

Amateur Radio

COMMUNICATIONS & TECHNOLOGY
APRIL 2022

CQ

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On the Cover: Gib Van Cleve, KEØPRK, of Ballwin, Missouri, sets up his VHF/UHF Yagi to attempt a Winter Field Day contact with the International Space Station. Details on page 80. Read about Winter Field Day on pages 56 and 61.

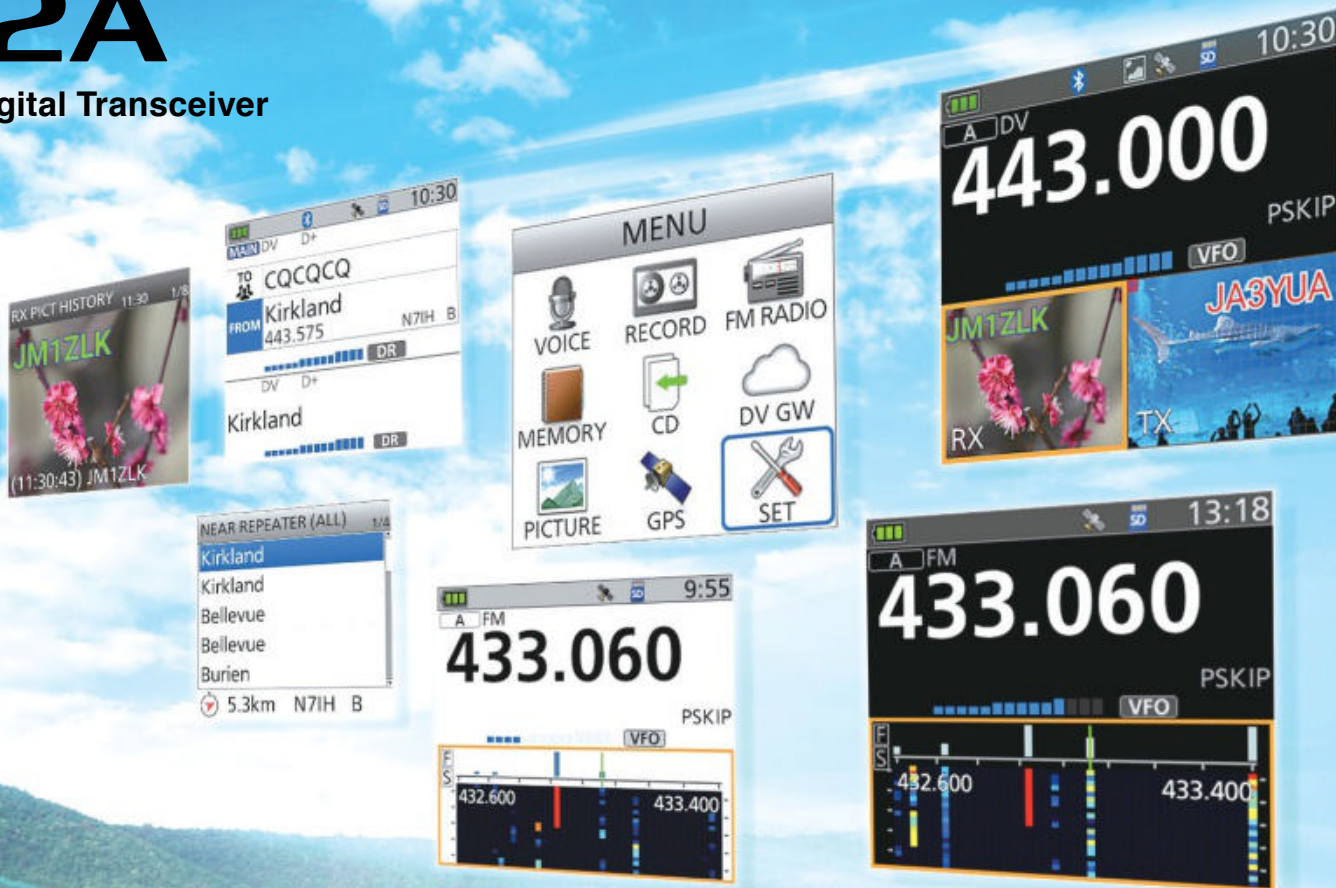
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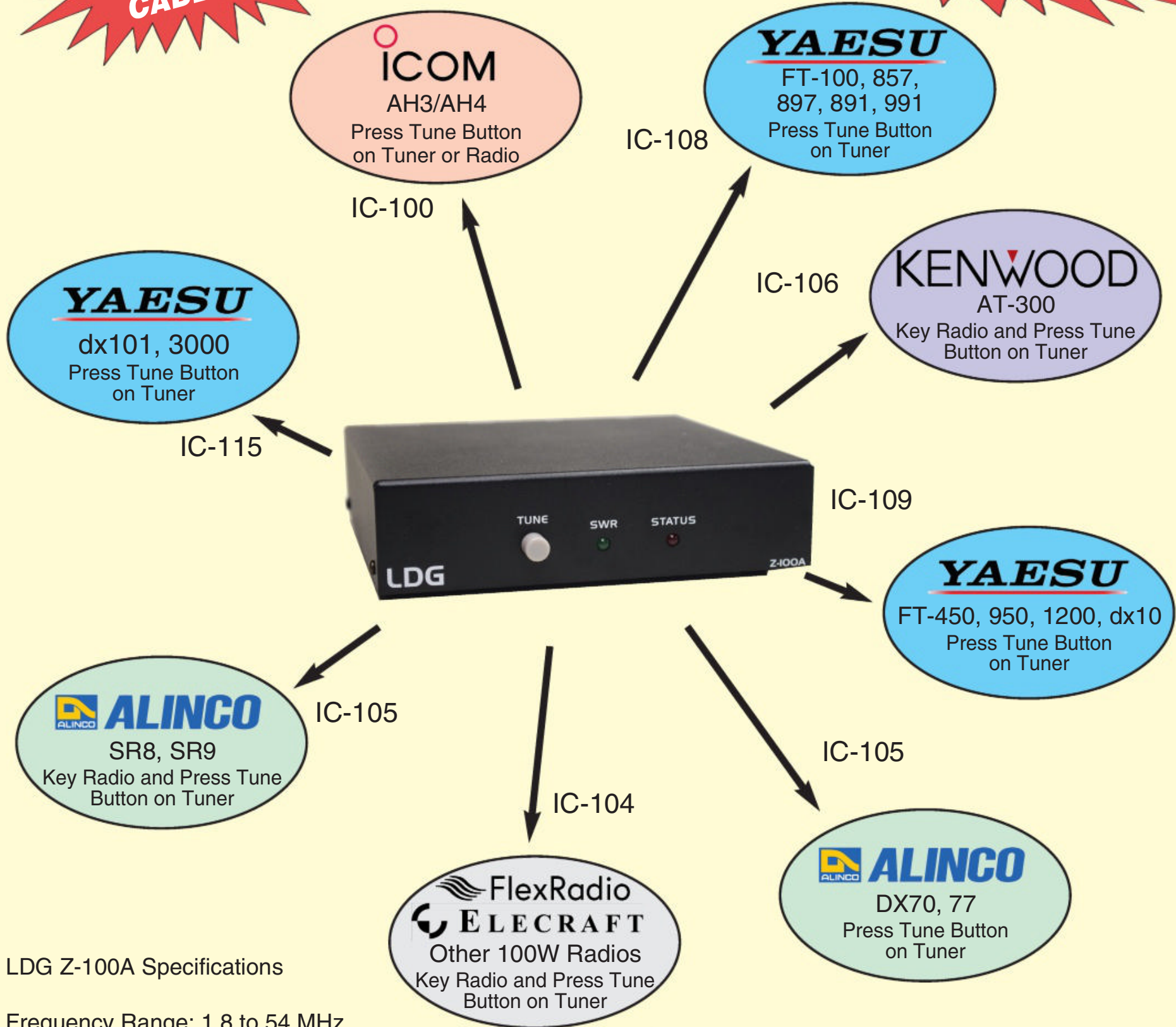


