually, you will have a small problem, but that is caused by the presence of 114 awards, in a number of interesting categories, all in full color, all

*12 Wells Woods Rd., Columbia, CT 06237 e-mail: <k1bv@charter.net

USA-CA Honor Roll			
500 JA1WWO3693	1500 W7OLY1569		
1000 W7OLY1876			

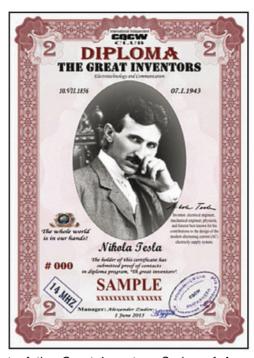
The total number of counties for credit for the United States of America Counties Award is 3077. The basic award fee for subscribers is \$6.00. For nonsubscribers it is \$12.00. To qualify for the special subscriber rate, please send a recent CQ mailing label with your application. Initial application may be submitted by a PC-printed computer listing which is in alphabetical order by state and county within the state. To be eligible for the USA-CA Award, applicants must comply with the rules of the program as set forth in the revised USA-CA Rules and Program dated June 1, 2000. A complete copy of the rules may be obtained by sending an SASE to Ted Melinosky, K1BY, 12 Wells Woods Road, Columbia, CT 06237 USA. DX stations must include extra postage for airmail reply.

available for **free** as digital downloads, with some very interesting categories. The only time money is requested is if you have a commercial interest, and want to use their blog to advertise a product.

I am showing five of the awards, which is just scratching the surface. And while writing this article, I note on their home page, that they've just added two more awards.

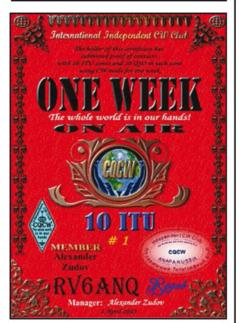
Russia CQCW Club

General Requirements: Rules of the awards are the same for stations located all over the world. For



Part of the Great Inventors Series of Awards offered by the CQCW.RU Club is this award featuring Nikola Tesla. To earn it, spell TESLA using callsign suffixes and rack up points.

72 • CQ • April 2016



Spend one week on the air contacting 10 stations in 10 ITU Zones and this certificate is yours.

SWL, the rules are the same as for licensed amateur stations. Each award is available for one or any band, and each award has its own specific conditions. Repeated QSOs on different bands will count for different QSOs to meet the award requirements. (for MIX and WARC). Contest QSOs OK.

All contacts must be made in the CW mode. Review the rules to determine the starting date and for the correct award manager, as there have been changes since their 2013 inception. You can apply with a log extract of the QSOs needed.

Apply to email address of the club: <cq73@ya.ru> or <ux2ij@mail.ru> Internet: <http://www.cqcw.ru>

Great Inventors Series - Nikola Tesla

During a one-day (GMT/UTC) period, collect a total of 10 points using the suffixes of stations you contact to spell the five letters T E S L A. The points are tied to how many of the needed letters are in each QSO. Only callsigns composed of all the needed letters can be used.

- A contact which has one letter in the suffix which is a T E S L or A counts for 1 point. (YU3T)
- · A contact which has two letters in the suffix which is T E S L or A, counts for 2 points. (F2SA)
- · A contact which has three letters in the suffix which is T E S L or A, counts for 3 points (W1ATL)

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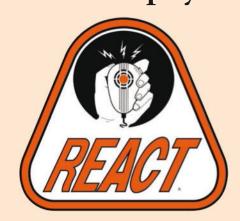
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One Week ITU

Within a one-week period (0000z Monday to Sunday 2359z), contact 10 stations in each of 10 different ITU zones. A total of 100 contacts is needed. There are three awards in this little series, with the second one requiring 10 contacts in each of 20 zones, and the third requiring 10 contacts in each of 30 zones. The award can be customized if earned (1) on not less than 3 HF bands, all on WARC bands, and all on only one HF band.

Arctic and Antarctic

Earn a total of 50 points by contacting islands of the Arctic, located within the Arctic Circle, and with Antarctic Territories, which are located south of 60 degrees south latitude. Each contact counts for 10 points. In Greenland, only QSO with radio stations located north of 66.6° North latitude. You must have at least one QSO each with Arctic and Antarctic stations.

Missing points may be obtained for QSOs with stations located in the continental Arctic regions of Alaska, Canada, Norway, Sweden, Finland, and Russia. Each of these missing contacts count as one point. All QSOs must be made with different stations. Apply to <ux2ij@mail.ru>.

Blue Lakes

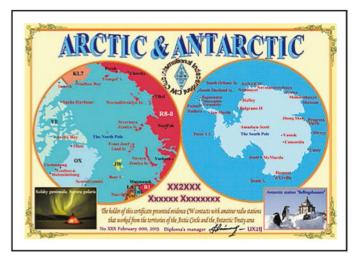
There are three levels to this award, which requires contacts with countries and areas that contain the largest lakes in the world. A link is provided on their website which calls up an Excel spreadsheet listing (1) the name of the lake, (2) the specific callsign prefix identifying valid stations near that lake, and (3) the area of the lake which produces your score to earn the award.

There are three classes of the award, each with a different point requirement. You must work stations giving you the points for the level you wish. All QSOs must be with different stations near different lakes so use the spreadsheet, it will be very helpful. Apply to <ux2ij@mail.ru>.

Bronze "Pontos Euxinus" (Black Sea)

There are four levels to the award, this is the first. You must make six contacts with each of the six Black Sea countries and another six operating from different main harbors of the Black Sea.

The countries bordering on the Black Sea are: Bulgaria, Georgia, Romania, Russia, Turkey, and Ukraine.



Collect QSOs from Arctic countries and Antarctica to earn the 50 points necessary to win this award.

The principal harbors of the Black Sea are:

Adler Alushta Anapa Batumi Balaklava Bilhorod-Dnistrovkyi Burgas Varna Gagra Gelendzhik Gudauta Yevpatoria Illichivsk Port Kavkaz Kerch Constanta Port Krym Kulevi Midia-Navodari Novorossiysk Odessa Ochakov Poti Zonguldak Samsun Sevastopol Sinop Sochi Sulina Sukhumi Taman Trabzon Tuapse Feodosiya Chernomorsk Yuzhne Yalta Mangalia

Let us know of any new certificates or awards programs that might be used in future columns. A URL (Internet address) is all we need to start the process.



The Blue Lakes award features a pleasant photo of a lake and mountains. To hang this award on your wall, make contact with hams who live near the largest lakes of the world. There is an Excel spreadsheet that will aid in your quest.



The Bronze Award has two levels. First you need to make contacts with all of the countries that border the Black Sea. The next level requires you to QSO six port cities along the coast.

what's new



DX Engineering Now Exclusive Low Band Systems Distributor

As contesting and Field Day popularity grow, multioperator ham radio stations are becoming common. Running multiple radios, which requires multiple antennas quickly introduces significant installation and RF interference issues.

With that in mind, Low Band Systems and its line of multiplexers and band-pass filters are now exclusively being offered by DX Engineering. Operators can use Low Band Systems' multiplexers to connect multiple radios to a single multi-band antenna, allowing different radios to operate on different bands simultaneously. Not only does that reduce equipment installation hassles, it can save money since there's no need for extra antennas and coax cable.

Insertion loss for Low Band Systems' multiplexers is less than 0.2 dB — and each radio will receive 35 dB of rejection from out-of-band signals. The multiplexers provide a VSWR less than 1.2:1 and work with $50-\Omega$ feedlines.

It's important to note that these multiplexers split the RF signal, so an appropriate band-pass filter is also required. Low Band Systems multi-stage band-pass filters limit the RF to a single band, effectively eliminating the RF interference issues multi-radio operators experience when using dedicated monoband stations. The filters deliver the critical isolation demanded by each multiplexer's band input. Installed in optimal conditions, users can experience up to 80 dB of isolation between all connected transceivers, regardless of the operating band.

Low Band Systems multiplexers and band pass filters are available now with retail prices ranging from \$159.95 to \$289.95 for the multiplexers and from \$119.95 to \$174.95 for the band-pass filters. For more information, contact: DX Engineering, 1200 Southeast Avenue, Tallmadge, OH 44278. Phone: (800) 777-0703. Website: <www.DXEngineering.com>.

our readers say...

Old Contester

Editor, CQ:

Your editorial covering the reported age of contesters (February *CQ*) was very enlightening.

I have been trying to fill in the gaps of the Triple Play Award by participating in contests. Once I have completed the award, I won't participate in contests again. Licensed over 56 years ago, I "grew up" with CW but I was inactive for quite a while. After retirement, I became active again but my code speed has dropped to about 10 WPM.

CW contesters send at 25 WPM or more and seem to enjoy calling "CQ TEST" more than actually working stations because they do it so much. Calling at high speeds deters and discourages people like myself and younger hams who are trying their hand at CW. When the youngsters are faced with high speed CW, I'm sure they hurry back to their digital and phone modes.

As the high-speed CW ops die off, so will CW contesting. If you want to encourage young people to get into CW contesting, encourage them by sending at 10 WPM or even slower.

Having certain CW contests limited to 10 WPM or, at least, devoting certain time periods to them or extra points for slower speeds should encourage younger people to get into them. Might also encourage them to get into phone contesting and contesting in general.

John Majka, K9AAN

"97.1" Editorial

Editor, CQ:

I particularly enjoyed your editorial in the Jan. 2016 issue of *CQ* magazine. When I have talked about ham radio to new people or when I teach tech classes, I usually start with the five fundamental purposes, partly because so many hams seem to limit their interests to just one aspect.

In recent years, for political reasons and because it is more understandable to a lay public, emphasis has been disproportionately on the emergency aspects. I fear that overplaying that hand will one day backfire. I think technical experimentation (homegrown science) is an equally important justification for the RF spectrum that we occupy. DXing may look to the public like hams having fun (which they should be), but you make a great case for international goodwill which is in such short supply.

Also, like you, I have used the word "magic" when asked for the elevator summary.

In the future, I plan to make copies of your editorial to give to people who ask me about ham radio. Thank you.

73 de KK7FM, George Noble Portland, OR

Listening

W4DNN got quite a few favorable comments for his "Parting Thought" in his December column, in which he quoted a Bible verse and noted that "God's instructions to you are often sent in QRP. Be still and listen carefully ..."

Dennis.

It took me awhile to read the December issue of *CQ*. But when I read your article I must say that first, I was impressed with your writing and, second, your parting thought was worth the many years of ham radio and all its joys.

Thank you for sharing God's QRP blessings and your good writing. He does speak; we must listen.

Neil Obright, K6UIP



BOB SCHENCK, N2O(

YF1AR/8 IOTA Tour

BY BUDI SANTOSO, YF1AR

EDITED BY W2FB & N2OO

(N2OO turns over the keyboard this month to Budi, YF1AR, to share the story of his multi-island IOTA expedition in Indonesia. – W2VU)

his crazy idea was meant to be a tribute to my beloved motherland Indonesia. The chosen destination was the Mollucas (Maluku) Islands chain, which is a haven for IOTAs (Islands on the Air¹). Specifically, I chose southwestern Mollucas (Photo A) because this area is relatively isolated and comprises many most-wanted IOTA islands. The original idea was to activate all 10 IOTAS in the Mollucas in four months. I activated four of them during the first stage of my tour in two months (Photo B). Seven islands saw its first activation² and I visited five of the small outermost islands of Indonesia, bordering Timor Leste (4W). The tour was interrupted partly because of a family obligation, my second son's wedding, and due to a religious obligation, Umrah pilgrimage to Saudi Arabia. In addition, my budget for the expedition



unexpectedly tripled due to high costs of just about everything in these remote places.

KISAR OC-272 15-20 October 2015

My first destination was Kisar Islan (OC272), to which I traveled from Jakarta via Ambon, Surabaya. I was met there by YD8VNZ and stayed

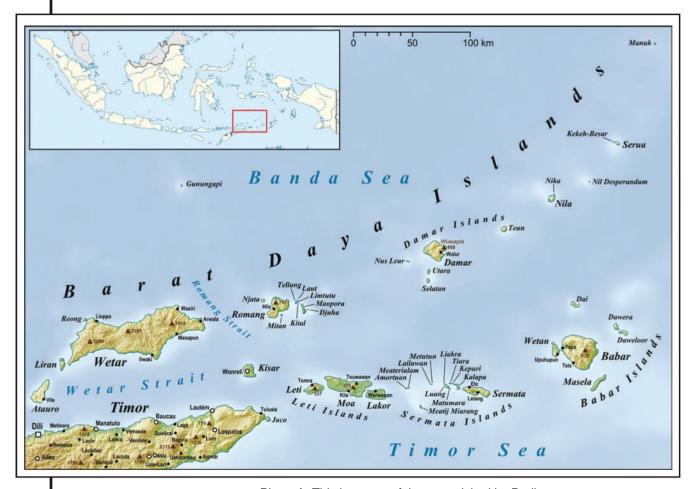


Photo A. This is a map of the area visited by Budi.



Photo B. Budi, YF1AR, typically set up his radio in whatever space was available, usually on the floor. Here he is on Masela Island (OC-271). (Photos courtesy of YF1AR)

near the seaport. That evening we had a gathering with local amateurs and had a nice eyeball QSO with the president of the local ORARI³ chapter, YC8VLZ. After an overnight stay in Ambon, I boarded a light aircraft to Kisar Island to begin my IOTA tour.

While in Ambon, I made an acquaintance with an anthropologist from Patimura University in Ambon who was on the same flight to Kisar. After a 1hour flight, we arrived in Kisar and I was allowed to use his vehicle during my stay. I immediately drove to the main port, Nama, which is located on the western part of the island and was the QTH for YF1AR/8 in 2013 when I activated Kisar for the first time as OC-272. However, the area was being renovated and there was a lot of construction. I ended up operating from the ferry seaport (Photo C), which is next to the main port. After obtaining a permit to operate from the harbormaster, I installed my vertical antenna on top of the water tower and my radio was set up in the waiting area for ferry passengers. I was only able to operate for 19 hours a day because between noon and 5 p.m. local time, there is no electricity. I used this time to rest. Cell signals were available near the port only for voice and SMS (text messages) but no data. After consulting with local residents, I decided to go next to Arwala on Wetar Island using a wooden boat. I was informed ahead of time that electricity would be available for 24 hours using batteries and solar cells.

Wetar Island OC-272 21-28 October 2015

The trip to Wetar² took place in the middle of the night around 2200 local time. I was wrongly informed that the trip would only take 2-3 hours. It turned out that the dangerous journey took 6 hours, crossing the Strait of Kisar with high waves, and clearly the boat was substandard and unsafe. At one point, the boat almost capsized from the high waves and we all screamed. Arriving in

The WPX Program

C	:W
3708. JH10GT 3709. NØKV	3710 N4XFA
S	SB
3825K6KNS	3832NØKV
3826JP1EWY	3833YBØVB
3827K4J0	3834N7AU
3828W4GZX	3835KF5ZWS
3829JH10GT	3836PT7CB
3830WD9T	3837IT9Y0Z
3831KX7L	3838K1HG
Mi	xed
3160K6KNS	3171NØKV
3161DL7XT	3172W4NE
3162JH00XS	3173K1SET
3163IK2HTY	3174YB6HAI
0404 144071	O47F MICHIE

3160	K6KNS	3171	NØKV
3161	DL7XT	3172	W4NE
3162	JH00XS	3173	K1SET
3163	IK2HTY	3174	YB6HAI
3164	W4GZX	3175	W6WF
3165	JH10GT	3176	KD8ZWG
3166	K7JAN	3177	N4XFA
3167	W4LVH	3178	N7AU
3168	MMØIEL	3179	KI3F
3169	N1H0	3180	K6VHF
3170	K5RCR	3181	EA2DVR

Digital

498.	YB1BML	500 JH	10GT
499	IK2HTY	501	(T4EP

CW: 500 KA1SAW, 600 NH6T/W4, 650 JR3UIC, 700 HK3W, 750 NZ30, 900 NØKV, 1450 JH10GT, 7650 K90VB

SSB: 350 WA3QWA, K1HG. 400 W4GZX, WA3QWA. 500 K6KNS. 550 NW3U. 600 N7AU. 750 KX7L. 800 AE4WG, OM7CA. 850 EC4KW, NZ30, PT7CB. 1150 JH10GT. 1200 HK3W. 1300 NØKV. 2700 W6AFA 5850 HA5DA

Mixed: 450 KM4CQG, W4GZX, K7JAN, YB4HAI, N4XFA. 500 W4NE,

W4ALF. 550 K6KNS, NW3U. 600 N7AU, KI3F. 750 KA1SAW. 1150 K8YAH. 1200 EC4KW, NZ3O. 1250 AC7JM, JR3UIC. 1400 KX7L. 1550 NØKV. 1850 OM7CA. 1900 JH10GT. 2000 HK3W

Digital: 400 AE4WG, NØVVV, 450 KC9UNL, 500 KX7L, 600 JH10GT. K8YAH, KI3F. 900 AC7JM, JR3UIC. 1100 W2/JR1AQN. 1450 HK3W

160 Meters: OM7CA, K5RCR, NØKV, W4NE, N7AU, HK3W 80 Meters: OM7CA, K6FG, NØKV

40 Meters: OM7CA, NØKV, NZ3O, YB6HAI, JR3UIC, HK3W 30 Meters: OM7CA, NØKV, JR3UIC

20 Meters: OM7CA, NØKV 17 Meters: OM7CA NØKV AC7.IM

15 Meters: OM7CA, K6FG, NØKV, AC7JM, KA1SAW, HK3W

12 Meters: K6FG, NØKV, JR3UIC 10 Meters: OM7CA, NØKV, KA1SAW, HK3W

6 Meters: NØKV

Africa: OM7CA, K6FG, NØKV, NZ30, HK3W Asia: OM7CA, K6FG, NØKV, AC7JM, YB6HAI, HK3W Europe: OM7CA, NØKV, YB6HAI, N4XFA, W4ALF, KI3F, PT7CB Oceania: OM7CA, NØKV, NZ3O, HK3W

North America: OM7CA, W4GZX, NØKV, W4NE, N4XFA, N7AU, KI3F,

PT7CB, K1HG, K6VHF

South America: OM7CA, K6FG, NH6T/W4, K8YAH, NØKV, NZ3O,

Award of Excellence with 160 Bar: NØKV, OM7CA 160M Bar: HK3W, OM7CA 30M Bar: NØKV, OM7CA, RA3DNC 17M Bar: NØKV, OM7CA, RA3DNC

12M Bar: NØKV. RA3DNC

6M Bar: NØKV

Complete rules and application forms may be obtained by sending a business-size, self-addressed, stamped envelope (foreign stations send extra postage for airmail) to "CQ WPX Awards," P.O. Box 355, New Carlisle, OH 45344 USA. Note: WPX will now accept prefixes/ calls which have been confirmed by eQSL.cc. and the ARRL Logbook of The World (LoTW).

*Please Note: The price of the 160, 30, 17, 12, 6, and Digital bars for the Award of Excellence are \$6..50 each

The WAZ Program

ALL BAND WAZ

Mixed

	SQ5EBM IT9DVZ	TA2A[W5UH0
9290	W4ALF	

CW

.. N6VNO

SINGLE BAND WAZ

15 CW

WC6DX

160 Meter

471JA7QVI. 39 zones

160 Meter Updates

F4GTR 37 zones

Rules and applications for the WAZ program may be obtained by sending a large SAE with two units of postage or an address label and \$1.00 to: WAZ Award Manager, John Bergman, KC5LK, P.O. Box 792, Brandon, MS 39043-0792. The processing fee for all *CQ* awards is \$6.00 for subscribers (please include your most recent *CQ* mailing label or a copy) and \$12.00 for nonsubscribers. Please make all checks payable to John Bergman. Applicants sending QSL cards to a CQ checkpoint or the Award Manager must include return postage. KC5LK may also be reached via e-mail: <kc5lk@cq-amateur-radio.com>.

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Arwala — which has no port — we had to take a dinghy (with only enough space for two) to land. I waited for my ride and witnessed a beautiful sunrise on a pristine beach with white sands. What an unforgettable sight.

After I arrived at my host family, I found out that the battery and solar cell could

5 Band WAZ

As of February 1, 2016

1929 stations have attained at least the 150 zone level, and 947 stations have attained the 200 Zone level.

As of January 1, 2016

The top contenders for 5 Band WAZ (zones needed on 80 or other if indicated):

CHANGES shown in **BOLD**

Callsign	Zones	Zones Needed	Callsign	Zone	s Zones Needed
EA7GF	100	1	9A5I	100	1, 16
HA5AGS	199 199	1	AK8A	198	
I5REA	199		EA5BCX	198	17, 22
		31 1		198	27, 39
IK1AOD	199		F5NBU	198	19, 31
IK8BQE	199	31	G3KDG	198	1, 12
IZ1ANU	199	1	G3KMQ	198	1, 27
IZ3ZNR	199	1	IK0FVC	198	1, 31
JA1CMD	199	2	JA1DM	198	2, 40
JA5IU	199	2	JA3GN	198	2 on 80 & 40
JH7CFX	199	2	JA7XBG	198	2 on 80 & 10
JK1BSM	199	2	K2EP	198	23, 24
K1LI	199	24	K2TK	198	23, 24
K3JGJ	199	24	K3JGJ	198	24, 26
K7UR	199	34	K4HB	198	24, 26
K8PT	199	26	K4JLD	198	18, 24
KZ4V	199	26	K6FG	198	17, 18
N3UN	199	18	KB0EO	198	22, 23
N4NX	199	26	KZ2I	198	24, 26
N4WW	199	26	N2QT	198	23, 24
N4XR	199	27	N4GG	198	18, 24
N8AA	199	23	N8LJ	198	17, 24
RA6AX	199	6 on 10M	NS6C	198	17, 22
RU3DX	199	6	OK1DWC	198	6, 31
RW0LT	199	2 on 40M	UA4LY	198	6 & 2 on 10
RX4HZ	199	13	US7MM	198	2, 6
RZ3EC	199	1 on 40M	VE2TZT	198	23, 24
S58Q	199	31	W4UM	198	18, 23
SM7BIP	199	31	W5CWQ	198	17, 18
VO1FB	199	19	W6OUL	198	37, 40
W1FJ	199	24	W9RN	198	26, 19 on 40
W1FZ	199	26	W9XY	198	22, 26
W2LK	199	23	WA2BCK	198	23, 24
W3NO	199	26	WC5N	198	22, 26
W4DC	199	24	WL7E	198	34, 37
W4LI	199	26	ZL2AL	198	36, 37
W6DN	199	17			,

New recipients of 5 Band WAZ with all 200 Zones confirmed:

946 DJ9BX

947 RU3FM

New updates to the 5BWAZ list of stations:

1927 IK0VFC, 198 zones 1571 K8YC, 195 zones 1180 RU3FM, 200 zones

The following have qualified for the basic 5 Band WA7 Award:

1928 NY4G, 154 zones

1929 DJ9BX, 200 zones

*Please note: Cost of the 5 Band WAZ Plaque is \$100 shipped within the U.S.; \$120 all foreign (sent airmail).

Rules and applications for the WAZ program may be obtained by sending a large SAE with two units of postage or an address label and \$1.00 to: WAZ Award Manager, John Bergman, KCSLK, P.O. Box 792, Brandon, MS 39043-0792. The processing fee for the 5BWAZ award is \$10.00 for subscribers (please include your most recent CQmailing label or a copy) and \$15.00 for nonsubscribers. An endorsement fee of \$2.00 for subscribers and \$5.00 for nonsubscribers is charged for each additional 10 zones confirmed. Please make all checks payable to John Bergman. Applicants sending QSL cards to a CQ check-point or the Award Manager must include return postage. KC5LK may also be reached via e-mail: <kc5lk@cq-amateur-radio.com>.



Photo C. Budi used ferries like this one on Wetar Island (OC-272) to travel between some of the islands.

only be used for two hours a day. I was utterly disappointed but what could I do? I was not about to swim back to Kisar and, with no cell reception, I was cut off from the rest of the world. I managed to find a location for my activity right by the beach. My host was very gracious and provided me with lodging, food, and generator power. I made new friends with the local residents, all of whom were very hospitable.

Liran Island OC-272 Oct 30- Nov 6, 2015

I continued on to Liran². Aboard the ship during the 10-hour journey, I met the harbormaster at Liran, and I stayed at the harbormaster's rental residence. I visited the lighthouse at Manoha to get a cell signal from Timor Leste. There was no signal from the Indonesian cell provider. I was able to operate from Liran without much difficulty.

Leti Island OC-246 Nov 8-Nov 12, 2015

The next destination was to Leti Island² via Kisar and Damar islands. The 12-hour trip was uneventful and I immediately visited the harbormaster office in Tomra and got permission to operate. I installed the antenna on top of the lighthouse at approximately 20 meters above ground (*Photo D*). My operating position was right on the beach with 12 hours of electricity between 1800 and 0600 local time. I had good cell signal with SMS (but no Internet) from Leti. I also paid a visit to the village head in Tomra.



Photo D. On Leti Island (OC-246), the local lighthouse became an excellent antenna support!

Sermata Island OC-246 Nov 14-Nov18, 2015

I left for another 12-hour trip, this time to Sermata Island, with transit on Moa and Lakor Islands. My host in Sermata was the former village head and my operating position again was right on the beach (Photo E). I met a legislator from southwest Mollucas, who is a native of Sermata Island and he gave his full support to my activity, even donating fuel for the generator. Electricity was available using the generator from 1700-0100 local time. Due to the limited supply of fuel and the high price locally, my operation was somewhat sporadic. During my off-air time, I built a two-wheeled wooden car. No cell signal for voice or SMS, let alone Internet.

Luang Island OC-246 Nov 19-Nov 24, 2015

I missed the scheduled ferry to Luang² due to misinformation. The ferry had left at dawn and there I was waiting for the ferry at noon. I ended up taking a charter boat that took three hours. The first night, I stayed at the multipurpose building near the beach. The following night I moved to the house of the village head, farther inland. Due to limited electricity from 1700-0500 local time, my radio activity was sparse. No cell reception here, either. My host was very kind and had prepared my room for my radio activity.

Babar OC-271 Nov 25-Nov 28, 2015

The journey to Babar Island took 12 hours. I was offered a place to stay in the middle of the town. I visited the village head and reported my activity to the local police. The village head and the local police chief stopped by and observed my radio activity. My plan to go to Wetang Island was cancelled due to lack of information regarding the ferry schedule. Electricity was available between 1700-0600 local time. Cell signals were adequate for voice and SMS and there was limited Internet availability.

Masela Island OC-271 Dec 1-Dec 3, 2015

I arrived in Masela² after a 12-hour voyage. On the ship I met the local village head at Dawelor and school principal, Mr. Agus. Upon arrival, Mr. Agus took me to the village head in Uiwily who hosted my stay. My radio was set up in the living room. I spent some time at the beach and watched local children enjoy the waves (*Photo F*). Electricity was

available with a generator between 1700-0100 and again from 0700-0900.

Banda Besar Island OC-157 Dec 8-Dec 10, 2015

From Babar, I continued my journey to Yamdena Island aboard a cargo ship, which took 14 hours. I spent two days and three nights on the ship while waiting for the next ship going to Banda Neira. The long trip was uneventful and I arrived in Banda Neira safely. Since this island had been activated before, I decided to go to Banda Besar, a new island for Nusantara Award. The trip took 30 minutes and I met the village

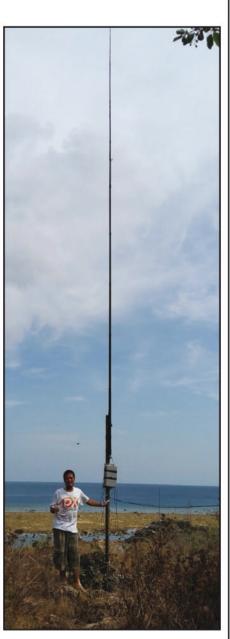


Photo E. On Sermata Island (OC-246), the antenna support was lower but right on the beach.





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head. My operating position was again ... you guessed it ... right at the beach. Electricity was available between 1700-0800, with good cell reception for voice, SMS, and Internet. A strong earthquake hit the area while I was there. I went sightseeing to Fort Belgica, a 17th century Dutch fort in the southwestern part of Banda Neira.

Banda Api Island OC-157 Dec 10 2015

Another new island for Nusantara Award, Banda Api² is only 15 minutes away from Banda Neira using a small boat (*Photo G*). I spent only one night here and operated for only 10 hours because the next day at dawn I had to leave to return to Ambon. I arrived in Ambon in the wee hours and rode a bus to the airport. I took the first flight to Jakarta at 0700 local time and arrived

in the afternoon safely. My lovely wife and grandchildren waited for me anxiously at Soekarno-Hatta Airport. At last, home sweet home.

Acknowledgements

I want to thank GDXF, Clipperton DX, and personal donors. Thank you also to Steve Busono, W2FB, my editor, and Bob Schenck, N2OO, my QSL manager. This trip was one of the longest IOTA expeditions on record and certainly is the longest so far in Indonesia. Thank you for support and for calling me.

Postscript

This IOTA tour has changed me in many ways but most of all it has transformed me to become more appreciative of my life in Java. I gained much wisdom during this long and costly trip. These life lessons are priceless. I traveled many

CQ DX Awards Program SSB Award

YBØUB2640

The basic award fee for subscribers to CQ is \$6. For nonsubscribers, it is \$12. In order to qualify for the reduced subscriber rate, please enclose your latest CQ mailing label with your application. Endorsement stickers are \$1.00 each plus SASE. Updates not involving the issuance of a sticker are free. All updates and correspondence must include an SASE. Rules and application forms for the CQ DX Awards may be found on the <www.cq-amateurradio.com> website, or may be obtained by sending a business-size, self-addressed, stamped envelope to CQ DX Awards Manager, Please make checks payable to the Award Manager, Keith Gilbertson, Mail all updates to Keith Gilbertson, KØKG, 21688 Sandy Beach Lane, Rochert, MN 56578-9604 USA. We recognize 341 active countries. Please make all checks payable to the award manager. Photocopies of documentation issued by recognized national Amateur Radio associations that sponsor international awards may be acceptable for CQDX award credit in lieu of having QSL cards checked. Documentation must list (itemize) countries that have been credited to an applicant. Screen printouts from eQSL.cc that list countries confirmed through their system are also acceptable. Screen printouts listing countries credited to an applicant through an electronic logging system offered by a national Amateur Radio organization also may be acceptable. Contact the CQ DX Award Manager for specific details.

CO DX Honor Roll

The CQ DX Honor Roll recognizes those DXers who have submitted proof of confirmation with 275 or more ACTIVE countries. With few exceptions, the ARRL DXCC Countries List is used as the country standard. The CQ DX Award currently recognizes 341 countries. Honor Roll listing is automatic when an application is received and approved for 275 or more active countries. Deleted countries do not count and all totals are adjusted as deletions occur. To remain on the CQ DX Honor Roll, annual updates are required. All updates must be accompanied by an SASE if confirmation of total is required. The fee for endorsement stickers is \$1.00 each plus SASE. (Stickers for the 340 level are available.) Please make checks payable to the Award Manager, Keith Gilbertson. Mail all updates to Keith Gilbertson, KØKG, 21688 Sandy Beach Lane, Rochert, MN 56578-9604 USA.

CW

DL3DXX340 K9I EA2IA340 N4. F3TH340 N4. K2FL340 N5. K3IGJ340 N5. K3UA340 N7. K4CN340 N7. K4UDJ340 NØ. K4MQG340 OK	MM	W40EL340 W5B0S340 W7CNL340 W7OM340 W8XD340 W8XD340 WB4UBD340 WK3N340 WØJLC340 HB9DDZ339 K4JLD339 K7LAY339	N4CH	K8ME 336 W60UL 336 K1FK 334 K90W 334 PY2YP 334 F6HMJ 333 K20WE 333 K5UO 333 N6AW 333 W4MPY 333 K6LEB 331 N7WO 331	WD9DZV331 WG5G/ QRPp331 КØKG339 K6YK329 W9IL329 IKØADY328 KØKG328 OZ5UR328 K6CU326 KE3A326	EA5BY	EA3ALV	YU1Y0295 WA2VQV290 WA9PIE289 K7CU282 PP7LL282 N2VW280 K4EQ280 WB5STV277 Y06HSU275
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DJ9ZB	SYRA 341 7VV 341 SSIX 341 MM 341 25K 341 4CH 341 4JF 341 4JF 341 4MM 341 5ZM 341 7BK 341 7BW 341 7BFW 341 7CHW 341 7SFW 341 7SFW 341 7SFW 341 7SFW 341 2SFW 341 2SFW 341 2SFW 341 2SFW 341 3SFW 341 <tr< td=""><td>VE3MR. 341 VE3MRS 341 VE3XN 341 W3AZD 341 W3GH 341 W4ABW 341 W5BOS 341 W6BCQ 341 W75BN 341 W70M 341 W70M 341 W8ILC 341 W8JLC 341 WS9S 341 WK3N 341 WK3N 341 WS9V 341 XE1AE 341 YU3AA 341 KZPL 340 K3UA 340 N5FG 337 OK1MP 337</td><td>K7LAY 340 K9HOM 340 K9HOM 340 KØKG 340 N4NX 340 W4UNP 340 W9RPM 340 YU1AB 340 4Z4DX 339 F6HMJ 339 K1UO 339 K8LJG 339 N7WR 339 W2CC 339 W2CC 339 W2FKF 339 W7FP 339 W9FH 339 W7FP 339 K8LJG 337 K8ME 337</td><td>EA3BMT 336 IKØAZG 336 IW3YGW 336 OEZEGL 336 VK2HV 336 AA4S 335 EA5BY 335 K90W 335 VK4LC 335 VK4LC 335 VK4LC 335 VK5LJ 335 CT3BM 335 CT3BM 334 K8LJG 334 K8LJG 334 N6AW 334 OE3WWB 333 JA7XBG 333 RTTY K3UA 332 W9RPM 330</td><td>KE3A 333 N2VW 333 N5YY 333 K5UO 332 SV3AQR 332 W60UL 332 W60UL 332 KD5ZD 331 W0YDB 331 W0YDB 331 XL1B0Q 331 XL1B</td><td>K6GFJ 327 KE4SCY 327 N2LM 327 KF4NEF 326 W9GD 325 AE9DX 324 F6BFI 324 ON4CAS 324 W5GT 324 W4MPY 323 KW3W 321 T18II 321 Y09HP 321 K8IHQ 320 W1DF 319 XE1RBV 318 VE6MRT 317 IV3GOW 313 N8SHZ 313</td><td>KU4BP</td><td>N3KV</td></tr<>	VE3MR. 341 VE3MRS 341 VE3XN 341 W3AZD 341 W3GH 341 W4ABW 341 W5BOS 341 W6BCQ 341 W75BN 341 W70M 341 W70M 341 W8ILC 341 W8JLC 341 WS9S 341 WK3N 341 WK3N 341 WS9V 341 XE1AE 341 YU3AA 341 KZPL 340 K3UA 340 N5FG 337 OK1MP 337	K7LAY 340 K9HOM 340 K9HOM 340 KØKG 340 N4NX 340 W4UNP 340 W9RPM 340 YU1AB 340 4Z4DX 339 F6HMJ 339 K1UO 339 K8LJG 339 N7WR 339 W2CC 339 W2CC 339 W2FKF 339 W7FP 339 W9FH 339 W7FP 339 K8LJG 337 K8ME 337	EA3BMT 336 IKØAZG 336 IW3YGW 336 OEZEGL 336 VK2HV 336 AA4S 335 EA5BY 335 K90W 335 VK4LC 335 VK4LC 335 VK4LC 335 VK5LJ 335 CT3BM 335 CT3BM 334 K8LJG 334 K8LJG 334 N6AW 334 OE3WWB 333 JA7XBG 333 RTTY K3UA 332 W9RPM 330	KE3A 333 N2VW 333 N5YY 333 K5UO 332 SV3AQR 332 W60UL 332 W60UL 332 KD5ZD 331 W0YDB 331 W0YDB 331 XL1B0Q 331 XL1B	K6GFJ 327 KE4SCY 327 N2LM 327 KF4NEF 326 W9GD 325 AE9DX 324 F6BFI 324 ON4CAS 324 W5GT 324 W4MPY 323 KW3W 321 T18II 321 Y09HP 321 K8IHQ 320 W1DF 319 XE1RBV 318 VE6MRT 317 IV3GOW 313 N8SHZ 313	KU4BP	N3KV



Photo F. Budi hangs out at the beach with some of the children on Masela Island. (OC-271)



Photo G. Budi arriving by boat at Banda Api Island. (OC-157)

kilometers; I was away from my family; propagation was not that great; I had to make do with limited electricity in unfamiliar surroundings. I ate turtle meat, fish, and instant noodles. I witnessed an earthquake while in Banda, as well as a small-scale tsunami ... quite scary.

I was also interrogated while on Luang Island. Being an outsider and of a differ-

ent faith from most of the residents, officials thought I belonged to ISIS and was communicating to them via CW. There were moments of solitude, but the radio was always there. The calming ocean waves greeted me every morning and treated me to countless beautiful sunrises. I love YB land, my homeland, the largest archipelago in the world.

Notes:

- 1. Islands on the Air (IOTA) is a program of the Radio Society of Great Britain (RSGB). See http://www.rsgbiota.org/
 - 2. New islands for Nusantara Award (Work All Indonesian Islands)
 - 3. ORARI is Indonesia's national ham radio society

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Youth in Ham Radio, CQ WW Director Resigns, Convention News, and WRTC2018 Happenings

his month we look at some interesting activities in Europe, including a mock WRTC conducted in virtual reality and establishment of a new Youth Contesting Program that is bringing young contesters from Europe and Africa to some of Europe's "Top-Gun" superstations. We also lament the resignation of the CQ World Wide DX Contest Director, K5ZD; recognize two conventions being held this month where contesters will gather; and review the latest WRTC preparations in Germany to welcome the competitors in 2018.

Youth in Contesting Moves to Virtual Reality and Superstations

European competitors are ramping up efforts to interest and retain youngsters interested in ham radio. We can all look to work some of these young-

k3zj@cq-amateur-radio.com

sters when they take over some of Europe's best-known "Top-Gun" stations.

Activities Increase in Europe to Welcome Youth

Regular readers will remember that back in February's Contesting column I discussed the findings of Part 1 of the CQ WW Contest Committee's September, 2015 survey. In the course of the discussion one of my conclusions was that, based on the survey's results, "[n]ot only are we old, we are bordering on extinction," said that this conclusion will form the basis of further discussion, and asked what you think can be done. This month we look at youth radiosport activities in Europe.

The demographics of radiosport competitors continue to tilt against us, whether or not it represents our generally aging population. Despite the multiple good efforts to interest youth in ham radio

Calendar of Events

All year	CQ DX Marathon	http://bit.ly/1QCtHmu
Mar. 26-27	CQ WW WPX SSB Contest	http://www.cgwpx.com/
Apr. 2	LZ Open 40m Sprint Contest	http://www.lzopen.com/lzocc40/indexF.htm
Apr. 2-3	EA RTTY Contest	http://concursos.ure.es/en/eartty/bases/
Apr. 2-3	Mississippi QSO Party	http://www.arrlmiss.org/
Apr. 2-3	Missouri QSO Party	http://bit.ly/1L6aw3o
Apr.2-3	SP DX Contest	http://bit.ly/U7iXkx
April 2-3	QRP Spring QSO Party	http://www.grparci.org/contests
Apr. 6	UKEICC 80m Contests SSB	http://bit.ly/1LOtyeE
Apr. 7	SARL 80m QSO Party	http://bit.ly/H0lgQf
Apr. 9-10	JIDX CW Contest	http://jidx.org/jidxrule-e.html
Apr. 9-10	Georgia QSO Party	http://georgiaqsoparty.org
Apr. 10	Hungarian Straight Key Contest	http://hskc.ha8kux.com/
Apr. 15-16	Holyland DX Contest	http://bit.ly/20QxRrK
Apr. 16	ES Open HF Championship	http://bit.ly/24mp1GV
Apr. 16	TARA Skirmish Digital Prefix Contest	http://bit.ly/1TvwpdK
Apr. 16-17	Michigan QSO Party	http://www.miqp.org/Rules.htm
Apr. 16-17	Ontario QSO Party	http://www.va3cco.com/oqp/rules.htm
Apr. 16-17	YU DX Contest	http://www.yudx.yu1srs.org.rs/2015/rules.html
Apr. 16-17	CQ Manchester Mineira DX Contest	http://www.cqmmdx.com/rules/
Apr. 16-17	Nebraska QSO Party	http://www.qcwa.org/chapter025.htm
Apr. 17	ARRL Rookie Roundup, SSB	http://www.arrl.org/rookie-roundup
Apr. 23-24	10-10 Spring Digital Contest	http://bit.ly/22dn4vg
Apr. 23-24	SP DX RTTY Contest	http://bit.ly/1oxHDCM
Apr. 23-24	Helvetia Contest	http://bit.ly/1yYxmng
Apr. 23-24	Florida QSO Party	http://www.floridaqsoparty.org/rules.html
Apr. 27	UKEICC 80m Contests CW	http://bit.ly/1LOtyeE
Apr. 30-May 1	Russian WW MultiMode Contest	http://bit.ly/1RQ9Gdq
May 1	AGCW QRP/QRP Party	http://bit.ly/1gnVDX0
May 7	FISTS Slow Speed Sprint	http://www.fistsna.org/operating.html
May 7-8	7th Area QSO Party	http://bit.ly/1WDXaMy
May 7-8	10-10 Spring CW Contest	http://bit.ly/22dn4vg
May 7-8	ARI DX Contest	http://bit.ly/10CllGG
May 7-8	Delaware QSO Party	http://www.fsarc.org/index.htm
May 7-8	Indiana QSO Party	http://www.hdxcc.org/inqp/rules.html
May 7-8	New England QSO Party	http://www.neqp.org/rules.html
May 28-29	CQ WW WPX CW CONTEST	http://www.cqwpx.com/

This information also appears monthly on the CQ website.

referred to by Rich, W2VU, in his February editorial Zero Bias, and those of many others including in classrooms around the country and at the Youth Forum at the Dayton Hamvention®, there is a noticeable lack of teenagers and 20-somethings in ham radio generally and radiosport specifically. Continuing and intensifying efforts to interest the younger generation is justified by the numbers. And anyway, it would be fun for us older contesters to meet some bright youngsters and share their enthusiasm, wouldn't it? This is what 403A, ES5TV, the teams at 9A1A and SK3W, and others are starting to do under an organized youth program in Europe.

Semantics aside, I think that W2VU and I agree on the need for efforts to teach our youth about ham radio. From my viewpoint, a radiosport-specific focus not only would help contesting, but also more likely would attract and retain the interest of youth more generally in the wonders of ham radio. After all, contests have a lot in common with video games that are so popular with youngsters today. It seems to me that efforts to expand youth interest in gaming to include radiosporting are means that we should pursue. But how does one successfully do this? Some of our fellow contesters in Europe already are doing so and may give us some ideas here in North America.

Radio Arcala, OH8X, and Youth in Amateur Radio

In Europe, a number of initiatives have been taken to attract youth to radiosport, including (but not limited to) virtual reality and operating opportunities at some of Europe's biggest stations. We'll discuss these below.

I think it's fair to suggest that one of the contributors to this European focus on youth in amateur radio was the paper initiated by our fellow contesters at Radio Arcala, OH8X. The paper, published in 2010 by Radio Arcala & Oulu University Center for Wireless Communications, is titled "Extending Amateur Radio to Augmented Reality."

The authors laid out the case and it is worth the time to read the short summary below.

"Amateur Radio (AR) as a beneficial passion with a valuable role in society has reached an alarming crossroads. According to a recent study and based on the demographics of a membership survey, it was concluded that the global AR population will diminish in the course of the next 20 years to the point where its existence is in jeopardy in terms of reaching a critical mass need-

ed to conduct meaningful activities on the level assumed by this global pursuit... The current influx of new members is not expected to secure the continuation of this valuable activity. The initial drivers — radio waves, radio communication over long distances at no cost and related theories and electronics as such — do not sufficiently attract today's youth. A new strategy is needed for renewal.

"This paper lays down some elements and seeks new attractions that can potentially bring a new lease on life to amateur radio together with young people, while honoring the past and providing the current aging population with ways to lead and be part of a proposed transition. At the same time, it is

designed to help the elder generation gain further knowledge of new technologies and continue their enjoyment by coexisting in harmony with the youth of today.

"Amateur Radio's future is on the agenda wherever several ham radio operators meet. There exists a high degree of consensus that a new strategy and some readjustment will be necessary. Actually, work on that new strategy is already overdue with a high sense of urgency. It is now up to the amateur radio community to determine how much of these traditions should be modified to gear this valuable hobby to the interest level of today's youth.

"Looking to the future has always been more challenging than reviewing the





announcements (from page 34)

LINVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA — Special event station "Mile High Radio" will be aired from 1900 UTC, Friday, April 29 through 1900 UTC, Sunday, May 1 to honor the Mile High Bridge. Frequencies include 3.865, 7.265, 14.265, 21.365 for SSB and 3.065, 7.110, 7.120, 14.065, and 21.065 for CW. QSL to Butch, WS4H.

CEDARBURG, WISCONSIN — The Ozaukee Radio Club will hold its 38th Annual Spring Swapfest Saturday, April 30 at Columbia St. Mary's Center. Contact: Loren Jentz, N9ENR, 1213 Woodridge Dr., Apt. 1, Grafton, WI 53024. Phone (262) 377-7941. Website: https://www.ozaukeeradioclub.org>. Talk-in 146.91- (PL 127.3).

SONOMA, CALIFORNIA — The Valley of the Moon Amateur Radio Club will hold its Hamfest Saturday, April 30 at the Sonoma Veterans Memorial Building. Website: http://vomarc.org. Talk-in 145.350 (88.5). VE exams.

MAY

SANDWICH, ILLINOIS — The Kishwaukee Amateur Radio Club will hold the Dekalb Hamfest Sunday, May 1 at the Sandwich Fairgrounds. Contact: Bob Yurs, W9ICU, (815) 895-7584. Email: <w9icu@arrl.net>. Website: ">http://www.karc-club.org>

CADILLAC, MICHIGAN — The Wexaukee Amateur Radio Club will hold the 54th Annual Cadillac Amateur Radio and Computer Swap Saturday, May 7 at the Cadillac Junior High School. Contact: Alton McConnell, (231) 862-3774. Email: <nu81@yahoo.com>. Talk-in 146.98. VE exams and card checking.

HAGERSTOWN, MARYLAND — The Antietam Radio Association will hold The Great Hagerstown Hamfest Saturday, May 7 at the Washington County Agricultural Center. Contact: Herman Niedzielski, K2AVA, (301) 791-5841. Email: <k2ava@myactv.net>. Website: http://w3wcw.org. Talk-in 147.090+ (PL 100) or 146.940-. VE exams and card checking.

SUPERIOR, WISCONSIN — The Arrowhead Radio Amateur Club will hold its HAM FEST! Saturday, May 7 at the Head of the Lakes Fairgrounds-Multipurpose Building. Contact: Robert Schulz, KCØNFB, 115 Eden Lane, Duluth, MN 55805-1533. Phone: (218) 481-7458. Email: <arac_hamfest@charter.net>. Website: http://www.thearac.org. Talk-in 146.940- (PL 103.5), 147.000- (PL 103.5), or 146.940- (PL 114.8). VE exams and card checking.

KEYSTONE, COLORADO — Rocky Mountain Ham Radio will hold Hamcon 2016 and the 2016 ARRL Rocky Mountain Division Convention, Friday, May 13 through Sunday, May 15 at the Keystone Conference Center. Contact: Hamcon 2016, 9975 Wadworth Parkway K2-275, Westminster, CO 80021. Website: http://hamconcolorado.org.

http://hamconcolorado.org.
ZANESVILLE, OHIO — The Muskingum Valley Council Radio Club will air a special event station from 2000 UTC Friday, May 13 through 0000 UTC, Saturday, May 14 to salute Scoutfest 2016. Frequencies include 7.280 and 14.290. QSL to MVCRC, 734 Moorehead Avenue, Zanesville, OH 43701. Contact: Matthew Murphy, KC8BEW. Email: rmatt.kc8bew@gmail.com>. Phone: (740) 704-8836. Website: http://mycbsa.org.

EAST GREENBUSH, NEW YORK — The East Greenbush Amateur Radio Association will hold its 13th Annual Hamfest Saturday, May 14 at the East Greenbush Fire Company. Contact: Tom, KC2FCP, kc2FcP, kc2FcP, kc2FcP, kc2FcP, kc2FcP, kc2FcP, kc2Fcp.genycap.rr.com. Website: kc2Fcp, kc2Fcp, <a href="kc2Fcp.r

Website: w2egb.org. Talk-in 147.270+ (PL 94.8).

GOSHEN, CONNECTICUT — The Southern Berkshire Amateur Radio Club will hold its 25th Annual Hamfest Saturday, May 21 at the Goshen Connecticut Fairgrounds. Contact: Stan, W2VID, (518) 398-7003 or Lee, K1LEE, (860) 435-0051. Email: <info@w1baa.org>. Website: ">http://www.w1baa.org>"

TINTON FALLS, NEW JERSEY — The Garden State Amateur Radio Association will hold its Hamfest Sunday, May 15 at the MOESC parking lot. Contact: Rem Hunnewell, K2REM, (732) 889-6692. Email: chamfest@garden-stateara.org>. Website: chamfest@garden-stateara.org>. Talk-in 147.045+ (PL 67). VE exams.

DAYTON, OHIO — The Dayton Amateur Radio Association will hold the 2016 Dayton Hamvention® Friday, May 20 through Sunday, May 22 at the Hara Arena and Convention Center. Website: http://hamvention.org. VE exams and card checking.

WALL TOWNSHIP, NEW JERSEY — The Ocean-Monmouth Amateur Radio Club will hold the OMARC Tailgate Hamfest Saturday, May 21 at Diana Site, 2300 Marconi Road. Contact: Jeff Harshman, N2LXM, (732) 996-0637. Email: sharshman@n2mo.org. Website: sharshman@n2mo.org. Website: sharshman@n2mo.org. Talk-in 145.110- (PL 127.3). VE exams and card checking.

DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA — The Durham FM Association will hold the

DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA — The Durham FM Association will hold the 42nd DurHamFest Saturday, May 28 at the Durham Public Schools Staff Development Center M-1. Contact: Durhamfest chair, (919) 732-7616. Email: <durhamfest@dfma.org>. Website: ">http://dfma.or

PINELLAS PARK, FLORIDA — The Glorious Society of the Wormhole will hold its 2016 Hamfest Saturday, May 28 at Freedom Lake State Park. Contact: Mike Scott, (727) 492-6454. Email: <jemke1@jemke.com>. Talk-in 146.850- (PL 146.2).

TOWN OF WASHINGTON, NEW JERSEY — The Bergen Amateur Radio Association will hold the BARA Spring Hamfest Saturday, May 28 at Westwood Regional High School. Contact: Jim Joyce, K2ZO, (201) 664-6725. Email: k2zo@arri.net. Website: kttps://www.bara.org. Talk-in 146.19+ (PL 141.3). VE exams and card checking.

WEST FRIENDSHIP, MARYLAND — The Maryland FM Association Inc. will hold its Annual Memorial Day Hamfest Sunday, May 29 at the Howard County Fair Grounds. Contact: Maryland FM Association Inc., P.O. Box 351, Hanover, MD 21076. Phone (301) 641-5313 (btw. 6 and 10 p.m.). Email: <marylandfm@verizon.nets. Website: http://www.marylandfm.org. Talk-in 146.16+ (PL 107.2), 223.16+ (PL 107.2), or 449.000- (PL 107.2). VE exams.

past. That is exactly what the team at Radio Arcala is trying to do through this project. While sitting around the fireworks under the blazing skies of Lapland's Aurora Borealis, the light suddenly came to them. The message came loud and clear—this valuable passion needs to be enhanced and taken to the youth on their terms."

The entire paper is at http://bit.ly/1oxD23z>.

There are multiple serious efforts in Europe to take ham radio and radiosporting "to the youth on their terms." A leader of these efforts that most contesters know, or know of, is Martti Laine, OH2BH/CU2KG (op. CR2X, etc.). Martti helps lead at Radio Arcala and was a member of the Project Task Force for the above-quoted paper. Whether or not due specifically to anything in the Radio Arcala paper, since it was published there has been a new emphasis on recruiting youth into ham radio and contesting.

Virtual Reality Mock WRTC for Youth Held in Finland

At WRTC2014, I discussed with Martti youth efforts in ham radio, and in radiosport in particular. We discussed the efforts to attract youth that originated in Finland with Radio Arcala (OH8X), as well as those undertaken in Europe generally under the auspices of the Youth Working Group of the International Amateur Radio Union (IARU) Region 1¹. The Youngsters on the Air (YOTA) program² operates in each country under the auspices of its national association's youth coordinator and IARU Region 1.

YOTA summer camps were initiated in 2011 by Florin, YO9CNU, who serves as the IARU Region 1 Youth Coordinator for Romania. Summer camps are a tradition throughout Europe and quite popular. The first summer camp in Romania was a success and summer camps have been held every year since. They have been filled to capacity with teams composed of five youngsters from as many as 15 different countries residing within IARU Region 1. Teams consist of four youths ages 15-25 and one leader aged 18-30. Team members are recommended by their national amateur radio association. The second YOTA summer camp was held in Belgium and the Netherlands in 2012; the third in Estonia in 2013; the fourth in Finland in 2014; the fifth in Italy in 2015; and the sixth will be held in Austria (south of Salzburg) this July.

During that conversation at WRTC2014, Martti told me about the YOTA summer camp in Finland the following week, where a youth "mock WRTC" event would be conducted. Virtual reality would be employed to replicate realistic contest conditions, QRM, and propagation anomalies included. "Virtual reality" in this case was enabled by HamSphere, a web-based amateur radio simulation site for licensed radio amateurs and non-hams alike wishing to experience amateur radio without going on the air. HamSphere provides ham-radio like communications capability worldwide over the Web, complete with a virtual ionosphere based on actual sunspot numbers and solar flux values. Virtual Yagi, quad, vertical, and wire antennas all are available for selection for the various bands, and the interface simulates a ham transceiver. There is a regular schedule of contests, including SSB, CW, and VHF/UHF3.

For the 2014 YOTA event, Martti and gang arranged for the "European Radio Team Championship" (ERTC) to be held on HamSphere for a 6-hour period. Campers competed under realistic conditions in multi-single teams. A video of the actual operation taken by a Spanish participant can be viewed at http://bit.ly/1QxbOH0.





The mock WRTC was successful despite a power failure immediately before the event. Gold was earned by OK2SVA, OK1NOR, and OK1JD, from the Czech Republic. Silver went to IT9RGY, IZ6TSA and IT9DBF, representing Italy. Bronze was earned by ES6AXS, ES5HTA, and ES1XQ from Estonia. Presiding as Chief Judge was Hans, PB2T/NB2T, an active contester and then President of IARU Region 1. And yes, judging was completed within 24 hours⁴.

Youth Contesting Program at "Top-Gun" Stations

Another great idea is an organized Youth Contesting Program (YCP) that arranges for a team of youth competitors to take over a large contest station and operate an actual contest. Senior experienced contesters provide supervision and mentoring before and during the contest.

The first event was held at 403A for the CQ WW RTTY DX Contest in September. Nine operators from five countries operated multi-two from Ranko's Montenegro superstation: S57BM, IT9RGY, IZ6TSA, YU3VIP, E7ØRA, E75DCE, E79AA, 409IT, and 409TT. Some of these young hams had participated in the mock WRTC in Finland. The trial run at 403A was judged to be a great success, and Ranko already has agreed to host again for the 2016 CQ WW RTTY. A video commemorating this first YCP operation can be viewed at http://bit.ly/1Q5S7At.

A second YCP event was held in October in conjunction with the SAC Phone contest. This time, 9A1A was the host station, which also operates regularly with local youth contesters under the callsign 9A1RBZ. 9A1RBZ was used for the international youth group during the SAC phone contest in accord with its regular practice. On the team were young contesters OE3FTA, HA8RT, 9A7MIM, 9A5CPP, 9A7CDZ, 9A5AEV, 9A5CMM, and Hungarian beginner Gabor. The team placed second out of 16 entries in the multi-one category for Europe.

Three additional "Top-Gun" station events have been scheduled under the program. A youth team will be driving ES5TV in the CQ-M International DX Contest next month (May 14-15). This time, four youth operators will join a local youth contingent, including the first from Africa (which also is in Region 1 of the IARU). Tsegaye, KB3WWJ, and YL Dagi,

KB3WWY, help oversee club station ET3AA at Addis Ababa University, Institute of Technology⁵. They are sure to take back a wealth of knowledge that can be put to use at ET3AA. The other two participants traveling to ES5TV for the contest are Peter, SA2BLV; and Hendrik, DD5HT.

Similar YCP operations on the calendar are SK3W/SK9HQ during the IARU HF Championship July 9-10, 2016, and 403A in the CQ WW RTTY DX Contest September 24-25, 2016. We look forward to working these operations and hearing about many more in the future.

Conventions

The all-day Contesting Academy that has been run for the past several years at the International DX Convention in Visalia, California by the Northern California Contest Club (NCCC) has been canceled this year. The Convention otherwise will continue as usual on April 15-17, including DX University. Notwithstanding the absence of the Contesting Academy program, Visalia, equidistant between Los Angeles and San Francisco, is a great place to get to know many contesters who also double as DXers. Many of our West Coast brethren do not regularly make the May trek to Dayton. It is to be noted that Contest University at Dayton is not affiliated with NCCC's Contesting Academy at Visalia and the Dayton event will be held on schedule on May 19. See last month's column for information on it and other Dayton radiosport activities.

On the same April 15-17 weekend as Visalia, but on the East Coast, VHF/UHF contesters and aficionados will gather in Sterling, Virginia (near Dulles International Airport in suburban Washington, DC) for the first-ever VHF Super Conference. This gathering is hosted by the Grid Pirates Contest Group (K8GP) and Directive Systems and Engineering, and also is sponsored by the Southeastern VHF Society, North East Weak Signal Group, and the Mt. Airy VHF Radio Club. Information is at http://vhfsuperconference.com.

Randy Thompson, K5ZD, Stepping Down as CQ WW Contest Director

Randy, K5ZD, announced his intention to step down as Director of the CQ WW Contest as soon as a replacement is found. The CQ WW DX Contest Director is responsible for appointing the members of the CQ WW Contest Committee

and organizing their work to develop the rules, log checking, and production of the contest results. In a blog posting on the CQ WW website Randy explains that his decision is due to increasing responsibilities in his professional career.

Randy has done an outstanding job as contest director, first for the WPX contests and then for the CQ WW contests. Under his oversight, log submission deadlines were shortened and a web tool implemented for submitting scores. Final published contest results moved up not by the one month gained by the shorter submission deadline, but by four months — from August back to April for Phone results and September back to May for CW results. Even more impressive, under Randy's stewardship it has become routine to publish on the website a complete list of raw scores and claimed high scores just seven or eight days after the contest ends.

Under his leadership, the CQ WW Committee improved the log checking process. Contest integrity was enhanced through enforcement actions against rule violations, as discussed in this column last October. In addition, under Randy's oversight and John, N2NC's leadership, a searchable historical database with all scores since 1948 was constructed and resides on the CQ WW website for all to use at http://www.cqww.com/score_db.htm. In addition to N2NC, the database team included AA4NU, AD1C, JK3GAD, K1EA, KB9OWD, N3RD, N5DX, NO5W, OH6NIO, ON7SS, PD2R, and W2JU.

Randy served as CQ WPX Director from 2008 until his appointment as CQ WW Director in 2012. Randy said that he has "enjoyed working on the CQ contests and hopes to stay involved with the websites and log checking. The demands of a new job are preventing me from dedicating the time that the role deserves. With WPX, WW, and WRTC2014 activities over the past eight years, I am ready for a break. I am very proud of the work the Committee has done in enforcing the rules and feel that contesting results are now more accurate than ever. I look forward to working with the new Director."

WRTC2018 Happenings

Preparations for WRTC2018 are steadily progressing. As of April 1, there were only 832 days remaining before opening ceremonies on July 12, 2018.

WRTC2018 Antenna Chosen

WRTC2018 announced that Spiderbeam has been chosen to provide the WRTC2018 competition antennas. The selection was made after a thorough technical evaluation of proposed antennas and a competitive bidding process among multiple antenna suppliers. The list of preferred attributes for the competition antenna included light weight, good perfor-

mance, competitive price, and sufficient experience within the helper team. Several antennas met the requirements, and Spiderbeam came out on top.

WRTC2018 said that Spiderbeam proposed an antenna that addressed the electrical and mechanical performance sought and also provided the option of adding a rotatable dipole for 40 meters. "Antennas are a critical component to the success of WRTC," said Andreas Paulick, DL5CW, leader of the WRTC2018 station committee. "With about 65 stations to build in less than two days, we wanted antennas that could be easy to store and transport and deliver the performance expected by the competitors. Spiderbeam was the best fit for our requirements." The Spiderbeam setup also includes the mast and rotor support.

WRTC2018 Test Stations to Participate in 2016 IARU Contest in July

As in New England for WRTC2014, the WRTC2018 Committee will conduct training sessions and station tests during the 2016 IARU HF Championship on July 9-10. There should be some interesting stations to work and reverse-beacon signals to compare. More details are expected to be released closer to the event.

WRTC2018 Sponsorships and Donations Accelerate

Recently DX Engineering and Vibroplex signed on as corporate bronze sponsors, joining OM Power (amplifiers), Mastrant (synthetic guy ropes), SaxPrint (QSL cards), and Funktechnik-Dathe (German ham radio equipment retailer). Above them, Funk Amateur (German amateur radio magazine and parts supplier) is a silver sponsor and Spiderbeam (WRTC2018 antenna supplier) reigns as a gold sponsor and looking at amateur organizational support, the World Wide Radio Operators Foundation (WWROF) is THE major donor with platinum level position. Following at the gold level, from this side of the Atlantic are the Yankee Clipper Contest Club (YCCC), Frankford Radio Club (FRC), YASME, and Contest Club Ontario (CCO).

They join Germany's Bavarian Contest Club (BCCC), Rhein Ruhr DX Association (RRDXA), and German DX Foundation (GDXF).

As mentioned in the February column, a club donation competition is in progress. Individual donations by amateurs also can be credited to their club. As of mid-February, the three top clubs are the BCC, RRDXA, and the Potomac Valley Radio Club (PVRC). Joining PVRC from North America are the Northern California DX Foundation (NCDXF) at 7th place and the American Radio Relay League (ARRL) at 16th.6



Notes:

- 1. See http://bit/ly/1oXTlr4. IARU Region 1 encompasses the national amateur radio associations of Europe, Africa, Middle East, and Northern Asia.
- 2. The YOTA website is at http://www.ham-yota.com.
- 3. See http://hamsphere.com. Thousands of hams are members of HamSphere under their regular callsign, although, of course, a license is not required.
- 4. An account of the 2014 YOTA camp by Ward Silver, NØAX, was published in the December 2014 *QST*: "Youngsters On The Air YOTA 2014."
- 5. Individual licenses and callsigns are not yet issued in Ethiopia despite many efforts. Students have taken the RSGB International Examination to qualify as operators, and more recently 57 students passed the FCC examination when a VEC team was at ET3AA. More on ET3AA and the licensing situation is in an article by Ken, K4ZW, in "Contesting from Addis Ababa, Ethiopia ET3AA," *National Contest Journal*, January/February 2014: http://bit.ly/1Qxhq3X; and in "the ET3AA Story," December 2015, *CQ* DX column by Bob Schenck, N2OO (p. 88).
- Standings as of February 15, 2016. For the latest, see http://bit.ly/24moV1T

The Season of Lights

A Quick Look at Current Cycle 24 Conditions

(Data rounded to nearest whole number)

Sunspots:

Observed Monthly, January 2016: 34 Twelve-month smoothed, July 2015: 41

10.7 cm Flux (current):

Observed Monthly, January 2016: 104 Twelve-month smoothed, July 2015: 1160

A_p Index:

Observed Monthly, January 2016: 10 Twelve-month smoothed, July 2015: 13

One Year Ago: A Quick Look at Solar Cycle Conditions

(Data rounded to nearest whole number)

Sunspots:

Observed Monthly, January 2015: 67 Twelve-month smoothed, July 2014: 79

10.7 cm Flux:

Observed Monthly, January 2015: 142 Twelve-month smoothed, July 2014: 145

A_p Index:

Observed Monthly, January 2015: 10 Twelve-month smoothed, July 2014: 9

ne man's garbage is another's treasure. Space weather and the state of Earth's geomagnetic field might be thought of in the same way. That which degrades the propagation of radio waves in the HF (high frequency) spectrum might create conditions for useful VHF (very high frequency) radio propagation. During times of minor to severe geomagnetic activity, the ionosphere loses its ability to refract HF radio signals. At the same time, however, high geomagnetic activity may occur with auroral substorms that create areas of ionization capable of reflecting VHF signals.

Auroral observations over the last 100 or so years reveal that peak periods of radio aurora occur close to the equinoxes — that is, during the months of March and April, and again during September and October. Of these two yearly peaks, the greater peak — in terms of the number of amateur radio VHF contacts reported — occurs during October. However, don't discount April's activity, some of which can be very strong (when the geomagnetic field activity is said to be at moderate to strong storm levels). The minimum activity annually occurs during the months of June and July, with a lesser minimum during December.

Just What Are Those Lights?

Aurora is a direct result of solar plasma interacting

LAST-MINUTE FORECAST

Day-to-Day Conditions Expected for April 2016

	Expe	cted Si	gnal Qι	ıality
Propagation Index	(4)	(3)	(2)	(1)
Above Normal:				
1-2,4-5,8-9,16-24,26,28-29	Α	Α	В	С
High Normal:				
3,6-7,10,13-15,25,27,30	Α	В	С	C-D
Low Normal:				
11	В	C-B	C-D	D-E
Below Normal:				
12	С	C-D	D-E	Ε
Disturbed:				
n/a	C-D	D	Е	Е

Where expected signal quality is:

- A--Excellent opening, exceptionally strong, steady signals greater than S9 B--Good opening, moderately strong signals varying between S6 and S9, with little fading or noise.
- C--Fair opening, signals between moderately strong and weak, varying between S3 and S6, with some fading and noise.
- D--Poor opening, with weak signals varying between S1 and S3, with considerable fading and noise.
- E--No opening expected.

HOW TO USE THIS FORECAST

- 1. Find the *propagation index* associated with the particular path opening from the *Propagation Charts appearing in The New Shortwave Propagation Handbook* by George Jacobs, W3ASK; Theodore J. Cohen, N4XX; and Robert B. Rose, K6GKU.
- 2. With the propagation index, use the above table to find the expected signal quality associated with the path opening for any given day of the month. For example, an opening shown in the Propagation Charts with a propagation index of 2 will be good on April 1 and 2, fair on April 3, and so forth
- 3. Alternatively, the Last Minute Forecast may be used as a general guide to space weather and geomagnetic conditions through the month. When conditions are Above Normal, for example, the geomagnetic field should be quiet, and space weather should be mild. On the other hand, days marked as "Disturbed" will be riddled with geomagnetic storms. Propagation of radio signals in the HF spectrum will be affected by these conditions. In general, when conditions are High Normal to Above Normal, signals will be more reliable on a given path, when the path is supported ionospherically.

with gases in the upper atmosphere. Geomagnetic storms develop when strong gusts of solar wind carrying clouds of solar plasma buffet the magnetosphere around the Earth, or during the passage of a coronal mass ejection (CME) which collides with the Earth's magnetosphere.

The magnetosphere is filled with electrons and protons that are normally trapped by lines of magnetic force that prevent them from escaping to space or descending to the planet below. The impact of a CME breaks loose some of those trapped particles, causing them to rain down on the atmosphere.

Gases in the atmosphere start to glow under the impact of these particles. Different gases give out various colors. Think of a neon sign and how the plasma inside the glass tube, when excited, glows with a bright color.

These precipitating particles mostly follow the magnetic field lines that run from Earth's magnetic poles, and are concentrated in circular regions around the magnetic poles called "auroral ovals." These bands expand away from the poles during magnetic storms. The stronger the storm, the farther these ovals will expand. Sometimes they grow so large that people at middle latitudes, like California, can see these "Northern Lights."

When active aurora is seen in the auroral zone, a strong magnetic disturbance is usually also observed there. These disturbed magnetic fields

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^{*} P.O. Box 27654 Omaha, NE 68127 <nw7us@nw7us.us> @NW7US @hfradiospacewx



Figure 1. The first Norwegian 200 kroner note portrays Kristian Birkeland (1867-1917), magnetism researcher, inventor, and co-founder of Norsk Hydro against a stylized pattern of the aurora borealis and a very large snowflake. The back of the 200 kroner note shows a map of the north polar regions including Scandinavia to the right and northern Canada to the left. A ring encircling the magnetic dip pole (located near Resolute, Canada) symbolizes the location of auroral phenomena including the satellite-determined statistical location of Birkeland currents. Birkeland's original depiction of field-aligned currents published in 1908 is shown in the lower right corner. (Courtesy of Wikipedia)

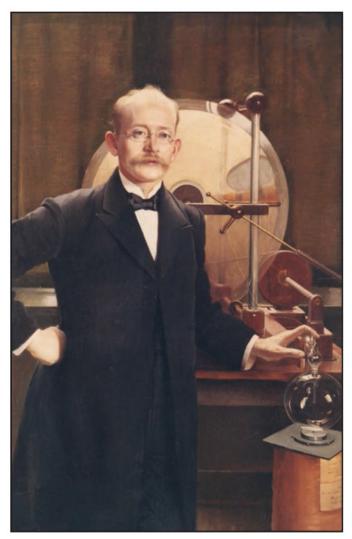


Figure 2. Portrait of Kristian Olaf Bernhard Birkeland. (Courtesy of Wikipedia)

often are much stronger than those of a geomagnetic storm but are strictly local, fading away quickly as one moves toward the equator. This suggests that the currents that disturb the magnetic fields flows somewhere nearby — probably near the auroral arcs.

Curious Science

Norwegian physicist Kristian Birkeland (whose portrait appears on Norwegian currency), carefully observed auroral disturbances and concluded that the currents flow parallel to the ground, along the auroral formation. Because electrical currents must flow in a closed circuit, and because these magnetic disturbances seemed to be caused by processes taking place in distant space, Birkeland proposed that the currents came down from space at one end of an arc and returned to space at another end.

In 1910, Birkeland performed a series of experiments to reproduce many of the characteristics of the aurora that he observed during his expeditions. He placed an electromagnetic sphere, coated with fluorescent paint, inside a vacuum chamber and projected a beam of electrons at the sphere. This enabled him to view the trajectories of streaming electrons. Birkeland was able to accurately reproduce how solar wind would make its way into the Earth's magnetic poles, and was able to simulate the auroral ovals near the Earth's magnetic poles.

It wasn't until 1954 that auroral electrons were actually observed by sensors aboard a rocket launched into an aurora by Meredith, Gottlieb, and Van Allen, of Van Allen's team at the University of Iowa. The Van Allen team discovered Earth's radiation belts, now called the Van Allen Belts.

Continual research has revealed that aurora is caused by the large-scale interaction between the earth's magnetic field and the solar wind. The magnetic field around the Earth, the magnetosphere, is distorted by a flow of charged particles, mainly protons and electrons, which flow away from the sun. This flow is called the solar wind, which also contains magnetic field lines.

The Big Force Field Around Earth

On the windward side of Earth, the side mostly facing the sun, a bow shock is formed in the magnetosphere, while on the leeward, opposite side, the magnetosphere is dragged out into a long tail. As this happens, the magnetosphere acts as a giant shield around the earth, blocking solar wind particles.

However, there are distinct regions in the magnetosphere where solar wind particles may enter the earth's upper atmosphere. Solar wind particles can enter directly via the dayside cusps or, having been trapped in the plasma sheet around the Earth, they can enter via the enclosed magnetic field lines at the polar auroral oval on the night side.

In 1961, Dr. Jim Dungey of the Imperial College, United Kingdom, predicted that cracks might form in the magnetosphere when the solar wind contained a magnetic field that was oriented in the opposite direction to a portion of the Earth's field. He postulated that the two magnetic fields would interconnect through a process known as "magnetic reconnection" and form a crack in the shield through which the electrically charged particles of the solar wind could flow.

In 1979, Dr. Goetz Paschmann, of the Max Planck Institute for Extraterrestrial Physics, Germany, detected these cracks using the International Sun Earth Explorer (ISEE) spacecraft. Recently, the Imager for Magnetopause to Aurora Global Exploration (IMAGE) satellite, along with the 4-satellite Cluster constellation that flies far above IMAGE, revealed the

direct correlation between a proton aurora (non-visible) and the flow of ions through these cracks.

All of this takes place within the area known as the auroral oval. These are rings with a radius of roughly 1,500 miles, centered on the Earth's geo-

magnetic poles (not on the geographical pole, nor even magnetic poles). The geographic North Pole is located at 90 degrees north latitude and is the point where the lines of longitude converge. The magnetic North Pole is located roughly at 73.5 degrees north latitude

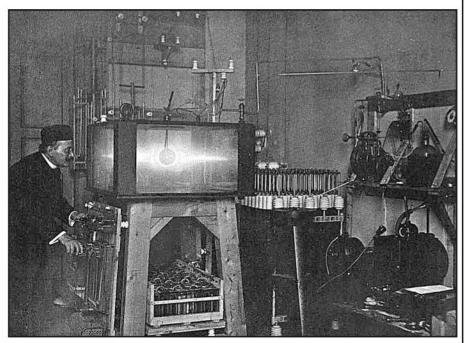


Figure 3. Kristian Birkeland and his terrella experiment, which shows the "zodiacal-light ring." It requires little magnetizing of the globe but a great dischargecurrent. (Courtesy of http://www.catastrophism.com/texts/birkeland/)

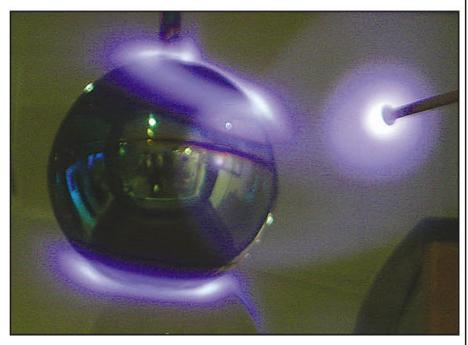


Figure 4. A terrella (Latin of "little earth") is a small magnetized model ball representing the Earth. Terrellas had been used up until the late 20th century to attempt to simulate the Earth's magnetosphere, but have now been replaced by computer simulations. (Courtesy of Wikipedia/Universite Paris-Sud (Orsay) – Journes de la Science, 2005)

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and 100 degrees west longitude, near Resolute Bay, Canada. This is the point where magnetic medians converge. The geomagnetic pole, however, which is the center of the auroral oval, is located at the northwest tip of Greenland at 78.5 degrees north latitude and 69 degrees west longitude. It is the northern axis of the mathematical field of closest fit to the actual magnetic field of the Earth. Using this geomagnetic pole, we define a set of latitude and longitude coordinates, known as the geomagnetic coordinates. During average solar activity, the auroral oval lies in a ring between about 70 and 75 degrees north geomagnetic latitude. It can grow during geomagnetic storms and shrink during very quiet geomagnetic activity periods, and extends farther south on the nightside of Earth than on the dayside. That means that as the Earth rotates beneath the aurora, a given location will be nearer the oval at night than during the day.