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ANNOUNCEMENTS

APRIL

CORINTH, MISSISSIPPI — The Alcorn County ARES will hold the April Fool Jess Ables Memorial Hamfest from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturday, April 2 and from 8 a.m. to noon, Sunday, April 3 at the Crossroads Arena, 2800 South Harper Road. Website: <<http://acares.reiselt.com>>. Talk-in 146.925. VE exams

MCKEESPORT, PENNSYLVANIA — The Two Rivers Amateur Radio Club will hold its 50th Annual Amateur Radio and Computer Show from 8 a.m. to 2 p.m., Sunday, April 3 at The McKeesport Palisades, 100 5th Avenue. Contact: Bill Powers, (412) 260-5699. Email: <atsfbill2@gmail.com>. Website: <www.trarc.net>. Talk-in 146.73. VE exams.

BRANSON, MISSOURI — The Four State QRP Group will hold OZARKCON from Friday, April 8 through Saturday, April 9 at the Stone Castle Hotel and Conference Center, 3050 Green Mountain Drive. Website: <<http://ocon.rleepotter.com>>.

CLAREMORE, OKLAHOMA — The Green Country Hamfest Inc. will hold the Green Country Hamfest 2002 from 4-9 p.m., Friday, April 8 and from 8 a.m. to 3 p.m., Saturday, April 9 at the Claremore Expo Center, 400 Veterans Parkway. Email: <info@greencountryhamfest.org>. Website: <www.greencountryhamfest.org>. Talk-in 147.09+ (PL 88.5). VE exams, DXCC / WAC / WAS / VUCC card checking.

BARTLETT, TENNESSEE — The Mid-South Amateur Radio Association will hold the Memphis FreeFest from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m., Saturday, April 9 at the Bartlett Station Municipal Center, 5868 State Road. Contact: Art Barnett, WA4PSS, (901) 619-5573. Email: <wa9pss@gmail.com>. Website: <<https://tinyurl.com/mwv2n6ya>>. Talk-in 147.21- (PL 107.2). VE exams.

BELLEVUE, NEBRASKA — The Bellevue Amateur Radio Club will hold the Bellevue ARC Spring Cleanup Hamfest from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m., Saturday, April 9 at the Reed Community Center, 1200 Lord Boulevard. Contact: Dennis Mitchell, KC0YKN, (402) 690-2587. Email: <kc0ykn@cox.net>. Website: <www.bellevuearc.org>. Talk-in 147.39+ (PL 131.8). VE exams.

CUYAHOGA FALLS, OHIO — The Cuyahoga Falls Amateur Radio Club will hold the 66th Annual Hamfest Electronics and Computer Show from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m., Saturday, April 9 at the Emidio and Sons Party Center, 48 E. Bath Road. Phone: (330) 790-1680. Email: <hamfest2022@cfarc.org>. Website: <www.cfarc.org>. Talk-in 147.270+ (PL 110.9) or 444.850+ (PL 110.9). Free VE exams.

NEW CASTLE, INDIANA — The Henry County Amateur Radio Club will hold its HCARC Tailgate II from 8 a.m. to noon, Saturday, April 16 at the Henry County Memorial Park, 2221 N. Memorial Drive. Contact: Steve Benson, (765) 529-6727. Email: <kd9ily@gmail.com>. Website: <<http://w9ob.org>>. Talk-in 147.390+ (PL 127.3).

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA — The Raleigh Amateur Radio Society will hold the 48th Annual RARSfest and 2022 ARRL Roanoke Division Convention from 8 a.m. to 3 p.m., Saturday, April 16 at the Jim Graham Building-NC State Fairgrounds, 4285 Trinity Road. Contact: Jeremy Lindsley, K2HJX, (919) 523-9631. Website: <<http://rarsfest.org>>. Email: <ntorborg@me.com>. Talk-in 146.64 or 146.88 (PL 131.8). VE exams.

BRAINERD, MINNESOTA — The Brainerd Amateur Radio Club will hold the Brainerd Area Hamfest from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., Saturday, April 23 at the Brainerd National Guard Armory, 1115 Wright Street. Website: <www.brainerdham.org>. Talk-in 147.225+. Card checking.

CENTER OSSISPEE, NEW HAMPSHIRE — The Lakes Region Repeater Association will hold its Spring Hamfest 2022 from 8 a.m. to 2 p.m., Saturday, April 23 at the Center Ossipee Town Hall, 55 Main Street. Email: <w1bstclub@gmail.com>. Website: <www.w1bst.org>. Talk-in 147.03

DE MOINES, IOWA — The Des Moines Radio Amateurs' Association will hold its 2002 Hamfest from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m., Saturday, April 23 at the Iowa State Fairgrounds-Elwell Family Food Center, 3000 E. Grand Avenue. Email: <info@dmraa.com>. Website: <<http://dmraa.com/hamfest>>. VE exams, DXCC card checking.

GALES FERRY, CONNECTICUT — The Radio Amateur Society of Norwich will hold the RASON Auction beginning 10 a.m., Saturday, April 23 at Our Lady of Lourdes Church Hall, 1650 CT Route 12. Contact: Mark Noe, KE1IU, <ke1iumark@gmail.com>. Website: <www.rason.org>. Talk-in 146.730- (PL 156.7).

GEORGETOWN, DELAWARE — The Sussex Amateur Radio Association will hold the Georgetown Hamfest and Delmarva Radio Electronics Expo and the 2022 ARRL Delaware State Convention from 7:30 a.m. to 2 p.m., Saturday, April 23 at the Cheer Community Center, 20520 Sand Hill Road. Contact: Jamie, W3UC, (410) 202-7690. Email: <hamfestdelaware@gmail.com>. Website: <www.radioelectroniceexpo.com>. VE exams.

MOBILE, ALABAMA — The Mobile Amateur Radio Club will hold the Mobile Hamfest from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m., Saturday, April 23 at the Abba Shrine Temple, 7701 Hitt Road. Contact: David Huber, KK4JJM, <davidhuber@bellsouth.net>. Talk-in 146.94.

SONOMA, CALIFORNIA — The Valley of the Moon Amateur Radio Club will hold its Annual Hamfest from 8 a.m. to noon, Saturday, April 23 at the First Congregational Church of Sonoma, 252 W. Spain Street. Website: <www.vomarc.org>. Talk-in 145.350-. VE exams, fox hunt.

ATHENS, OHIO — The Athens County Amateur Radio Association will hold the Athens Hamfest from 8 a.m. to noon, Sunday, April 24 at the Athens Community Center, 701 East State Street. Contact: Carl Denbow, N8VZ, (740) 591-8471. Email: <carl@n8vz.com>. Website: <www.ac.ara.org>. Talk-in 145.15. VE exams.

ODENTON, MARYLAND — The Maryland Mobileers Amateur Radio Club will hold the MMARC 2022 Spring Hamfest from 7:30 a.m. to noon, Sunday, April 24 at the Odenton Volunteer Fire Department, 1425 Annapolis Road (Rt. 175). Contact: Bruce (410) 456-2500. Email: <bmcpherson73@verizon.net>. Website: <<https://tinyurl.com/2p935p6k>>. Talk-in 146.805- (PL 107.2). VE exams.