In the early 1970s, scientists recognized a connection between the component of the interplanetary magnetic field (IMF) that lies along Earth's magnetic axis (known as "B sub z (B_z)") and Earth's changing seasons: The average size of B_z is greatest each year in early spring and autumn. So why do these storms increase in strength and number during spring and autumn?

As the Sun rotates (one full rotation occurs about every 27 days), the plasma spewing out from the Sun forms into a spiral shape known as the "Parker Spiral" (named after the scientist who first described it). This solar wind carries with it an interplanetary magnetic field, which ever expands away from the sun in this spiral. Think of one of those rotating lawn sprinklers with jets of water shooting away from the center. You can see a bending or curving of the water lines. As the Earth moves around the Sun, these spiraling solar winds sweep into Earth's magnetosphere. How the magnetic field lines (IMF) in the solar wind interact with the magnetic field lines of the magnetosphere is the key to geomagnetic storms and aurora.

At the magnetopause, the part of our planet's magnetosphere that fends off the solar wind, Earth's magnetic field points north. If the IMF tilts south (i.e., B_z becomes large and negative), it can partially cancel Earth's magnetic field at the point of contact. This causes the two magnetic fields (Earth's and the IMF) to link (think of how two magnets link with one magnet's south pole connecting with the other's north pole), creating a magnetic field line from Earth directly

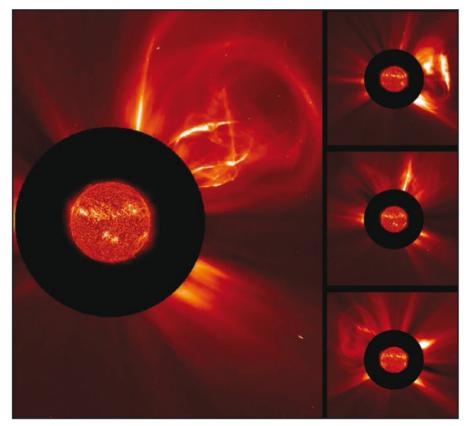


Figure 5. The Sun produced about a dozen coronal mass ejections (CMEs) in eight days between November 22 and 28, 2011. The SOHO C2 coronagraph shows the storms (both large and small) blasting out in different directions. The Sun itself taken by the Solar Dynamics Observatory in extreme UV light was scaled appropriately and superimposed on the coronagraph. This image shows a composite of some of the larger CMEs. The times of the three stacked LASCO C2 images featured in the still are (top to bottom): 11/26/2011 at 07:48:06 UTC; 11/23/2011 at 10:48:06 UTC; and 11/29/2011 at 08:00:05 UTC. (Courtesy of NASA/SOHO/SDO)

into the solar wind. A south-pointing $\rm B_{\rm Z}$ opens a window, through which plasma from the solar wind and CME can reach Earth's inner magnetosphere, bombarding the gases of the upper atmosphere.

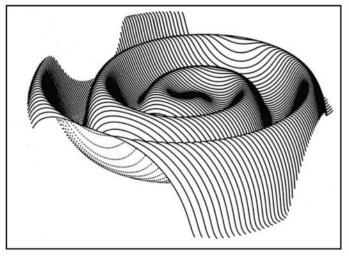
Earth's magnetic dipole axis is most closely aligned with the Parker spiral in April and October. As a result, southward (and northward) excursions of B_z are greatest then. This is why aurora is most likely and strongest during the equinoctial months. When we are in the peak of a solar cycle and in the year or so after a peak, solar activity is very high. The amount of solar wind and plasma is large at this point in the cycle, causing very dramatic and spectacular auroral light shows.

When the molecules and atoms are struck by solar wind particles, the stripping of one or more of their electrons ionizes them to such an extent that the ionized area is capable of reflecting radio signals at very high frequencies. This ionization occurs at an altitude of

about 70 miles, very near the *E*-layer of the ionosphere. The level of ionization depends on the energy and number of solar wind particles able to enter the atmosphere.

While a correlation exist between visible and radio aurora, radio aurora can exist without visual aurora. Statistically, a diurnal variation of the frequency of radio aurora contacts has been identified that suggests two strong peaks, one near 6 p.m. and the second around midnight, local time.

VHF auroral echoes, or reflections, are most effective when the angle of incidence of the signal from the transmitter, with the geomagnetic field line, equals the angle of reflection from the field line to the receiver. Radio aurora is observed almost exclusively in a sector centered on magnetic north. The strength of signals reflected from the aurora is dependent on the wavelength when equivalent power levels are employed. Six-meter reflections can be



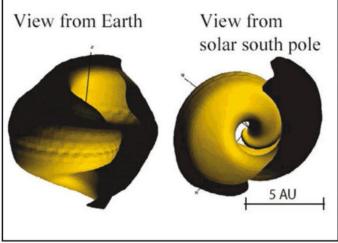


Figure 6 (Left). The heliospheric current sheet is shaped like a ballerina's skirt and extends to the outer reaches of the Solar System, resulting from the influence of the Sun's rotating magnetic field on the plasma in the interplanetary medium.

(Courtesy of J. R. Jokipii, University of Arizona)

Figure 6 (Right). The shape of the heliospheric current sheet in March 2000 as calculated by the Blue Horizon supercomputer using data from several spacecraft. (Courtesy of NASA)

expected to be much stronger than 2-meter reflections for the same transmitter output power. The polarization of the reflected signals is nearly the same as that of the transmitted signal.

The K index is a good indicator of the expansion of the auroral oval, and the possible intensity of the aurora. When the K index is higher than 5, most readers in the northern states and in Canada can expect favorable aurora conditions. If the K index reached 8 or 9, it is highly possible for radio aurora to be observed by stations as far south as California and Florida.

Look for aurora-mode propagation when the planetary-K (K_p) rises above 4, and look for visual aurora after dark when the K_p rises above 5. The higher the K_p , the more likely you may see the visual lights. But you don't have to see them to hear their influence on propagation. Listen for stations from over the poles that sound raspy or fluttery on frequencies above 28 MHz, possibly up as high as 440 MHz. Sometimes aurora will enhance a path at certain frequencies, other times it will degrade the signals. Sometimes signals will fade quickly, and then come back with great strength. The reason for this is that the radio signal is being refracted off of the more highly ionized areas that are lit up. These ionized areas ebb and flow, so the ability to refract changes, sometimes quickly. I've observed the effect of aurora and associated geomagnetic storminess even on lower HF frequencies.

Expect an increase in geomagnetic storms, and auroral activity, as we move through March and into April. I have an aurora watch page at http://aurora.sunspotwatch.com/> that provides up-to-the-minute aurora information and data.

April Propagation

As we move into spring in the Northern Hemisphere, we experience great DX openings from around the world on HF. This is because the sun is most directly over the equator, creating equal day and night periods in both hemispheres. The Vernal Equinox, which will occur on Sunday, March 20, 2016 at 04:30 UTC, marks the day when the hours of daylight and darkness are about equal around the equator.

This creates an ionosphere of similar characteristics throughout more of the world than is possible during other times when it is summer in one hemisphere and winter in the other, and there are extreme differences in the ionosphere. This equalization of the ionosphere, which takes place during the equinoctial periods (autumn and spring) is responsible for optimum DX conditions, starts late in February and lasts through late April.

The improvement in propagation is most noticeable on long circuits between the Northern and Southern Hemispheres. During this season, conditions are also optimal for long-path as well as short-path openings, and during gray-line twilight periods associated with sunrise and sunset.

Expect fewer openings on the higher shortwave frequencies compared to the openings seen during the winter months. However, with the sunspot cycle in the neighborhood of a smoothed sunspot number of 30 or so, the frequencies from 15 to 10 meters will have sparse openings, with 15 meters being the most active of these upper-frequency bands. If openings occur on these higher bands, expect good DX openings from most areas of the world during the hours of daylight. While normal seasonal changes in propagation will result in fewer east-west openings, conditions towards southern and tropical areas are expected to hold up very well. Look for peak signal levels to most areas of the world during the late afternoon hours.

Expect 17 and 20 meters to be the best bands for daylight DX during April. These bands should be reasonably active with DX signals from just after sunrise to well beyond sunset. Signals should be strongest to most areas of the world during the afternoon hours, but look for good, solid openings towards the southern and tropical areas well into the early evening hours.

Thirty meters is expected to be open longer than 20 meters, with DX through most of the month. Strongest signals, with DX openings to just about every area of the world, should occur during a two-hour window after local sunrise and again during the late afternoon and through the evening hours to as late as midnight.

Shorter hours of darkness and increasing static levels in the northern hemisphere will result in somewhat poorer DX conditions on the mid to low shortwave bands as we move closer to summer. Nevertheless, strong, stable signals should be possible to many areas of the world on 40 meters during the hours of darkness. Signals should peak from an easterly direction about an hour or two before midnight and from most other directions about an hour or so before local sunrise at the U.S. end of the path.

Some fairly good DX should also be possible on 60 and 75/80 meters during the hours of darkness. Propagation patterns on 75/80 meters should be similar to those observed on 40 meters, but openings will be weaker and noisier.

There is a chance for some DX openings on 160 meters during the hours of darkness, but expect to encounter increasingly high static levels. Thunderstorm activity is expected to increase during April in the Northern Hemisphere, and this should add to the static levels on all HF bands, but especially on 40 through 160 meters.

Check both long- and short-path openings during the sunrise and sunset periods on all bands, for all paths between the northern and southern hemispheres.

For short-skip openings of approximately 250 miles, check 75/80 meters during the day and 160 meters at night. For distances between 250 and 750 miles, 30 and 40 meters should be the best during the day, 40 and 75/80 meters from sundown to midnight, and 75 meters from midnight to sunrise.



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listed both on the website and in each edition of the magazine and you may contact any Officer as well.

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For openings between distances of 750 and 1,300 miles, try 20 meters during the day, with 30, 40, 60, and 75/80 meters best during the hours of darkness. Between 1,300 and 2,300 miles check 15, 17, and 20 meters during the day; 20, 30, and 40 meters from sundown to midnight; and 40 meters from midnight to sunrise. Short-skip openings beyond 1,300 miles may also be possible on 10 and 12 meters during most of the afternoon hours, if solar activity is higher.

A seasonal increase in sporadic-Eionization usually begins during April and continues through the spring and summer months. Expect an increase in short-skip openings on frequencies from 15 to 10 meters during April, as well as a possible occasional opening on 6 meters. While sporadic-E openings may occur at any time, they tend to peak between 8 a.m. and noon and again between 5 and 9 p.m. local time.

VHF Ionospheric Openings

Lyrids, a major meteor shower, will take place mid to late April. The unpredictability of the shower in any given year always makes the Lyrids worth watching, since we cannot say when the next unusual return may occur. If this year's event is average or better (30 to 60 good-sized meteors entering the atmosphere every hour), this should make possible meteor-scatter type openings on the VHF bands.

Widespread auroral displays can occur during April, as explained above, bringing with them unusual ionospheric short-skip openings on the VHF bands. Best times for these to occur are during periods of radio storminess on the HF bands. Look for days with high planetary-K (K_p) and planetary-A (A_p) figures.

Current Solar Cycle Progress

The Royal Observatory of Belgium reports that the monthly mean observed sunspot number for January 2016 was 34.0. The 12-month running smoothed sunspot number centered on July 2015 is 40.9. A smoothed sunspot count of 42, give or take about 10 points, is expected for April 2016.

The Dominion Radio Astrophysical Observatory at Penticton, BC, reports the observed radio flux for January 2016 was 103.5. The 12-month smoothed 10.7-cm flux centered on July 2015 is 116.0. The predicted smoothed 10.7-cm solar flux for April 2016 is 102, give or take about 14 points.

The observed monthly mean planetary A-Index (A_p) for January 2016 was 10. The 12-month smoothed A_p index centered on July 2015 is 13.1. Expect the overall geomagnetic activity to be varying greatly between quiet and active during most days in April, with storm-level activity improbable.

I welcome your thoughts, questions, and experiences regarding this fascinating science of propagation. Please check out the space weather and radio propagation self-study course that this columnist is offering at http://NW7US.us/swc.

You may email me, write me a letter, or catch me on the HF amateur bands. If you are on Facebook, check out http://www.facebook.com/spacewx.hfradio and http://www.facebook.com/NW7US. Speaking of Facebook — check out the *CQ Amateur Radio* Magazine fan page at http://www.facebook.com/CQMag. Finally, check out my space weather videos on my YouTube channel: https://youTube.com/NW7US.

I'll be keeping my ears to the radio, hoping to hear you on the air. Happy DX!

- 73, Tomas, NW7US

CO WW DX SSB Confes	(from page 25)			
Number groups after call letters denote following: Band (A = all), Final Score, Number of OSOs, Zones, and Countries. KARNER, Namber of Countries, Namb	. 743,219 722 85 294 . 663,960 660 76 274 . 664,840 6641 75 290 . 615,075 550 95 320 . 376,988 437 67 249 . 349,479 413 78 230 . 295,660 377 57 169 . 295,660 377 57 169 . 295,660 377 57 169 . 295,660 377 57 169 . 295,660 377 57 169 . 295,660 377 57 169 . 124,841 63 175 99 167 . 124,841 63 175 99 167 . 127,224 262 44 127 . 112,230 235 41 133 . 1230 235 41 133 . 1230 235 41 133 . 124,664 64 30 48 . 10,595 59 19 46 . 7,448 48 20 33 . 14,664 64 30 48 . 14,664 64 30 48 . 14,664 64 30 48 . 14,664 64 30 48 . 14,664 64 30 48 . 14,21 23 12 37 . 12,566 79 217 . 12,15,564 709 . 12	**NACYURY** **AGCOR*** **AGCOR*** **AGCOR*** **AGCOR*** **CACEMBV*** **G.325** **44** **1936** **KC2RMBV*** **G.254** **46** **1932** **KC2RMBV*** **G.254** **46** **1932** **KO2DXJ** **NACX*** **1900** **NACX*** **1900**	NZCODO 1	NR3X/4

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1			71,797	129 39		*VE7VAW *VA7BWG (OP:VE7GM		42,622 17,822	109	46 55 33 34	*KP4CG *KH2RU/k *NP3OT		36,064 20,276 <i>15,423</i>	176 145 <i>149</i>	33 59 20 54 <i>26 27</i>	ZS1VV ZS2ABE	: 28	474,208 40,950	727 62 170 123 46 80 881 26 80	RW9USA RG9A	21A	26,880 1,093,602 901,356	150 19 51 2617 38 143 1918 38 148
Control Cont		Α	9,618,125	(OP:V) 2713 114	346	*VE7BGP *VE7JDZ *VA7QD	:	14,982 5,814 4,260	82 51	31 35 28 29	*NP3RE *WP3E	21	261,440 17,290	1342 104	25 70 15 50	*ZS1BHJ *ZS6RKE	A	38,376 1,456	316 57 109 116 37 86 24 11 17	RK9QWM RK9DM RK8I		403,328 272,880 39.091	1123 30 107 703 33 111
Second	VE3AD VE3XB		1,164,988 691,240	1121 90 1297 76 576 107	308 243 333	VE7SV	AA	3,423,888	2547 (0	144 414 DP:VE7CC)	KP4JFR WP4WW	28A 21A	12,826 25,994	98 307 (OP:	15 38 15 26 KP4JRS)	*ZS6SVJ ZS6WN	AA	35 339,360	3 2 3 397 86 217	R9LM R8TT *RW9UX	3.7A	9,353 160,797 1,905,500	88 14 33 643 18 75 1450 119 381
Part	VA3XH VE3GYL VE3HED		295,545 184,552 6,030	389 80 392 52 34 34	205 132 33	VE7NY VA7ST VE7XT	:	1,373,715 1,329,332 934,920	1999 1693 1291	101 214 96 250 106 212		:	Sint Maarte	n 1103	39 97	ZS5NK *ZS6C	21A	16,704 46,760	94 25 47 125 50 90	*RA9MX *RA9MAS *RT9YT	:	317,322 186,964 114,903	404 76 230 455 42 130 323 44 109
Part	VA3FP VE3EJ VE3CR	21 14	57,024 19,670 111,585	204 24 100 15 303 30	75 55 99	VE7XF VA7RR VA7JW	21A	70,713 1,223,950 60,060	274 2923 212	26 71 37 138 28 77	V47JA			vis	,	ZD7W	A			*R9AM *R9RT *RW9C	:	96,944 69,810 27,753	245 37 109 162 54 125 116 22 65
Column	VE3PN *VE3DZ *VA3SWG	1.8	19,950 5,727,392 1,286,928	303 9 3469 135 1566 83	26 479 248	*VE7URN *VA7DXC *VA7HZ	:	85,763 11,340 1,372	278 76 20	56 83 29 31 13 15	KP2XX	U.S 28	5. Virgin Isla 290,232	ınds	,	5H3EE	28A	88,566	350 24 63	*RA9UN *RG8U *RW9DX	: 28A	15,318 <i>15,134</i> 128,583	85 20 54 79 38 56 528 21 70
Column C	*VA3UG *VE3RX *VE3KKQ	:	373,176 230,912 227,360	488 74 343 75 385 57	181 175	*VA7IR		District 8		23 57	*NP2X *WP2SC	Ā	5,452,457 9,384	4989 1 62	10 369 27 42	*3V8SS	A			*UB9UAT *R9VA	:	117,612 110,618 77,316	525 17 64 512 18 64
	*VA3GD *VA3GUY *VA3EC		106,554 106,403 45,738	240 49 216 47 136 34	128 140 87	*VE8NSD *VE8GER	À	104,896 66,000	288 219	53 96 50 75	KI ZDA		AFRICA	(OP		*8Ø8		estern Saha 876,555	2379 28 101	*UA90R *RZ9UMA *RW8T	21A	30,528 10,360 128,904	170 11 53 138 10 25 433 28 95
Part	*VE3XQ *VE3DVY *VA3NW		22,873 12,928 8,662	116 25 74 20 62 31	64 44 40	VY1MB	28A	44,545 55 , 520	391 663	33 26		1.8	267,736	965 (OP:	:IT9SPB)	9J2J0CV	A			*UA9LBQ		819 98,841	21 3 10
Part	*VE3SB *VE3RUV *VE3EP	:	8,178 7,936 6,313	56 22 58 20 47 22	36 44 37		28	877,184 Costa Rica	3011			À	281,190			*T6TM		Afghanistan		RTØR RØVZ	A	1,531,820 767,648 596,820	999 89 233 1075 85 205
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Caliba	*VA3MPF *VE3BR *VE3MGY	3.7	2,325 30,108 5,951	34 9 287 12 300 6	22 40 5				453	38 5Ó			Benin					20,303	123 25 54	*RØAEE *UAØUK *RUØLL		297,297 287,212 80,700	663 51 138 582 71 165 215 46 104
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Care Part	VE3RZ VE3TCV		327,320 224,576	355 81 353 65	253 177	*CO2VE *CO2YT	:	106,264 79,629	<i>335</i> 353	41 107 37 90	ED8X	21	2,069,516	28 4320 554	16 25 34 130 28 106	R9AE RZ9UC RL9I	:	981,460 428,460 318,176	1264 79 231 1033 55 138 496 75 169	*RWØUM *RØABD	:	15,756 4,888	109 31 47 49 19 33 38 20 21
VESURI 7 30.088 01 7 35 77 COBLO 14 388.28 186.29 283 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.0	VE3RRH VE3BW VE3MT		91,332 85,079 42,927	197 53 231 50 156 41	124 99 82	*C06HK *C06EC		181,700 74,160	8 62 405	P:CO6HZ) 28 72 24 56	*EF80		530,622	88 745 (OF	8 35 61 185 P:DJ10J)	RK9UN RV9WP <i>UA8WAA</i>	:	279,180 169,920 <i>71,585</i>	683 44 121 295 65 175 243 25 78	*RXØSA *UAØOD *RAØUJ		44,681 30,981 22,557	204 19 72 231 15 54 174 22 51
VASIDE AA 2,438,257 1493 132 469 VICKSCOL 1, 111,177 599 599 774 VICKSCOL 2, 111,177 599 599 774	VE3VGI VA3QR VE3UTT 2		30,688 21,358 646,720	101 35 77 46 1624 31	77 72 129	*C08AW *C06LC	14	75,990 388,326	371 1450	19 66 29 93	*EA8AQV *EA8GP *EA8CVW		174,240 20,720 11,840	281 127 69	57 163 20 54 18 46	RV9MA R9CC	:	49,010 7,056	141 44 86 52 29 34 2 2 2	UAØSR UAØSE	AA	1,181,141 348,462	1427 92 285 569 76 167
VASAPOR 120,168 216 62 172 HISTT AA 1838,464 2840 82 256 EACSD AA 1,574,422 1323 133 133 134 134 245 245 134 134 245 245 134 134 245 245 134 134 245 245 134 134 245 245 134 134 245 245 134 134 245	*VA3DF *VE3CV *VE3JAQ		2,438,257 1,114,176 372,072	1493 132 896 104 522 73	469 344 223			inican Repu	ıblic		*EA8CZK *EA8BGO	14	81,874 <i>31,442</i>	325 156	21 73 <i>17 62</i>	RZ9JZ RA9UAD		125,910 38,664	1278 22 90 525 19 71 209 16 56	RUØSN RAØACM UAØCW	284	24,610 14,965 704	80 45 62 79 33 40 14 10 12
VESTIW A 3,642,700 3244 123 376 VESTIW A 1,642,640 376 11 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30	*VA3WU *VE3AJ * <i>VA3PDG</i>	:	129,168 60,047 <i>38,781</i>	216 62 167 42 187 31	172 107	*HI3TEJ *HI8JSG	ΑA	4,665,692 1,392,657	4750 1923	111 328 84 245	EA8PT	28A	131,450	418	26 84 31 122	R8WF RC9AR RX9UKF	7	100,672 49,049 12,402	382 23 81 210 23 68 101 13 40	RNØCT UBØA RMØF	21A	1,098,125 753,594 490,122	2600 36 139 1747 37 137 1575 33 113
VESIME 2.0 5.256 6.9 13 23 7.0 7	*VE3XAT *VA3MQS *VE3WPV		27,495 15,147 9,768	91 35 74 21 61 23	82 60 43	*HI8KW	7A	59,600	240		EF8S		70,824	350 (OP:0	30 95 15 63 DH2BYS)	RD9SA RZ9WU	:	12,204 4,992	98 11 43 50 8 31 1673 95 328	RKØUT UAØW *RAØANO	: AA	289,956 2,178 20,790	880 35 111 24 11 22 80 36 63
VEATURE Society Soci	*VE3BLU *VE3IAE 2 *VE3SKX 2		2,178 69,350 36,480	26 10 266 20 141 20	23 75 75	FG4KH			(0	92 311 P:F1DUZ)	*EA8/HA7	TGC"	21,535	(OF 133	P:EA1BP) 13 60	*RK9DC	:	338,916	1666 103 331 499 61 183 453 53 190	*RWØAJ *RDØW *UAØWY		14,790 277,704 178,296	72 19 68 851 30 103 648 26 88
Viction Vict	VE4AKF	28	District 4	69 13	23		AA	354,114 Guatemala	464		*EA8MT	21A	300,132 1,012,860	826 2046	27 99 35 135	*R9QQ *RT9YA	:	195,940 187,434 136,080	389 51 143 391 41 137 313 57 132	TA2AG0		siatic Turke 316,799	y 715 44 123
VEAVY AA 3, 342,700 3244 123 376	*VE4DRK *VE4DPR	Ä	75,118 3,649	255 46 37 13	96 28			Jamaica	6643	117 407	D44AC	A	Cape Verde	99	19 48	*RW9LL *UA9YTN *RA9AEA	:	68,880 67,375 62,756	183 44 120 205 32 93 209 29 87	TC4A TA2AKX	:	38,250 14,399	(OP:TA4CS) 92 22 55
Part				(OP:VE4 194 57	109	FM5AN	Α		614	,				(OP: 2961	:IZ4DPV) 36 132	*RK9AK *RW9SW	:	45,279 42,294	(OP:RW9RW) 162 25 92 141 29 85	TA7A0 TA3EJ	21	902 19,133	28 10 12 147 15 38
VESACHORDAY	*VE5TLW *VE5SDH	ė D	193,030	397 59	140	FM5FJ *FM1HN	14	917,814	2430	37 129	EA9KB				34 128	*RX9DJ *RD9D *UA9AV	:	22,944 22,806 15,438	95 27 69 92 43 83 80 25 58	*TA2EJ *TA3ABM *TA2LP	:	166,344 104,346 36,977	398 42 132 223 50 137 177 23 80
*VESUO AA 163,100 540 47 93 XETH	*VE5CON *VE5AAD	." 14	18,560 7,192	98 36 50 25	44 37	T02M	AA		6438 (0	147 518)P:VE3LA)	SU9IG	A	663,950	972	54 191	*R2Ø15RR *RC9W		10,880 638	68 20 48 (OP:RW9Y) 13 10 12	*TA2ANB *TA2ANL *TA7AZC	:	34,020 22,790 12,862	144 29 76 101 25 61 89 15 44
VEBAMI A 306,000 519 58 167 58 167 59	*VE5U0 *VE5SF	ΑA	163,100 65,145	540 47 184 35	93 94	XE1H XE2X	3.7	845,154 44,064 72,000	599 694	15 19 14 36			227,976 Madagasca	r		*UA9R *UA90MT *RZ8U		216,550 107,282 91,020	690 28 94 526 15 64 603 13 47	*TA2ALD *TA5ISJ *TA2MES	:	10,944 10,670 9,024	69 13 42 62 20 44
VEBFT 124,760 305 49 106 VABOW 14 124,760 305 49 107,462 305 40 30	VE6AMI	0	District 6 306,000	519 58	167	*XE1BY *XE1ZTW *XE2WK	28 21	194,900 5,976 1,377	860 66 31	25 75 13 23 10 17		M	adeira Islan	ds		*R9AAL *RD80 * <i>RG9Y</i>		24,253 17,756 <i>4,960</i>	135 19 60 138 9 37 69 9 22	*TA7ASN *TA3EP *TA8A		2,555 1,540 408	29 12 23 21 10 18 10 7 10
VE6UC* 58,692** 244** 94 * 94 * 94 * 94 * 94 * 94 *	VE6FT VA6MA *VE6EX		122,760 107,463 713,348	305 49 398 29 1110 85	106 84 193	XE2B XE1MEX	ĄA	2,719,104 461,270	3114 437	93 295 92 294	CT3HF CQ3L	AA 28A	2,554,680 2,157,246	1807 1 4049 (OF	02 386 35 147 P:DF7ZS)	*RX9CCJ *R9RA *RA9CCK	21	147,500 80,288 43,650	15 8 9 474 23 95 309 25 79 196 22 68	*TA4BU *TA4APR *TA4ALQ	:	104 70 42	5 3 5 4 3 4 3 3 3
VA6CV AA 614,669 733 81 242 **KEZAU AA 141,183 322 60 129 *CNBVO AA 1,158,003 1350 64 233 **FICSM** 2,290 38 7 22 **TASIW * 210 7 3 7 23 **TASIW * 22 **TASIW * 210 7 3 7 22 **TASIW * 22 **TASIW * 210 7 3 7 22 **TASIW * 210 7 3 7 22 **TASIW * 21 **TASIW * 23 3 **TASIW * 23 **TASIW * 23 **TASIW * **TASIW **TASIW **TASIW * **TASIW	*VE6Q0 *VE6HV	:	19,904 209	131 28 <i>8 6</i>	36 <i>5</i>	4A5XX XE2S	7A	213,256 241.653	803 (0 987	29 93 DP:XE1EE) 29 80			Morocco	286	21 90	*RZ90Q *RA9APG *R9CZA	14	7,755 239,085 66,500 25,704	681 32 103 252 27 73 138 17 55	*TA4ED *TA3OM *TA4MA		34,716 34,650 25,080	184 14 52 209 13 50
(OP:VE5MX) Montserrat Mozambique UCBU 1,591,312 1700 90 277 TA3AMH AA 18,816 106 13 51 VE6WQ 7A 343,602 1315 32 94 VP2MDG A 4,564,264 3975 117 371 C91C A 525,252 820 71 151 RO9A 1,477,000 1162 109 391 TA4OSK 4,300 42 15 35	VA6UK VE6LB	:	352,296 112,056	568 78 292 60	174 114	*XE2AU *XE2JS	ΑA	141,183 107,442	322 509	60 129 31 63	*CN8VO	AA	1,158,003	1350	64 233	*RA9JM *RC9M *UA9SMU		8,955 2,900 26,908	72 9 36 38 7 22 162 13 49	*TA5IW *TA5EA	:	210 45	7 3 7
ן עווייסוני מוס 10 מוס				(OP:VE	5MX) 94	VP2MDG				117 371 DP:K2DM)	C91C *C91TDD		Mozambiqu 525,252 25,179	820		UC8U	AA :	1,591,312 1,477,000	1700 90 277		AA 14A		106 13 51 42 15 35 11 6 10

*TAJAAKS	266 41 107 "VUZSGW 173 20 49 "VUZSGW 173 20 49 "VUZSGW 173 20 49 "VUZGRM 175 25 49 "VUZDGRM 275 31 2 27 "VUZUUU 185 186 189 379 "VUZUUU 187 28 29 90 "VUZSMI 278 29 90 "VUZSMI 278 29 90 "VUZSMI 279 28 103 105 "VUZSMI 28 103 105 "VUZSMI 290 48 103 105 "VUZSMI 290 48 103 "VUZSMI 290 48 103 "VUZSMI 290 48 103 "VUZSMI 291 48 103 "VUZSMI 291 48 103 "VUZSMI 292 45 94 "VUZSMI 293 47 105 "VUZSMI 294 105 "VUZSMI 295 32 40 "VUZSMI 297 48 103 "VUZSMI 297 49 12 "VUZSMI 298 32 34 "VUZSMI 299 48 103 "VUZSMI 299 49 10	** 84 14 6 8 ** JIII* ** 1,530 20 12 63 ** JAI* ** 1,530 20 12 18 ** JM.* ** 1,530 30 10 15 ** JAI* ** 1,530 30 10 15 ** JAI* ** 1,092 25 10 16 ** JAI* ** 1,092 25 10 16 ** JAI* ** 1,925,892 1980 90 276 ** JAI* ** 124,300 236 68 158 ** JAI* ** 124,300 236 63 157 ** 7JAI* ** 124,300 236 63 157 ** 7JAI* ** 126,300 236 63 157 ** JAI* ** 126,300 236 63 157 ** JAI* ** 126,300 20 26 78 ** JAI* ** 16,430 18 55 ** JG1* ** 16,430 17 39 63 ** JG1* ** 16,430 17 39 63 ** JG1* ** 16,430 17 39 63 ** JG1* ** 16,430 18 55 ** JG1* ** 16,430 17 39 63 ** JG1* ** 16,430 17 39 63 ** JG1* ** 16,430 18 55 ** JG1* ** 16,430 17 39 63 ** JG1* ** 16,430 17 39 63 ** JG1* ** 17,7 36,7 36 ** JG1* ** 27,0771 175 27 72 74 ** 18,50,16 1402 71 251 ** JJII* ** 27,0771 199 27 80 ** JG1* ** 36,6163 1090 23 96 ** JG1* ** 36,6163 1090 23 96 ** JG1*	EYM	*J020UL	JHAADK
**BAZBA * 4,056 **BDZIDM * 3,616 **BDAUM 14 903 **BHTPFH AA 198,852 **BG6CP * 160,890 4 **BDAUM * 155,155 33 **BH4BKF * 52,536 1 **BG30JZ * 51,652 2 **BDAWM * 22,704 7 **BG6AVK * 3,078 **BDAKA * 1,190 **BG5EFD 2BA 99,040 4 **BA7JJA 21A 613,356 18 **BD7BM * 302,434 11 **BG90M * 196,992 9 **BY7MJ 14A 124,868 5 **BG6HYK 7A 4,890 1 **BY5HB * 1,425 **BG6HYK 7A 4,890 1 **BY5HB * 1,425 **BG6HYK 7A 4,890 1 **BY5HB * 1,425 **BG6HYK 7A 4,890 1 **BH4AYK * 20,0477 4 **BH7JJU0 ** 149,310 5 **BB6EYT 8B,736 2 **BH4TDX ** 65,667 2 **BB7TJJU ** 149,310 5 **BB6EYW ** 58,247 2 **BB7TJL ** 48,999 2 **BB7TJL ** 49,999 2 **BB7TJL *	71 16 23 9 4 245FW 29 9 12 425FW 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	A 8,109 105 12 39 "JK1 141 3.234 38 8 25 "5" "JK1 141 3.234 38 8 25 "5" "JK1 141 3.234 38 8 25 "5" "JK1 141 3.234 38 8 25 "JI1 14 7 "JA1 14 14 "JE 14 24 15 "JE 14 25 "JE 1	NJH ' 10,547 81 18 35 BII ' 5,772 56 17 22 JAI ' 5,461 47 17 26 DBG ' 3,430 47 13 22 JNJ ' 3,420 37 14 22 JNJ ' 442 12 8 9 HTV ' 442 12 8 9 HTV ' 442 12 8 9 HTP ' 4 2,170 38 16 19 KEAP1 ' 759 17 11 12 SUU ' 5,460 68 17 22 SUU ' 1,759 37 13 16 SEY 3,7 1,900 34 13 12 SUU ' 1,759 36 1235 110 274 SUU ' 1,259,136 1235 110 274 SUU ' 2,175 37 13 16 SEY 3,7 1,900 34 13 12 SUU ' 2,175 37 13 16 SEY 3,7 1,900 34 13 12 SUU ' 2,175 37 13 16 SEY 3,7 1,900 34 13 12 SEY 3,7 1,900 34 13 12 SUU ' 2,175 37 13 16 SEY 3,7 1,900 34 13 15 SEY 3,7 1,900 34 13 15 SEY 3,7 1,900 34 13 13 16 SEY 3,7 1,900 34 13 13 15 SEY 3,7 1,900 34 13 13 15 SEY 3,7 1,900 34 13 13 15 SEY 3,7 1,900 34 13 13 13 15 SEY 3,7 1,900 34 13 13 13 15 SEY 3,7 1,900 34 13 13 15 SEY 3,	JRSBOT 341,039 512 76 181 JRSBOT 299,892 521 74 145 JRSBOT 204,876 410 61 128 JASTEI 204,876 410 61 128 JASTEI 76,320 190 60 100 JASTEI 76,320 190 60 100 JASTEI 76,320 190 60 100 JASTEI 22,908 147 33 59 JASTEI 76,320 147 33 59 44 JASTEI 79 35 44 JASTEI 79 35 44 JASTEI 79 35 44 JASTEI 79 30 62 30 40 JASTEI 79 30 40 JASTEI 79 30 62 30 40 JASTEI 79 30 40 40 40 40 40 40 40	JASSRB AA 344.510 576 69 166 166 168 168 346 347 34 199 176 348 348 348 348 348 348 366 32 88 348 348 348 368 32 38 348 348 368 32 38 348
*BG4VRG 21A 3,708 *BG4VRG 14A 8,174 *BA5HAM 4,480 *BD4RDU 192 *BH4XAE 244 CVprus P3F A 8,666,580 49 C4Z 28 602,663 16 C44C 28A 455,618 12 Georgia 4LØA A 6,929,234 49 4L50 12,696 1 4L8A 14A 1,606,648 31 VR2XAN A 4,694,824 37 VR2XMC 24 458,590 17 *VR2VDC 28 458,590 17 *VR2VDC 28 458,590 17 *VR2VDC 21 5,504 *VR2VDC 21 6,500 14 VU2PAI A 326,700 14 VU2PAI A 326,700 14 VU2PAI A 3,033,835 25 *VU2PVK 582,411 9 *VU2CVS 3 81,838 25 *VU2PVK 582,411 9 *VU2CVS 3 81,838 25 *VU2PUC 21 6,996 1 *VU2TO 28,203 1	42 14 250 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 3	54 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	18,778	JKRSNSD 10,584 51 31 41 JNSTRK 425 11 8 9 JFSLOP 28A 2,240 30 12 16 JRSNZC 21A 737,814 1766 32 122 JOSDDD 14A 249,016 768 36 100 JASRAR 7A 240,75 139 26 49 JSSGTO 3,7A 56,011 303 28 51 JSSGTO AA 330,652 530 87 54 JJASPUL/3 327,568 578 73 163 JFSEIG 98,756 218 62 114 JJASTRIC 49,476 141 41 83 JHAPULIS 49,476 141 41 83 JHAPULIS 49,476 141 41 83 JHAPULIS 16472 86 30 41 JJASIEZ 4,293 41 23 30 JFISIGH 2,225 29 13 22 JMSGUS 14 20,234 108 19 48 JSAGUS 21A 20,234 108 19 JSAGUS 21A 20,234 108 19 48 JSAGUS 21A 20,234 108 19 JSAGUS 23,35651 171 21 56 JSAGUS 21A 20,234 20 20 14 JSAGUS 21A 20,234 20 20 20 JSAGUS 23 24 24 JSAGUS 24 24 JS	District 8 156,208 279 75 133 136,208 279 75 133 136,208 279 75 133 136,208 279 78 136,208 277 78 136,208 277 78 136,208 277 78 136,208 277 78 136,208 277 78 136,208 277 78 136,208 277 278