THOMPSON, CONNECTICUT — The Eastern Connecticut Amateur Radio Association will hold its Amateur Radio Flea Market from 8 a.m. to noon, Sunday, April 24 at the Raceway Restaurant at Thompson Speedway, 205 East Thompson Road. Contact: Jon, KA1MPG, (508) 943-4467. Email: <jonas217@verizon.net>. Website: <www.ecara.net>.

MILLERSBURG, OHIO — The RV Radio Network will hold its 2022 Spring Eyeball Rally from Monday, April 25 through Friday, April 29 at the Berlin RV Park & Campground, 5898 State Route 39. Website: <www.rvradionetwork.com>. Talk-in 146.55 or 146.48.

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\$35 FCC License Fee Kicks In April 19th

The FCC's new \$35 filing fee for nearly all amateur radio license applications takes effect on April 19th. The fee was among many adopted in December 2020 but the effective date was delayed until the Commission's computer systems could be upgraded to handle the changes. The new fee applies to most license-related applications, including new licenses, renewals and vanity call sign requests. It does not apply to license upgrades or purely administrative filings, such as a change of name or address. The fee is separate from the exam fee collected by most volunteer exam teams and is paid directly to the FCC via its Universal Licensing System website, <<https://tinyurl.com/s799xxaw>>. For more details, visit <<https://tinyurl.com/44m8dmxt>>.

Dayton Awards Announced

The Dayton Hamvention® Awards Committee has announced its 2022 honorees. The Dayton awards are considered among the most prestigious in amateur radio. The Amateur of the Year award goes to the Hamvention's own Jim Simpson, KF8J. A member of the Hamvention Committee continuously since 1973, Simpson twice served as General Chairman and has held a variety of other posts both within the Hamvention Committee and the parent Dayton Amateur Radio Association. He also founded the Xenia Weather Radio Network after the town that now hosts the Hamvention was devastated by a tornado in 1974, and has been instrumental in forming and continuing to help with the 4-H Amateur Radio Club in Xenia.

This year's Technical Achievement award goes to Adam Farson, VA7OJ/AB4OJ, in recognition of his decades of service in providing independent technical support for various HF radios, particularly ICOMs. He also conducts and reports on independent measurements of nearly all new radios, and has produced the only data radio for hobbyists that clearly delineates the performance of software defined radios (SDRs) across the spectrum of band noise levels.

The Hamvention's Special Achievement award this year goes to Kerry Banke, N6IZW. A microwave RF engineer, Banke has been a key contributor to the Amateur Radio on the International Space Station (ARISS) program, designing and building both flight hardware and test equipment to certify the spaceworthiness of ARISS gear.

The 2022 Club of the Year is Ohio's Highland Amateur Radio Association, based in rural Highland County. The club has nearly 150 members, maintains five repeaters, hosts two weekly nets with average attendance of 28 hams, and holds both monthly and bi-monthly programs. Members are involved with emergency communications, Parks on the Air, and volunteer examining.

The awards will be presented at the Dayton Hamvention in May, the first in-person gathering for the event since 2019.

Friedrichshafen On, "HamCamp" Off

The organizers of Europe's largest hamfest, "Hamradio" in Friedrichshafen, Germany, say the show will return in-person this year, but the co-located youth "HamCamp" will not be held. According to the Deutscher Amateur Radio Club (DARC), the available facilities could not safely house over 100 young hams and adult supervisors in accordance with Covid protocols. DARC says it hopes to resume HamCamp in 2023.

SP9FIH, 3DAØRU, Win 2021 Cass Awards

Janusz Wegrzyn, SP9FIH, has been named the single-op winner of the 2021 Cass Award, presented by ClubLog, DXLab, and the Northern California DX Club to the DXpeditions that work the greatest number of different amateurs. Wegrzyn was honored for contacting 9,684 unique stations during his two-week, one-man DXpedition to Sint Maarten, where he operated as PJ7P. This is his fifth consecutive Cass Single-Op award.

The 2021 Unlimited Cass Award, which goes to DXpedition groups, was awarded to 3DAØRU for its October operation from Eswatini. The group of eight Russian, Czech and Polish hams made contact with 24,985 separate stations during the operation, a new record for this award category. Complete rules are available at <www.cassaward.com>.

Radio Fallout from Ukraine Invasion Expands

Newsline reports that Russia and Belarus have been indefinitely suspended from the CEPT, the European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations, in the wake of the invasion of Ukraine. This affects amateur radio operation in Europe, as CEPT members accept amateur licenses from other member countries. This action suspends the automatic authority of hams from Russia and Belarus to operate in other parts of Europe, and of hams from other CEPT signatories (including the U.S.) to operate in Russia and Belarus.

Spratlys Get Even More Dangerous for Hams

The Spratly Islands in the South China Sea have long been on ham radio DXers' most-wanted lists, and getting there to operate has always been dangerous because of competing claims to the islands by various countries. Now, the Associated Press reports that China has "fully militarized" at least three of the islands in the region, quoting a top U.S. military commander as saying the islands have been equipped with anti-ship and anti-aircraft missile systems, fighter jets and laser and jamming equipment. According to U.S. Indo-Pacific Commander Adm. John C. Aquilino, this is part of what he describes as China's largest military buildup since World War II. DXpeditions to the area are strongly discouraged.

Milestones: JH1AJT, W2RS, Silent Keys

CQ Amateur Radio Hall of Fame member "Zorro" Miyazawa, JH1AJT, became a Silent Key in late March, according to DXNews.com. In addition to his DXing activities around the world, which included bringing along groups of other operators to be on the air while he conducted business in various locations, Zorro was the founder of the Foundation for Global Children, an international humanitarian organization focused on helping provide basic supplies and educational opportunities for children around the world.

Also leaving us in March was amateur satellite pioneer Ray Soifer, W2RS. In 1960, he was on one end of the first known amateur radio contact via satellite ionization trail reflection, according to the AMSAT News Service. In addition, Ray was at one end of the first-ever intersatellite relay communication between two earth stations — using OSCARs 6 and 7 — in any radio service. Soifer held many positions in the AMSAT organization, including Executive Vice President and acting President. He also served as chair of the IARU (International Amateur Radio Union) satellite forum and the IARU Region 2 VHF/UHF Committee.

AMSAT Receives Major Grant for Spaceframe Development

The AMSAT News Service reports that the amateur satellite group has been awarded a grant of close to \$100,000 by ARDC (Amateur Radio Digital Communications) for development of a "3U" spaceframe with deployable solar panels. This structure — the size of three standard cubesats — will serve as the mechanical platform for AMSAT's GOLF series of high-altitude satellites and a new generation of low-orbit FM satellites, according to ANS. The GOLF satellites are intended for higher elliptical orbits, providing longer access times and greater coverage areas for hams here on the planet. AMSAT stressed, though, that as generous as the ARDC grant is, another \$231,000 is needed to cover additional hardware development and launch preparation costs for just one GOLF satellite.