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		District Ø			*HS3LUY		5,590	58 25 40			Belarus			*LZ1DQ		25,826	198 20 54	*0K2KFK		30,284	201 36 98
JJØPJD JAØEVI	A	69,250 4,914	200 43 39 23	3 31	*HSØZIN *HS3ANP	" 4	75,852 1,184	426 28 70 303 20 52 542 31 91	EW6W EW2W	Ą	3,240,975 1,518,300		10 340	*LZ2JA *LZ9V *LZ2J0W	21	241,280 155,648 2.808	1086 29 99 848 26 102	*OK2BND		30,250 18,297	(OP:OK2ABU) 162 36 85 130 33 74
JAØHYU Jaøgcy	21	1,769 45,568	23 15 219 26	63	*HS5SRH HSØZDX		2,500 3,807	542 31 91 35 20 27	EW3LN EW2A	28	21,534 552,780	1413	40 71 37 143	*LZ2JOW *LZ1FJ *LZ2P\$	14 7	3,182 61,152	42 13 26 72 7 30 474 21 77	*0K2TC *0K1VHV *0K1HCG		15,297 15,904 13,746	130 33 74 144 26 86 105 21 58
JHØMXV *JAØNFP	A	16,368 111,384	98 22 258 6 4	1 104	*HS8JWH *HS5IHQ	AA 1:	2,717 8,883	91 33 48 68 25 38	EW8GL EW80P	21 14	3,404 165,726	1257	12 25 22 77	*LZ3TL	!	819	29 6 15	*OK2IUH *OK2MRJ		11,020 9,792	59 28 48 115 15 57
*JHØCCK *JJØSOQ * IAØBCK		22,188 6,555 4,700	94 21 49 23 34 20	3 34	*HS8LVC		1,760 3,391	33 15 17 502 23 56	EW8Y EW8W *EW8R	3.7 1.8	163,464 7,040	154	18 80 7 37 81 255	LZ1ST LZ4T	AA 28A	11,537 610,659	83 29 54 1636 38 151	*0K2SWD *0K7N		6,930 5,194	101 13 57 54 16 37
*JAØRCK *JAØAVS *JAØBJY	:	1,886 1,664	34 20 28 12 22 13	2 11	*E22UUW *HS8JYX	21A 1	8,410 7,682	115 21 49 79 16 30	*EW8DX *EU2EU	A	443,856 325,520 227,360	840	65 248 68 222	LZ1NG LZ2NG			1157 36 140 82 24 51	*0K1TVL *0K3JS		1,665 70	41 15 30 4 3 4
*JHØJDV *JJØNSL	28 21	176,798 100,008	596 31 354 30	1 78	*HS5FAI *HS4DDQ	14A 1	5,075 1,500	105 23 44 238 22 53	*EW8AX	:	218,010 111,033	614	58 200 62 157	LZ3ZZ	21A 1.8A	279,750 1,352	1288 30 95 51 5 21	*OK1XC *OK1FHI	28	97,125 15,050	433 26 79 101 21 49
*JRØJOW *JIØWVQ	:	2,528 2,280	33 15 28 10	5 17		United Ara	b Emir	rates	*EW1T0 *EW80G	:	74,106 48,169	342	42 137 36 115	*LZ1ZM *LZ2WP	ΑA	202,488	1183 71 212 404 68 168	*OK2PBG *OK6D		13,746 544	109 19 39 18 6 10
*JHØEPI	14	140,415	439 32		A65BP A65EE	" 1,24	0,482	2180 117 373 1542 80 223	*EU1DX *EU2MM	:	41,138 34,385	165	47 87 33 82	*LZ1VCT *LZ70	:	128,030 79,488	361 59 158 263 53 139	*0K2TDI *0K2BZE	21	97, 920	1 1 1 402 27 93
JJØJML JHØKHR	AA	2,165,505 59,520	1720 126 153 58	3 97	*A65CR *A61DA		2,359 7,879	122 28 59 491 54 127	*EW4CDC *EW8RU/1		15,244 12,080	133	28 46 17 63	*LZ5XQ *LZ1ND	:	57,596	(OP:LZ10NK) 254 26 95 231 38 77	*0K1LL *0K2SSJ *0K1TRW	14	78,744 16,980	406 21 81 249 12 48 219 14 52
JAØJWQ JAØGCI	28A 14A	4,560 38,178	42 11 155 30	71	*A61VV		0,425	491 54 127 154 25 80	*EU1AA *EW2B0	28	226,460 118,984	387	30 104 30 109	*LZ2ZY *LZ10J	:	41,400 40,584 6,402	162 42 72 62 19 47	*OK11MMN *OK5SWL	:	16,830 9,342 672	219 14 52 87 15 39 28 5 19
*JRØDZH *JAØCTP	AA 21A	14,976 924	86 28 20 1		UK7AL	Uzbek A 129	kistan 9,986	282 54 152	*EW1KV *EW6AF *EU4AX	21	23,002 144,212	707	16 46 27 97 <i>27 88</i>	*LZ2DF		1,350	17 14 16 (OP:LZ2II)	*OK2ILD	7	55,752	(OP:OK2SWD) 504 18 74
UPØL	A	Kazakhstan 9,666,524	5985 138	8 458	*UK9AA			2135 36 128	*EW1EA	14	73,830 9,312 22,820	100	14 34 14 56	*LZ2HA *LZ2FL	28A	107,040 92,202	415 30 90 388 30 97	*0K4GP	: 1.8	36,040 13,886	303 15 70
UN5J		24		N9LW)		Vieti	nam		*EW8RR	7	5,712	102	10 41	*LZ1VDR *LZ1MC	:	74,970 27,797	336 26 72 182 24 53	*OK1HFP *OK2BNF		7,335 2,304	265 6 47 171 5 40 78 5 27
*UN6LN *UN7FW	Ä	323,832 252,747	505 6 4 499 55	1 198 5 152	*XV4Y *XV9NPS		8,246 6,632	178 49 80 112 17 49	EU1A EU6AF	ΑA	7,185,879 1,503,586		95 327		21A	,	1565 33 122 (OP:LZ2AB)	OL5Y	AA	738,760	748 100 340
*UP2F	28	2,470	33 €	6 20 N8FM)	XV2CJB	28A 43	3,332	354 19 50	EW4A EW4M	:	1,184,859 523,768	992	16 391 77 299	*LZ3DJ *LZ2WNW		15,552 113,702	158 14 50 532 31 108	OK1TN OK1DTC		326,080 248,153	479 90 230 635 51 148
UN9GD	28A	339,208	1128 22			Woot M	lalavoi	(OP:JJ2CJB)	EW7M EW3MM	:	123,241 32,984	156	80 171 27 49	*LZ3RN	7A	6,550	105 9 41	OK2SG OL6P		74,800 34,989	182 59 141 187 35 74
UN2E UN2G *UN7MMM	14A 7A	302,715 2,040 1,205,904	714 33 28 12	2 22	9M2YAA 9M4DX	West M 21 41 7 23		1543 29 103 998 34 94	EW80M EV1R	7 <u>A</u>	14,420 260,005	1429	35 68 33 116	*TK4RC	A	Corsica 1,113	20 10 11	OK1MSP OK7K	28A	33,125 1,216,885	(OP:OK2PP) 145 39 86 2720 37 162
*UN5GAV *UN6T	AA	65,600 13,176	1471 71 166 52 73 23	2 112	*9M2TSM *9M4CPH	A 1	6,426 9,891	113 36 50 78 26 37	EW1M EU3AA *EW7DK	3.7A AA	96,309 10,106 341,004	121	28 95 10 52 92 270	TK/PB8DX	AA	6,173,544	5362 127 484	OL5M	-011	69,618	(OP:OK1BN) 262 30 93
*UN7JX *UN7GOD	28A	112,350 532	456 2 4	4 81	*9M2KRZ		9,443	(OP:9W2JDY) 66 30 41	*EW4R *EU4T	.iv	191,152 30,222	511	52 156	SV9COL	AA	Crete 272,986	738 76 162	OK7M	21A		(OP:OK1GI) 2728 39 147
*UN4PG	21A	78,764	275 28		*9M2A	28 1	2,600	282 16 26 (OP:9M2CLN)	*EW1BA *EW4FG	28A	5,252 49,920	224	20 32 28 76	SV9DJ0 SV9FBG	21A 14A	132,384 468,616	804 18 78 2111 34 118	OK6Y		303,264	(OP:OK1DIG) 912 36 120
9K2K	7A	Kuwait 376,329	999 33		*9W2GE0 *9M2HCN		1,200	30 10 14 8 3 4 4 4 4	*EW4KA *EW4GL	3.7A	14,364 8,798		12 51 8 45	*SV9RNG *SV9/SV10/		18,060 4,176	182 23 63 79 9 39	OL5T	:	149,435	(OP:0K2PTZ) 476 33 110
		Vuunumatan	(OP:9	K2GS)	*9W2LW0 *9M2RDX		5,340	4 4 4 110 14 16 29 7 9	ONEGO		Belgium	***	00 000	*SV9GPV	28A	805,304 Croatia	2879 36 136	OK1C OK6DJ	14A	114,046 35,478	438 28 99 228 22 59 3638 40 158
EX8MAT *EX8AY	A A	Kyrgyzstan 303,203 13,728	599 52 90 21	2 141 1 45	*9M4CKB	14	624 56	(OP:9W2KEY) 5 4 4	ON5GQ ON4MHO *OR2F	A 7 A	500,448 9,917 2,005,215	203	96 305 8 39 17 438	9A1P (OP:9A1UN)	Α)	9,316,256	5930 152 542	OL9A OL3R	144	,, -	(OP:OK2ZAW) 2195 38 146
LAUAT	^	Laos	30 2	1 43	*9M2ESM *9W2KEY		1,581	41 6 11 2 2 2 2	*ON5UJ		335,703	(OP:	0N8LDS) 81 236	9A9R *9A9J	7 A	371,676 620,114	1655 30 111 935 89 308	OK1KSO	7A		(OP:OK1VWK) 1472 33 119
XW1IC	Α	1,269,544		216 21EIC)	*9M2FUL	AA 4:	2,622	236 38 63	*ON3ND *ON3VS	:	269,101 158,414	667	64 195 55 151	*9AØW		607,202	(OP:9A7ZZ) 790 96 265	OK4K			(OP:OK1CF) 1430 36 123
		Lebanon			*9W2MWZ *9M2/JE1S	SCJ "	805 775	23 10 13 21 15 16	*OT7E *ON5AFB	:	149,599 120,802	441	52 159 48 161	*9A6RT *9A2BD	:	405,736 304,950	668 75 253 678 68 217	OK1DOY		183,825	(OP:OK1BOA) 922 26 103
*0D5NJ	28	235,599	888 21		*9W2VVH	28A	8,976	84 17 27	*ON8UK *ON6AT		105,072 82,240	300	49 127 41 119	*9A8FCC *9A4MF	:	172,800 135,676	448 63 162 395 51 163	OK4A	3.7A	11,781	243 9 42 (OP:OK1DXR)
OD5ZZ *OD5PY	AA AA	514,692 800,889		1 200 2 187		EUR			*ON6FC *ON3EA		72,627 <i>54,108</i>	271	39 90 41 121	*9A6ZZ *9A3DOS *9A5BAA	:	40,000 22,048 20,570	146 43 57 128 34 72 124 35 75	0K1W 0K1T *0K1K	1.8A AA	69,388 46,647 461,352	882 13 63 662 11 60 676 86 290
*XX9LQ	Α	Macao 10,251	105 27	7 40	онøv	Aland I A 3,847		3304 144 445	*ON2AD *ON6LO *OQ4B	28	36,450 480 51,948	22	32 103 4 16 29 79	*9A6TAQ *9A3BSE	:	20,430 18,090	111 28 62	*OK4DZ		230,076	(OP:OK1XOE) 419 82 167
AASLU	A	Mongolia	103 21	40	OHØJFP	21 832	2,314	(OP:OH6LI) 2497 35 112 (OP:SMØTQX)	*ON5GF	14	14,250	(OP:0	ON4BHQ) 10 47	*9A1EA *9A5IP	:	15,352 9,928	123 26 64 110 33 68 102 18 50	*OK6AA *OK2GU	:	169,248 48,471	408 60 186 228 38 113
*JT7AA *JT1PB	A AA	1,530 358,530	56 15 1029 51		*OHØBR	14 59	9,040	502 17 73 (OP:OH2BR)	*ON6VOX *ON6NA	1.8	10,962 2,952		10 48 5 31	*9A1SZ *9A3CJW	:	8,833 6,786	99 18 55 71 18 40	*OL6A		37,985	285 21 86 (OP:OK1SKJ)
		Ogasawara			онøх	AA 11,79	0,240	6294 174 706	007P	AA		2769 1		*9A3DZK *9A4VM	28	2,640 21,725	70 10 34 147 21 34	*OK2WED *OK2FI		26,166 12,155	133 33 65 118 23 62
*JD1BIA	28	720 Pakistan	14 10	10				(OP:OH6KZP)	OR3A	:	1,700,388	18Ò9 1	ON4AMI) 1 <i>05 342</i> 91 238	*9A3TU *9A2BW *9A6KZH	21	1,274 1,170 67,305	25 10 16 29 7 11 317 25 80	*0K7MT *0K1TD *0K1NS	28A	8,424 124,866 41,860	57 25 47 430 28 98 191 31 61
*AP2IA	21	109,700	547 24	4 76	ZA/OH2YY	Alba A 22	ania 3,850	904 49 136 (OP:OH2YY)	OT4A ON7HLU OR1Z	:	1,054,445 935,240 676,975	1127 1	91 238 03 351 77 248	*9A6RMI *9A5ADI	14	30,415 11,928	253 18 59 175 9 47	*0K2R0 *0K1AY	3.7A	15,209 59,625	102 20 47 764 12 63
*E41MS	AA	Palestine 13,869	89 21	1 46		Aus	tria	(UP:UH211)	006T 0N4VDV		543,774 284,354	967	88 275 86 180	*9A5ST *9A2XW	7	30,494 12,978	283 15 64 175 11 52	•		Denmark	
		oublic of Ko			0E3K			5003 141 493 (OP:OM3BH)	OR5T	*	117,747	413 (OP:	53 136 ON4ALY)	*9A3NC *9A1MM	1.8	486 2,006	27 5 13 61 5 29	OZ1ZD OZ1KEF	Ä	485,787	1071 81 261 745 85 254 506 59 193
HL4RBR DS4AOW	Ä	328,640 73,220	607 80 241 54	4 86	*0E6Z	, ,		2204 119 403 (OP:OE6MBG)	ON7BT 005G	28A	56,571 152,626	464	47 126 33 101	9A4M	ΑA	17,490	123 20 35	0U2V		190,764	(OP:OZ1FJB)
*DS2CYI	21 A	18,231 138,510	119 19 400 57	7 105	*OE1HHB *OE3DMA	" 35	1,897	1098 91 321 776 74 199	OQ4T	14A	285,088	1115	93 118	9A2KD 9A3KS 9A7JCY	, 28A	14,991 2,706 256,404	103 23 34 31 19 22 839 33 105	OZ1LFI OZ7EA OZ7DK		103,045 83,616 27,864	418 45 140 290 48 153 130 39 69
*HL2VXK *HL5JCB *HL5YI	:	68,620 9,280 3,034	292 57 75 22 31 18	2 42	*0E1CIW *0E5HEL	" 6	6,379 8,724	374 52 149 311 41 125	0Q5M	3.7A	181,450	1487	P:ON4TO) 16 79 P:ON5ZO)		21A		2051 38 141 (OP:9A5DU)	OZ3BJ OZ8RH	28	105,222 68,238	299 32 110 305 24 78
*D8ØY	3.7	868	50	7 7	*0E3RTB *0E4WWL	" 5	8,450 6,722	230 47 120 208 48 110 (OP:OE1WWL)	*007W *0N3AR	AA "	440,044 292,326	982 548	67 225 65 184	9A2L	7A		1975 37 127 (OP:9A3AG)	0Z7RQ 0Z7X	14	54,780	216 27 83 3685 38 130
HZ1SM	14 14	Saudi Arabia 200,778	1 701 2	7 82	*0E1KFR *0E2LR0	. 4	8,048 3,744	211 38 94	*0T1S		223,485	515 (OP	60 175 P:ON5RZ)	9A1CC * 9A5Y	AA	19,872 4,088,268	200 12 60 2595 162 612	OZ4MD	1.8	42,280	(OP:OZ5KF) 605 11 59
				8 298	*0E6FTE *0E3MDB	" 1! " 1:	9,740 3,299	131 27 78 111 27 66	*ON4AXU *ON6LR	:	162,597 144,728	296 310	80 169 67 162	*9A6DJX	:	203,510	(OP:9A7DX) 584 53 182	* 0Z4NA *0Z1ACB	A	375,100 246,240	854 72 238 565 59 211
HZ1HZ (OP:0E1LZ) HZ1FI	⁴⁾	58,696	231 17	7 71	*0E1TKW *0E6RAD		8,360 2,730	70 24 52 32 15 20	*0P4K *007R		135,648 76,360	335 235	54 103 50 116	*9A2GA *9A60Y *9A5YY	:	148,764 9,471 1.104	376 55 176 99 20 57 16 11 13	*0Z4FA *0Z1KKH *0Z5AGJ		214,140 207,480 89,250	495 63 186 449 65 215 338 46 129
*7Z1HL *HZ1PS	ĄA	106,200 53,169	(OP:DL 255 36 165 38	6 114	*0E3MCS *0E1VMC *0E1XRK		2,223 1,680 40	36 14 25 48 11 17 5 3 5	*ON3PGL *ON7PX	:	50,862 32,488	248	35 112 38 93		28A	158,480 63,635	515 29 111 323 21 68	*0Z8UW *0Z3SM		17,200 8,190	116 26 74 71 26 64
		Singapore	.55 36		OEIANK	17	40	(OP:OE1RXW)	*0N1T0 *0N5LNS	:	15,260 6,171	244	8 62 18 33	*9A40P *9A3DZH	21A	18,328 14,579	150 22 57 156 15 46	*0Z1ELY *0Z1DGQ		5,915 2,581	77 18 47 37 13 16
*9V5ØXX *9V1JA	Ä	17,760 10,812	199 22 91 30	2 38 3 38	OE3DXA OE9MON	" 81-	7,008 4,302	973 108 388 980 87 255	*ON3DI	3.7A	25,857	508	6 45	*9A3MBM *9A5KIR	14A	18,144 7,750	195 15 57 92 15 47	*0Z5TL *0Z1NLD		2,478 589	43 16 26 17 9 10
		Taiwan			OE6MDF OE3I	" 69	1,200 5,540	872 92 308 381 60 158	E73SDM	Α	nia-Herzego 460	30	5 18	*9A1IW	1.8A	15,675	259 7 50	*0Z9V *0Z5G0L	21 14	26,100 19,344	209 18 57 260 11 51
BV1EK *BV1EL	A A	430,671 62,640	447 41		0E2WNL	" 5	8,098	(0P:0E3SEU) 241 38 100	*E78T *E7ØEA *E72CV	7 A	88,464 14,440	81	19 78 31 64	OK2SFP	A A	ch Republ 261,290 226,490	602 66 224	*0Z6MU *0Z4QX		234 99	27 7 19 5 4 5
*BU2CN BVØMT	28 AA	5,500 1,119,264	61 15 1871 73	5 29 3 189	*OE5JSL *OE5KFM	7A 1:	5,554 9,516	138 18 59 193 39 109	*E73CV *E74KM	14 7	47,322 17,290		22 77 12 58	OK2EA OK1BLU OK1FRO	:	226,490 184,512 100,992	501 77 213 509 55 193 352 48 144	502J 0Z5D	AA	1,871,688 567,706	2017 119 427 1040 85 288
BX3AC		215,622	(OP:BN 733 48	M2JCC)		Azo	res	4504 00 -	E72M *E71AGA	AA 14A	160,968 38,016	308	34 118 20 68	OK2ABU OK1TFH	28	37,800 21,328	210 23 61 146 18 44	0Z40 0Z6GH	:	203,232 170,346	526 50 182 406 66 201
BU2AU *BX6AD	AA	8,265 16,461	85 24 111 38	4 33	CU2AF CR2A		1,686 3,523	1524 26 96 1456 33 114	* E740 *E74R	3.7A	63,492 40,470	749	11 67 10 61	OK6MA OK7PY	21 14	20,262 14,495	149 18 48 153 16 49	OZ1AA OZ1LCW	:	53,340 15,604	234 40 100 74 30 53
*BU2CA	21A	90	8 4		CR2X	3.7 453	3,248	(OP:OH2PM) 1778 27 101 (OP:OH2BH)	*E75MM		1,764	60	5 23	OK1EP OK5D	7 3.7	27,280	216 16 72 1669 16 81	0Z5HP 0Z1DWK	. :	13,776 12,168	72 31 51 82 33 71
*EY7BL	Α	Tajikistan 20,803	131 10	6 55	*CQ8CQ	A 30	5,640	896 48 132 (OP:CU3AA)	LZ2XF	A	Bulgaria 313,513		77 240	*0K7Z	A	3,728,718	(OP:OK1DTP) 3222 133 473	0Z9ØIARU		6,570	146 7 38 (OP:OZ2PBS)
EY8MM	AA	417,417	569 70	203	*CU5AQ		3,045	53 9 26	LZ1GE LZ1YG 171HW	:	94,080 986 128	324 36 8	48 148 8 21 8 8	*OK1TA *OK2MBP	:	649,020 600,880	(OP:OK2ZI) 836 107 328 1131 77 293	0Z7IB 5P1B 0Z3ØEU	14A 3.7A	24 51,136 44.676	6 6 6 203 31 105 609 12 56
HS5NMF	Λ	Thailand	2438 82	2 218	CU3AC CU3AN		0,740 1,124	1025 82 173 796 26 90	LZ1HW LZ2PG *LZ8E	28 A	73,988 2,097,106	318	26 80 15 436	*OK2BEN *OK2BEX	:	316,128 208,464	637 72 224 520 64 194	OZ1IKY *OZ1KVM	1.8A AA	20,520 226,728	357 9 48 602 63 205
HSØZCW HS7BHK	Ä	1,755,900 672,192 197,925	1023 91 493 60	1 197		Balearic			*LZ2Y0		548,340	(0)	P:LZ2BE) 87 293	* <i>0K1MKU</i> *0K1HEH		208,386 201,476	394 79 227 602 53 188	*0Z4MU *0Z1IVA		63,961 21,423	233 44 123 127 34 77
HSØZDG	•	10,880	73 21	1 47 :K4YT)	EA6SX *EA6/DK5IF	7 54	8,102 4,400		*LZ1DM *LZ3SD	:	355,347 119,105	711	71 250	*0K1BA *0K2SAR	:	185,772 152,721	509 57 169 413 62 177	*0Z5T0 *0Z1DJJ	21A	14,104 45,399	177 17 69 187 28 83
HSØZDR	21	45,496 1,528,000	214 24 2025 89	4 64 9 231	*EA6ZS *EA6AIF	" 5	3,070 <i>6,237</i>	236 37 108 60 19 44	*LZ1BY *LZ5IL		95,228 27,084	126	47 132 32 90	*0K1PMA *0K2SGY	:	148,894 127,748	434 56 162 452 50 168	*0Z60M *0Z1NF	14A 7A	13,148 26,950	80 23 53 289 16 61
*HSØZHC	Α	467,324	726 68	3 179	*EA6ALH		2,880	42 16 29 16 12 15	*LZ5E0 *LZ5PL		19,902 13,800	130 102	31 76 29 46	*0K2TS *0K1AJY		110,722 <i>105,276</i>	403 39 127 289 54 132			England	- 1
*E21YDP *E29BUQ		246,537	575 64	1 143	*EA6ALQ		675	10 12 10						*0K1K7				CEM			2206 444 000
*E21YDP *E29BUQ *HS1JZT *E2ØQVD		246,537 204,666 95,570	575 64 391 67 215 68	1 143 7 164 3 122	*EA6ALQ EA6EE	AA 20:	2,315	536 50 165	*LZ2CWW *LZ1AQ	′ :	11,840 4,425	157 52	17 63 17 42	*0K1KZ *0K1DXW	:	58,588 57,572	216 48 103 223 44 104	MØMCV	Α .	2,456,904	2306 111 390 (0P:5B4WN) 1514 84 326
*E21YDP *E29BUQ *HS1JZT		246,537 204,666	575 64 391 67	1 143 7 164 3 122	*EA6ALQ	AA 20: 28A 28:	2,315		*LZ2CWW	28	11,840	157 52 20	17 63	*OK1KZ	:	58,588	216 48 103	MØMCV G4DBL	A :	2,456,904	

		10										
G3VGZ " G4LKD "	247,604 605 54 20 115,440 408 47 16 83,284 287 48 14	1 *G8AJM	213,840 154,336 152,559	532 46 162	*RW3AJX *RA3XT *	174,629 168,270 129,554	503 62 185 389 64 173 296 69 142	*RX3AFE * *R05K * *UA3XAC *	8,946 7,930	64 23 40 79 15 50 82 16 56		7,680 57 20 40 1,512 32 9 18 14 462 21 5 16
G1SCT " G4HYG " MØRBE "	76,540 350 38 13 32,205 147 35 7	4 * <i>G6BDV</i> 8 *2EØIFC	" 150,396 " 127,488	5 402 62 187 3 338 52 140	*R3DL " *RZ5D " *RW3DVW "	123,354 121,212	291 61 170 368 61 173	*RC3C * *UA3YAA "	7,776 <i>4,234</i> 3,120	35 26 32 37 16 23	*RC7KY	7 163,114 910 30 92
G8JYV " G8NVX " G5E 21	11,625 141 17 5 1,406 36 14 2 188,935 586 34 11	4 *G3VA0	109,532 95,130 58,136	227 60 150	*R2DGD " *R3LW " *UA3ABF "	106,926 106,455 96,768	344 53 160 340 55 180 310 44 100	*RN3K * *RG3AR * *R05D 28/	1,927 1,333 A 150,006	33 14 27 31 15 28 522 31 107	RX7T RU6K UA6YN	AA 1,049,895 1210 106 399 696,960 707 115 369 333,476 895 70 216
G4FKA "	(OP:G3RAU 185,952 680 34 11) *G4AYU 5 *G4WGE	41,080 40,170) 158 40 90) 211 33 97	*RW3LL " *R2AHS "	89,838 86,848	220 61 125 350 39 145	*R3LC " *RK3DT "	126,132 102,850	421 30 108 455 28 93	RC7A RN6L	" 272,734 648 62 191 197,760 861 48 158
G3SVD G40C0 G9W 14	113,265 436 31 10 68,224 438 22 8 1,352,575 3630 37 13	2 *G3YB0 8 *M5Z	34,945 34,320 32,200) 137 33 71) 200 27 88	*R3AAA " *RA3DQP " *RD5A "	83,790 80,480 78,705	325 50 140 361 38 122 277 45 120	*R3RK " *UA5F " *RT3D "	81,650 <i>61,132</i> 40,656	487 26 89 297 30 86 144 27 85	R7FF R7NK	" 161,460 259 86 148 " 51,262 144 42 100 " 48,510 123 54 100
M3C -	(OP:MØDXR 29,148 238 19 6 (OP:GØVQR	5 *MØPLX	" 27,39° 27,000	(OP:JK3GAD) 1 236 22 69 1 217 24 84	*RN3Z	77,586 77,525	(OP:UAØKCX) 210 53 140 334 40 135	*RV3L0 " *RN3N " *RA3SAE 21/	35,828 5,311 A 135,750	128 26 80 51 13 34 489 31 119	R6AF RU6B R7TU	" 39,905 123 36 79 " 24,570 82 39 78 " 13,230 79 28 62
M9A 7	115,185 903 20 8 (OP:G3ZVW	5 *G7VTU) *MØMXX	21,100 11,737	122 30 70 104 25 72	*R20FF " *RA3DJA "	73,968 65,824	383 28 106 255 45 131	*R2Ø15GV 14/		260 17 59	RU6YJ R7KM	4,214 32 22 27 1,953 31 10 21
G4DBW G3ZGC MØCCA	36,632 463 13 6 4,747 69 9 3 182 13 4	B *2EØTBT	2,736 1,824	51 12 26 8 3 6	*UA31HJ " *RZ3D0T " *R3WZ "	61,190 57,500 54,528	213 47 98 184 50 65 192 48 94	RM4HZ A	District 4 1,659,726	3081 95 327	R7KW UA6LJB UA6LCN	" 1,710 21 17 21 " 621 15 12 15 28A 224,981 824 32 125
G6X 3.7 G4L 1.8	1,428 50 5 2 (OP:MØKLO 37,417 530 12 5	3 *G3VDB) *2EØXAR	28A 26,496 15,300 13,786	175 16 53 101 19 49	*RA3R " *R3QX " *RA3ZH "	35,560 31,242 30,702	202 30 97 108 48 75 99 42 77	UA4HRZ " UA4PAN " RN4NF "	301,784 205,400 175,802	428 87 230 587 63 197 324 76 186	RA6GW R7LV RY7G	" 154,432 570 31 121 " 129,778 279 36 151 " <i>95,914 777 23 68</i>
*G3R A	(OP:G4LDL 669,735 1129 74 28) *G4JFS • *2EØUDX	8,134 21A 68,930	66 16 33 1 299 29 84	*R2DFE " *RJ2A "	30,186 23,100	127 37 80 130 33 77	RW4HD " UA4NC "	140,896 100,620	335 69 169 316 56 178	R7AB	21A 1,143,072 2824 40 156 (OP:UA6AA)
*G4ADJ * * <i>G4IUF</i> *	(OP:GØDCK 236,462 600 59 21 208,791 337 80 21 169,420 544 52 16	5	* 66,490 * 4,956	(OP:G4BVY)	*R3AQ " *RU3UW "	22,600 19,110	(<i>OP:RN20</i>) 108 38 75 113 32 73 119 32 78	RW4PP * RX4W 28 RK4FD 7	399 311,850 750,547	11 8 11 1620 30 105 2528 38 141	RU6YZ	" 56,406 320 23 79 14A 508,718 1868 37 142 " 27,744 214 23 73 AA 547,224 650 98 355
*G4DFI *G1PCR *G8T	169,420 544 52 16 161,756 492 46 16 151,107 468 48 16	6 *2EØSDV	14A 10,528 7A 25,200 3.7A 24,768	334 15 60	*RU3YAA " *RA3LJ " *R3RT "	17,270 16,500 13,728	119 32 78 147 30 80 68 36 60	*UA4ATR A *RU4AA " *RA4ACX "	486,288 476,076 432,684	774 90 306 776 88 300 787 83 274	*R7MM *R7GA *RW7M	AA 547,224 650 98 355 184,252 404 68 224 139,830 252 74 163
*G8AFN *G4DDL *	(OP:G4SHF 149,526 396 48 16 121,954 395 45 17	5	Estonia	(OP:G4FJK)	*RX3AU	12,464 11,125 10,920	55 32 50 69 31 58 148 13 47	*R4WAB " *R4IB " *RK4FA0 "	210,984 190,816 164,388	586 60 176 516 72 196 539 49 179	*R7KMA *RG7K *UA6HLN	" 137,256 278 69 159 " 135,445 338 65 198 " 68,080 268 47 138
*GØCER *MØP	116,427 370 47 15 100,893 341 40 12	D ES5TV B ES2IPA	A 13,177,813 120,267	357 56 151	*UA3YCZ " *R2DEU "	10,692 10,656	105 29 70 114 28 68	*RW4HZ " *RM4C "	120,185 101,888	314 57 158 386 40 159	*RQ7L *RK6AQP	45,540 136 44 94 25,600 127 35 93
*GØMBA *G8ZRE	97,008 427 44 14 91,492 418 36 14	4 *ES7GM 2 *ES6PA	3.7 30,336 A 3,461,076 216,864	3162 135 522 562 59 192	*RY2S ' *RA3YDA ' *RN3FY '	10,164 6,440 6,272	110 25 59 47 25 31 77 18 46	*RX4CD " *R4CO " *RN4SC "	101,490 99,910 98,972	299 54 145 313 50 144 339 52 166	*R6LEQ *RZ7L	" 19,488 128 30 86 " 18,810 76 33 62
*G4DDX *MØAUG *G3PRI	82,368 299 46 14 80,755 348 40 11 69,768 353 32 12	5 *ES6RMR 5 *ES1QX	79,020 18,025 21 83,42 6	244 48 132 145 29 74	*RA3RGQ " *R2RAU " *RW3ZA "	6,160 4,602 2,720	38 25 30 65 17 42 30 17 23	*UA4CNJ " *RA4HBS " *RW4F "	92,787 68,450 68,226	327 43 154 267 42 143 235 42 124	*R7KQ	" 12,150 72 33 48 " 11,023 57 25 48 " 6,032 75 18 40
*MØGKC * *MØYKS * *MØRNW *	57,582 303 31 9 50,050 170 43 10 46,717 232 34 10	5 *ES5RIM 0 *ES8SX	14 15,810 7 15,848 3.7 22,936	193 14 48 225 10 46	*R2AD " *RU3U " *RA300 "	1,624 360 176	20 9 19 14 7 13 11 7 9	*R4YY " *RA4W " *UB4WAW "	65,960 43,215 26,299	327 38 132 255 30 99 224 28 91	*RL6M	" 644 14 10 13 28A 216,769 789 34 139 " 6,027 59 14 35
*G1EIX " *G1PPA "	45,024 238 37 9 40,672 304 24 10	7	AA 6,608,238	4097 163 635	*RZ3LC 28 *RU3SD '	82,110 65,076	422 26 89 268 24 92	*RU4PAA * *UA4ARF "	12,012 9,360	84 29 62 94 23 67	*RV6LCI *RC7M	" 160 6 4 6 " 108 6 1 5
*GØWAT *MØMPM *MØNST	34,036 193 33 9 34,008 156 35 6 33,798 177 38 9	9 ES1BH	471,608 21A 191,064		*UA3IVF " *R3HD " *R3PC "	51,895 <i>49,920</i> <i>45,778</i>	274 27 70 256 24 80 263 24 70	*RA4LK " *RN4W " *R4MM 28	5,600 <i>616</i> 30,000	51 23 47 13 10 12 173 25 75	*R7CA	14A 95,914 615 28 91 49,590 433 24 66
*GØCPA *G3YPE *GØIZM	32,500 218 29 10 27,960 138 34 8 27,240 180 26 9	1 ES2EZ 6 *ES2MC	14A 296,974 AA 1,459,360 420,336	1063 36 130 1523 115 445	*RA3RA * *RM2P * *RD3FV *	30,084 16,821 15,486	163 25 67 167 15 48 178 15 43	*UA4UT	28,644 25,976 20,904	205 21 63 314 17 51 184 16 51	UA9FLK UA9FGJ	District 9 A 891,982 1894 85 292 21 35,496 198 23 79
*2EØKDT * *G7NIB *	24,780 120 35 8 24,255 168 26 7	3 *ES2TT 9 *ES5TF	71,016 28A 132,164	191 40 92 383 33 115	*UA3UAT " *RA3DGH "	14,824 13,091	110 17 51 186 10 43	*UA4ACP " *RW4S "	10,314 3,276	145 13 41 60 10 26	*UA9XMC *RT9X	A 299,364 591 76 227 49,200 184 45 119
*2EØLKC *G7VNN *GØWWD	19,723 171 27 9 16,564 135 20 6 13,662 120 28 7	2 *ES5RY	1.8A 32,154	434 11 58	*R3DZ " *RT3LA " *R3THA "	7,680 7,645 7,200	58 23 37 66 19 36 94 12 36	*RA4FP * *R4SAJ 21 *UA4SJ0 14		21 9 18 106 12 43 285 20 65	*RA9FEL *R9XS *RD9FM	21 46,788 483 15 69 15,594 187 12 57 5,656 59 17 39 14 12,288 195 14 50
*G8HXE * *M1LMO * *G4FFN *	13,662 120 28 7 13,083 119 25 6 11,610 97 28 5 11,256 85 24 6	8	European Ru District 1 A 941,160		*R3RAE * *R2GB * *RD3DS *	6,700 2,898 2,553	94 12 36 82 15 35 39 14 28 33 11 26	*UA4WGM " *RA4L " *RA4FUT 3.7	4,232 117	285 20 65 73 10 36 10 3 10 112 11 45		14 12,288 195 14 50 AA 1,286,940 1664 107 375
*2EØTTK *MØPKZ	6,901 69 21 4 4,602 61 16 4	6 RU1AB 3 <i>UA1CEI</i>	" 593,169 " 551,420) 735 112 335 <i>) 1304 75 241</i>	*RX3AVD "	2,301 161,018	40 12 27 679 31 112	RJ4P AA	6,102,295	4890 151 594	R9XZ R9XT	" 16,585 132 28 79 " 6.440 67 25 45
*MØLEY *2EØSVZ *MØPGX	3,969 47 17 3 2,814 37 13 2 2,115 40 14 3 1,518 42 8 2	9 RD1AH	541,488 365,485 286,572	764 77 258 780 69 217	*UA3ABJ *RY3F *RZ3Z 14	64,896 17,073 112,500	450 25 79 229 12 51 567 29 96 55 21 41	RL4F " RW4W " RM4W "	2,154,852 1,475,104 929,880	1977 135 477 1747 121 375 1013 122 452	*RC9X	2,418 23 16 23 3.7A 22,770 249 14 55 AA 64,798 224 53 128 21,518 148 25 81
*M6WID *GØMRH *MØTRJ	1,518 42 8 2 1,472 52 13 3 1,014 19 12 1	3 RA1TV	45,570 13,800 1,560	94 24 51	*UA3UAD " *R2MA " *R2GAP "	6,634 3,486 1,624	55 21 41 78 7 35 30 8 21	RD4F " RU4S0 " RM4R "	845,427 577,095 370,968	862 127 434 608 111 284 630 81 267	*UA9FKH *UA9FAR	" 21,518 148 25 81 21A 130,815 476 31 122
*MØPAX *GØT *G40TU 28	690 18 8 1	5 UA10RK	21 277,965	(OP:R1TE) i 1158 29 106	*RD3AJB 7 *RN3P	13,266 361	171 14 52 16 6 13	RN4HFJ " RW4WZ "	257,526 108,824	704 59 192 256 61 183 184 26 83	TA1AGA	European Turkey A 61,146 256 40 118 A 238,577 899 51 176
*MØOSA/M * *MØTQR *	11,110 98 13 4 10,500 96 13 3	2 *U1BA 7 *UA1NFA	A 328,105 76,825 71,100	277 46 129 309 35 123	RM3DA AA	2,563,866	2633 126 475	UA4LCH 7A *RW4WA AA	262,400 1,307,669	997 34 126 1566 118 465	*TA1AJJ *TA1IER	8,134 84 25 58 2,067 43 10 29
*G8GHD *G3VYI *MØVCP	10,212 100 15 3 9,292 96 16 3 1,560 27 11 1) *UA1ZIK	35,700 24,860 28 38,280	102 40 73	RU3FM " R3BA " R5FU "	2,001,441 835,639 611,184	1421 151 552 1178 102 325 801 106 322	*RL4A " *RZ4AG " *UA4ATB "	1,022,376 628,320 596,923	1192 115 377 961 93 292 997 71 282	*TA1AGK TA1API	" 1,560 37 13 27 AA 59,343 281 40 111
*GØFPU * * M5T 21	1,430 23 10 1 118,560 710 27 8 (OP:G7SKR	7 *UA1F	13,041 1,120 21 3,268	50 12 28	RG5A " RZ2D "	374,748 368,830	706 78 256 572 106 279 (OP:UA3BZ)	*R4FAN " *R4FA " *RT4H "	571,128 428,264 233,544	701 101 323 766 93 283 512 67 229	*TA1ED *TA1L *TA1AMO	AA 360,429 816 72 245 " 60,588 197 46 152 " 44,220 243 34 98
*G7UGC * *G3Y 14	31,500 228 19 5 163,285 868 26 8	6 *UA1AQA 7	14 80,535	540 24 67	R30M " UA3AGW "	293,832 259,216	594 74 244 354 89 183	*R4RA " *RA4PBE "	224,147 150,894	397 80 207 424 57 192	*TA1MRT *TA1DX	9,576 81 26 58 7,739 45 32 39
*G3YRZ *G4KIU *	(OP:G3YBY 31,980 275 17 6 21,762 314 9 5	1 UD1A	AA 692,928 266,004 80,432	540 82 242 2 254 55 121	RN3B " R3BT " RV3ID "	138,816 111,066 106,800	199 80 134 246 60 140	*R4RM " *RA4LY " *RA4UAT "	81,391 28,431 18,972	247 57 142 102 46 71 72 39 63		Faroe Islands A 27,178 162 29 78
*M6HKD * *M6FCY * *MØWLY 7	368 23 3 1 238 17 4 1 19,497 279 12 5	RN10N	79,672 64,106 59,421	317 41 92	RT20 " UA3RE " RT5C "	104,139 89,359 84,210	283 55 148 248 59 134 265 59 151	*RZ4Z " *RW4NH "	11,088 3,900	102 21 67 (OP:RW4YD) 36 21 29	0G70	Finland A 1,214,640 1573 118 386
*2EØVCC *G6FOP *GØRRM 1.8	19,497 279 12 5 3,600 86 7 3 154 16 2 1 3,440 86 6 3	2 R1AK	28,23 14A 456,555	1 108 42 67	R3MS " R5AJ " RX3DPK "	76,209 59,718 50,285	170 66 125 310 35 76 171 40 73	*RW4CBU " *RW4C " *RN4AM 28/	315 216	36 21 29 13 9 12 6 6 6 27 15 21		(OP:OH1VR) " 461,160 812 81 297 (OP:OH1HS)
*G3VIR *	1,148 36 5 2	3 R1DX UA10MS	7A 69,500 3.7A 51,850) 270 31 108) 465 16 69	UG3G "	37,398 33,066	187 40 98 158 47 120	*RC4R 14/ *UA4NDX 7A	A 39,794	27 13 21 257 20 81 212 19 63	OH1KF OH3EX	" 380,646 620 81 261 " 165,086 394 53 144
M9K AA G4IIY	2,236,341 2673 105 34 (OP:MØSIY 1,179,900 1461 91 36) *UA100X	AA 137,904 28A 36,018	271 22 65	RV5K " RL3BZ " R3LA "	28,679 24,660 16,867	103 38 81 158 31 59 113 33 68 76 21 55	RN6AJ A	District 6 180,063	453 57 190	OH8FAL OH1BV OH1B	" 127,420 384 61 169 " 88,023 303 50 133 " 59,070 202 42 123
MØGHQ GØDWV M3W	822,348 1016 100 33 699,435 908 95 31 324,496 497 76 19	UA3VFS	District 3 A 992,486 524,356	1438 94 364	R3EG " RN3OG " RA3LCW "	15,960 8,120 7,957	113 33 68 76 21 55 46 27 43 54 27 46	RN7A " R7AY " RA7A "	80,409 <i>68,378</i> 41,580	340 37 110 158 65 114 148 39 66	OH2N OH1MA	(OP:0H1B0I) 43,099 151 46 85 38,850 141 27 84
M1GEO " G4LPD "	(OP:G4FAL 274,092 723 62 18 175,934 411 60 18) RA3NC 9 R3ZV	206,642 190,721 141,904	9 491 69 208 497 71 198	UA3DSN " RV3FT " R3AA 28	1,222 130		RX6LN " RX6CC " RK7T "	9,983 8,085 7,479	77 19 48 49 30 47 102 12 15	OG7M OH6JE	26,035 109 36 91 16,568 92 42 67 28 331,650 1212 32 118
G4RRM GØIPE	118,552 310 56 14 14,960 111 25 6	7 UA3RN 3 RN3FS	117,334 83,300	424 54 149 211 58 117	RA3DNC " UA3RF "	164,360 129,027	613 31 109 656 28 95	RA7KU " R6AC 28	2,064 69,948	24 19 24 329 26 9 0	ОН8Х	(OP:OH1NOA) 21 1,797,696 4171 38 154
G4BWP MØUNI G60KU	10,512 60 24 4 8,640 74 22 5 1,924 30 13 2	0 RZ3RZ 4 R05I	78,568 71,688 69,475	215 58 148 205 53 122	RT5Z 21	84,318	(OP:RA3CW) 344 31 107	RG6G 21 RA7R 14 R7AC 7	840 3,870	2612 37 145 40 6 22 99 8 37	OH3D	" 82,142 354 28 106 (OP:OH2NC)
G6VMR 28A	280 8 7 230,526 572 35 12 (OP:G4TSH		" 41,293 41,250 17,472	297 40 125 96 32 59	RU5TT 14		857 33 125 (OP:R3TE) 323 16 55	*RW6AEW A *UA6LN " *RL6K "	318,092 287,938 284,466	699 76 207 578 77 237 606 67 206	OG3I OH2XF	" 35,148 238 18 69 (OP:OH9MM) " 24,892 133 23 75
G3TBK " M60	136,655 430 30 12 8,643 49 20 4 (OP:G3WGN	1 RT3N 7 <i>RW3QHN</i>	14,820 12,090 11,151) 123 23 72) <i>84 25 68</i>	*RA3Y A/	A 84,600	837 17 77	*RZ6BR * *RK6K * *R7NP *	275,145 202,692 192,708	558 61 194 647 52 202 333 86 217	OH3BCX	" 21,316 175 15 58 (OP:OH1ZAA) 14 974,980 2958 34 130
G6MC 21A M2L	610,902 1697 36 12 447,825 1304 39 13	6 R3IS	" 5,428 1,288	9 <i>37 25 36</i> 3 16 13 15	*RC3U "	429,538 153,999	940 72 221 512 59 154	*RV7M " *RA6LIS "	181,185 160,011	543 57 200 528 45 162	0H2VZ	(OP:OHØXX) " 19,363 207 16 51
GØBNR GØHVQ	(OP:MØBJL 399,714 1069 40 14 94,350 429 23 8 533,936 1984 32 11	B RA3UT	1,240 150 28 78,56 5	5 5 5 380 29 66	*RK2M *RQ3M *RK2A	146,280 117,000 88,478	461 46 184 238 70 155 206 79 87	*R6DBT " *R7KX " *R6FAA "	62,307 60,900 38,656	247 44 117 200 44 131 118 56 95 210 32 80	*OH6ECM	7 7,540 113 11 41 (OP:OH1ZAA) A 937,257 1271 97 356
G7Y 14A M1N	(OP:MØZDZ 113,373 612 25 9) R3KM 2 RA30A	21 802,240 316,827 7 5,100	' 1227 30 111	*R3RR " *R3WR " *RK3DU "	83,616 69,600 58,604	214 59 149 174 63 111 288 35 126	*UA6ARR " *UA6JQ " *RU7KN "	35,504 24,084 19,530	89 44 64 114 31 74	*OH9GGY *OH1RX *OH5TS	" 477,829 820 81 278 " 233,840 503 74 242 " 102,934 269 64 150
G3SVL G3RXQ 7A	(OP:M1DST 24,882 168 21 6 141,812 822 25 9) RA3TT 6 RA3Q	3.7 9,450 1.8 5,985	23 6 15 1 111 11 52	*RM5C * *R2EA * *R5DF	46,736 46,320 43,542	261 28 99 300 30 90 138 44 74	*UA6J " *R7HL " *RA6DT "	19,005 17,490 11,088	71 43 62 75 46 60 76 18 45	*0H3KQ *0G3P	99,012 301 63 160 92,169 327 60 149 (OP:OH3P)
M5B 3.7A	257,370 1609 19 9 (OP:G3WVG	6 *RA3DAD) *RZ3F	A 1,074,272 868,790	1319 103 369 1138 90 320	*RA3FD " *UA3DVB "	33,649 31,605	143 45 88 141 43 104	*RN6DR " *RA7T "	10,769 4,455	77 29 60 51 22 33	*OH6EHZ	" 68,170 295 44 126 " 60,390 399 27 95
*MØA AA *MØPNN -	468,160 578 98 34 (OP:G8APE 408,096 800 72 24) *RJ3DC 0 *RA3RLJ	634,920 435,045 287,040	489 117 368 702 61 199	*R2AT	26,675 22,002 21,320	164 29 68 154 35 79 83 40 64	*R06M * *R6AW " *R7FL "	<i>4,212</i> 3,948 2,451	38 18 29 27 18 25	*0H2LU *0H5BW *0H5EP	54,812 230 38 104 46,190 239 40 115 44,520 140 47 93
*M4P * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	315,248 699 56 21 (OP:MØPMV 241,736 572 57 21	6 *RK3DYB	250,038 200,994	685 63 198 (OP:R2DAW)	*UA3YCX ' *R2DGG ' *UC5D '	13,312 12,460 12,060	109 33 71 103 26 63 109 26 64	*R6FCI " *RA6XB " *R7AM 28	1,634 1,221	21 17 21 26 11 22 662 29 103	*OH2ECG	(OP:0H5GJZ) " 39,480 198 38 103 " 38,760 210 49 121
	(OP:G8KEK/F		187,920		*UA3DUJ "	9,180	72 19 35	*UA6BGM	38,614	259 21 65		32,766 170 37 92