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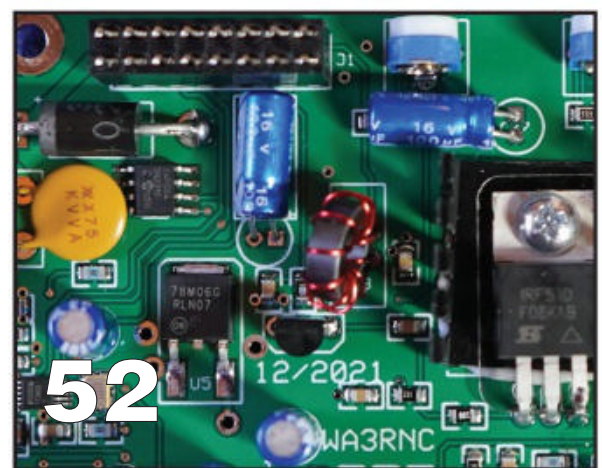
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56 COVER: LEARNING CURVE: WINTER FIELD DAY

By Ron Ochu, KO0Z

Gib Van Cleve, KE0PRK, of Ballwin, Missouri, joins fellow members of the St. Louis QRP Society at Winter Field Day, hoping to contact the International Space Station. The group operated mainly on HF. Story in Learning Curve on page 56; more about Gib on page 80. (Cover photo by Ron Ochu, KO0Z)



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By John Dorr, K1AR

FOCUS ON: Russia's invasion of the Ukraine in late February raised the spectre of a new Cold War and led to immense sanctions against Russia and Belarus. See how the war has affected ham radio and CQ contests on page 8 and 12. Speaking of contests, the granddaddy of them all, the CQWW DX SSB, had another record breaking year. See how you did on pages 14 and 92.

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ZERO BIAS: A CQ Editorial

BY RICH MOSESON,* W2VU

CQ, The "Spirit" of Ham Radio, and the War in Ukraine

It appears that CQ Publisher K2MGA and I have single-handedly (dual-handedly?) destroyed amateur radio by taking what we believe is a morally essential stand in response to Russia's unprovoked invasion of Ukraine and its tactics of specifically bombing civilian targets (actions which the U.S. government has categorized as war crimes). At least, that's the impression one gets from reading some of the e-mails we've been receiving ever since deciding that, at least for the WPX SSB Contest in late March, stations in Russia and Belarus would not be eligible for awards or trophies, and that contacts with these stations would have no contest point value. We have more specifics, along with a sampling of correspondence, both pro and con, on page XX. But I'd like to use this space to provide some perspective, as well as a more thorough explanation of the factors that led up to our decision.

In a nutshell, we started out by closely monitoring the discussions on the private CQ Contest Committee email reflector, representing the full spectrum of opinions. These guys, individually and collectively, are brilliant, highly-educated and very eloquent. Dick and I always value their perspectives.

Here's the basis of our decision: While we strongly respect amateur radio's tradition of staying above political frays, we feel that this situation is not about politics and debating which person or proposal is the best choice for dealing with a particular situation. Rather, this is about an unprovoked invasion of one sovereign country by another, compounded by Russia's deliberate targeting of civilians, as seen in repeated missile strikes on residential areas, hospitals and shelters. This is not politics; it is, as the U.S. State Department says, war crimes.

It is also highly reminiscent of the days leading up to the start of World War II, at which time the western powers pursued a policy of "appeasement" of the Nazis in hopes that they'd be satisfied with taking over just a few little countries. I've been reading up on those times and Russian President Vladimir Putin is taking pages directly out of Adolf Hitler's playbook, taking over Crimea (without much of a response by the West), encouraging ethnic Russians in eastern Ukraine to pursue independence, and using false-flag incidents to justify the invasion. These are all identical to tactics used by Hitler. In the 1930s, the West didn't respond until he invaded Poland. Will we wait for that today as well? This is not politics, this is life-and-death for Ukrainians and a possible prelude to World War III. We need to do all that we can to prevent that and we collectively need to stand up to Putin and say "No! This is not acceptable. There are consequences for your actions."

We understand that most Russian and Belorussian amateurs have no direct impact on their governments' policies or actions, and that many of them privately oppose the war. Many others support it, though (particularly if they believe Putin's propaganda), and we are aware of at least one Russian ham who has put together a literal hit-list of Ukrainian hams - identified by name and call sign - who are to be executed if captured. Talk about violating the spirit of amateur radio! (And this information comes from very reliable sources.)

We came to the conclusion that silence is complicity, and that we could not in good conscience sit back and pretend that none of this is happening and that all is right in the world, especially in our little ham radio world. It is not, and we must join hundreds of other private entities and sports federations in refusing to con-



The real ham spirit: Val, UT7NY (right), has taken in his friend Victor, UR8IDX, and Victor's wife, whose home in Mariupol was destroyed by Russian shelling. (Photo courtesy UT7NY)

duct business as usual with Russia and Belarus for as long as the atrocities in Ukraine continue.

Some of our correspondents suggest that our policy will discourage open communications between amateurs in different countries and will play into Putin's efforts to close off external communication channels to Russian citizens. With all due respect to our contests, an exchange of call signs and "59 123" is hardly a meaningful conversation about world affairs. In addition, we are not telling Russian amateurs that they may not participate in our contest, nor are we telling other amateurs that they may not contact stations in Russia. We are saying that if you do, those contacts will not be considered in your contest scores. That's all.

This is not going to destroy the "purity" and integrity of amateur radio, as some are suggesting (although creating amateur radio-based hit lists might); and our policy won't cause the Russian people to rise up and overthrow Putin. But if our actions add to the discomforts caused by government economic sanctions and the refusal of many private entities to conduct business in Russia, resulting in greater pressure on Putin to end the war, then so be it. We are sorry if non-involved amateurs feel inconvenienced by our policy, but nobody is dropping bombs on their houses and missiles on their hospitals. We stand by our decision.

We're Back in Print!

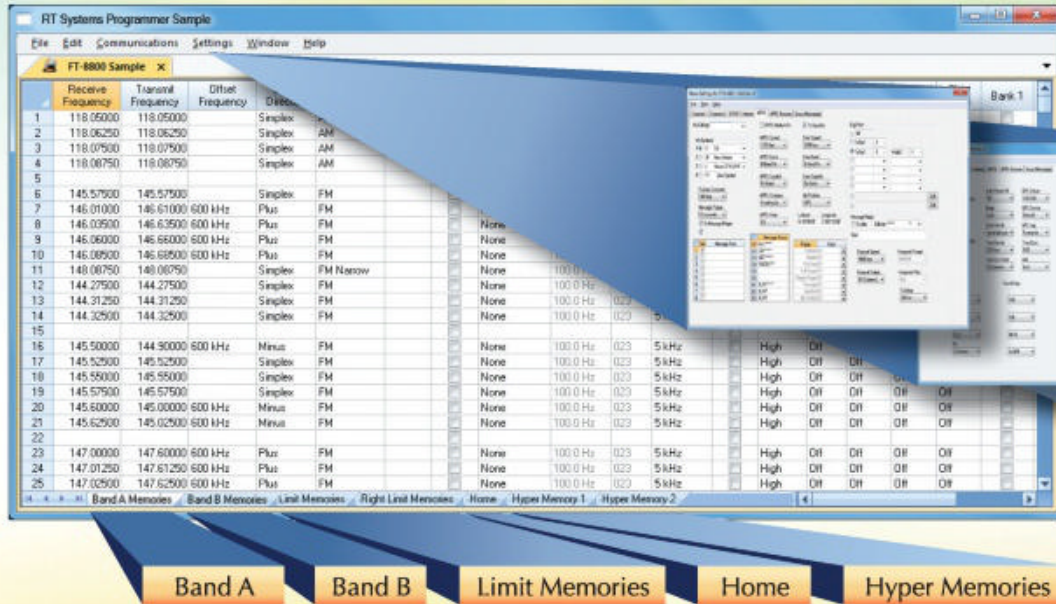
After six long months of digital-only purgatory, we are very excited – and greatly relieved – to have our print edition back again. It's a very long story, but a federal "economic disaster" loan that we needed to kickstart everything after Covid-related setbacks was repeatedly delayed until nearly the end of March. With that funding now in hand, we can restart the presses, get printed products back out to our non-digital readers and go back to the usual struggles to break even faced by most small businesses most of the time.