OHEJLIN	24 62 "F4GLO " 161 25 42 "F4GLO " 161 10 36 "F5BE6 3.7 55 9 11 "TM26 " 15 9 11 "TM26 " 15 9 11 "TM26 " 15 11 52 "TM27 " 6,012 21 52 "TM27 " 6,012 22 77 "TM27 " 6,012 1 52 "TM27 " 6,012	224 22 69 DIKAEF	121,396	21 51,057 259 24 69 36,080 229 22 66 36,080 229 22 67 14 97,092 577 26 14 60 29,970 36 14 90 (0P-DL2Y4K) 39,990 38 14 433 20 12 55 9,891 83 19 25 2,9830 88 14 33 2 2,006 41 9 25 3 9,891 83 19 25 3 42 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 2 4 3 2 2 2 2 2 55 3 420,562 215 557 3 48,576 417 18 74 3 11,023 279 15 66 AA 7,002,800 3735 171 66 AA 3,1023 279 15 66 AA 7,002,800 3735 171 66 AA 7,002,800 3735 171 67 3 31,023 279 15 66 AA 7,002,800 3735 171 66 AA 7,002,800 3735 171 87 3 420,502 2408 139 45 3 510,664 2322 150 557 3 420,502 2150 460 2 523,060 1951 136 508 3 1,125,683 2469 146 508 3 1,125,683 2469 146 508 3 1,125,683 2469 146 508 3 1,122,085 244 102 123 130 479 1,761,228 1501 130 479 1,761,228 1501 130 479 1,761,228 1501 130 479 1,761,228 1501 130 479 1,761,228 1501 130 479 1,765,142 985 97 377 1,765,144 985 97 377 1,765,142 985 97 377 1,765,142 985 97 377 1,765,142 985 97 377 1,766,142 985 97 377 1,766,142 985 97 377 1,766,142 985 97 377 1,766,142 985 97 377 1,766,142 985 97 377 1,766,142 985 97 377 1,766,142 985 97 377 1,766,142 985 97 377 1,766,142 985 97 377 1,766,142 985 97 377 1,766,142 98	DILBMAS DILB	4,290 100 6 33 (0P-DLTCX) 638 078 920 88 295 884,064 857 75 263 612 93 314 (0P-DLTCX) 63 072 88 295 884,064 857 75 263 612 93 28 910 543 276 233 2925,612 60 60 60 60 20 15 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 61
*F5JU 168,017 369 *F4ESV 157,398 308 *F1ICS 143,808 388 *F4DLL 130,000 410 *F1EOV 92,708 311 *F1IWH 78,729 305 *F6CYT 74,736 278 *F6FET 60,150 252 *F8RHI 48,355 221 *F1PYN 35,532 216 *F8001 31,388 145 *F4EFL 23,598 114 *F5MA 15,946 100 *F1TZM 15,876 126 *F8CPA 15,548 145 *F1PNJ 15,072 98 *F8BVD 15,010 90 *F5BTH 11,704 75 *F5BNH 11,704 75 *F5BND 10,000 90 *F5BTH 11,704 75 *F6TFN 15,010 90 *F5BTH 11,704 75	64 175 DLBESA 21 15 70 152 71 152 72 153 147 73 154 73 154 74 155 75 147 75 152 75 147 75 152 75 147 75 152 75 147 75 152 75 147 75 1	470 892 79 283 **DL7LZ ** 272 852 81 291 **D02JX ** 700 673 80 252 **DL5BL ** 456 609 85 257 **DD2XX 28 712 640 73 231 **DF1JC ** 022 536 90 252 **DP4JM **	1,625 27 11 14 JULYXT 1,484 31 11 17 DF4UM 1,258 37 10 27 DM2GM 1,224 19 12 12 DU2IA 1,152 26 12 20 DL1SVA 1,147 29 14 23 DL7UPP 1,036 34 7 21 DL8RB 980 27 11 17 DK4US 912 22 9 15 DF2FR 8912 22 9 15 DF2FR 8912 22 9 15 DF2FR 8912 23 10 17 DG3FDR 837 27 9 22 DL1KID 828 23 10 13 DL9NDV 877 25 7 12 DUXXT 527 11 7 10 527 11 7 10 546 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50	* 15,111 119 22 47 * 11,648 91 18 46 * 10,400 70 30 50 * 6,497 53 30 43 * 5,842 49 18 20 * 4,635 37 20 25 * 4,635 37 20 25 * 4,635 37 20 25 * 4,288 33 20 24 * 2,774 25 18 20 * 7,766 13 9 13 * 704 14 10 12 * 28A 990,840 242 37 147 * 897,216 1896 37 155 * (0P)-DGGODKW) * 596,177 1382 38 155 * 174,423 426 55 124	SV1PMR 21 *SV1PMH A	10,440 148 10 50 reece
F4FBP 9,198 79 **F6KOH** 8,250 86 **O*** 7,869 67 **F5ECT** 5,445 59 **F4GFT** 3,872 52 **F6IHY** 3,444 34 **F4BPJ** 1,440 28 **F4FLO** 1,216 20 **F8BNB** 705 17 **F4HLL** 520 18 **F5LIW** 28 253,377 749 **F5SRVO** 27,000 152 **F5PNO** 27,000 152 **F5PNO** 2,523 182	24 49 *DL2DQL " 344 15 40 *DL8ULO " 272 P:F1GKS) *DK3WN " 257	862 669 64 215 *DL2RZG * 771 621 59 198 *DOSDC 058 636 55 178 *DF5RF * 832 612 58 216 *DL7BC 544 626 51 205 *DH5WB * 264 490 99 175 *DF1AN 768 536 59 197 *DL3EBX * 424 513 60 193 *DL4MFM 804 537 54 185 *DL2BRN * 643 503 53 180 *DL7CU 150 685 838 30 158 *DG1BC 904 364 57 151 *DL0XX 20 342 59 151	(OP-DJJ4MH) DL20E 17,745 120 19 46 DL6DDW 16,500 149 19 47 DL1RG 12,789 98 16 33 DL2ABD 12,285 99 17 46 DM0Y 11,556 91 18 36 DJ7WW 11,556 91 18 36 DJ7WW 10,800 91 5 35 DJ9ZB 4,114 95 51 32 21 DL3ARK 4,095 51 11 24 DL4DXF 3,042 45 9 17 DH8WR 1,264 29 8 8 DL9DRA 1,264 29 8 BLB 1,264 29 BLB 1,264	** 133,002 344 34 128 ** 27,200 125 28 59 ** 18,157 102 23 44 ** 21A 1,685,103 3365 40 153 ** 856,515 2074 39 140 ** 780,390 1075 38 136 ** 130,707 442 28 113 ** 130,707 442 28 113 ** 134, 124,120 519 31 144 ** 124,120 519 31 147 ** 48,672 278 22 74 ** 7,742 59 20 22 74 ** 7,742 59 20 23 ** 7,742 59 20 23 ** 7,742 50 20 23 ** 7,742 50 20 20 37	SX2V " SV8IIR " *SV2BXA AA *SV1PMQ "	742,160 1984 121 389 230,040 486 90 234 ()DPS,V25,U) 48,363 161 51 96 2277,646 528 72 234 133,280 401 60 178 107,334 273 59 142 61,614 226 45 144 47,034 224 33 101 17,578 147 25 69 9,694 76 27 47 4,284 46 22 41 76,109 411 27 94 (967 DP.DJ.SH)

*MUBFAL A 184,376 455 49 167 2016 ** **MUBGSY** 28 180,290 852 24 86 ** **HASUA * 50,025 221 39 76 ** **HASUA * 50,025 221 39 76 ** **HASUA * 742 130 11 38 ** **HG1G 7 146,672 1242 19 84 ** **HASPL A 94,068 420 47 154 ** **HASPL A 94,068 420 47 154 ** **HASPL B 4 92,601 138 39 78 ** **HG2UK * 26,180 148 32 78 ** **HG2UK * 26,180 148 32 78 ** **HG3LEC * 12,320 161 14 56 ** **HASPL B 92,46 85 16 30 ** **HASUA 14 27,20 1692 39 51 ** **HG3LEC * 12,320 161 14 56 ** **HASPL B 14 21 220 161 14 56 ** **HASPL B 14 21 220 16 9 47 ** **HASPL B 14 21 220 20 69 47 ** **HASPL B 14 21 220 20 69 47 ** **HASPL B 14 21 220 20 69 47 ** **HASPL B 14 21 28 29 246 45 63 63 9 51 ** **HATAWA 13,7 12,320 206 9 47 ** **HASPL B 14 21 220 20 69 47 ** **HASPL B 14 21 220 20 69 47 ** **HASPL B 14 220 20 59 47 ** **HASPL B 14 220 20 59 47 ** **HASPL B 14 20 20 39 51 ** **HATAWA 14A 6,288 55 21 27 ** **HASPL B 14 1,282,578 55 123 345 125 ** **HATAWA 15 24,588 1052 35 123 3125 ** **HG6C 14A 245,688 1052 35 123 37 ** **HG6C 14A 245,688 1052 35 123 37 ** **HG6C 14A 245,688 1052 35 123 37 ** **HG6C 14A 245,688 107 10 57 ** **HASPL B 14 33,078 397 14 60 ** **TF3UC 28 9,165 608 17 68 ** **HG6C 14A 331,068 107 13 7 129 ** **TF3UC 38 9,165 608 17 68 ** **HG6C 14A 331,068 107 13 7 129 ** **TF3UC 38 9,165 608 17 68 ** **TF3UR 14 33,078 397 14 60 ** **TF	*IKISLD	257 52 135 257 57 126 312 48 135 325 47 126 306 47 146 328 47 108 306 47 146 226 276 50 113 252 47 108 330 49 55 261 51 134 281 40 102 264 37 48 264 37 48 264 37 48 264 37 48 264 37 48 264 37 48 264 37 48 264 37 48 264 37 48 264 37 48 264 37 48 264 37 48 265 38 267 38 267 38 268 38 269 38 270 28 280 29 281 30 37 30 38 39 37 30 38 39 38 39 39 53 39 53 30 54 30	"121LAY "131LBP "1" "121MPC "1" "1838S "183	8,968	Z60A	(0P-Z61DX) 0 4447 142 480 9 1540 10P(1250) 5 562 102 303 5 201 21 75 2 2090 35 121 7 72 60 117 7 172 60 117 7 172 60 117 7 172 60 117 6 197 18 50 1 77 27 96 1 17 40 73 4 179 18 50 0 36 12 13 1 10 29 75 4 79 18 50 0 36 12 18 1 772 27 96 0 117 40 73 4 187 25 73 4 188 25 73 4 188 25 73 24 187 25 73 6 197 197 197 1 183 6 146 0 74 42 64 0 74 42 64 0 74 42 65 0 74 42 64 0 74 42 64 0 74 42 64 0 74 42 64 0 74 42 64 0 74 42 64 0 74 42 64 0 74 42 64 0 74 42 64 0 74 42 64 0 74 42 64 0 74 42 64 0 74 42 64 0 74 42 64 0 74 42 64 0 74 42 64 0 74 42 64 0 74 61 05 0 74 6	PAGIGB P	280,391 817 51 148 211,904 550 56 168 207,460 705 54 151 194,340 494 550 56 168 138,745 424 46 156 122,811 424 43 158 138,745 497 39 148 100,701 348 49 152 97,734 488 39 140 92,496 366 40 124 75,660 340 38 118 71,145 260 42 111 63,510 240 40 106 651,300 213 47 124 51,152 199 43 96 48,860 191 45 87 48,903 243 35 108 48,407 204 33 88 38,528 238 31 97 27,972 170 29 79 21,100 159 26 74 20,586 114 33 61 18,012 199 33 56 17,466 102 29 53 18,965 110 35 68 10,800 107 18 54 10,472 98 23 54 10,474 395 73 183 10,596 74 10,775 11 11 44 10,774 11 13 66 10,726 133 14 48 10,299 23 11 10 12,786 133 14 48 10,299 23 11 10 12,786 133 14 48 10,299 24 11,744 395 73 183 11,935 209 97 15 288 10 6 10 10,726 133 14 48 10,292 20 9 15 288 10 6 10 10,726 133 14 48 10,29 20 9 15 288 10 6 10 10,726 133 14 48 10,29 20 9 15 288 10 6 10 10,726 133 14 48 10,29 20 9 15 288 10 6 10 10,726 133 14 48 10,29 20 9 15 288 10 6 10 10,726 133 14 48 10,29 20 9 15 288 10 6 10 10,726 133 14 48 10,29 20 9 15 288 10 6 10 10,726 133 14 48 10,29 20 9 15 288 10 6 10 10,726 133 14 48 10,29 20 9 15 288 10 6 10 10,726 133 14 48 10,29 20 9 15 288 10 6 10 10,726 133 14 48 10,29 20 9 15 288 10 6 10 10,726 133 14 48 10,29 20 9 15 288 10 6 10 10,726 133 14 48 10,29 20 9 15 288 10 6 10 10,726 133 14 48 10,29 20 9 15 288 10 6 10 29,74 15 36 29,74 17 30 20,74 17 17 17 18 20,74 17 17 18 20,74 17
IK7HTB	*IZ8GEX 1,786 *IZ1RHY 1,380 *IZ2CSX 1,258 *IK2PZC 1,152	29 15 23 22 12 11	*IWØEAC " *IK30RD "	239,605 494 77 200	Luxembou LX71 A 8,425,87	rg		
IKT/NKU 302.700 492 75 225 125EKV 284.961 390 40 89 101X 277.128 395 50 166 160	"W200X 936 9	18 11 13 13 18 9 11 13 18 9 11 13 18 9 11 13 18 9 11 13 18 9 11 14 7 7 18 14 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	*IZSEIN * *IZSEIN * *IZSEIN * *IWAFUIT * *IW	164,318 328 62 180 159,530 391 69 169	**235RV - 50.80 **235F - 21 104,64 **Z39A	2 245 47 97 2 245 47 97 2 246 49 7 34 3 7 8 44 7 34 5 461 72 251 5 126 94 6 43 37 10 56	- PPA3DAT	167,314 298 78 188 159,012 457 62 190 107,793 422 48 155 99,225 291 52 123 92,259 302 53 148 73,776 223 55 104 72,478 293 44 123 70,950 245 47 118 61,791 246 34 95 61,686 252 41 108 54,316 197 48 100 54 125 266 30 95 44,759 169 40 103 26,730 154 31 79 25,538 148 32 81 14,500 125 28 72 13,193 177 21 58 11,929 100 22 57 10,430 114 18 52 11,929 100 22 57 10,430 114 18 50 10,219 100 125 10,005 102 19 50 7,800 99 16 59 10,005 102 19 50 7,800 99 16 59 6,765 65 19 22 57 10,005 102 19 50 7,800 10,005 102 19 50 7,800 10,005
IKT/NKU 302.700 492 75 225 125EKV 284.961 390 400 89 101X 277,128 395 50 166 (10P)**IFFK) IZBLIMA 262.305 486 65 196 125MKA 243,126 718 61 173 IK3SSW 232.670 532 61 204 1880SR 174.981 387 67 152 128 128 128 128 128 128 128 128 128 128 138 167 188 138 125 13 149 138 138 125 13 149 138 138 125 13 149 138 138 125 13 149 138 138 138 125 13 149 138 138 138 125 13 149 138 138 138 125 13 149 138 13	"W200X 936 9	18 11 13 13 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14	"IZITIG "IWZFIIT "IKGUBY "IZIZYP "IZIZZZ "IZIZYP "IZIZZZ "ZZZZ "IZIZZZ "ZZZZZ "ZZZZZ "IZIZZZ "ZZZZZ "ZZZZZ "IZIZZZ "ZZZZZ "ZZZZZZ "ZZZZZZZ "ZZZZZZ "ZZZZZZZ "ZZZZZZZ "ZZZZZZZZ	164,318 328 62 180 159,530 391 69 169 169,530 391 69 169 169,530 391 69 169 169,530 385 53 399,4284 245 59 135 61,202 185 54 85 858,480 159 54 118 50,884 155 52 124 37,730 155 37 73 36,581 101 72 22 24 14 28 20,710 105 33 48 15,912 124 31 31,3224 81 29 58 15,912 124 31 32,244 13,224 81 29 58 15,912 124 31 25 3,195 37 15 33 38 3,480 31 21 25 3,195 37 15 63 37 13 64 63 63 73 13 64 63 63 73 13 16 185 177 14 14 14 13 15 43 388,354 1062 38 128 207,816 636 37 131 16 185 177 14 54 14 14 13 15 43 388,354 1062 38 128 207,816 636 37 131 16 185 177 14 54 14 14 13 15 43 388,354 1062 38 188 15 43 43 44 44,795 978 37 136 90,600 513 28 90 33 715 20 23,255 37 75 20 20 32,255 37 75 20 20 32,255 37 75 20 32,255 37 55 20 32 32,255 37 15 20 32 32,255 37 15 20 32 32,255 37 15 20 32 32,255 37 15 20 32 32,255 37 15 20 32 32,255 37 15 20 32 32,255 37 15 20 32 32,255 37 37 37 37 37 37 37	*LX1ER AA 59,98 *LX1ER AA 535,52 *LX1ER AA 535,52 *LX1ER AA 535,52 *Macedon *235W A 978,51 *50,80 *Z35F 21 104,64 *239A 7A 214,79 *232AJA 214, 265,05 *Z35T 1.8A 28,64 *99H5DX A 61,07 *99H5L AA 111,78 *99H1ZI AA 111,78 *99H1ZI AA 111,78 *99H1ZI AA 111,78 *61,00	OPLICAD	- PPA3DAT - PPA5AD -	159,012 457 62 190 107.793 422 48 155 99.225 291 52 123 99.225 291 52 123 99.225 302 53 148 73,776 223 55 104 72,478 293 44 123 70,950 245 47 118 61,791 246 34 95 61,686 252 41 108 54,116 197 48 100 54,125 266 30 95 44,759 169 40 103 26,730 154 31 79 25,538 148 32 81 14,500 125 28 12 13,193 117 21 28 11,929 100 7,800 99 169 40 103 7,800 99 169 50 7,800 99 169 50 7,800 99 169 50 7,800 99 169 50 7,800 99 169 50 7,800 99 17 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10

Table

COMMOATP** **COMMOA **COMMOA*** **COMMOA** **COMM	**EA1OL	Tabay Taba	**HB9DHZ	*UY3CC
*EATIJF** 183,792 551 49 119 *EASFZT 178,139 485 46 147 *EATSV 164,808 395 65 187 *EA4EF 151,641 372 61 142 *EA5DNO 1444,088 344 56 161 *EA4DXP 135,473 326 57 164 *EE2A 126,046 363 49 165 *EA2RW 104,400 294 59 166 *EASWP 93,740 514 30 79 *EC4TR 79,730 247 52 118 *EA30DC 77,004 252 49 137	**EA1FA*** 385,719 914 71 228 **EA5PW** 340,614 606 62 238 **EA2DPS*** 332,555 596 71 228 **ED3T*** 319,770 513 83 249 **EA4UV*** 281,050 938 101 928 **EA4LV*** 281,050 938 101 938 **EA1AS*** 213,844 465 67 210 **EA1CO*** 174,064 435 62 191 **EA7MT*** 109,710 292 54 153 **EA5LIG*** 107,156 429 38 134 **EA4CS*** 104,696 271 50 138 **EA4CS*** 55,601 256 37 132 **EA2AF**** 55,601 256 37 132 **EA2AF**** 55,601 256 37 132 **EA1AW***** 45,018 154 43 93	5 *SE5N * 113,820 348 54 156 (OP.SMSISM) (OP.SMSISM) (OP.SMSISM) * 367 49 155 * 367 49 155 * 367 49 155 * 367 49 155 * 367 49 155 * 367 49 155 * 367 49 157 45 * 367 49 157 45 * 367 49 157 45 * 367 49 157 45 * 367 49 157 45 * 367 49 157 45 * 367 49 157 45 * 367 49 157	**UTIOX 28 221,880 582 35 137 *URFCT 70,446 295 26 39 ****URSEAF * 39,510 210 25 65 ****USSAT * 38,800 180 29 71 ****URSUR * 27,864 154 25 56 ****URSLAK * 15,064 151 14 42 ****URSLAK * 13,300 86 20 20 ****URSUR * 10,240 107 17 47 ****UR7HDP * 1,736 28 10 21 *****UR7HDP * 104,784 527 25 93 *******UT30D * 104,784 527 25 93	COP-GW96EI@GW6LHF COP-GW96EI@GW6LHF COP-GW96EI@GW6LHF COP-GW96EI@GW6LHF COP-GW96EI@GW6LHF COP-GW96EI@GW96LHF COP-GW96EI@GW9FEIGGW9FEIGGW9FEIGGW9FEIGGW9FEIGGW9FEIGGW9FEIGGW9FEIGGW9FEIGGW9FE

*VK5LTD		64.320	201 51 8	3 . *YB8XM		2,314	40 11 15	LQ7E		250,684	960 2	23 75	*PU2TES		40,875	224 19 56			Chilo		
*VK4SP *VK4EJ *VK2WFT	:	57,625 18,300 11,644	170 44 8 98 33 42 74 33 3	*YC5EGN 2 *YD2IJD 3 *YD9CM		1,166 990 589	34 9 13 23 14 16 25 9 10	LU8DY LW3DG		51,240 43,650	(OP:I 225 2 516 1	LW3DN) 21 63 14 16	*PU2LEW *PY2EM *PU2VCP	:	39,864 39,648 38,537	242 24 64 206 19 65 192 23 66	CE3CT 3G6S	Å	Chile 6,066,240 1,585,360	2001 94	
*VK4HEC *VK7BEN *VK3HXT	:	10,764 8,220 6,844	64 29 41 59 22 31 45 21 31	0 *YC5KIK 8 *YD8VH9 8 *YC8VIT	:	392 96 72	27 6 8 10 4 4 5 4 5	LU8ADX LW9ETQ LU1QAH	: 21	25,456 9,168 60,847	212 1 86 1 318 2	12 31 13 35 24 47	*PU8PSF *PU2LPV *PY5WH	:	26,624 22,632 21,791	195 16 48 169 17 52 126 22 55	CE6DFY CE3NR 3G3PR	28 14	54,150 47,520 <i>15,275</i>	302 17 197 29	7 58 70
*VK2NP *VK5MTM *VK6WE		5,880 5,292 4,104	48 19 30 59 22 2 39 26 3 27 9 23	7 1 YB2TX	AA	48 335,070	6 6 6 506 75 180	LU9MBY LU8XW	14	235,132 85,345	338 2 (OP:	32 84 28 73 :LU8XP)	*PS1M *PU1VGD		14,392 13,338	144 16 40 (OP:PY1MK) 139 16 38	*CE1UGE *CE2SQE	Ä	385,800 47,244	(OP:CE 710 66 147 48	134 79
*VK3NRW *VK4GSW *VK3HOW *VK3JL		2,368 2,294 1,218 <i>984</i>	27 9 23 25 16 2 16 14 18 17 8 1	YB3PBF YB1FW0	28A	9,900 1,428 190,809 106,526	72 27 39 37 18 33 601 30 81 392 22 76	LU1IBL LU6FL LU2DKT *LU4EG	3.7 1.8	3,298 702 616 261.716	23 17 1	9 25 6 7 10 12 57 125	*PY1D0 *PU5RHT *PU4ABA		13,328 12,040 11,704	96 16 40 88 18 38 149 16 40	*CE3DNP *CE2LML *CE3SBQ	28	36,966 16,974 10,763	214 19 268 9 118 15	14 32
*VK6TKR *VK2PV	28 14	952 6 21,442	19 13 15 1 1 1 115 24 4	YB3IZK YB3BX	21A 14A	63,168 714 35,866	392 22 76 278 22 62 26 8 9 200 24 55	*LU7MCJ *LU5FF *LU2JCW		223,200 176,443 18,786	582 4 583 3	18 96 36 71 35 58	*PY2DPM *PY1TL *PU2RDB *PS2R		7,524 6,786 5,368 5,092	83 10 34 70 13 26 75 12 32 65 16 22	*CE3TMM *XQ1TUW *CE3GDR	14	1,247 800 11,446	53 10 41 7 77 23	9
*VK6AS *VK3ZGP	:	18 6	3 3	3 YBØNDT 1 *YC8QT *YB1UU	7A AA	178,427 331,868 145,844	618 32 81 787 66 97 263 68 134	*LU7FP *LU1JHF *LU8EHR	:	12,566 8,357 1,596	103 2 49 2 37 1	27 34 26 35 13 15	*PY4RR *PY4WWW	:	3,570 2,997	(OP:PY2TI) 63 12 22 44 14 23	CE3MDA 3G30	AA 28A	9,246 126,582	55 29 646 23 (OP:C	40 3 50 (E30P)
VK3DGN VK2BCQ	AA	115,872 85,527 50,752	304 53 89 205 51 100 165 45 7	2 *YC9GW 7 *YC1HLT		89,973 36,888 30,888	305 35 82 150 40 66 126 42 66	*LU3HIP *LW1EUD *LU3DK	28	222,918 200,208 120,175	851 2 487 2	28 78 26 60 23 72	*PY2VTC *PU2AAW *PU2PSP	:	2,490 <i>2,332</i> 2,112	66 13 17 82 12 32 72 19 47	CE2MVF CE3WYZ *CE7KF	14A AA	14,388 139,732	2255 37 101 26 303 62	125 40 131
VK100 VK2PN VK3VT VK4UC 2	28A	44,428 13,250 8,520 226,070	156 43 73 99 25 25 54 23 33 860 25 6 9	3 *YB2ECG 7 *YC7BH	:	27,968 18,640 3,784 2,220	128 31 61 116 38 42 33 18 25 32 17 20	*LU5EVK *LW7DJ *LU4DPL *LW5DPG		107,067 73,290 56,950 36,159	416 2 362 2	25 64 22 48 20 47 12 39	*PU1SSH *PY2XQ *PY4ASW		1,230 1,197 1,121	40 16 25 29 10 11 29 6 13	*CB3F *CB3L *CA3CBM	28A	71,151 3,354 175,942	252 40 51 19 645 25	20 76
	AA.	6,136 529	51 25 34 12 12 1	*YD4IRS	28A	63 9,843 120	11 3 4 65 14 37 5 5 5	*LU6DU *LU1MPK *LU2EGI	:	34,605 25,728 25,192	269 1 149 2	12 33 12 33 21 43 21 46	*PU2VGU *PU2GMM *PU2TYA *PU2CTO		720 500 483 147	17 7 13 39 10 10 27 8 13 7 3 4	*CA3JRI *XQ3UP	21A	18,500 9,964 Colombia	160 16 89 18	
	28	st Malaysi 341,660	1062 32 78 (OP:JR3WXA	*YC8RBI *YC8UTI) *YC1CS\		65,000 43,428 13,504	382 19 46 245 24 53 89 19 45	*LU2FDA *LU6FLZ *LU1DTL	:	18,290 17,385 6,302 4,235	121 2 136 1 64 1	20 39 16 41 13 33	*PU2STQ *PY3CEL *PU1WTM *PY3BEG	: : 21	98 9 288	8 4 3 3 2 1 13 7 9	HK3JJH HK4L HK3C	A 14	457,488 179,444 754,459	793 62 338 69 1925 28	
*9M6ZIM *9W8DEN	A 28	38,318 5,192 44,096	169 40 56 47 20 24 255 20 4	*YB10Z *YB5B0	: 14A	11,051 7,728 89,965	75 16 32 357 22 73	*LR1A *LW5ER		3,930	(OP:	:LU1AS) I3 17	PX5E		11,073,697	5560 156 545 (OP:PP5JR)	*HJ4ZJS *HK6JIL	AA "	69,052 255	241 28 10 8	
	14 7	4,212 836 14,427	56 10 11 18 10 12 93 21 42	YB8RW YG3CYL		26,199 3,990 5,980 5,900	155 23 48 43 15 27 53 20 32 54 20 30	*LO7D *LU6EBF *LU4WG	21	1,666 1,248 22,617	(OP:L\ 33	8 9 V1DRH) I1 13 2 3 40	ZZ2T ZV1ØM		., . , .	4033 124 404 (OP:PY2MNL) 2890 75 204	*HC5VF	A	Ecuador 208,772	495 54	1 110
*9W6AJA	AA AA 28A	803,880 696 51,888	936 96 223 21 11 13 273 25 4	*YD1DM YYD3G00	· ·	5,760 3,360 2,340	50 20 28 54 17 18 30 13 17	*LU5MT *LU7DUE	:	14,800 192	121 1 7	17 33 5 7	PY5AB PY2KJ PR7AB	:	2,087,176 2,019,584 1,221,792	(OP:PT7ZT) 1968 100 276 1885 89 279 1720 73 194	HC2AO *HC1YC	14A <i>AA</i>	563,834 3,478	1340 32 45 19	2 119 9 28
	A	Fiji 17,794	95 35 4	*YD1EA\ *YD8R0\ *YC3RP\	, :	1,430 893 861	32 11 11 33 9 10 15 9 12	LP1H LU1HLH	AA :	7,318,072 1,330,051	(0P : 1431 10	LU5HM) 01 246	PY5IN PP1CZ PY7VI	:	497,906 407,472 377,610	773 76 165 718 60 148 682 59 146	*PYØF/AA4	INC28		973 22	83
KG2A/KH2	A	Guam 1,336,930	(OP:W6ZL	*YC5HEE		120 108 288	8 4 6 16 5 7 10 6 6	LU7YZ LU1DZ LU3CW LU1ALF		393,888 165,977 127,604 68,688	345 5 504 4	53 79 57 124 11 51 12 66	PY1WS PY3PA PY2AE	:	246,688 146,046 82,824	417 72 136 530 48 53 212 59 115	*T02A	A A	rench Guian 7,035,756 Paraguay		425
NH2P	? AA	56	5 4 1856 101 27	1 VEAAA	A	Micronesia 40,920		LU9MDH LU6QI LR1E	: 28A	40,248 180 1,906,736	203 2	21 57 6 6 8 7 141	PR7RBA PY2YP PY7ZY		48,888 47,615 44,550	208 35 91 162 29 78 241 23 43	*ZP6DYA ZP5DBC	28 AA	514,856 4,242,020	1362 30 3358 110	
	_	Hawaii	(OP:KG6DX	7M2IO	A I	New Zealand 4.246.200	` ′	*L77D	AA	816,902	(OP:I 1232 7 (OP:	LW6DG) 73 166 (LU6DC)	PY2MPG PY2TOP PT2ZM PV8DX	:	26,852 24,153 2,016 620	119 34 64 114 29 54 89 11 17 38 14 17	*ZP6DEM	28A	332,800 Peru	975 30	98
NH7A	A	3,168,294	4305 147 28 (OP:N6TJ 3359 124 21:	ZL1HD ZL1WN	:	1,061,724 174,475	(OP:ZL3IO) 1285 100 209 398 66 109	*L33M *LU6HDV		7,420	48 2	J3MAM) 24 29	PY5ZHP PU2YZP PY2XC	28A	369,892 303,710 300,150	1092 30 94 1039 29 92 923 28 87	*0A4SS *0A6Q	A	2,355,792 204,546	3029 88 378 68	
<i>NH6WZ</i> WH7W KH6QJ	:	394,839 273,288 104,804	817 76 9 520 79 11 310 57 70 (OP:T32AZ	ZL1YE *ZL1FLY	3.7 A	47,343 390 25,389	169 49 80 15 7 8 123 42 51 101 41 64	*LU7DH *LU3DX *LT7F	28A	565,920 441,630 250,847	1258 3 646 3	29 91 30 96 31 106 .U6FOV)	PY2XJ PY5DC PY2MP	21A	38,088 418,616 44,382	216 26 66 1036 37 105 207 20 58	PZ5RA	AA Trin	Suriname 2,317,760 aidad & Tob		237
	21 A	1,800 3,801 628,080	33 11 13 73 10 1 922 91 149	*71 /K7S	14	24,570 23,364 5,300	(0P:ZL2CQ) 97 44 55 46 17 33	*LW7DBA *LU9EHU *LW5EAE	:	60,800 46,123 14,742	230 2 258 2	25 75 20 57 13 29	PY2AA PP5ZP	14A	2,432 60,660	32 11 21 (OP:PY2RH) 271 23 67	*9Y4D 9Y4W	14 21A	1,275,340	2662 35	
	28	170,784 11,880	423 62 83 95 19 3 3	ZL2AJ	ĄĄ	626,880 90,048	721 113 207 208 55 113	*LU7CAW *LU9CBL *LU7ADN	." 21A	9,504 6,594 66,248	63 1	17 37 12 30 25 66	PY1KR PY5BH PY5ZW *PR9M	7A AA	27,790 67,599 1,288 1,200,897	169 27 43 287 28 83 27 12 16 1101 95 328	CX2DK	28	Uruguay 2,325,162	4816 36	i 130
NH6Y NH7U	ΑA	702,219 49,784 Indonesia	911 90 19 203 43 5	ZL4NR ZL2CC	7A	19,352 28,944	(OP:ZL1ANH) 88 30 52 189 26 41	P49Y	Α	Aruba 6,930,818		11 355 P:AE6Y)	*PY5F0 *PW2A	:		(OP:PY9MM) 1302 60 114 903 64 179	*CW5W *CX9AU *CX9BU	A :	3,299,027 1,686,492 63,928	2680 115 (OP:C) 1936 94 253 41	X6VM) 222
YB9WZJ YBØJZS YB8IBD		285,714 151,938 105,968	504 75 159 284 71 139 312 62 89	5 21311	AA 28A	26,362 62,284	112 37 61 473 21 25 (OP:W3SE)	P4ØA	AA	8,176,630	5122 13	[]	*PY2C0Y *PY2VZ	:	493,668 290,394	(0P:PY2DV) 1005 70 119 509 73 148	*CX7BBR *CX2TG	28	90,320 19,215	479 21 116 18	59
	21 14	1,272 1,664 945	21 10 14 34 10 10 17 10 1	1 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8	A	Palau 2,087,848	2294 101 221	*P4ØW	AA	8,641,514	4589 14		*PY1SX *PY1FI *PY4LH		197,568 134,589 99,330	365 48 148 452 45 74 314 48 81	CX5UA CX4AT CV7S	AA 28A 21A	1,237,680 27,886 238,428	1650 76 165 18 848 28	55 83
YD9SBP	7 3.7	92,610 11,914 475	(OP:N1IP 390 22 6 110 20 20 16 10	DU7JAY	Ą		1339 74 125 1082 69 130	*CP1FF	Α	Bolivia 10,496 Brazil	72 3	33 49	*PT3A *PS8BR *PY2ABN	:	94,464 93,408 73,700	246 59 105 (0P:PY3IT) 293 32 107 301 33 67	CX7ACH CX4BW	14A	354,342 334,048	914 35 842 36	3 110
*YB6IXJ *YC2MDU *YB8ROP	Ā.	168,036 136,206 104,988	324 64 13 330 60 10 299 60 9	DU1AV	21 14	368,810 148,820 42,978	1063 56 74 766 24 46 283 22 36	PS2T PY2MC	Α	2,317,350 2,240,440	2305 9 (0P:F 2527 9	7 253 PY2ZEA) 91 225	*PY2BEK *PY2VOA *PY2PRB	:	38,896 30,627 24,119	165 38 66 192 26 57 111 29 60	*CX4SS *CX6DRA *CX2CC	28A 21A	141,102 77,264 637,637	442 35 341 24 1648 33	64
*YB8BRI *YB3JOS *YB6HAI	:	62,832 58,671 28,943	199 47 89 183 43 89 137 36 6	DW3TRZ *DU1JM *DU2XX/	7 A	8,052 301,087 38,829	85 17 27 558 62 137 123 48 81	PY2SBY PY9ØIARU	:	498,182 284,900	831 6 551 5		*PY2XV *PY3DJB *PY2LW	:	18,880 17,005 14,940	94 23 57 90 40 55 82 29 54	YW4D	Α	Venezuela 7,570,360	3987 150 (OP:YV	515 /1DIG)
*YB1TJ *YB1CYD *YB6LAY		26,030 25,721 18,000	102 30 63 120 38 5 90 27 43	1 *DV7EIU 3 *DU3LA	: 28	21,490 5,104 42,552	137 30 40 56 19 25 283 20 34 (OP:NØQM)	PY2MSR PY4NY PP5JY	:	80,216 61,480 61,116	217 4 193 4	52 96 46 70 13 89	*ZW2F *PY2KG *DV9A7	:	8,352 5,874	67 21 37 (OP:PY2LCD) 75 26 40	YV6CR 4M5W YW4V	3.7 1.8	1,197,207 42,978 2,496	1410 91 277 14 42 7	228 43 19
*YBØIBM * <i>YC9IPJ</i> *YB8HZ * <i>YC6UAK</i>		15,470 11,232 10,494 1,976	77 22 4 74 30 4 70 28 3 54 21 3	3 *DU1AV0		6,142 4,026 13,156	62 12 25 42 12 21 125 18 26	PY2KP PY5KA PV8BR <i>PV8ADI</i>		42,441 38,948 12,870 <i>8,874</i>	73 2	52 89 14 63 21 45 37 65	*PV8AZ *PY2ALC *PY1FOX *PY1SGT		4,361 4,128 2,176 1,456	37 17 32 40 14 29 52 14 20 43 14 14	YV5IAL *YY4RDC *YY6CAM	A	286 62,098 29,574	(0P:YV 14 2 228 29 135 22	93
*YBØUNC *YCØIEM *YBØMWM	:	1,488 1,078 756	23 13 18 18 11 1 14 9 13	*DV8RS *DU4PM *DU4JT	4 : 14	4,655 1,950 4,961	64 15 20 47 11 15 64 15 26	ZY2B PY2EJ PY2JNV	28	1,502,904 16,592 8,084	3313 3 111 69	32 124 19 42 14 29	*PP5GEL *PV8DR *PY3MU	: 28A	990 352	37 14 16 10 7 9 1196 27 89	*YV4ET *YY5GJC *YY5AFJ	:	29,574 24,645 5,035 575	100 25 40 22 15 10	68
*YB1BGI *YB9WAN *YB6DE	28	157,410 20,988 18,688	507 26 84 129 25 4 117 18 4	*DU70K 1 *DU9BX 5 *DV7DRI	7	2,552 2,187 77	50 12 17 48 11 16 5 3 4	PY5JQ PY5ZD PT2AC	21	5,856 708,099 308,700	48 1679 3 1038 3	17 31 33 114 32 94	*PU2UAF *PP5UP *PY4XX		253,208 167,388 154,018	841 30 94 526 24 87 543 26 80	*YV6YV *YV4AW *YV8ER	28 14 7	133,705 110,400 157,080	632 23 428 24 559 25	62 76 85
*YBØVB *YBØCOX *YB9GV *YB8EDO	21	10,494 7,104 108,992 57,519	74 19 3-72 12 25 392 26 7 6 270 21 50	DU1EG DU1EV	21A 7A AA	33,440 7,455 1,812,216	310 17 23 89 13 22 1988 98 224	PY1V0Y PY5QW *PY1NX *PY2LPM	7 A	120 150,052 3,460,229 296,920	597 2 3026 10	4 4 27 65 34 297 75 185	*PY2ZR *PU5AGM *PU2STZ	:	128,820 97,857 <i>93,122</i>	684 19 57 438 20 63 344 24 77	*YV4MY *YY4GOR YV6BXN	: AA	12,685 112	120 11 12 5 144 33	9
*YC1CZZ *YC9WIC *YC8XOB	:	36,686 36,328 31,533	200 23 60 195 26 50 176 20 49	5W1SA	14	Samoa	1575 38 127	*PY2V0X *PY3F0X *PY2RF	:	225,435 138,774 82,170	684 4 258 6 221 5	15 88 37 135 37 109	*PU8TAS *PU1KTZ *PY5JR *PU5DUD	:	65,688 47,970 46,852 32,967	291 25 77 294 21 44 318 15 38 187 24 57	YV4NN YV5PM *YV8AD	21A 7A AA	437,880	3416 36 1280 26 1121 82	134 97 228
*YC2TDA *YB8TM *YE4IJ	:	29,151 25,296 23,115	156 26 53 153 18 50 129 20 43	7 E51EAQ		th Cook Isla	ands 2023 36 118	*PY1RY *PY2QM *PY4RL	:	72,072 66,975 45,784	312 3 273 4 217 3	33 51 45 96 38 80	*PP5DZ *PU2MTV *PY2FSR	:	31,734 31,724 25,155	160 25 57 142 25 78 176 19 46	*YV5EAH *YY6SEW *YV5KG	:	925,274 105,360 <i>20,553</i>	1102 80 366 35 117 36	221 85 85 87
*YC8VRA *YC1KA *YB2CPO *YCØCCW	:	20,923 19,520 15,708 15,544	132 22 3 125 19 4 88 22 4 105 16 4	2	ΚΔ Δ	Timor-Leste 58,896	(OP:SP5EAQ)	*PY1NS *PP6ZZ *PY2GZ *PU3KNG	:	45,639 44,750 34,947 33,051	156 4 195 3	33 66 14 81 38 61 20 49	*PY2TTE *PU2BRU *PY2WK	:	23,828 16,632 15,748	130 27 65 184 19 44 118 17 45	*YY1YLY *YY4KCV *YV4GLY	28A	692,886 118,125 357 1,229,658	656 23 19 7	79 52 10
*YB1TIA *YCØPDZ *YC1LS	:	14,892 10,434 10,092	103 16 4. 103 21 5: 97 17 3: 65 19 3:	2	KA A	Tonga 149,036	379 58 90	*PV8AX *PT2AW *PY2CTA	:	23,166 20,271 17,004	112 3 95 3	34 65 32 55 27 51	*PU2YVW *PU8YPL *PU3MUS		13,983 13,804 13,237	123 23 36 118 14 44 107 17 44	*YV1KK *YV2CAR *YY4TSS *YV4DX	21A 7A	1,229,658 850,096 42,642 15,576	2463 35 2229 31 260 16 105 13	103 5 53
*YCØKBE *YC1ZBI *YC9FAR		9,075 7,776 7,124	65 18 3 70 16 3 72 20 3	2		JTH AMER	(OP:JAØRQV)	*PY2AXH *PP6MS *PY3ZZR	:	11,926 6,510 6,413	105 2 104 2 82 2	25 42 26 36 22 31	*PY2IQ *PU4HUD *PU5IKE *PT9BM	:	10,560 10,550 4,635 4,029	119 14 19 96 16 34 88 17 28 32 22 29	*YV4NY	3.7A	704 QRP	25 6	16
*YB1TS *YE1FTK *YB9VL		5,633 5,588 2,619	57 15 25 74 16 25 49 12 15	3 5 *RI1ANZ		Antarctica 48,642	144 42 79	*PP5ASF *PY2AB *PY2YR *PY2DR	:	6,325 6,018 <i>3,382</i>	73 2 55 1 40	26 29 18 33 1 <i>3 25</i>	*PU1MIL *PU2WSQ *PU7DEF	:	3,456 2,646 2,409	67 13 19 38 8 19 54 12 21	VE3VN DK3WE JR4DAH	A 	677,340 642,208 500,678		293 191
*YC8HG *YBØKTT *YC1QL *YB1EGP	:	2,592 1,426 836 420	44 15 13 38 13 13 18 9 10 10 7	LP7D	Ā	Argentina 819,102 414,434	(OP:RW6ACM) 1487 63 148 972 53 105	*PY1CDR *PY1CDR *PT9JFM *PY2LCW	:	2,070 1,978 1,080 891	54 2 32	19 26 20 23 12 15 15 18	*PU1TMU *PU1KVA *PT2LA	:	1,920 1,728 840	52 13 17 42 11 13 32 11 13	JH10GC UX2MF K8ZT G4CWH		485,010 425,548 340,075 290,418	575 106 615 85 424 77 551 68	297 228
*YE2BEM *YC1HUG *YF3BPL	7	396 299 50,373	19 8 1 11 6 234 30 5	LU7HN LU4JEA LTØH	28	95,195 <i>192</i>	455 36 43 13 6 6 1988 28 85	*PY3ASQ *PU2WDX *PU5DTH	28	286 402,215 156,869	23 1 397 2 594 2	10 12 24 79 23 80	*PP5FMM *PY2HT *PS8ET *PDENIV	21A	370 154,700 27,040	15 5 5 582 25 75 130 20 60	IZ1ANK W6QU		287,328 236,610	637 72 371 79 (OP:W	2 220 1 160 (8QZA)
*YD1IMK *YC2NBY *YD6BTI	:	3,040 2,516 2,320	45 15 23 37 16 2 49 9 2	1 LU5VV	:	553,014	(OP:LU3HY) 1707 23 91	*PU4GOD *PP5NS *PU9ATH	:	149,226 86,403 70,191	410 2	25 89 23 60 26 73	*PP5NY *PY8WW *PY1MT	14A 7A	24,570 195,300 80	175 20 43 618 31 93 4 4 4	NDØC W1JCW/5 RW3AI		235,554 223,965 203,988	357 70 354 64	179

UN7EG " SBØA " UT5EOX "	172,473 340 49 142 169,812 557 51 161 (0P:SMØLPO) 160,888 408 61 177	GJ3YHU SP4LVK I4PZP F4HLR	" 52,917 46,563 " 43,452 " 41,382	289 21 62 221 24 78	OK1GK JH1WGW	" 4,06 " 3,10 " 88	2 37 13 0 16 11	23 20 11	KØJE W9ELN/Ø WØPPF	258,121 127,312 120,240	221	90 269 65 153 48 132	E2X *HSØZIA	2,143,960		1 323
IZ8EWD * KA8SMA * HB9ZAG "	158,976 463 51 165 151,891 296 55 138 139,680 479 45 149	JR2EKD 7N4WPY SP4GFG	" 38,325 " 26,280 " 22,922	198 25 50 149 23 50 179 19 54	NK5G HK3W OH2BV	" 12 21A 178,41	8 6 4 6 1 1 6 527 37	4 1 131	KL7JRC		212	43 60	*HS40I	6,976 United Arab Em 6,155,590	78 2 irates 3602 13	
KT8K DL2JRM TB9KA "	121,974 262 50 124 117,216 357 60 162 116,466 345 69 108	JQ1NGT JR6HMJ/1 N3UR	" 19,546 " 17,490 " 16,46 4	127 19 34 112 10 46	BD9XE	" 165,24 " 73,44	(OP:13) 0 356 25	77	*VP9I	Bermuda 6,784,064 British Virgin Isl		34 474	A61ZX	2,651,292 West Malays	2950 7 :ia	8 256
N8XA " K2YGM " KH6KG " SN5L "	111,910 224 53 137 102,879 230 45 116 99,960 259 66 81 96,255 449 45 162	JR1NKN 9A2EY HAØGK JI3CJO	" 14,500 " 13,804 " 10,070 " 8,720	157 12 46 104 16 37	J43N	" 73,03 " 40,14 " 20.80	(OP:LZ2 0 317 21	84 (DB) 69 57	VP2V/N3D			119 416	9M2SI *9M4SG *9M4CPN *9M2JKL	554,120 143,655 1 51,308 5,785	398 6	9 201 3 120 16 81 15 40
N1TM " JA1HNW " F4BYB "	95,568 205 45 131 89,060 232 54 92 86,112 408 42 142	RA7RA PY2BI	" 8,692 " 8,478 " 7,470	122 11 42 74 17 37 92 13 32	R7FO W9SUN N8HP	" 19,92 " 17,87 " 16,61	0 149 18 1 92 16 4 86 16	62 53 55	VE3JM VE6SV VE3MIS	11,383,692 6,527,928 5,099,156	4570 1 3192 1	468 40 482	SINIZUKE	EUROPE	41 2	.5 40
F4EJW VA3WR VE3SD	76,976 318 33 103 76,650 182 54 121 73,308 207 46 103	DL90HA D07PRM	" 7,425 5,891	75 12 31	K3QF JH3DMQ	" 99 " 82 " 9	8 19 8 6 4 4	14 15 4	VE7GL VB2T VE7SAR	4,512,480 <i>890,652</i> 257,796	491	87 235 63 154	0E5XIL 0E5XRL 0E1XAW	Austria 832,275 77,715 46,740	1267 8 269 4 242 4	6 319 6 111 6 118
UR3AFS " R9AT " D08CW " IK3XTY "	67,860 297 39 156 66,304 200 41 107 61,380 414 42 113 61,344 289 36 106	DD10PI F6KQV YC1UUU	2,890 2,232 " 2,18 4	34 11 20 (OP:F1UIH)	MWØJRX YT4T	" 4 14A 201,72 " 71,53 " 43,34	0 1200 25 6 335 30	11 98 106 66	VE3WPZ VE6A0 *VE2CWQ *VE3KTB/N	229,440 174,045 201,144 /YØ 151,470	373 358	69 171 69 136 60 172 42 111	*0E2S	2,863,344 Azores	2042 13	7 559
UT4UFZ " VE3LJQ " EA1GT "	58,506 244 40 107 58,506 164 41 106 56,700 260 34 106	BI40JF W2JEK UR5KBP	" 1,593 " 966 " 819	64 12 15 17 8 15	ES7AM N9NBC	" 21,75 " 19,51	6 229 15 2 112 17 4 202 12	59 55 52	*VE2CSL	Costa Rica	9	8 8	CQ8M		6785 13 1988 9	
DJ3GE IN3UFW SQ3OGP	56,548 254 37 97 55,632 293 35 117 43,722 198 38 88	GU4YBW TA1CH JS1SDU/3	" 625 " 506 - 280	27 6 16 20 6 8	UA1CEC SY1BCC	" 16,56 " 2,67 " 18 7A 23,40	3 84 6 2 16 3	51 27 10	TI5/W3TB	1,855,040 Dominican Repr	ublic		EU1WW *EW4WE	Belarus 3,427,713 138,244	3062 14 525 4	
MØKWK /WØQO LA1DSA DL8MF	35,574 205 33 114 32,750 164 41 90 30,848 187 31 97 29,945 143 34 79	F4GLD J07FGZ/1 JA1POS AB1HD	190 128 42	6 3 5	SV3GKU	7A 23,40 " 13,66 " 10,76	(OP:IZ3 2 157 14	64 IBL) 52 42	*HI3K YS1YS	3,988,962 El Salvador 1,088,875			*0T5X		1671 8	0 285
DDØVS " RZ4WZ " DL5EC "	29,890 153 39 83 28,919 147 35 86 28,783 150 34 73	SQ5NBE IN3HUU R2ABT	14 58,290 " 11,780 " 11,286	511 18 69 145 11 51 174 11 46	K3TW/4 GØW	" 8,19 " 5,17	5 62 14 5 104 7 (OP:GØ\	41 38	*XE1SIX	Mexico 11,900	98		E7DX *E73EKK	Bosnia-Herzego 14,454,180 84,337	7569 18 373 4	1 146
2EØLJZ UN8PT TA3IW	27,768 159 23 55 27,542 125 23 71	G3ZNR DK1MIR	" 6,720	130 8 40 (OP:E73WM)	YD1CW BG9XL	" 2,60" " 1,67" " 1,15	9 29 10 0 39 11	24 13 14	H01C	Panama 29,712		14 34		40,950 23,166 15,072 3,344	198 2 160 2	9 72 1 78 10 76 7 31
R6KY " DL/SP2UUU " WBØIWG " UR3PHG "	21,112 196 28 88 21,080 100 30 55 20,736 223 17 79	WB3D/4 \$52G0 CO8FD HB9ENI	" 6,624 " 4,532 " 2,666 " 2,412	73 9 35 47 12 23 61 7 29	TA8AT K2GMY/6 RØAFF	" 65 " 57 " 30	6 13 6 8 16 6	16 10 5 6	*HO2C *KP4BD	672,735 Puerto Rico 4.309,425	1	56 159 123 412		Bulgaria 2,218,872		
LB1JG " N4ZAK " VA3PCJ "	20,628 136 28 80 20,332 105 28 64 20,090 108 27 55	9A5HZ LA5ZTA KK7VL	" 2,30 ⁴ " 1,276 " 989	42 6 23 21 9 14	TA4CS DL/PE1EXI EW1IP	10. 7 8 3.7A 24,64	5 5 2 1 12 2 0 353 8	5 7 56		an Andres & Prov 1,483,272	idencia	1	*LZ7M	380 Croatia	14	7 12
LZ2JR " DO1DJJ " LZ7V "	19,673 132 27 76 18,980 130 22 43 18,312 135 31 78	CT1ERW RN1CW KG5GMN	" 832 " 828 " 561	30 5 21 14 9 14 17 7 10	9A4AA NN7SS	" 4,53 " 3,46 " 36	5 100 5 0 15 6	30 30 4	V47T	St. Kitts & Ne 23,721,177	vis 11655 1	172 671	9A7A 9A8M *9A3B *9A6V	13,337,564 9,012,876 2,493,120 871,625	6840 17 5431 16 2480 12 1074 10	7 635 4 464
CS7AFI " PDØPMS " RZ3ARO/6 "	(OP:LZ3GH) 18,084 135 23 43 17,200 190 14 66 16,456 135 21 67	SQ9JXH IZ2QKG WN4AFP VR2UNG	550 527 416		YP8A SP60JK	1.8A 3,11 " 1,71 " 4	0 58 5	35 25 6	T01E	St. Martin 5,080,714	3557 1	30 459	*9A5G	161,229 Czech Repub	449 5	
9A7JZC " R3AP " F4GPZ "	16,328 108 30 74 16,324 76 44 62 15,486 102 32 55	R2EL IU2DMG JG1GPY	170 160 " 117	15 4 13 8 5 5 7 4 5		MULTI-OPER	ATOR		VP5DX VP5S	Turks & Caicos Is 10,885,440 6,807,276	6928 1	1 48 532 130 458		5,875,884 3,822,388 1,684,770		1 521
RU7A " VK4FAAS " W4TTZ " PY2BN "	15,486 64 32 57 15,477 93 30 37 14,620 62 31 55 14,364 98 27 36	KU4QO F1UIH CT1BXT UT5UUV	" 45 " 28 7 37,570 " 12,264	5 2 5		NORTH AME United Sta	RICA		NP2N	U.S. Virgin Isla 2,008,164	inds 2088 1	105 321	OK1KQH OL1Z OK5N	1,369,626 1,165,440 5,290	1927 9 1252 10 115	96 342 14 376 6 40
RØJF " EA4CU " SY1AQG "	14,364 98 27 36 14,280 69 29 56 13,124 89 24 44 9,504 87 24 64	IZ2JPN IZ4VQS F/OM2ZA	" 11,456 " 8,000 " 6,867		K6ND/1 N1MM	District 1 8,571,06 5,578,75	1 0 4194 157 2 2981 144	537	EF8R	AFRICA Canary Island 30,859,830	is	104 742	*OK1KCF	43,840 England		15 92
BD9ATY " LB1LG " G4SGI "	9,450 64 24 46 9,198 124 20 53 8,496 98 21 51	E72NA OK6OK S52CQ	" 6,160 " 4,859 " 2,660		K1VR W1AN	2,209,69 1,899,85 1,195,09	2 1221 115 2 850 124	482 441 410	*EE8V	145,904 Madeira Islan	355	42 134	G2F MØNKR G3B G1T	8,906,183 3,373,920 2,073,284 829,464	5647 15 3256 12 1892 12 1196 8	8 440 7 460
IZ1DBY " UA3DOA " EA3FHP "	8,360 53 26 50 7,860 51 25 35 7,504 62 25 42 6,840 60 21 24	YV6GM IU2EBO SQ8BRZ VA6TDG	" 512 380 " 156 " 12	26 3 16 14 3 9	W1YK W1AW	269,80 170,44 4,79 1,667,92	8 495 52 4 47 12	198 149 35 417	CR3A *CR3Z	26,524,220 116,560	10281 1	181 714 43 112	M4U MØREG MØWAF	735,660 317,856 129,000	1508 7 624 7 485 2	'8 288 '4 234 '8 101
YBØANN " IW2NRI " WFØT " WP4DT "	6,273 64 16 35 6,120 47 21 30	WB3LGC AC2RJ VK4FBED	" (1 1 1	W2FU	District 2 6,447,08	2 0 3095 164	596	DWGA	ASIA Asiatic Russi			*GØGHK *G3YNN	614,246 311,920 Estonia	921 9 646 6	
USØYA " LZ1UBO " JN3DMJ "	5,830 38 22 31 5,796 95 16 53 5,650 53 22 28	OL4W SQ8MFB	3.7 13,872 " 6,020	(OP:OK1IF) 139 6 37	AB2DE WA3AFS/2	2,162,39 564,63 290,18	3 543 101	471 286 250	RWØA RTØC RT8U RU9CZD	10,465,470 7,783,830 3,422,496 2,598,940	5089 1 2993 1	59 476	*ES5YG	117,384 European Rus	406 5 sia	1 168
EA8/DL7ULM " KA3UOL " KP4LE "	5,289 45 14 27 4,806 38 20 34 4,715 46 18 23	RA4FWA DO4HZ EA1TI PAØAWH	" 3,936 " 3,880 " 2,660 " 1,904	97 6 34 67 6 32	W3MF	District 3 3,545,32 3,013,28	0 2071 129	481 464	RK9CYA RKØW UIØL	2,238,510 262,848 227,850	1883 1 483		RT6A RM3F	14,297,500 11,003,194 8,691,480	7541 17 7330 17 5515 17	9 719 2 668
WB2R * ON4ANE " LY5G *	3,690 35 13 28 (OP:W2MFT) 3,150 58 14 36 2,880 46 13 27	EC4AA	703 " 144 1.8 2,883	31 3 16	K30Q W3SQ *W3HAC	410,88 259,39 260,84	0 476 80 2 437 45 8 364 71	240 179 203	*RYØA *RD8D	558,780	660	83 259 78 257	RT4D R02E	3,085,920 2,686,608 2,341,872	2363 14 2108 14	13 548 11 561
US1UU * AB3WS * IN3FOX *	2,562 51 11 31 2,550 40 18 33 2,303 41 16 31	RM50 \$59G\$ <i>M6Z</i>	" 936 " 627	38 5 19 32 4 15	*KA3PCX	222,92	1	186	TC2C TCØF YM7KA	Asiatic Turke 6,064,716 3,437,636 2,864,862	4648 1 3167	85 319 84 294	RU3C	1,805,859 1,540,962 681,450 69,713	2043 11 2186 11 1165 8 339 4	9 412
HB9EMS " SP5NZZ " VE5DLD "	2,268 36 16 26 2,220 22 19 18 1,890 49 12 9	RT4W		(OP:MØSTY)	AD4ES W5MX/4	6,141,78 2,289,70 909,09 <i>516,51</i>	8 1659 140 0 1192 69	433 201 <i>285</i>	*TC30	131,340 China 3,078,490	302	38 127	RK4W R5DV	67,760 23,364 3,239	398 3 190 2 101 2	32 108 24 75 10 59
LA/OZ1RD " D01JC " SQ3MVK " EA3GYE "	1,802 52 19 34 1,768 34 10 16 1,728 22 15 21 1,700 31 13 21	IZ8JFL/1 RA4AAT IZ3NVR DD5FM	" 444,087 417,125 358,474 " 334,196	758 83 272 701 70 232	*KT4ZB *WA1F/4 *K4RC	1,423,14 503,44 401,79	8 1070 113 0 583 76 0 525 65	386 234 230	B7M BA4DL B4T	1,508,286 799,370	1957 1 1233	90 196	*RK3PWF		1431 11 1594 7 110 1	3 211 5 51
YU3VIP " VE3IQZ " R2WW "	1,610 22 16 19 1,152 22 15 17 1,020 29 8 26	OK2FD YU1LM SP9RQH	" 221,112 " 195,337 " 141,949	528 63 186 596 50 179	*KM4HXI	166,86 23,19 District 5	2 100 35	137 69	BY9CA BY6DX BY6LY *BY7KTO	506,160 245,708 182,910 306 250	<i>478</i> 518	61 167 74 170 67 143 73 172	*RZ3DZI	1,584 Finland	52 1 35 1	2 35 1 25
KC9LVT/8 " KH6CS " UB3DDA "	720 13 11 13 338 10 6 7 276 17 9 14	UR5XMM LZ7H PH4X	" 89,180 " 74,036 " 62,909	221 56 126 325 36 130 197 57 152	KN5TX K5KDX KN8KA7/5	2,567,50 458,78 40,92	4 1971 141 4 542 86	451 238 77	*BG7RCX *BD1LT *BY2HIT	306,250 90,450 <i>70,584</i> 67,732	<i>337</i> 249	73 172 47 103 <i>33 69</i> 54 110	OH6K OH2BAH	7,560,378 1,655,970 1,186,410	4677 17 1949 11 1305 11	9 454 2 314
N2ASD " PU1MHZ 28 I5KAP " WA6FGV "	24 2 2 2 122,910 546 22 63 54,431 276 24 55 43,758 211 22 56	PE2K JK1TCV RAØAY HA5BA	" 45,885 " 39,732 " 38,376	118 55 74 148 40 77	K6MMM	District (6 2 911 82	201	*BH2R0 *BH3CWL	10,080 3,735	107 74	32 40 18 27		409,220 France	618 9	
LU9HW " DF7LS " HP1RIS "	27,619 165 21 50 25,668 175 19 50 20,139 164 17 32	LZ1YE Y08SEP ES7GN	" 23,086 " 16,562 " 16,254 " 12,267	99 30 61 157 22 64 110 27 60	N6MI N6YG	535,39 318,42 303,50	3 500 77	269 180 169	P33W	Cyprus 25,506,000 Isreal	10102 1	177 723	F6KOP F6KFA F8KFS F6KBF	201,500 98,496 76,608 50,827	686 3 258 5 261 5 162 4	4 138 1 120
JA4DQX " UA6BFE " UR3PGW "	16,146 113 18 36 15,330 140 22 51 13,224 108 18 39	PY2VQ IC8SCI UT3IT	" 9,452 7,725 7,102	89 27 41 59 27 48 54 22 45	K2RD/7	2.243.97	2 2045 149 9 1701 133	368	4X7R	7,153,830 Japan			*TM1T *TM5CD	2,477,220 709,857	2074 13 973 9	0 485
PU2TRX " KM4VR " BH40UF " DG6TOM	11,952 157 18 30 9,464 66 14 42 7,938 98 15 34 5,576 69 13 28	PY2MIG PY4WJ LZØM	" 6,885 6,255 1,350 1,140	85 20 25 51 12 18	K7ZS K7JR W7FSL	1,696,61 1,528,86 1,455,68	1 1353 126 6 1240 124 1 1209 121	341 347 358	JR5YCE JA7ZFN JM1LPN JI2ZJS	9,704,595 6,558,672 4,418,823 2,889,660	3664 1 2721 1	61 481 51 448	DP7D	4,728,950	3704 16 3166 15	0 548
UN7JID " SP5FKW " KIØG/5 "	4,896 51 6 26 3,456 46 11 21 3,120 38 13 26	BD4HHZ Z32ID	" 868 " 460	(0P:LZ2SX) 21 14 14	* K7JAN *N7ZUF	66,35. 80,38 21,84 <i>3,99</i>	8 210 54 0 100 31	82 100 47 31	JI2ZJS JI2ZEY JA2YKA *JJ2YNR		1770 1 17 341	20 255 7 10 71 118	DJØA DR3W	1,492,476 1,397,816 1,324,521 1,012,770	1543 12 1388 10 1195 12 1262 10	12 334 11 440
N8XX " YO4LHR " AA2VK "	1,200 19 8 16 836 20 7 12 630 19 5 10	7L1AVS DG9BEG IK2WQH	* 440 * 210 * 70	15 9 11 1 <i>8 7 8</i> 7 7 7	K8AZ	District 8 8,447,17	3 3 3998 166	597	*JA2YEF *JJ1YAF	100,050 368	251 9	59 115 7 9	DLØML DR1E DLØLK	873,639 745,914 706,048	1178 8 1381 9 906 9	9 304 3 345 9 349
KF7SJE/6 " EW6BN " OE3VET " US5VX	484 20 11 11 230 11 3 7 204 8 5 7 182 8 5 8	SP5EWX JR3RWB R7NA MØDSH	28A 162,960 " 117,645 " 96,480	400 31 84 424 29 91	W8PR WA8MCD *W8AJT	2,985,40 1,729,13 251,90	0 2027 130 2 1217 122 2 367 66	420 416 200	UP2L UP9L	Kazakhstan 19,342,103 1,915,056	8258 1	7 0 689 76 275	DL1M DR2P DK6MP DKØIW	601,325 263,406 217,770 138,710	546 6 506 6	8 271 8 239 8 187 8 146
KM4NKO ** W1TEF/4 ** BH2RFQ **	168 7 3 5 110 6 4 6 80 6 4 4	MØOSH PU2KKE MIØLLG KB2HSH	" 87,202 " 54,896 " 28,917 " 11,232	300 19 54 215 21 60		42,50 District 9 7,142,81	9	86 608	9K2HN	Kuwait 16,026,408		166 635	*DLØDX	138,710 1,021,115 145,200		5 338
SQ8AL " DD2TT " YT7Z 21	30 4 2 3 6 3 1 1 103,740 447 28 105	JRØBUL PP5XA RD7K	" 10,530 9,040 8,112	96 18 27 111 15 25 108 10 42	AA9A KD9BVD KSSOU	5,778,12 42,03 37,84	0 2955 161 6 126 37	555 87	* HZ1TL *7Z100	Saudi Arabia 1,846,962 111,125	1922	86 265 30 97	J43TR *SZ1A	Greece 3,126,870 2,942,055		
SP5DDJ " YT1CS "	83,520 349 28 92 75,068 482 17 81	ES7MB ED4T	" 6,321 " 5,738		i	District (1,779,49) 2 1189 138	423	9V1YC	Singapore 3,511,370	3356 1	122 348	HG2ITU	Hungary 6,698,944	4243 16	2 625