All subscribers will get the number of issues they've paid for – all print subscriptions have been extended by the number of missed issues, and digital copies of those missed issues are available for free download at < <https://spaces.hightail.com/space/NdX2BByxbQ> >. We're glad to finally be back in print and plan to stay there for a very long time to come. Your patience, support and understanding throughout these past several months mean more to us than you can imagine. Thank you!

*Email: <w2vu@cq-amateur-radio.com>

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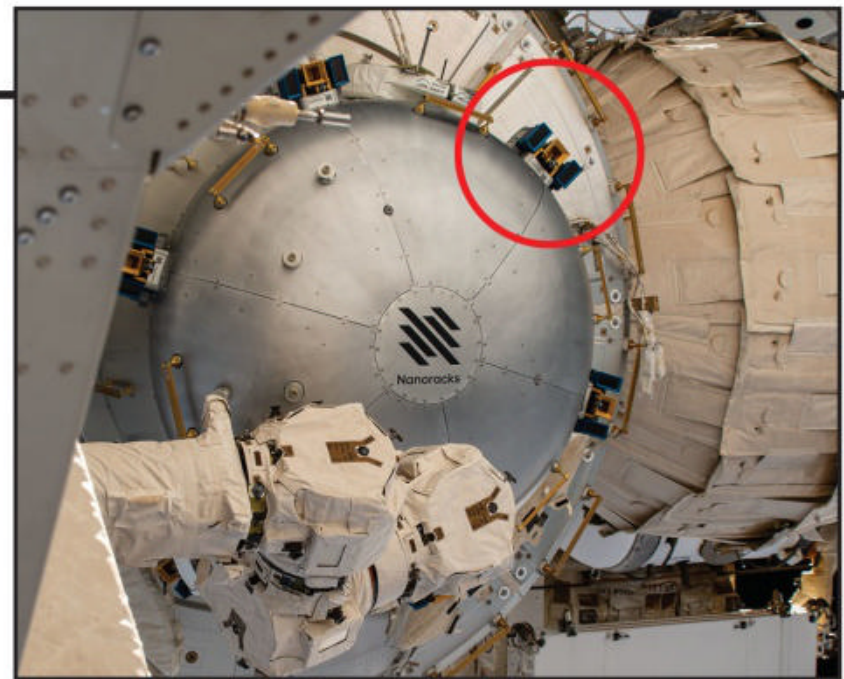
NEWS BYTES

There's Gotta Be a Ham on This Team!

NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory is coordinating a project involving scientists from three universities and two commercial companies to test a device that JPL says could set the stage for a future global quantum network ... and we're pretty sure there's at least one ham on the team that's developing it. The milk-carton-sized technology demonstration experiment, scheduled for launch to the International Space Station later this year, is named the *Space Entanglement and Annealing Quantum Experiment*, abbreviated by the acronym *SEAQUE* (say it out loud and you'll understand the connection!).

Quantum computers have the potential of operating millions of times faster than conventional computers, according to JPL, and SEAQUE will test two new communication technologies to create quantum networks in the space environment. Building such a network would require the use of space-based *nodes* — essentially quantum repeaters — to securely receive and transmit quantum data from and to the ground using free-space optical communications. This experiment would test a technique for producing and detecting pairs of *entangled photons* which would carry the quantum data. The photon source on SEAQUE would split individual photons into entangled "daughter photons," according to JPL, and measuring one of them immediately results in changes in the measurement of the other, even if they are widely separated from each other. The photon source would use a waveguide — familiar to microwave-active hams — to split and transmit the entangled photons.

The second experiment would involve the use of an internal laser to repair damage caused by high-energy radiation in the space environment. It will use a process known as *annealing* to



SEAQUE will be hosted on the International Space Station by the Nanoracks Bishop airlock. The blue-and-gold brackets attached to the side of the airlock are for external payloads. The technology demonstration will be installed at one of those sites. (NASA photo)

"bubble away" radiation-caused defects and reduce unwanted noise in the detector.

The SEAQUE module will be attached to the outside of the ISS, mounted on brackets already installed on the Bishop airlock, which is owned and operated by Nanoracks, a commercial participant in this experiment. The earliest possible launch date for SEAQUE is this coming August.

For more information, see <<https://tinyurl.com/yek9smtk>>.



Bombed-out apartment building in Kharkiv, Ukraine. (Photo courtesy Depositphotos.com)

CQ Contests and the War in Ukraine

Russia's invasion of Ukraine and subsequent attacks targeting civilians have set off a debate in the amateur radio community about the most appropriate way to respond, including no response at all. On March 17th, after considering a wide range of often eloquently written perspectives from members of the CQ Contest Committee and others, CQ management issued a policy statement limiting the contest participation of stations in Russia, Belarus, and the Donbas region of Ukraine to non-competitive entries. In addition, CQ will not award contact points or multipliers for contacts by others with these stations. To be clear, our action does not ban any station's participation in any CQ contest; rather, it applies to how certain logs and contacts will be scored.

As expected, our announcement has resulted in dozens of email responses, both in support and in (often strong) opposition. What follows is the text of CQ's statement as well as a representative sampling of responses. Additional back-

ground and explanation of CQ's decision will be found in this month's "Zero Bias" editorial on page 6.

STATEMENT OF CQ COMMUNICATIONS, INC., REGARDING CQ CONTESTS AND THE RUSSIAN INVASION OF UKRAINE

(Northport, NY 17 March, 2022) – CQ Communications, Inc., publishers of *CQ Amateur Radio* magazine and sponsor of the CQ World Wide DX and WPX Contests, announced today that in light of the invasion of Ukraine by Russia and Belarus, it will not accept competitive entries in any of its sponsored contests by amateur radio stations in Russia, Belarus or the separatist Donbas region of Ukraine (unofficial D1 prefix). Logs submitted by these stations will be accepted only as checklogs. In addition, contacts with these stations by other participants will have zero point value and will not count as multipliers.

This is in line with a similar action taken by the Radio Society of Great Britain, following the lead of other international sports federations around the world.

“We regret the need to take this action,” said CQ Publisher Richard Ross, K2MGA, “and recognize that the vast majority of our fellow amateurs who are affected by it are innocent bystanders who had no role in their government’s decision to invade another sovereign country. However, in light of the great suffering being inflicted without cause on the people of Ukraine by Russia’s leaders, we cannot in good conscience stand by and do nothing.”

The CQ policy will take effect with the 2022 CQ WPX SSB Contest on March 26 and 27. Future events will be considered on a case-by-case basis, depending on the situation at that time.