HG6ITU *HG5A	971,652 475,410		84 290 83 262	*ED3D *EB2ESS	531,380 1082 77 1 72,450 286 48	249 T42U 127 VE6F	2,305,210 1,466,718	3941 84 2228 99	1 206 9 214	C37N EA3CCN	12,537,963 9,597,732				78,870 3,818	184 36	47 11 19 2	
*HG5P TF2LL TF3W	296,245 Iceland	660 4948 1 90	77 254 11 434	SK7K	Sweden 3,192,145 3114 131	VE7S COØC TI5M	C 1,381,848 647,550 712,950	2244 97 1568 78 973 101 663 56	7 215 3 197 1 249	PI4CC LY7A EI9E GM9N	9,434,192 8,830,170 8,054,120 5,090,490	6495 7558 6418 4820	162 63 154 58 151 59 139 55	4 *KD9BPQ 4 *W3ZAP/ 2 *KD9DEY 5 *K9SGB	2,898	34	18 2 11 1 9	4
EI7M EI1Y	8,708,274	8723 1 5555 1	59 615	SK2T SI9AM SKØQO SK6AW	1,340,916 2616 88 998,498 1304 97 534,819 991 73	508 305 336 CN2R 264 CN3A	AFRICA 36,582,798 34,973,452	13802 176	3 717	PI4M OMØM PI4D IR5A	1,307,826 1,033,848	3349 1683 1183	114 37 111 4 0	8 NØAXE 8 *KFØCRP	District Ø 32,332 187,543	126 319	36 8 60 16	
*EI1E IR4X	1,084,248 Italy 14,857,570	6999 1 6610 1	87 357 82 728	*SE3Y *SJ3A *SK6EI *SA6BPD	284,856 525 87 2,679 49 16	31 24 C4A	16,893,920 ASIA 20,307,184	8778 166	6 663	G5N G3V MØHFC M3P IQ8WF	823,991 253,422 224,700 103,684	564 613 409 61	75 29 61 18 52 16 46 15 16 4	*AEØEE 6 *WØLSB 2 *KDØWU 0 *KEØCCI	165,000 16,434 2 2,664 1,408	303	63 13 32 5 15 2 13 1	7 1 1 9
IR4M IR8C II2S 4U5F IQ2MI	13,842,504 8,713,958 5,468,036 3,002,133 2,129,106	5176 1 3590 1 3262 1 2028 1	71 691 63 639 27 462	HB9H HB9EOU HB9PUE	Switzerland 7,262,704 4589 163 4,186,488 3360 138 1,798,342 2210 117	524 B7P	6,082,094 5,332,880	8956 175 4842 144 4166 129 4284 137	4 417 9 457 7 398	9A7B	3,402 1,776 OCEANIA 15,793,945	34	16 2	*KDØWU	Alaska	4	3	4
IB3A II1W IQØLT II6T	1,467,429 1,064,770 939,339 751,983	1613 1 1844 1104 1	15 386 93 317 12 419 82 285	HB9ZZ HB9OK HB2S HB2C	1,115,310 1258 98 3 812,808 1307 100 3 626,808 1172 78	372 B1Z 377 TC3P 216 9M2N	4,013,766 2,363,595 1,869,056	3492 148 3852 125 2486 82 2260 105	353 2 263 5 287	YB1C DX9M DX1DBT	3,017,697 726,624 89,352	2615	128 31 77 15	9 7141	67,716 Barbados 419,152		52 5 33 10	
IN3EQD IQ3WW IQ5FI IQ7IW	511,098 298,768 165,880 81,216	1221 508 428 239	63 238 79 205 66 194 56 132	UW9I UW7W	Ukraine 2,344,524 2911 119 817,238 1113 89	8D3R E2E BV6Ø	738,474 555,363	1813 110 1126 100 917 93 1246 66 319 52	0 234 3 214 6 106	HK1NA PJ2T	SOUTH AMER 30,132,705 27,166,178	13317 12883	162 59	9 VESNINO		27	10 2	0
*IQ3RK *IQ4AD *IQ3BM *IQ2CU	2,226,336 934,200 403,325 378,900	1182 1 788 978	34 538 03 347 77 288 70 230 69 212	UR4RWW UR4PWC *UW6M *UT4IXZ	7 301,892 794 62 2 12,672 100 22 564,480 1083 81 3,192 55 13 858 26 11	222 XU7A 50 303 29 22 ED1R	EUROPE 16,387,272	122 33 9560 179	3 54	ZW5B HCØE ZY2A	21,068,295 5,581,706 4,672,696	4212	125 36	9 VE3TCV VE3LJQ VA6TDG	Canada 224,576 58,506 12	164 3		6 2
*IQ1A0	212,436 Jersey 3,205,740			*UT2HZT	OCEANIA Australia 6,219,812 4832 125	HG1S PI4D) IB9T HG7T	15,782,688 14,090,195 13,550,884 13,197,780	8616 171 7993 175 8376 170 7434 188	693 658 687	KG5HEW/1	ROOKIE United State District 1 7,872	EO	22 4		54,412 38,781 15,147 3,649 2,178	187 74 37	40 8 31 6 21 6 13 2 10 2	0
UA2F	Kaliningrad 12,942,210 Latvia	6530 1	86 720	VK6NC VK2AU VK2GGC *VK8RD	3,007,188 2789 118 . 2,619,156 2137 122 :	294 YT5A 322 S09Q 263 LY2W	12,606,057 10,817,136 10,352,124 10,337,991	7550 165 7703 168 6527 165 6548 173	624 6 636 8 684	*KC1BOH *KC1AXJ *KC1ACN *KC1ANM *KC1CRS	205,425 84,508 64,719 42,720 33,401	278 220 190 142 107		9 1 6 XE1/N4DI	Mexico	62	9 1	
YL1ZT YL1ZX	996,990 339,250 Liechtenstei	818	95 303 67 228	*V840 *V84CQ	Brunei Darussalam	M6T DR5N DLØC 138 DL1A 95 RM5A	10,307,130 10,050,400 5 9,942,192 8,831,900 8,416,904	6360 160 5663 169 6306 164 5468 160 5994 162	9 681 4 682 0 654	*KC1AJT *K1MTD *KC1DKY	3,828 3,150 2,176	36 30 30	17 2 18 2	3 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	Puerto Rico 102,860 U.S. Virgin Isla	285	37 10	2
*LY1BWB	1,629,264 Lithuania 15,660		77 296 30 60	9M6SDX	East Malaysia 273,713 664 74	93 CR6P	W 8,183,424 7,271,495 6,457,230 6,442,002	5145 169 5537 143 6184 125 4580 149	9 639 3 564 5 460	*KD2J0E *W2RES *KD2HFN	District 2 109,032 61,061 22,256	248 155 78	43 12 40 10 34 7	3 RØAEW	9,384 Asiatic Russ 112,578	62 sia 276	45 12	9
PA40 PI4ZU		3115 1 2692	88 281	KH7CW KH6/AA4	Hawaii 4,993,280 3758 148 : / 2,765,090 2908 122 : Indonesia	322 DP6T PI4C0 213 CR5T G50	5,889,672 5,769,080 5,720,736 5,577,930	4323 151 5109 121 4448 141 4444 137	1 581 1 498 1 531 7 520	*AC2MT *N2CEC *KG2DWS AC2RJ	15,580 8,624 2,574 0	80 75 33 1	24 5 12 3 9 2	2 *RØAEE 7 *UB9UAT 4 *RCØLAD 1 RØAFF	297,297 113,568 50,697 475	513	51 13 19 6 56 7 9 1	5 3
PA6V PI4YLC PI4Z PA9ØIARU PI4ZOD	1,455,753 627,418 351,568 295,152 67,344	1286	14 375 87 274 75 226 45 131 40 143	YE2A YEØX YB3MM *YE1ZAT	5,113,648 3892 129 3 88,672 284 61 70,850 233 37	343 109A 102 DP6A 72 DKØE 214 OE5T	5,526,472 4,722,658 3,982,496 3,692,094 3,360,656	5027 134 4708 124 3063 162 2810 144 2743 129	4 477 2 574 4 570	*W3ZX *WS3S AB3WS	District 3 62,370 8,418 2,550	171 59 40	34 10 19 4 18 3	TA2AKX *TA3IUY *TA4APR	Asiatic Turk 14,399 6,897 70	92 57 4	22 5 20 3 3	5 7 4
*PI4DLZ	10,452 Norway 895,122	103	21 57 97 349	*YB3ZBN *YC1ZAD *YB8ZCN	49,920 186 46 14,504 106 25 1 11,560 72 36	84 LZ7A 49 <i>DFØA</i> 49 IR3Z E73E S	3,222,807 2,694,960 2,679,846	3968 121 2423 142 2271 141 3840 110	1 460 2 542 1 522	*KC3CNT *KC3DEI	1,700 506 District 4	23 11	13 2	1 TAGALU	42 Bahrain 853,160	3 1037	3 69 23	3 9
LA3T LA1T	562,400 147,615 Poland	852 403	86 284 58 137	V73D	Marshall Islands 3,686,760 3472 126 3	259 JW5E DL60 PAØA ES10	1,565,564 1,537,438 4 <i>1,094,780</i> 925,980	2065 94 1545 121 1413 103 1473 103	1 448 3 327 2 358	W4FS ND7J/4 KM4CPA KK4PC	2,813,586 355,320 35,306 29,785	1800 401 140 98	124 44 80 24 41 8 43 7		China 639,840 85,754 65,667	1014 354 222	88 22 28 7 61 9	8
SN8B SO4B SN1D SP9KAO SP9KDA	8,557,934 5,561,926 3,351,813 2,097,152 1,896,882	4689 1 3644 1 2710 1 2476 1 2172 1	61 605 46 567 08 404	ZL1AM	1,662,669 1852 102 653,632 1134 81 SOUTH AMERICA	231 ISØM 143 ED1W ISØAI ED4P F6KD	IL 818,258 724,605	1799 83 1289 84 1272 84 1507 79 843 87	4 314 4 338 9 256	K8EAB/4 *N4LAG *KN1FE/4 *N4CVN	90 52,875 51,238 49,780	5 136 141 149	2 43 47 34	4 *BD7IAL *BH1SCW *BH40EW *BR40EW	48,929 36,240	296 189	38 7 47 7 28 5	5 3 2
SP2KPD SP5KAB SP3KRE *SP7PCZ	1,553,211 646,129 35,802 573,988	1813 1 949 1 248	13 428	LT1F LU1VM	Argentina 10,629,312 5662 156 1,751,861 2027 102	SM5F 511 LN2T	143,360 123,942 OCEANIA	486 44 487 4 1	1 116 1 141	*KK4PUX *AE4FH *KV4LV *KM4HVE *W7ZP/4	41,888 26,418 13,552 10,672 <i>8,568</i>	140 102 95 88 <i>51</i>	36 7 12 4 19 3	9 BH40UF 5 BI40JF 9 9	7,938 1,740 India	65	13 1	6
*3Z1K *HF6K *SP3Y0R *HFØWFF	556,428 260,586 51,022 42,700	1056 635	80 276 69 210 30 67 30 110		Bonaire 18,425,844 8236 165 (Brazil	VK4K AH2R	11,744,820 11,205,000 V 10,604,610 6,593,832	6541 163 6589 156 6853 147 4696 137	398 7 367	*AB4VT *K4ISR *KM4HQL *W4HRL	3,182 2,405 <i>2,349</i> 1,305	32 28 40 27	17 2 16 2 11 1	6 *VU2WE 1 *VU3NPI 6 *VU3RTL	180,096 22,600 12,516 8,030 6,634	377 107 79 78	54 13 32 6 30 5 17 3 25 3 10 1	8
*SN5I	5,785 Portugal 10,356,255	5500 1	73 670	PQ5B PR7AA PT2AP PV8AA PU5PF0	371,756 563 78	465 VK4H 383 206 138 PJ40 12 PX2A	400,640 SOUTH AMEF 23,660,020 16,904,300		5 585	*KM4MBG *KK4U0N KM4NK0 *KV4UV	1,269 418 168 <i>36</i>	21 16 7 3	9 1	5 *VU3MEY 3 *VU3CML 2	1,500 1,440 Japan	55 30 27	25 3 10 1 11 2	5
CR5L YP8T YR8E	1,930,251 Romania 6,554,746 2,542,428		51 592	*PR1T *PQ5A *PT9AA	3,841,830 2703 117 3 289,500 1070 29 8,784 85 25	71 CB1H 36 LU8Y CB3W	8,937,693 5,685,150 4,699,315	5526 134 4192 129 4313 104 3307 121	4 457 9 373 4 291	KG5CIK KG5CIJ *KF5VDX	District 5 364,212 98,306 363,090	212 489	91 21 65 13 82 20	4 *JM8FEI 3 *JJØSOQ	880 2 43,008 27,354 6,555	152 114	11 1 46 6 40 5 23 3 16 2	6 7
YR8D *Y04KAK	1,411,800 104,894 Sardinia	1646 1	20 423 47 132	XR6T CE6TRA *CA3LMO *CE2MT	351,190 842 54	153 CE3T/ 119 68 72		295 54		*KF5YUB *K5TMH *KF5WVJ *N5CWA	45,240 19,592 14,356 12,403	143 102 59 68	26 5 42 5 26 5	0 *JM8GJB 3 *UN5GAV	3,200 Kazakhstar 65,600	n 166	52 11	2
*ISØFFV YT6T	103,200 Serbia 2,828,576	2888 1	54 161 22 470	*CE5JA	111,440 348 45 French Guiana 14,118,480 6758 159	95	MULTI-OPERA MULTI-TRANSN UNITED STA 31,602,915	IITTER Tes	5 786	*N5STT *K5BKW *K5MLY *KF5TXU KG5GMN	7,104 2,982 2,178 1,102 561	41 41 24 26 17	20 2 14 1 8 1	0 *UN7G0E 2 9 1 <i>HZ1HZ</i> 0 (<i>OP:0E1L</i>	Saudi Arabi 2,372,356	ia	9 1	-
*YU1BBV *YU1HFG *YT5L	24,926 3,510 80	189 94 11	31 90 7 32 2 6	*CW1DC	Uruguay 1,023,492 1711 66	W3LF WE30 162 WK10 W4RI	23,637,570 19,324,062 12,144,725 1 10,249,351	9852 187 8202 184 5722 167 5176 15 5	7 726 4 714 7 644 5 576	*AF50I	District 6 13,135	4	3 3	*HS5SRH	Thailand		31 9 25 3	
II9P *IR9F	Sicily 11,810,904 2,095,632	2366 1			MULTI-OPERATOR TWO TRANSMITTER UNITED STATES	K1KP NA2U W5C1 NE3F W1CS	8,168,305 4,097,366 4,038,540 3,642,939 M 2,558,786	4652 139 2260 140 2424 158 2119 136 1650 124	518 502 5 503	*KK6IVX *KK6NON *KK6PTS *AI6CN	2,478 79,624 5,376 4,644	76 236 49 38	24 3 54 9 26 3 25 2	5 4 0 9 *A61DA	United Arab Em 227,879 West Malays	491	54 12	7
OM7M *OM6H	Slovak Repub 13,899,150 274,175 Slovenia	6851 1	83 739 62 213	NQ4I NØNI	18,105,815 7813 176 1 11,482,330 5544 171 1 10,526,440 5149 162 1 6,898,755 3768 167	669 W4AA 616 N6AA 614 NQ9A 576	W 2,336,766 W 1,594,804 1,448,904 739,190	1168 117	7 382 2 306	*KK6RDY	1,886 District 7 211,640	43 311	19 2 81 1 7	9 *9W2LW	West Maiays) 80 Austria 19,740	4	-	4 8
S51A S53EA S5ØW S54K	5,573,840 3,987,360 3,379,341 1,760,904	3501 1 2863 1 2421 1	38 501 39 512 02 342	K4TCG N7AT W2CG W2YC WA3EKL	5,673,734 3340 149 4 5,020,014 3762 156 4 4,652,645 2727 138 4 3,561,890 1973 139	489 462 497 KP2M 516 KL7R VE5P	3,314,083	9115 148 8874 148 3312 124	3 412 4 319	N7DXT *NS7I *AF7EL *KNØJI/7 *K7VAP	37,720 20,293 11,760 10,296 6,096	122 91 98 90 70	35 5 28 4 35 3	6 *OE1VMC 2 * EW6W	1,680 Belarus 3,240,975	48 3133	11 1 125 42	7 2
\$59T *\$5ØD	3,876 473,044 Spain 10,673,192	63 935	14 43 75 211	K2AX NØMA W8BI NW8U	2,720,835 1682 125 2,013,752 1382 135 4 1,883,840 1236 140 4 1,309,425 1202 89	460 VE3D 443 440 CN2A	1,177,566 AFRICA	1459 91	1 312	*K1AUS/7 *KG7HSN *KE1DS/7 *KG7UET	2,800 <i>820</i> 384 304	33 <i>19</i> 15 10	14 2 10 7 8	1 *EW1TO 0 *EW4CD0 8		342 92	61 19 42 13 28 4	7
ED3X EE5T EE2K ED50 EE5M	5,911,851 5,242,380	5766 1 3963 1 3974 1 4132 1 4407 1	60 599 37 523	WG3J NC7M N4SVC W4UQ	1,199,730 1098 97 922,264 930 107 921,680 904 103 899,856 829 102	338 276 307 <i>A71C</i> 330 JA3Y I	K 15,441,568		4 578	*KB7JJG *KG7SNE *AF7QI	247 117 81 District 8	7 5 8	6	7 4 *ON1TO	Belgium 50,862 15,260 Bosnia-Herzego	244 venia	35 11 8 6	2
ED2C EF1S EE1G EG2ATU	2,483,780 1,547,832 1,146,718 890,838	2614 1 1697 1 1313 1 1646	18 415 00 392 10 383 72 210	W8DGN K5GDX W1FM W4MLB KN5S	381,425 496 71 301,328 406 80 223,284 378 66	214 JA7YI 204 D7ØL 216 JA1YI 210 TC3T 135 JA2YI	V 2,235,168 A 154,850 10,126	2258 111 379 44 73 20 60 29	1 321 1 119 0 41	AC8TO *AC8XI *W8WDW *KE8ANS	55,094 161,138 30,562 26,793	128 260 109 106	40 7	4 6 7 LZ1UBO	460 Bulgaria 5,796		5 1 16 5	
EF20 EA2RCP *EF7X *ED1B	391,776 333,520 5,370,786 3,910,548	990 781 3511 1 2995 1	51 125 53 167 51 620 34 540	KCØYFC	6,944 54 27 NORTH AMERICA	35 DFØH 9A1A	EUROPE 23,497,428 23,148,840	12558 192 13407 185	2 786 5 738	*W8AYL *W8DWC *W4YPW/8	23,638 2,898 2,870	84 31 35	33 7	9 7 * 9A3DZH *9A3CJW	Croatia 14,579 6,786		15 4 18 4	
*EC1DD *ED7B	2,170,560 1,483,790	2116 1 1746 1	14 446 04 366	TO4K V26B	19,705,908 12485 144 1 18,635,988 10523 160	543 LZ9W	18,088,200 14,764,596	11381 194	1 742	*WK9U	District 9 137,164	281	59 15	3 *0Z4MU	Denmark 63,961	233	44 12	3

	England					Portugal		1	*KB3LIX	174,264	293			N7LR_	620	13 11 9	IF.	Puerto Rico
*M4P (OP:MØPMV) *2EØIFC *MØOSA/M	315,248) 127,488 34,254	338 186	56 52 25	216 140 74	*CS7AHQ *Y07NSP	8,908 Romania 36,852	73 21 230 40	47 108	*W3IUU *K3MSB *K3NDM *W3BC	143,871 96,250 90,768 88,920	253 320 203 199	24 51 1 49 1	55 86 35 31	*N7VZU *N7MZW *W8BFX/7 *K3WYC/7	257,094 153,408 150,282 80,768	397 69 174 312 68 120 270 73 125 244 42 86	*WP3EF *NP3OT KP4LE	12,600 96 13 43 184,208 298 74 158 15,423 149 26 27 4,715 46 18 23
*2EØSDV *2EØKDT *M6WID *MØTRJ	25,200 24,780 1,518 1,014	334 120 42 19	15 35 8 12	60 83 25 14	Y08SEP *Y08SYS	16,254 2,520 Scotland	157 22 40 11	64 31	*N3MWQ *WA3AAN *K3JD *KK6L/3	66,766 58,725 47,838 39,904	200 167 136 138	36 39	00 99 95 80	*K7RBT *N7XY *W7ZI *N6LB/7	46,215 37,147 34,000 19,906	154 43 74 122 50 71 110 50 75 117 24 50	*PJ7PL	Sint Maarten 297,704 1103 39 97
*M6HKD *M6FCY	368 238	23 17	3	13 10	*MM6PHG *MMØTKE	13,530 238	118 19 10 7	63 10	*W3GY N3UR *KC3CIP *KB3RKM	31,941 16,464 15,824 14,744	121 112	<i>40</i> 10	77 46 55 53	*W7FYW *KI6LTC/7 *KE7DZ *K7KU	18,816 17,850 13,158	87 26 58 85 34 51 72 37 49 59 16 34	*TY4AB	(OP:WA1ZAM) Benin 925,344 1293 64 188
R3MAL *R2DGD	European Russ District 3 33,066 106,926	158 344	53	120 160	YU2DBZ YU1USA *YT5IVN	Serbia 184,496 150,290 327,137	423 59 873 60	157 167 217	*WW3N *N3TWM *KB3GJT	8,619 6,480 1,870	62 48 23	11 19 13	40 35 21	*K7GZP *WA7CC	7,400 4,914 368	(OP:KØKR) 49 19 23 10 9 7	*EF80	Canary Islands 530,622 745 61 185
*R2AHS *R2DGG R2ABT *R3THA	86,848 12,460 11,286 9,702	350 103 174 104	39 26 11 18	145 63 46 45	*YT9ØIARU (OP:YU3VIP) *YU1EXY (OP:YU2DOC)	55,272 20,944	315 34 157 20	113 57	*N3VKK WB3LGC	660 6 District 4	15 1	9	11	N8II K8NWD	District 8 1,609,685 558,424	1391 95 312 616 89 243	*5R8SV	(OP:DJ10J) Madagascar 464,641 721 54 175
*0H5CZ *0H5CY	Finland 391,575 125,990	722 330		263 158	*YU1SMA YU3VIP *YU4RIS *YU4MLD	1,904 1,610 108 27	55 6 22 16 9 5 8 4	28 19 7 5	W4GE W4KW KA8Q/4 W4QK	877,734 804,841 734,040 418,728	789 788 716 518	96 2 78 2	93 82 19	N8BJQ W8MSP KC8QDQ KC8YVP	304,090 184,124 169,274 70,056	468 64 171 328 69 172 311 60 154 182 43 96	*ZS1BHJ	South Africa 38,376 116 37 86
*OH8EJW *OH6EHZ *OH5BW	85,020 68,170 46,190	274 295 239	48 44 40	147 126 115	*IT9GAK	Sicily 20,900	152 26	69	N4GU K4CEB WB5WAJ/4	199,184 186,866 178,760	340 309 327	55 1 65 1 57 1	56 68 48	KD8IIN W8DPK *N8SBE	25,300 10,816 170,362	100 37 73 62 21 43 314 59 147	*T6TM	Afghanistan 103,952 300 45 101
*OH5BK *OH6EPM *OH5ELX	45,844 15,824 676	251 126 22	36 23 9	110 69 17	*OM4ASI *OM8ADM	Slovak Repub 3,240 1,829	98 7 65 4	29 27	W3SA/4 AE4VJ N4LZ N4CU	175,189 107,350 104,940 69,300	323 207 238 174	47 1 43 1 44 1	51 43 16 10	*W8TM *NE80 *N8PPF *N8JE	164,430 150,144 119,002 70,873	289 45 158 297 47 137 243 61 138 159 63 124	R9AE R8WF RW9CD	Asiatic Russia 981,460 1264 79 231 99,424 376 23 81 84,159 396 14 67
F4HJG F4HLR *F4HFQ	France 281,748 41,382 7,869	990 251 <i>67</i>	35 20 22	124 79 39	EA3HSD *ED3T	Spain 17,808 319,770	138 28 513 83	84 240	K4UN K4BAI *KK4RV *KC4TEO	62,986 8,272 347,706 293,625	166 71 486 429	21 64 2 60 2	01 26 20 201	*WA8LE *K7DR/8 *WA8YVF *N8DRG	56,040 53,907 46,008 31,824	169 32 88 176 36 83 151 29 79 109 39 78	*RD9SA *RT9TM *IJA9R	12,204 98 11 43 223,317 351 53 190 216,550 690 28 94 195,940 389 51 143
*F4HLL *DL5LB	520 Germany 239.058	18 <i>636</i>	10	16	(OP:EA3HSO) *EA5IJG *EA4GSL	107,156 25,380		134 69	*KV4KY *AI4GR *K4DMH *KR4M	137,104 135,200 119,972 102,935	251 249 274 220	54 1 62 1 55 1	55 46 23 25	*W8PEN *K8WAY *WA8AXF *N8FYL	22,413 <i>17,775</i> 13,040 7,540	96 28 65 95 23 52 68 31 49 53 26 32	*R9QQ *R9RA *RAØWHE	187,434 391 41 137 80,288 309 25 79 70,000 217 32 93
*D05L0 *DL4LT *D07RU	45,080 37,401 19,256	202 216 138	35 31 22	80 106 36	*SL7ZAY *SF6C	Sweden 73,080 19,584	205 49 135 28	96 68	*N4GBK *W4PFM *K4ML	94,570 82,665 52,452	187 199 158	57 1 49 1 32	36 16 92 92	*NR8U *KC8WGA *W8UMH	3,648 3,053 1,740	36 15 33 30 17 26 25 9 20	*RA9AEA *UA9SMU *R9AAL *RD9D	62,756 209 29 87 26,908 162 13 49 24,253 135 19 60 22,806 92 43 83
*D05DC *DL2IC *D02MRC *D06SI	16,500 10,360 9,000 8,320	149 68 112 111	19 24 20 14	47 50 52 50	*HB9FSE *HB9FUH	Switzerland 2,842 780	32 21 32 8	28 22	*KM4HRG *W4DHT *KD9LA/4 *KE4VH	50,740 50,416 41,309 37,752	159 141 151 134	42 28 40	95 73 92	*WE8UPJ *KD8RJT *KC8NLP *KC8EVS	1,274 532 425 342	19 11 15 11 9 10 13 10 7 13 10 9	TC4A	Asiatic Turkey 38,250 169 20 70 (OP:TA4CS)
*D02MWR *D05MSN *D06FC *DL3PW	7,370 6,771 4,128 3,510	67 72 95 64	20 20 9 17	47 41 39 37	UR3AFS UT4UFZ	Ukraine 67,860 58,506		156 107	*K4WQ *W4AFB *WX4TV *W4FRA	33,428 30,480 29,304 26,208	108 101 118 103	40 35 30	80 80 76 66	W9GT AC9KW	District 9 1,003,392 510,984	968 94 290 662 67 215	TA7A0 * TA2EJ *TA2AET	902 28 10 12 130,500 316 42 132 11,656 99 19 43
D01JC *D04GR *DK9M0S *DK2IC	1,768 1,264 1,258 912	34 29 37 22	10 8 10 9	16 8 27 15	*UR3RAA *UR3QTN *US5WFV	9,150 2,368 2,244	143 10 56 8 50 12	40 24 22	*NY4D *NC4MI *WU2T/4 *N8SK/4	23,108 18,952 18,720 16,320	86 90 97 82	38 22 26	69 65 58 59	W9GL KJ9C KC9WAV K9IDQ	190,238 163,400 115,230 25,949	460 34 112 319 56 144 357 26 89 133 21 56	*TA5ISJ *TA8A	10,670 69 13 42 408 10 7 10 China
*DL5BL *DL6MJ	325 35	21	7	18	*VK2FCOR *VK3HXT	Australia 70,490 6,844	268 39 45 21	56 38	*K9HVW/4 *NØK0E/4 *KI4NVK *KS3K/4	14,400 13,040 11,169	89 89 56 59	23 20 23	49 60 50	KJ9P *WD9CIR *NG9M *NJ9R	9,240 260,150 102,304 101,035	53 29 48 406 63 179 211 54 130		75,472 297 28 78 43,050 211 23 59 Georgia
*SY1BFI *SV8PMM *SV1PIZ	Greece 47,034 17,578 16,380	224 147 107	25 34	101 69 71	*9W6IVY	East Malaysi 14,427	a 93 21	42	WN4AFP WB3D/4 *WA4JA	7,748 7,626 6,624 4,095	53 58 43	21 14 13	36 41 32 26	*NJ9U *KD9BNP *KG9HG	41,448 36,792 34,452	139 47 85 124 40 86 112 38 78	4LØA	5,500,828 3819 109 405 (OP:4L4WW) Hong Kong
SY1AQG SY1BCC	9,504 182 Iceland	87 16	24	64 10	YD9SBP *YG3CYU *YG3CYT	Indonesia 11,914 5,980 5,900	110 20 53 20 54 20	26 32 30	*AK4RO *KK4CCH *N4DCT *N4ARO	3,738 3,344 1,947 1,242	38 36 33 19	14 10 11	29 30 23 16	*KC9VYX *KE5RHE/9 *KC9DOA *KB90	23,842 5,900 3,168 2,484	111 24 67 43 22 37 36 19 25 26 16 20	VR2XMC	21,420 116 32 58 India
*TF8KY IU4AZC	41,730 Italy 142,748	211 802	33 29	97 98	*YG3CYS *YC7BHK *YD1DMK *YD6BTI	5,760 3,784 3,360 2,320	50 20 33 18 54 17 49 9	28 25 18 20	*KJ4CEG KU4QO *AI4UN	840 45 24	18 3 2	10 2 2	14 3 2	NEØU	District Ø	777 97 269	VU2CVS VU2TO VU2JOS VU2BL	81,838 225 53 113 28,203 122 47 72 24,905 134 25 60 10,368 96 13 41
IU5BKR IU8FRE IU6AKY	136,484 73,875 35,236	356 212 359	55 50 21	174 147 71	*YD1EAV *YDØRJQ *YD8VHS	1,430 120 96	32 11 8 4 10 4	11 6 4	N5RZ WG5H	District 5 958,176 327,700	849 551	67 1	1 15	WØOVM WBØQLU <i>NUØC</i> K9DU/Ø	504,450 207,126 <i>123,892</i> 23,622	632 72 223 349 53 169 250 67 121 101 28 65	*VU3TYG *VU2GRM *VU2KWJ	104,319 257 56 117 53,907 175 46 105 33,496 138 29 77
IZ2ZQP *IU3BX0 *IU4A0S *IU4FJI	1,593 101,016 61,202 39,655	31 312 185 201	10 48 54 29	17 135 88 74	*PU8TAS *PU5RHT	Brazil 65,688 12,040	291 25 88 18	77 38	K5YM W5C0 N5GI WV5Y	95,744 80,028 36,888 30,690	206 187 128 125	53 1 41 40	24 09 75 70	WØRU KV60/Ø *WØYJT *NØECK	10,032 5,635 279,876 189,738	61 29 37 40 15 34 446 66 183 296 81 168	*VU2NSL *VU2IBI *VU3LMS *VU2YE	5,460 46 21 31 3,772 48 17 29 1,092 25 10 16 84 14 6 8
*IU2DUP *IU1FIB *IU7B0E *IU1CYF	34,408 32,385 8,614 8,591	157 185 74 72	27 28 22 24	61 99 51 47	*PU4ABA *PT9JFM	11,704 1,080 Venezuela	149 16 32 12	40 15	*NW5Q *KC5QIH *K1JHS/5 *KF5SLK	122,672 55,772 39,894 39,176	258 155 133 134	49 43 38	97 79 80	*WØZF *KDØOYC *KBØPPA	107,730 81,776 66,462	236 55 116 211 52 100 167 58 101	*4Z5MY	Isreal 3,535 39 9 26
*IU4AOP *IU4AOW *IU8DKG IN3FOX	6,720 4,012 3,692 2,303	48 56 61 41	27 18 14 16	33 41 38 31	*YY1YLY *YY5GJC		2375 23 40 22	79 31	*K50LV *KF5CYZ *NT5TM *K5KLA	35,880 32,851 12,648 11,682	118 133 81 65	25 19 18	84 66 43 48	*ADØJA *NØAB *KA8HDE/Ø *AAØA	66,150 45,960 41,720 37,884	197 47 100 165 36 84 116 52 88 114 39 84	JE1LFX	Japan District 1 1,040,706 1279 105 201
*IU4BIP *IU2BFT *IZ3ZLP	1,443 260 24	25 10 2	16 5 2	23 8 2	NN1N	United State: District 1 1,729,920	1331 122	358	*AA5WZ *AF5JG *WA5DSS	10,919 10,620 7,437	65 73 <i>77</i> <i>54</i> 27	23 24 28	38 36 39	*KBØJIT *KØCS *KØPFZ *NØBAK	34,542 15,352 9,782 8,128	124 41 73 102 24 52 61 26 41 54 26 38	JI1LET JH1QDB JA1GVM JH1CTV	616,926 988 76 153 432,135 543 92 205 188,936 331 80 146 80,592 251 56 90
*LY4SA	Lithuania 10,270	97	24	55	W1WEF W1GXZ W1NSK KB1GKN	1,424,280 134,064 40,252 7,700	1272 100 283 43 133 34 56 13	315 125 82 37	*KB60JE/5 *K5IX *K5UNX	1,820 1,677 1,125	24 23	16 17 13	19 22 12	*KJØP *WB9QAF/Ø *KDØPNH *N8TUT/Ø	2,212 1,260 861 90	33 12 16 27 15 20 16 7 14 22 8 7		65,856 272 29 67 33,390 142 41 49 244,068 364 101 157 108,750 243 71 103
*LX1DKE	Luxembourg 21,320 Netherlands	139	31	73	*K1BX *K1HT *K1IX *W1CCE	1,538,685 738,360 315,268 244,296	717 93 432 70	362 267 199 191	NN6DX WØYK/6	District 6 522,460 407,296		90 2 P:W1F 96 1		*KDØGJD	49 Barbados	4 3 4	*JJ1KZZ *JA1CRJ *JF1MQS	108,720 236 64 116 101,569 227 59 110 97,300 274 46 93 69,525 203 53 82
*PA9IGB *PA1DI *PD9DB	294,752 14,500 13,193	566 125 117	28 21	180 72 58	*N1DC *W1JQ *WC4E/1	231,280 213,248 200,999 168,670	378 64 351 54 327 64	172 170 175	K6SCA WW60 K6YK WA6URY	382,382 189,818 175,890 93,480	531 340	91 1 70 1 65 1	95 44 30 87	*8P6ET *V3A	154,077 Belize 1,918,290	736 21 66 2602 89 241	*JH1GLJ *JG1SWV *JK1EXF	16,820 119 21 37 13,651 69 32 41 8,060 53 26 36
*PD1R0T *PD1BHZ *PD7H *PA1RT	10,726 7,650 1,998 1,800	133 53 46 46	14 20 11 10	48 30 16 35	*K1VSJ *KG1V *K1L0G *NM1G	143,090 44,296 37,288	276 55 139 29 170 19	157 150 84 60	WA6MRK NBØO/6 W6RKC W6NS	51,205 8,357 3,924 3,640	153	54 25 14	79 36 22	VE2EBK	Canada 553,080	(OP:V31MA) 612 80 250	*JH1RDU *7J1ABD *JH10IB *JE1SPY	7,425 69 20 25 6,235 51 20 23 5,904 70 17 24 1,900 34 13 12
MIØLLG	Northern Irela 71,040	nd 287	39	89	*NQ1C *KA2DTH/1	24,099 4,698 District 2	113 23 40 22	64 32	WA6ERA *N6PZK *KE6WC	2,898 101,270 43,121	29 227 148	16 75 1	61	VA3TIC VE7BC VA3XH	392,882 338,184 295,545	590 67 199 589 83 148 389 80 205	*JH1HHP *7L1AFS	361 15 9 10 130 5 5 5 District 2
LB7ZG LA8FTA *LB5BG	Norway 258,995 45,084 128,140	689 240 475	65 26 49	212 76 166	W1WV/2 WB2KLD KW2J WB2WGH	460,970 250,472 179,154 82,050	377 65 312 60	174 162 112	*K6CSL *N6BHX *K6PVA *KB6A	25,542 25,330 20,181 16,776	110 113 95 102	38 35	54 47 58 42	VE3GYL VE6IVN VA3FP VE4AKF	184,552 124,488 57,024 7,661	392 52 132 277 59 123 204 24 75 75 18 29	*JR2FJC	167,660 343 74 128 31,680 149 26 54 46,208 165 51 77
LB1JG *LB8CG LB1LG	20,628 12,166 9,198	136 138 124	28 19 20	80 58 53	N2JJ N2AMW KA2BXH	59,670 4,840 1,525	161 38 47 7 22 8	97 33 17	*N6EN0 *KA9A/6 *KJ6PTX *AG6GL	16,728 15,050 13,328 12,692	91 87 78 72	35 30 27	47 40 41 44	VE3UZ *VE3DZ *VA7CRZ *VE3RX	5,265	53 11 28 2181 135 479 849 98 208 343 75 181	*JA2KKA *J02XYK *JR2AAN/2 *JL20GZ/2	10,450 82 21 34 1,863 31 11 12 1,647 27 12 15 264 11 3 5
*LB5HG *LB1KG *LB3AG *LB8AG	5,440 <i>5,412</i> 2,788 140	66 <i>67</i> 28 8	21 20 18 6	43 46 23 8	*WA2TYK *KD2BXD *KC2OSR *W2VU	67,734 30,392 19,789 18,146	98 29 104 22 84 22	87 55 64	*KJ6TTR *KB6VME *AF6VT	8,909 6,972 4,108	63 60 39	28 21 26	31 21 26	*VA2ES *VE1SQ	213,807 94,164	390 51 158 (OP:VE2AXO)	JA3Q0S	District 3 657,287 817 95 212
SQ6VIA *SO7BIT	Poland 74,760 160,056	218 601	57		*AD2EE *KX1W/2 *KC2ASA *N2VIG	17,451 14,418 11,524 10,200	110 14 91 30 61 22 73 14	49 51 45 46	*AE6YB K9JF/7	3,052 District 7 1,060,618	42 1092		18 2 51	*VE3XQ *VA2SCH *VA7BWG	22,873 18,690 17,822	116 25 64 121 19 51 109 33 34 (OP:VE7GM)	*JR3JRI	299,592 521 74 145 204,876 410 61 128 32,870 147 37 58 5,304 52 31 37
*SP6A0 *SQ6SGV *SQ5TDZ	85,626 58,320 45,630	226 261 172	58 44 43	143 118 92	*AG2AA	294 District 3	11 4	10	KE2VB/7 NX1P/7 N7RVD NK7L	955,080 886,800 330,966 314,826	938	107 2 106 1 79 1	72 94 48 89	*VE3DVY *VE3SB *VE3EP *VE3EDY	12,928 8,178 6,313 4,522	74 20 44 56 22 36 47 22 37 149 6 11	*JA3HKR *JG3SVP *JR3NDM *JG3EHD	2,730 30 16 19 1,946 55 7 7 780 15 9 11 90 5 2 4
*SQ6RKY *S05MAX *S05DA *SQ8UPS	19,109 10,944 3,744 <i>3,599</i>	111 245 54 48	35 8 19 <i>20</i>	62 40 33 41	K3CCR N3XF	652,979 162,604	695 79 (OP:N3U 285 66	270 UM) 146	AK7AT N7XCZ W6ZQ/7	208,926 172,353 105,450	352 299 226	72 1 75 1 70 1	47 44 15	*VA7QD	4,260 Cuba	46 28 32	JA4DPL	District 4 203,832 436 54 117
*S05FF *S05K *SQ4PBE *SQ2SIQ	1,104 525 <i>440</i> 408	26 23 <i>22</i> 16	10 8 5 6	14 17 <i>17</i> 11	KA3YNV KC3II W2CDO/3 *NA1DX/3	59,640 56,672 16,268 367,319	181 25 79 27 493 80	104 87 56 209	<i>NE7D</i> W7MCM KØJJL/7 W7ON	49,385 41,375 40,500 33,282	155 126 148 147	47 50 23	81 78 85 63	*C08DM *C06LE	233,244 154,560 Mexico	498 60 149 669 27 78	*JA4TUJ JE5JHZ	140 6 6 4 District 5 32,340 144 32 45
SQ8BRZ	156	14	3	9	*N3OJL	307,664	423 67	201	W7ZZ	3,663	44	11	22	XE1H	46,764	600 16 20		544 15 8 8

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Oops...