A Sampling of Responses

The response to our announcement has certainly been passionate, ranging from full support to accusations that we are destroying amateur radio. Here is a sampling (some have been edited for length):

*I heartily applaud this move by CQ Communications. 73,
Hugh, VE3AYR*

*You guys made me proud to know you and to be able to call you colleagues.
Doug, KR2Q*

*Thank you. So sad that even good people in Russia need to be punished. It must be done.
Herb, K2LNS*

*I have participated in CQ sponsored contests for more than 50 years. These contests represent the very best in international human relations. They embody the spirit of cooperation that brings people together. Your decision is punishing the very people who support peaceful coexistence. It reflects badly on all of us. Please reconsider this action.
Tom, KA1IS*

*(You are) crazy! Politics and radio? Did the fashion go like that? We’ve lost our conscience! Time will pass and you will invite radio amateurs again. Go to hell!
RK8A*

*I want to commend you on taking this action. Guaranteed you will take a lot of flak for doing this. But you are correct — how can we as people morally sit behind the “hams are supposed to be apolitical” mantra and ignore what is happening.
John, VE4VJR*

*Thank you for your frankness, so you betrayed everyone who believed in your justice and democracy. Children’s collective radio stations RZ3DZI, R2DBC, which have been participating in your contests since 2008, will now work in EURASIA-CHAMP, Crimean Cup, RDXC, and other Asian contests. Good luck with your CQ USA-Canada-Israel test.
RX5A*

With all due respect and despite the current sad situation engendered by the Russian leaders, I think that the CQ’s decision about Russian and Belarus operators for the WPX SSB goes against the ham spirit (ham radio should have nothing to do with politics)! It just punishes people who have noth-

*ing to do with the situation and it would change nothing.
Dimitri, F4DSK/TM3Z*

I fully support CQ’s position on the CQ WPX Contest. This mirrors the RSGB. I hope that ARRL will do the same soon. RSGB related that most sporting venues were banning Russia and Belarus. Amateur Radio contesting is essentially a sport, as the WRTC so encourages ... You have my full support.

73, Bob, N2OO

I am totally against Russian invasion of Ukraine but, I am also totally against feel good policies that do nothing to change the situation for the good. I’ve been on a U.S. Navy ship chasing Soviet submarines in the Mediterranean, I have met Russian soldiers in Bosnia-Herzegovina, and I have had a couple of QSOs with Russian amateurs outside of contesting, so I can say with confidence that I have a good understanding between war, peace, and the crazy things in between. As amateur radio operators I think that we should stay as neutral as possible.

If the new rule change stays I will not be participating in the contest which only takes away one point for many and a lot of fun for me.

Jim, KG4WOJ

*I don’t agree. Russian hams have no more control over their government than I have over the idiots in Washington. Even at the height of the Cold War we as hams still kept the lines of communication open. We need to do everything we can to support Ukraine but cutting off communication does not help the situation. It just moves us closer to World War III. Isolating Russian hams will push them to support the corrupt government. Talking to them might produce a different result.
Martin, N4UU*

*Bravo. Thank you for taking this unprecedented but completely appropriate action.
Ron, N6EE*

*Thank you, I support this 100%.
Steve, N1SEP*

*Knowing how many Russian AROs reacted to the fall of the Soviet Union (a very positive reaction) I find it difficult to believe that they support Russia’s current invasion of Ukraine. However, threatened with severe punishment they are constrained from speaking out against Putin. To essentially punish Russian contest operators for something they likely do not support and certainly cannot do anything to prevent accomplishes nothing positive. Your position, like that of the RSGB, is being viewed as nothing more than politically correct grandstanding. Many comments I have read since your press release indicate amateurs are done with CQ Publishing and CQ sponsored contests. I am one of them. Bad move. Bad for your business and bad for amateur radio contesting. Finally, it is NOT consistent with one of the purposes of amateur radio which is the building of international good will among amateurs.
Jerry, N7WR*

I understand the desire to do something. I understand the logic of making Russian / Belarus / Donbas submitted logs checklogs. But what is the policy regarding Russian, etc. contesters operating outside of Russia, etc. What about multi-ops that include a Russian operator?

Whatever the intent, it is mere lip service. It accomplishes nothing ... Further, it makes no sense to penalize all other participants by having contacts with those stations count as zero points and zero mults. Serious entrants are going to make hundreds of QSOs each that become just a waste of time. Radiosport is not one where you can exclude a nation's individual athletes or teams from competing. Radiosport is not one where you can move the venue of championship matches out of the country. A comparison to other sports federations is disingenuous.

73, Ken, K6LA / VY2TT

Regrettable decision, my friends! Amateur Radio can't be following world politics. It is a neutral activity that must remain by all means.

Laurent, JJ1MBU

There are many of us who support your move, and the sooner the fascist regimes are completely isolated from the rest of the world, politically, economically, culturally, and in any other way, the sooner this idiocy is stopped and only then can we go back to our normal every-day ham radio operation with hams all over the world. In the meantime, I and many others stand by and fully support you and others who are protesting the genocidal war.

Thank you for your support of the innocent people of Ukraine and I am looking forward to participating in CQ contests, including working all UA and EM amateurs once their fascist 19th century czar wannabe is dead in his bunker.

Zoran, WA7AA

I will never again participate in one of your contests OR order ANY of your products!!!

W5YBT

I really don't want to make this a political issue. It is my opinion that politics has no place in our hobby.

With that being said I find CQ Magazine's announcement to strip the scores of Russian operators to be quite a surprise and somewhat disturbing. It doesn't seem right to me that our fellow hams and contesters have to pay the price for the actions of a dictator government. Even if our Russian friends were active participants in the invasion, which I'm pretty sure they are not, do we also blame them for following orders? I think it's bad form on the part of CQ magazine.

Fred, WX1S, USAF RET

You are crazy. You started a genocide against the Russians. You are fascists.

Your support for the fascist regime in Ukraine will come back to you badly. My contempt for you.

RUSSIAN BLOOD ON YOUR HANDS, LOOK AT YOUR HANDS!

YOU ARE NOT RADIO AMATEURS, YOU ARE FASCISTS!

Serge, R7KW

Radio has always been out of politics. Your contest doesn't exist for me today.

Alex, RW3RN

I am deeply disappointed in your decision to exclude amateur operators in Russia, Belarus, and Donbas from contest participation. I think this is a betrayal of the spirit of the international brotherhood / sisterhood of amateur radio operators. I have enjoyed CQ, but if you do not reverse this decision, my current subscription to CQ will be my last.

Jeffrey, W5MUF

My very hearty congratulations for your excellent statement — well reasoned and written. In my humble opinion, these are the times that real leaders separate themselves from the ordinary. You have earned my and many others adulations. May you and your team at CQ lead many years. Warm regards,

John, N9NA

While I completely condemn the war and the Russian government's actions, I believe we should not mix politics and amateur radio. Amateur radio was authorized in many authoritarian countries because it has always been apolitical. It was permitted to improve science, created friendships, and make bridges between cultures.

Everyone can decide not to make a QSO with a Russian station, but this should not come as a contest organizer or sponsor decision.

I don't expect you to change your decision, but still believe you would like to know all points of view from fellow OMs.

Yan - ZL4YY / XV4Y

I grew up behind the iron curtain in former Y2-land, which was occupied till the '90s by former Soviet Union troops. Believe me, I know how most of the Russian Hams feel now. Ham Radio had been one of the few things which gave us the opportunity to still be connected with the free world and escape the dictatorship and propaganda at least for a short time. You are now cutting this very last opportunity to those who think like us. The others wouldn't have taken part in your contests anyway. So, please re-consider your decision and keep the Russian Hams welcome in our community. Otherwise, you might even give the Russian officials more ammunition with respect to "The others are the bad guys..."

Pit, DK3WE/KU6I

Our cause is right, victory will be ours. Fascism will not pass. You, gentlemen, have not learned the prophets of history.

RK3IR

I am far from advocating in any way the war and the war crimes that Putin is committing in Ukraine. Nor could I, as a member of a nation living in a country that has direct experience of the Russian occupation. I have lived under this totalitarian regime for almost half my life. But it is not ordinary people or radio amateurs who are leading the attack. From the point of view of people who have experienced nothing but democracy in their lifetime, it may look very simple, but these ordinary people have no real power to influence anything at the moment. These people live in a country where totalitarianism is becoming more and more entrenched, where any speaking out against the regime threatens imprisonment and oppression not only for themselves but also for their loved ones and families, where you can be thrown in prison for simply taking part in a demonstration against the war, where there is no real media that is not controlled by the government, where people hardly know the truth about the atrocities their dictator is committing against the people of Ukraine.

What I am trying to do here is to protect our hobby from political influence and help keep it clean, to continue the idea of being tolerant and supporting each other that has existed for over 100 years ... It is no different in Ukraine now. Let us sympathize with the Ukrainian people, let us all do what we can to help, but to ostracize Russian and Belarusian amateurs for something that their government is doing and in which they have no part or fault is wrong.

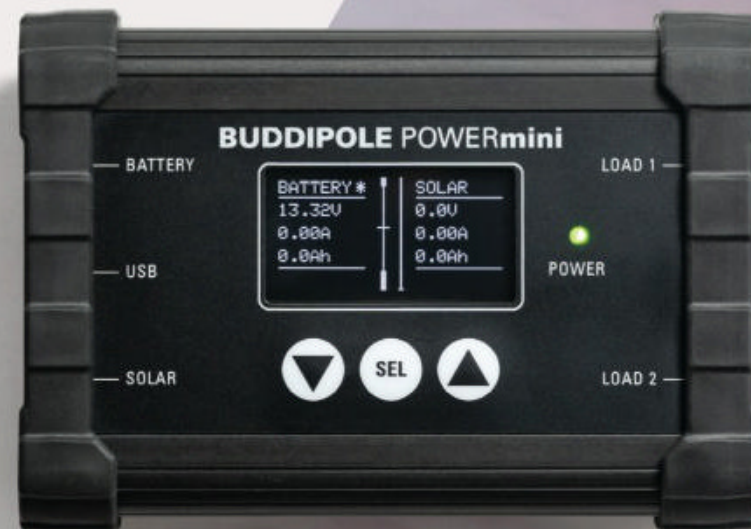
Jiri, OK2WY

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While I 100% disagree with Russia's decision to invade Ukraine, what CQ has done with limiting their participation is disgusting. As a ham of almost 50 years, our hobby never had borders.

Until CQ realizes how completely ignorant this decision is, I will not be participating in ANY CQ sponsored contests (was looking forward to WPX), returning ALL of CQ awards, and going forth promoting a boycott of CQ events inside of my contest club. Grow up, guys. This is a damned hobby, stop trying to be something you aren't.

Chuck, K19A

By now you've heard from many hams on CQ's decision. I am in complete agreement with it, and support it 100%. Russia has forced Ukraine to go QRT. While this is not the fault of Russian hams, the fact is Ukrainian hams will not be participating due to hostile action.

To allow the nation that forced them off the air to participate would, I believe, result in an unfair contest. In a sense, it would be rigged. And hams in Ukraine would certainly be listening to their Russian counterparts working the world while they sit in fear for their lives and those of their families.

Thank you for this action. I know this will cause tempers to flare, but given the actions of the entire world to support Ukraine, I think we had no choice. Regards.

Bob, WF3H

People are starting an email campaign re your decision. Some out of good motives no doubt, and others for less pure reasons. In view of the indiscriminate slaughter of Ukrainian men women and children and the exclusion of Russia and Belarus from international sport your decision to ban them from Radiosport is right, in my opinion.

I wish it were not so but we have to do everything possible to signal to our fellow Russian hams the evil of Putin's war.

Dave, G4BUO

Thank you for your decision concerning support for my country and ban for Russian amateurs connected with Russian invasion. For those who say that radio has nothing in common with politics and the poor Russians are innocent, and Putin alone does it all — just say that it is not Putin who have already killed more than 100 kids and thousands of civilians in Ukraine during the last 3 weeks. More than 75% of Russian citizens support their government in this aggression.

Pavlo, UX1VT

The Ukrainian Amateur Radio League thanks you for your position and support of Ukraine.

For more than three weeks Ukraine has been defending our right to sovereignty and the principles of democracy. The Russian aggressor will not be able to overcome a nation that has never forgiven anyone for direct aggression for hundreds of years. The aggressor's losses in three weeks are so great that his victory is impossible. The Russian aggressor cannot defeat the Ukrainian Army, so he is bombing our cities with cluster bombs, ballistic missiles, phosphorus charges. But we will win.

Ukrainians are grateful to the citizens of the United States and its leaders, to friendly countries around the world for their financial support and assistance with weapons.

Sincerely,

Anatoly Kirilenko, UT3UY
Vice-President, UARL

EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS

A Different Kind of EmComm: Amateur Radio and the War in Ukraine

Compiled from Internet Reports



Photo A. “Ham Radio 2.0” podcast host Jason Johnston, KC5HWB (right), interviews two Polish hams from the Masovian Amateur Radio Emergency Communications Net (Masovia is the largest state in Poland) about WinLink activities related to refugees from Ukraine. See text for links. (YouTube screen shot)

While amateur radio in Ukraine has been temporarily shut down due to the Russian invasion, amateurs in surrounding countries are providing assistance for refugees and preparing for other emergency needs. The following information has been compiled from internet reports that were current as of mid-March. In an ever-changing situation such as what is currently happening in Ukraine and other parts of Eastern Europe, some of what you read here may be out-of-date by the time you see it, but it still provides a snapshot of what hams are doing to help in any way they can.

Polish Hams Provide WinLink Messaging

The Polish Amateur Radio Union (Polski Związek Krótkofalowców) reported on its Facebook page in late February that SP hams were using WinLink to send health-and-welfare messages through a hybrid of amateur radio and the internet. An excerpt:

Dear HAM operators, in the face of the latest threats in our region and a possibility of an incoming wave of refugees, with over 2 million already living in Poland, we would like to remind you that we are at your disposal.

If you are a licensed amateur radio operator, you can send information by e-mail to your relatives in Poland or Emer-

gency Services via the Winlink system, which works on HF bands, independently of access to the local ICT infrastructure <<https://winlink.org/WinlinkExpress>>.

We advise you to download the software, install it and check its operation.

Polish WinLink nodes are QRV on 160, 80, and 20 meters
SR5WLK dial frequency 3595.5 kHz USB
SR3WLK dial frequency 14111 kHz USB
SP3IEW dial frequency 1865 kHz USB

If we receive information about the cut-off of the Internet in the region in danger, we will be QRV daily as SP0MASR @ 18-20 UTC on the frequencies 3770 kHz +/- QRM, 7110 kHz +/- QRM. In such a situation, please communicate in Polish or English.

We are here to serve you.

The “Ham Radio 2.0” podcast recently posted an interview with two Polish hams about the WinLink efforts (see *Photo A*). You may watch it on the Ham Radio 2.0 website at <<https://www.livefromthehamshack.tv/>> or on YouTube at <<https://tinyurl.com/2p96sjm8>>.

Romanian Hams Placed on Alert

Southgate Amateur Radio News reported in late February that, according to Germany’s Deutsche Amateur Radio Club

(DARC), “radio amateurs (in Romania) have been contacted by the government to offer their expertise should the situation deteriorate.” The report from the DARC website (translated from German by Southgate), also makes note of the activities in Poland as well as other countries accepting refugees, along with general cautions on making on-air contact with stations in Ukraine. Some excerpts:

As has been reported several times in the past few days, war is currently raging in Ukraine and as a result, the use of amateur radio stations is currently prohibited. The situation is being monitored very closely by IARU Region 1 and its member countries, and measures to support the refugees are being prepared, particularly in the countries that are on the route of the refugee movements.