Similar callsigns can get one's fingers confused, and resulted in an unintentional "mix & match" in February's "Zero Bias" editorial. Just to be clear, *CQ* Contesting Editor David Siddall's call is K3ZJ; CQ World Wide DX Contest Director Randy Thompson's call is K5ZD. (Tnx N6XI for the catch)

Looking Ahead in CQ

Here are some of the articles we're working on for upcoming issues of *CQ*:

- CW Results, 2015 CQ World Wide DX Contest
- W7DXX Remote: 15 Years and Counting
- Radio Manuals on Your iPhone

Upcoming Special Issues

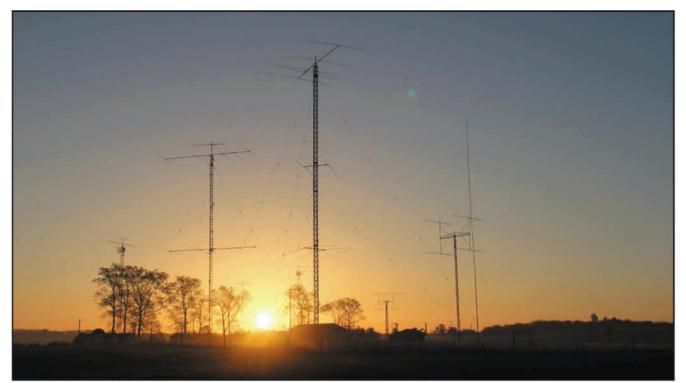
June: Take it to the Field October: Emergency Communications

December: Technology

Do you have a hobby radio story to tell? Something for one of our specials? *CQ* now covers the entire radio hobby. See our writers' guidelines on the *CQ* website at http://www.cq-amateur-radio.com/cq_writers_guide/cq_writers_guide.html

*JH6FTJ *JK6CSW	District 6 138,782 10,248	322 74	49 23	112 38	*GØFPU <i>M6Z</i>	1,430 <i>8</i>	3	10 16 1 3 :MØSTY)	*SV8DTD *SV7CUD	74,120 21,691	<i>284</i> 114	<i>32</i> 37	77 72
*JA6EMA	4,773 District 7	45	17	26	*5050184	Estonia	,	,	*MUØFAL	Guernsey 164,376	455	49	167
JA7QVI JG7AMD JA7VEI	640,770 217,638 199,728	1467 407 350	39 74 75	120 140 144	*ES5RIM	15,810 District 1	193	14 48	HG3R	Hungary 2,883,540	2733	119	395
*JA7HYS *JI7EMD	201,711 14,260	343 98	71 18	142 44	RW1CW RU1AB	941,160 593,169		12 335	HA5UA *HA5BI	50,025 13,860	221 203	39 9	76 51
	District 8			40	RA1AL R1MA *UA1CUR	541,488 45,570 315,976	183	85 263 38 109 72 239	*HA7AVU HA1TI	12,320 2,883	206 99	9 5	47 26
*JA8JTZ	1,860 District 9	24	11	19	*U1BA *UA1NFA	76,825 71,100	277 309	46 129 35 123	TF4X	lceland 1,874,026	1979	103	370
*JA9LX *JA9EJG	4,324 391	44 9	19 8	27	*UA1ZIK	24,860 District 3	102	40 73	*TF3EK	476	23	(OP:N 9	15ZO) 19
UN5J	Kazakhstan	1 2	2	2	UA3VFS RT5K	986,990 775,560	2206	94 364 38 146	EI9CN	Ireland 252,705	508	58	197
*UP2F	2,470	33	6 P:UN	20	R3KM R3ZV	316,827 190,721	497	30 111 71 198	*EI4GNB *EI3CTB	458,328 149,632	869 457	67 49	272 175
VIII-110	Laos				R3GZ RA3THN *UA3BL	141,904 11,151 634,513	67	58 123 24 39 96 311	ІК7НТВ	Italy 641,072	971	84	305
XW1IC	1,269,544	1829	OP:E2	1EIC)	*RA3RLJ *UA3IVF	287,040 51,895	702 274	61 199 27 70	IZ6ERS IØLY0	611,876 517,024	1177 754	87 91	301 337
*XX9LQ	Macao 10,251	105	27	40	*RA3RA *RD3FV *RA3DGH	30,084 15,486 13,091	178	25 67 15 43 10 43	IK7NXU IK3SSW IZ8LMA	293,700 232,670 231,246	482 532 425	75 61 65	225 204 196
HSØZCW	Thailand 672,192	1023	91	197	*R2SA *R2RAU	10,920 4,602	65	13 47 17 42	IW2CTQ IR2L	152,558 137,588	468 607	54 29	184 77
HS7BHK *E2ØQVD	152,100 95,570	396 215	60 68	135 122	R2WW	1,020 District 4	29	8 26	I1DXD IZ5MOQ	<i>51,408</i> 40,960	175 494	P:IW2 45 16	2LLH) 123 64
A65BP	United Arab Emi		117	373	*RU4AA *R4IB	476,076 190,816	516	88 300 72 196	IK8JDH IZ1YCG	39,456 28,625	184 166	37 31	100 94
	Vietnam				*RK4FA0 *RW4HZ *R4C0	164,388 105,565 99,910	258	49 179 57 158 50 144	IW3FVZ IX1CVF IK2YYL	27,417 20,640 5,742	151 163 57	35 <i>27</i> 18	76 93 40
*XV4Y	48,246 Aland Island	178 Is	49	80	*RQ4C *RN4ACX	57,466 20,904	397 184	27 91 16 51	IZ3WFD IU8FRF	2,501 1,305	30 19	17 12	24 17
онøv	3,050,431	2668	0P:0	H6LI)	*RU4PAA *R4SAJ *RA4L	12,012 7,865 117		29 62 12 43 3 10	*I5D0F *IK4BEI	245,572 182,522 167,466	530 481 444	72 59 56	220 204 170
*OHØBR	59,040	502	17 DP:OH	73		Finland			*IV30NZ *IZ2SXZ	126,477 87,360	429 283	46 47	161 109
*0E6Z	Austria 2,402,244	2204	110	403	0G70	1,214,640	(OP	18 386 :OH1VR) 42 123	*IZ2YAF *IV3ARJ	84,534 80,755	306 252	47 47	146 108
*OE4WWL		(O P 208	2: 0E6 1	MBG) 110	OH1B OG3I	59,070 35,148		OH1BOI)	*IW2EVH IK3XTY *IX1CLD	73,630 61,344 59,488	261 289 243	51 36 44	134 106 132
*0E6RAD *0E3MCS	2,730	(OP 32 36	:0E1V 15 14	VWL) 20 25	OG7M	26,035	109	0H9MM) 36 91	IN3UFW *IZ5UGE	55,632 53,375	293 241	35 36	117 89
OESIVIOS	2,223 Belarus	30	14	23	OH3BCX OH5ZA	21,316 7,540	(OP:	15 58 OH1ZAA) 11 41	*IK20FS *IZ7D0K *IU4FIT	48,822 46,276 42,768	198 271 188	39 24 43	64 68 119
EW2A EW80P	552,780 165,726	1413 1257	37 22	143 77	*OH1RX	233,840	(OP:	0H1ZAA) 74 242	*IØZUT *IK2YSJ	37,873 33,565	167 191	38 35	83 102
EW8Y EW8GL FW8W	163,464 30,250 8,684	1463 128 158	18 38 11	80 72 41	*OH5TS *OG3P	102,934 92,169	327	64 150 60 149 P:OH3P)	*IN3ADW *IN3JRZ	32,750 32,032 30,720	164 221 227	41 30 28	90 82 92
*EW8R *EW2B0	443,856 118,984	880 387	81 30	255 109	*OH2HZ *OH2LU	60,390 54,812	399 230	27 95 38 104	*IZØFKE *IZØRJR	29,094 27,336	170 158	22 39	56 95
*EU1DX	41,138 Belgium	139	47	87	*OH3WR *OH1LAR *OH2JLN	40,293 38,760 2,622	210	22 77 49 121 10 36	*IZ1JOB *IV3NVB *IZ8YAA	22,563 22,144 17,622	160 106 162	27 40 21	82 88 68
ON5GQ *OQ4B	500,448 51,948	661 209	96 29	305 79	*OH9GIT *OH7EML	320 136	12 10	9 11 7 10	*IZ1HBC *IK2REA	16,116 14,616	111 104	24 25	55 62
*ON5GF	14,250	(OF 187	2: 0N4 10	BHQ) 47	F4FET	France 282,336	1029	34 102	*IU3BRB IZ1DBY *IW5EHL	8,600 <i>8,360</i> 6,840	87 <i>53</i> 71	28 26 21	58 <i>50</i> 51
*E74KM	Bosnia-Herzego 17,290	vina 199	12	58	F1MLN F5VIF	120,228 8,385	325 75	56 116 13 30	*15YKQ * <i>IK3MI F</i>	5,220 5,145	59 43	20 20	40 29
	Bulgaria				* F4ETG *F5RV0 *F4GFT	244,184 27,000 3,672	152	61 172 19 56 15 39	*IZ2EEV *IK5YJK *IN3RWF	4,760 4,704 4,060	79 54 60	9 18 17	31 30 53
*LZ5IL	27,084 Croatia	126	32	90	*F4FLO F4GLD	1,216 190		14 18 6 13	*IK6IOQ *I3LGP	4,047 3,600	64 54	16 11	41 34
*9A9J	620,114	935 (89 OP:9 <i>l</i>		DL1WA	Germany 1,894,844	1916 1	07 411	*IW5ELA *IK1NPE *IW3GNS	2,574 2,322 1,968	23 46 40	17 11 16	22 32 <i>32</i>
*9A8FCC *9A5ST *9A5BAA	172,800 30,494 20,570	448 283 124	63 15 35	162 64 75	DL5DTG DL4WA	579,514 541,660	823 801	92 311 90 275	*IZ8GEX *IZ1RHY	1,786 1,380	29 22	15 12	23 11
*9A6TAQ	20,430	111	28	62	DK7VW DJ6TF DL4ABR	189,800 187,693 80,106	686	67 193 31 120	*IW1BNZ *IK1ZNU	888 726	19 38	11	13 19
OK7PY *OK1TA	Czech Republ 14,495 649,020	153	16 107	49 328	DK8EY DC1JAG	52,668 36,448	214 159	43 126 35 98 <i>39 97</i>	*IZ1DLY *IU1FID *IW4ECF	378 <i>255</i> 128	14 <i>13</i> 12	7 <i>6</i> 5	11 <i>11</i> 11
*OK2BEN *OK1PMA	316,128 148,894	637 434	72 56	224 162	DK1FW DLØESA	17,568 <i>15,745</i>	198 <i>116</i>	15 57 17 50 EA1HEO)	*IZ8IBC *IK8VVU	96 2	4	4	1
*0K1ULL *0K2TC *0K1FHI	30,847 <i>18,297</i> 15,480	208 130 102	25 33 22	84 <i>74</i> 50	DL2YCD *DK1KC	650 493,768	18 839	10 15 79 283	YL6W	Latvia 1,194,579	1540	106	295
OVILUI	Denmark	102	22	υU	*DL1MHJ *DL1ATZ *DL1MAJ	406,700 365,712 356,022	640	80 252 73 231 90 252	YL2CI	309,078	1310	0P:YL 35	2 GD) 119
OZ7EA	83,616	290	48	153	*DG80BN *DL3SKY	237,832 199,804	612 537	58 216 54 185	YL2UI *YL2II	38,016 5,304	201 79	21 18	75 50
G5W	England 2,456,904	2306		390 4WN)	*DF5BM *DK2WU *D01KRT	178,245 137,904 121,396	364	53 180 57 151 41 137	LY4T	Lithuania 970,426	1314		367
G4DBL G3VGZ	404,460 199,689	680 496	78 54	243 205	*DF6RI *DL2AMT	103,776 93,812	329 358	50 138 40 148	LY400 *LY6A *LY1K	416,625 814,618 26,660	835 1085 210	78 100 22	225 334 102
G5E	188,935	586 (C	34 OP:G3	111 RAU)	*DH9DX/P *D09SR *DG1EKL	70,000 64,500	250 288	44 131 35 90 35 131	*LY2ND *LY3IV	18,830 15,392	189 169	19 18	51 56
G3SVD G1SCT G4HYG	115,080 83,284 76,540	437 287 350	32 48 38	105 140 134	*DG1EKL *DJ6HR *D03PKE	60,590 57,681 44,034	246	35 131 37 116 34 89		Luxembourg	206	E-4	104
G40C0 G4DBW	68,224 36,632	438 463	22 13	82 63	*DK6SP *DL4JWU *DF1JC	36,918 31,590	195 206	31 95 31 104	*LX1IQ	59,985 Macedonia	200	51	104
MØRBE G8JYV *G8AFN	32,205 11,625 149,526	147 141 396	35 17 48	78 58 165	*DL1RPR *DL1IF	28,080 27,474 25,038	158 120	37 77 30 87	*Z35F	104,640	639	28	81
*G4DDL *M5T	121,954 118,560	395 710	45 27	172 87	*DL7FUA *DP4M	24,000 23,298	147 185	33 87 18 48	*ER4LX	Moldova 124,803	490	32	115
*G8ZRE *G4DDX	91,492 82,368	418 299	OP:G7 36 46	142 146	*DC1LEX DL/SP2UUU	22,922 21,112	143	:DJ4MH) 27 46 28 88	PAØJNH	Netherlands 219,328	397	75	223
*MØAUG *G3PRI	80,755 56,916	348 295	40 32	115 121	*DL2RZG *DL2AL	17,745 16,443	120 89	19 46 31 56	*PA3BUD *PA3DBS	361,760 211,904	689 550	73 56	250 168
*MØRNW *G1EIX *MØTQR	46,717 45,024 35,581	232 238 164	34 37 33	103 97 86	*DK8HE *DH5WB D07PRM	14,700 12,096 5,891	103	27 73 17 37 12 31	*PG1R *PG2P *PBØACU	122,811 75,740 44,407	424 300 204	43 36 33	158 104 88
MØKWK *GØWAT	35,574 34,036	205 193	33 33	114 94	*DG5YHK *DJ6DP	5,220 2,769	54 35	23 35 16 23	*PD1TV	18,012	119	23	56
*G3YRZ *G7UGC *GØIZM	31,980 31,500 27,240	275 228 180	17 19 26	61 56 94	*DC1DB *D03N0 *DC4LW	2,128 1,484 891	31	12 26 11 17 10 17	*GI7AXB *MIØRRE	Northern Irela 301,586 147,407	nd 7 61 392	59 52	143 169
*G40TU *GØWWD	25,040 13,662	179 120	20 28	60 71	*DK90S	837	27	9 22	*MIØULK	26,578	208	26	71
*G8GHD *MØPKZ	10,212 4,602	100 61	15 16	31 43	*SV1KYC	Greece 95,485	345	39 130	LA5PRA	Norway 28,024	116	48	76
U									!				

LA5YJ *LA80KA *LA7TN	12,393 110,448 65,912		6 45 46 162 32 122	*ISØDCR	Sardinia 183,120	495 59 181	*EA7JM0 *EA2DDE *EA3EY0	9,401 <i>4,674</i> <i>2,009</i>	75 23 56 38 23 34 35 14 27	*KH6CJJ *KH7T	571,200 170,784	839 423	91 62	149 82	CT3IA, CX4AD, DD4SG, DF7GG, DG3NCZ, DHØ- JAE, DH3SR, DJ3IW, DJ5MO, DK1TF, DK4MDA, DK5CF, DK7MD, DK7OG, DL1EAL, DL2DXA
*LA6PBA *LA1HL	35,712 26,532	187 148	38 90 29 105	GM2V	Scotland 2.450.760	2348 115 405	*EA5IMM *EA4CRP	1,599 1,372	29 12 27 24 10 18	YB9WZJ	Indonesia 285,714		75	159	DL3KVR, DL3MVC, DL3OC, DL4ME, DL5JMN, DL6ER, DL6GV, DL6UAM, DL7LF, DL7UGO,
*LA7DOA LA5ZTA	6,612 1,276	86 42	12 45 6 23	ммзт	479,562	(OP:GM3WOJ) 1160 66 245	*EE4EA *EB4ERS	1,134 864	32 6 21 (OP:EA4GHB) 26 6 18	YB3HJM YE3AA	9,768 945	68 17	28 10	38	DL9NO, DU7HF, E72U, EA1AF, EA1AUS, EA1FDI, EA2CW, EA3DU, EA3GCV, EA3NT, EA3WD, EA4AFP, EA5EJ, EA5YI, EA7JW, EA7KP, EA8DO,
	Poland			MM2R	69,350	(OP:GMØELP) 419 23 72	*EA1DZL	729 703	18 10 17	*YC2MDU	136,206	330		101	EC1RS, EC5EA, EC7ABV, ED5T, E17JK, E19KC, ER2OW, EU1FQ, EU1KY, EU6RO, EW2DZ, EW4RF,
SP9LJD SP6IEQ	2,527,448 476,748	702	86 256	*MMØHNR	29,070	(OP:GM3YOR) 236 22 73	*EA1DFP	108	31 3 16 6 3 6	*YB1TJ *YC8VRA	26,030 21,798	102 133 <i>88</i>	30 23 22 22	65 40 <i>44</i>	F/E72T, FG4NO, GØOZS, G3UHU, HAØITU, HA1DAE, HA3A, HA3HX, HB9RB, HB9TRR, HGØI-
SQ5Q 3Z60	192,276 135,401	422	64 154 47 156		Serbia		SCØN	Sweden 647,572	983 95 293	*YB2CP0 *YBØIBM	<i>15,708</i> 15,470	77	22	48	TU. HK4KM. I3VJW. IK1YDB. IK2FDV. IV3F7N.
SP3CMX SP5ICS	53,550 29,000	118	58 95 38 78	*YU1JW *YT7DB	121,758 16,064	345 58 165 212 11 53	SM5B	148,654	(OP:SMØNCS) 412 59 174	ZL1WN	New Zealand 174,475		cc	109	IV3OKO, IV3ZCS, IZ1HDR, IZ4MJP, IZ8XLP, JAØQNJ, JA1JPM, JA1PCM, JA2KVD, JA5TNF, JF1UOW, JF1UOX, JG1ELE, JK1MZT, JN1VFF,
SP8ICV SP10	25,992 198	6	19 53 5 6		Shetland Islai	nds	SA6BET	104,856	(OP:SM5EMR) 642 31 105	ZL1WN ZL1YE *ZL/K7ST	493 23.364	16 97	8 44	9 55	JR1CBC, JS1IFK, JY9FC, K1MC, K1SX, K6III, K7BX, K7LU, KB1HNZ, KD9EIO, KE7XM,
*SQ6H *SP1DSZ	686,700	(OP:	76 251 SQ6PLH)	GZ5Y		1107 66 240	*SM2T	643,165	990 97 322 (OP:SM2EZT)	ZL/K/OI	Philippines	31		33	KJ6MBW, KV4QS, L47H, LA9FA, LA9FFA, LU1ICX, LY2BVB, LY2CO, LY4S, LY7M, LZ1GU, LZ1MS,
*SP1RKR *SP3P0W	624,110 281,496 173,475	603	95 354 69 248 71 186	IT9BII	Sicily 22,425	142 31 84	*SF3A	219,978	529 61 181 (OP:SM3CER)	DU1AV *4F3FSK	369,200 21,490	1062 137	56 30	74 40	LZ1QN, LZ1ZU, LZ4TU, LZ5R, LZ5Z, MØLDW, M1MBZ, MW5R, N2CG, N4KXO, N9WL, NP2L,
*SQ3SWD *SP4SHW	142,952 132,408	445	51 163 46 170	*IT9EWR *IR9Z	199,320 64,068	725 33 99 743 15 61	*SAØBVA *SGØW	19,313 18,530	175 23 66 138 29 80	*DU2BOQ *DU9BX	6,591 2,187	63 48	13 11	26 16	NW3U, OE5FZO, OH2IS, OH3HP, OH4MFA, OK1AVV, OK1KEO, OK1MP, OK1PFM, OK2EQ,
*SP7WJ *SQ3MZM	128,700 115,680	271	76 158 43 117	*IT9PZM	53,544	(OP:IT9VCE) 417 21 76	*SM7MX	4,312	(OP:SAØCAM) 97 6 38	DOJDA	Samoa	40		10	OK2PAY, OK2UHP, OK3C, OK6CX, OK7CM, OM7KW, ON4WW, OT4T, OZ4RT, PAØRBO,
*SP5DRE *SP1DMD	115,635 76,895	350	53 142 53 116	*IT9NAN *IT9AZK	44,080 38,690	260 22 73 201 38 108		Cuitorland	(OP:SM5MX)	5W1SA	721,215	1575	38	127	PA9HR, PC1EMR, PE4A, PH2M, PJ2BVU, PP2RON, PU1KGG, PU8MET, PY3YD, PY4EK, PY5DD, PY5CAT, PY5CH, PGAET, P21AC, P2AT
SQ5NBE *SP7VTQ	57,942 45,784	507	18 69 27 70	*IT9BDR *IT9IMF	10,472 1,798	94 21 47 41 23 35	HB9EFJ HB9VID	Switerland 96,222 26,860	271 55 182 132 30 55	LU5VV	Argentina 1,278,175	2086	60	155	PY5DD, PY5SAT, PY5XH, RØAET, R2LAC, R3AT, R3GM, R4IO, R6FK, R6YY, R7CK, R7FK, R7HF, R7IA, R7LA, R9SA, RA3M, RA3WDK, RA3XDX, RA4DB, RA6YJ, RA9AMO, RA9AU, RA9CMO,
*SP9PBH	38,924	(OP:S	48 100 P9MRR)		Slovak Repub		*HB9AA	349,904	704 73 231 (OP:HB9ARF)	LU7HN LU8ADX	95,195 25,456	455 212	36 12	43	RA9CNF, RA9D/, RD3B/, RK4HYT, RK9DR,
*SQ8MXK *SP2GCE	32,265 20,079	138	35 100 18 51	OM4KK OM4M	519,936 35,309	820 90 294 492 12 55	*HB9MXY	52,728	200 43 113	*LU4EG *LU2JCW	261,716 18,786	585 72		125 58	RL3FA, RM5M, RM6AA, RN3FT, RN9T, RO7T, RT7F, RT7N, RT9S, RU3EJ, RU3GF, RU6AV,
*SQ3LMK *SQ1SNN	9,900 8,960	110	18 51 23 52 14 26 18 33	*OM7SR	10,092	(OP:OM4KK) 112 24 63	UR4EI	Ukraine 40,602	182 40 94		Aruba				RV6ASU, RW3DIA, RW3QM, RW4NN, RW4O, RW6AF, RW9AW, RW9MZ, RX3I, RZ1O, RZ3AUL.
*SQ7BTY *SP5JTW	8,466 5,936	100	9 44		Slovenia		*USØHZ *UT8IM	786,210 248,746	1140 94 344 693 57 220	P49Y	6,930,818		111 (OP:A		RZ6DX, RZ6FA, RZ6HX, SA3V, SA5M, SC2M, SF7WT, SMØQ, SO3F, SP2DCT, SP2MHD,
*SP8AB *SP2UU	3,441 2,491 2,436	41	11 26 18 35 14 28	\$53F \$57C	935,132 375,936	703 62 202	*UT5PY *UT7AT	145,992 71,024	479 55 182 278 47 137	*00455	Bolivia	70		40	SP2MKT, SP2MSF, SP3CFM, SP3DV, SP3J, SP3L, SP3QYQ, SP3UY, SP5DLX, SP5PBE,
*SP9IVQ SP5NZZ *SQ7SAX	2,436 2,220 1,287	22	19 18 11 28	\$59AA * \$56WYB	216,315 222,396	383 76 209 523 64 194	*UTØMF *UR5UJ	66,933 65,772	202 54 147 200 49 125	*CP1FF	10,496 Brazil	12	33	49	SP5XSD, SP6P, SP7AWG, SP7CVW, SP7ICE, SP9CVY, SP9CXN, SP9FKQ, SP9GFY, SP9GKJ, SP9LAS, SP9MRK, SP9ODY, SP9TPV, SP9YFF,
SQ9JXH	550	33	5 17	*S51AC *S56AX	179,935 147,552	585 64 201 412 55 177	*UR8UZ *UR1YDD	16,416 11,024	128 18 54 145 11 42	PS2T		2305 (OF	97 P:PY2		SQ3TCE, SQ4AVD, SQ6PNP, SQ7OBD, SQ9IWT, SQ9MZ, SQ9ONP, SQ9ZBC, SV1GRB, SV1XV,
	Portugal			*S5ØBH *S53NW *S53Q	104,832 97,152 67,304	416 40 152 404 42 142 604 19 75		Wales		PY2MC PY2MSR	1,779,080 80,216	2009 295	91 52	225 96	SV3GKW, SV3QUP, SV4LQW, TY2CD, UAØLBF, UAØWG, UA1AFT, UA1RG, UA3AAJ, UA3EDQ,
CT1IW *CR5M	30,016 99,552	120 438	26 96	*S57PKT	46,228	(OP:S5ØX) 306 24 67	GW9X	1,694,530	2205 96 314 (OP:MW1LCR)	* PY2V0X *PP6ZZ	225,435 44,750	684 156	45 44	88 81	UA3IFF, UA3S, UA4NCI, UA4SJS, UA6AAK,
*CT7AIX	37,260	208	CT1HSN) 19 62	*S52WW	7,598	99 13 45	*GW7ERI *GWØBBO	89,908 51,303	283 43 126 249 36 111	*PY2DPM *PY3ZZR	9,412 6,413	89 82	14 22	38 31	UA7T, UA9CEP, UA9CNX, UA9JLL, UB3DAO, UDØW, UD4FD, UF1M, UI3A, UN7ECA, URØHQ, UR4LRG, UR5EDX, UR5IFX, UR5QU, US2IW,
	Romania			EA5DFV	Spain 2 255 850	2768 102 303	*MW8C	2,310	69 6 27	*CE1UGE	Chile 385,800	710	66	124	US4IRT, US7IB, UTØEK, UTØUY, UT2IV, UT6EY,
Y03JW *Y04RST	10,614 195.804		17 41 65 187	EA4TD EA7KB	291,224 28.478	1608 30 88 300 11 47	VK2TTP	Australia 72,782	184 56 95	*CE3SBQ *CE3TMM	10,763 1,247	118 53	15 10	32 19	UT7LW, UU4JMN, UW1WU, UW5Q, UX2IB, UX5UN, UY5QQ, VA3OB, VE3JSO, VE3ZN, VK7XX,
*Y07CVL *Y09BXE	96,832 54,810	286 176	54 124 49 125	EA3MR *EA7YV	3,430 313,344	92 9 26 716 71 217	VK6SMK VK4CL	70,686 28,644	271 31 71 159 25 41	*XQ1TUW	800	41	7	9	VU3DMP, W1SFS, W6/UA3TT, W6HYI, W6YA, WA2OMT, WA6HGA, WK2X, WN8QGV, WN8U, XX9TIH. XX9TUD. YB6LD. YCØQR. YL3GDM.
*Y08DHA *Y02LDU	53,244 35,217	233	24 63 27 90	*EA2DNR *EA3LA	223,914 218,940	1183 31 103 924 31 92	*VK6VAX *VK3VTH	64,505 21,442	210 40 93 115 24 47	HK4L	Colombia 179,444	338	69	157	YO2AQO, YO2MNZ, YO3DDZ, YO3IPR, YO3JR, YO4FZX, YO5CUQ, YO9DF, YO9IIF, YR5N, YTØA,
*Y08CRU *Y08BGE	34,133 22,842	229	28 79 16 65	*EB3WH *EA4DXP	<i>152,150</i> 135,473	425 48 131 326 57 164	*VK2WFT	11,644	74 33 38		Peru				YU1BAU, YV4MT, YV4NR, YY5AJI
*Y08RKP *Y04GPC	19,182 16,920	136	39 100 24 70	*EE2A	126,046	363 49 165 (OP:EA2SN)	*9W8DEN	East Malaysi 44,096 Fiji	a 255 20 44	OA4SS	2,355,792	3029	88	184	Log Withdrawn: DL2R, Z3B
*Y07LPZ *Y07MPI *Y04BEX	15,486 13,289	103	21 68 35 62 16 57	*EA2KV *EA3KT	79,200 77,840	500 24 86 409 23 89 322 28 126 274 30 52	*3D2KM	17,794	95 35 47	*YY4RDC	Venzuela 62,098	228		93	Disgualified: 4L9QQ, BA7QT, E70A, E19HX, G5RR,
*Y04BEX *Y08RZJ *Y09IPF	12,702 12,528 10,203	237	8 46 10 47	*EA4CFY *EA2GM *EA3DNC	62,678 58,384 53,664	322 28 126 274 30 52 266 38 134		Hawaii	(OP:W6ZL)	*YY4G0R	112 Check Logs	12	5	9	H2X, HG3ITU, IIOI, IN3EIS, IQ5PO, IZ5WTV, IZ8IFL, J42T, LZ2JE, M1U, NP2P, ON4MW,
*Y04AJ *Y09HG	8,964 8,007	132	11 43 11 40	*EA1DHB *EA4FET	19,668 18,746	261 11 55 144 29 74	WH7W KH6QJ	273,288 104,804	520 79 114 310 57 76		VY, 9M6YBG, AB FM, BD6AHP, BD	1J, AI9			R3GMT, R7AW, R8LÁ, R8UŤ, RK6CC, RW3DÚ, RW9JZ, RY3D, S52NR, S54I, S04R, SP5C, SP5DL, SV9RGI, TG9ANF, UT2T, UT7E, UZ4I,
*70770	1,881	29	14 19	EA4CU	13,124	89 24 44	141000	104,004		BH4BUI, BH4	4SYG, C91EP, C	E1CA,	CT1	EPC,	YT1S, YV4YC, Z62FB, ZP9MCE
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FNB-102 For YAESU FI					45.95 lios:
FNB-78					89.95
FNB-80L	_i Li-ION batte	ry 7.4v	1600 m	ıAh 💲	44.95
E-DC-5E			-		
NC-72B					
FNB-83x					49.95
FNB-72x	(e eneloop N	_{імн} 9.6v	2000 m	Ah \$	44.95
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FBA-12h			•		
FBA-12 FNB-27x			ttery Ca / 1450m.		22.95 49.95
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For ICOM ID-3	31A, ID-51A	'Plus: EM	S-272 Rapid	Charger	\$ 49.95
BP-272L CBE-272		•			52.95 29 95
For ICOM IC-	T90A/E: 91A	VD. 80AD:	CP-11L DC	Chg cord	\$ 19.95
BP-217 s	V8,V82, U82	, F3, F4GS	/GT, F30,400	S/GT,A2	44.95 4,A6, etc
BP-210N For ICOM IC-T	IEX eneloop	nimн 7.2√ 1.Α/Е: А.23.	2100 m	Ah \$	49.95 r \$12.95)
BP-200x	L Hi-Watt batt	ery 9.6v	1450 m.	Ah \$	59.95
BP-197h	6-cell A	A Batte	ry case (H	i-Watt) <mark>\$</mark> <i>T42A. W</i>	29.95
BP-173x	Hi-Watt batte	ry 9.6v	1450 m	Ah 💲	59.95
BP-170L For ICOM IC-2					
BP-83xh	Ni-MH batter	y 7.2v	2200 m.	Ah \$	39.95
IC-8 8-c	ell AA ba	attery c	ase (w/ Char	ge Jack) \$	
BP-202e	Eneloop- Rad.	sh. 7.2v	2100m 2: DC Pwr &	Ah \$	39.95
PB-45L	_i-ION batt (NE	w) 7.4v	2000 m	Ah \$	44.95
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PB-39h BT-11h					54.95 24.95
For KENWOOI	D TH-79A/E,	22A/E. 42	VE etc: (CP-	79: DC cc	ord \$9.95)
PB-34xh For KENWOOI					39.95 ord \$9.95)
BT-8 6	-cell AA	Batte	ry Case	\$	14.95
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For ALINCO D	J-195 /HP/R,	193,196,44	6,493,496,59	6: (DC cc	ord \$9.95)
EBP-48h	J-G5TD/TH/	TY; 190T,1		DC Pwr Co	44.95 ord \$9.95)
EBP-36x	(h Hi-Watt ba	tt. 9.6v	1450 r	nAh 💲	52.95
EDH-11	<u>6</u> -cell	AA B	attery C	ase \$	22.95
EBP-20x For ADI AT-60			2000 n		32.95
ADI-600: For STANDAR	X 5W NiMH ba	tt. 12.0v	1200 m	Ah \$	44.95
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*Frequency coverage may vary. Refer to owner's manual for exact specifications

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