In Romania, radio amateurs have been contacted by the government to offer their expertise should the situation deteriorate. In Poland, mobile phone providers are setting up temporary mobile phone stations and refugees are granted free use of mobile phones and trains. Furthermore, Polish radio amateurs have also activated more Winlink gateways to give Ukrainian radio amateurs more options for communication should the cellular networks fail or be switched off.

In principle, however, every radio amateur who is currently transmitting from the Ukraine is risking his life. If you listen to a Ukrainian station, you should definitely not shout about it. The dissemination of call signs, locations and frequencies - whether on a band or in a cluster - should be avoided in any case.

In the current situation, the best we can do is listen. We should not try to call Ukrainian radio amateurs ... Otherwise, as usual, if you hear the words “Emergency”, “Welfare Traffic” or the abbreviation “QUF”, stop transmitting, listen and follow a few simple rules:

- When you receive such traffic, listen and write down everything you hear.
- Stay on the frequency until it's clear you can't help AND someone else is helping.
 - Don't send until you are 100% sure you can help!
 - Follow the instructions of the control station

The control station is the station that has the emergency or has been designated as such by the station in distress.

The emergency call can then be passed on to the local police, who have the appropriate contacts in the Foreign

Office. Of course, you have to explain calmly and factually what kind of information you have. Don't panic and stay calm.

And always remember that we are a medium to deliver messages. We can and we do - but no more. In particular, explaining to others how to help is not our job.

If you have searches for missing persons, there is the Red Cross search service, which is already active in countries with refugee flows. Even if the IT systems of the search service are paralyzed by a cyber attack, the service is still available.

The Red Cross writes the following on its website:

“The concern and fear for family members, friends and acquaintances in Ukraine is unimaginably great. Individual inquiries can be sent to <away-migration(at)drk.de>.”

Search requests - even if no active search is possible in Ukraine at the moment - are accepted by the DRK tracing service, i.e. by all DRK tracing service advice centers at all DRK association levels: <https://www.drk-suchdienst.de/>.”

What is not needed are people who think that they are now “saving the world” with their emergency radio kits and know everything better anyway. The Ukrainian President has already received confirmation from Elon Musk and Starlink that the appropriate equipment for broadband Internet access via satellite is on the way and mobile networks are currently also working, i.e., communication via shortwave is currently not needed and I repeat myself: The best we can do is listen.

CQ will provide updates as necessary via the CQ Newsroom at <http://cqnewsroom.blogspot.com>

[With thanks to PZK, DARC, Southgate Amateur Radio News and Ham Radio 2.0]

Help Wanted - Emergency Communications Editor

N8BHL has had to step down as CQ's Emergency Communications Editor and we need a new Contributing Editor to fill his shoes. If you're an experienced EmComm leader and at least a reasonably good writer, with time to prepare and write a monthly column, please contact Editor Rich Moseson, W2VU, via e-mail at <w2vu@cq-amateur-radio.com>.

Hats Off to PY Hams Providing Emergency Communications

In last month's column, a report by Martin Butera, PT2ZDX/LU9EFO, told us about the amateur radio response to floods and landslides in the city of Petropolis, located in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. As this report was being written and edited, the tragedy was still ongoing and the area was in complete chaos. We included a partial list of participating amateurs at the end of that column and now have the following names and calls to add to that original list:

ROER - Rede De Operações De Emergência De Radioamadores (Amateur Radio Emergency Operations Network): Fernando, PU1THE; Fabrício, PY1IR; Humberto, PY1TTN; Rafael, PU1RJD; Anderson, PY1FI; Luis, PU1JJH; Carlos, PU1JDU
Caxias Civil Defense: Angelo, PY1LIF
GRATE - Grupo De Radioamadores De Teresópolis (Amateur Radio Group of Teresópolis): Carlos, PY1CG
CRAN - Clube De Radioamadores De Nilópolis (Nilópolis Amateur Radio Club): Marcelo, PY1MT
REER - Rede De Emergência De Radioamadores Do Estado Do RJ (Amateur Radio Emergency Network of Rio de Janeiro): Andre, PU1LAW; Rafael, PU1TKS

Hats off to all radio amateurs who participated in this response and to all emergencies and public service activities everywhere. - *The editors*

Results of the 2021 CQWW DX SSB Contest

For me, working the world with 5 watts and a low dipole is only possible during a CQ WW weekend! – Jan, PG2AA.

BY JOHN DORR*, K1AR

Well, the 73rd running of the CQWW SSB contest is complete! There are very few contests with that legacy. Of greater note, however, is that the WW's popularity rose to all-time highs this time around. Having received 9,801 logs — a new record — nearly 1/3 of your submissions were received in the first 24 hours after the contest. Perhaps more amazing is that a staggering total of 4,313,558 QSOs were reported, representing an average of 440 QSOs/log. We have a lot to celebrate this year.

In the end, however, one of the best ways to measure popularity is in the comments you send to us. We literally receive thousands of emails, social media posts, and soapbox experiences from around the globe each year. The vast majority of your feedback praised the return of high-band conditions. Our patience paid off this year as propagation finally cooperated. Here's a just a few examples:

It felt like the good old days with 40M, 20M, and 15M packed with loud European callsigns and significant signs of life on 10M. It will only get better! – VC3X.

Wow, what a change from previous year! Great improvement in the numbers of worked zones and countries ... – XE2B.

We achieved our goal of giving three rookies and new members of the club a taste for contesting and great conditions. We let them make use of most of the good openings (Solveig, JW5MUA; Kine, JW5IUA; and Joern, JW5LUA). Our Spanish visitor, Javier, EA1HEO, also significantly contributed. Old hands were JW6QIA Peter and JW6VDA Tom. Great fun as always! – JW5E.

**Email: <cqk1ar@gmail.com>*



Years of friendship and lots of hard work yield results from PJ4K!

Perhaps of equal significance was the fact that the impact of COVID isolation began to subside. While contest DXpedition travel was still down, many of the multi-ops returned to the playing field. It was great to hear the large contest stations from around the world come back to life as well as a number of traveling testers — both single operators and multi groups.

So, with a lot to report, let's get to the results.

How About Those Results!

Well, I predicted last year that the 2021 CQWW would be even better! And, by nearly every metric (logs received, hours operated, number of active multipliers, total QSOs in contest, etc.), that turned out to be true.

The world Single Operator race was dominated again this year by Juan, EA8RM, at 13.4 million (M), a score almost identical to last year — logging 8,173 QSOs. Juan's closest competitor was accuracy champion (See Table 4) Yuri, VE2IM (VE3DZ) who was nearly 4M points behind.

The U.S. Single Operator rankings were led this time around by Bob, KQ2M, with an impressive score of 6.7M dethroning Randy, K5ZD, who posted a respectable 6.3M while operating with a single radio in the Classic overlay. It took 4.3M to make it into the Top-10 this time around as was demonstrated by AB3CX's fine score.

Amongst the World QRP crowd, Willy, UA9BA, destroyed the competition with a huge 1.1M result, almost three times larger than his closest competitor, Vitas, LY5G. Working almost 1,100 QSOs from central Asia is something to marvel at by everyone.

There was a much closer horserace with the World Single Operator Assisted group as Sergio, PT5J (PP5JR) bested John, P4ØW (W2GD) by only 38,000 at about 12M. As an aside, the 2021 P4Ø operation by W2GD was his 156th trip to Aruba over 36 years beginning in 1986.

The single-band rankings demonstrated just how much propagation has improved as D4L (IZ4DPV) scored an amazing 2.4M (4028 / 36 / 136) on 10

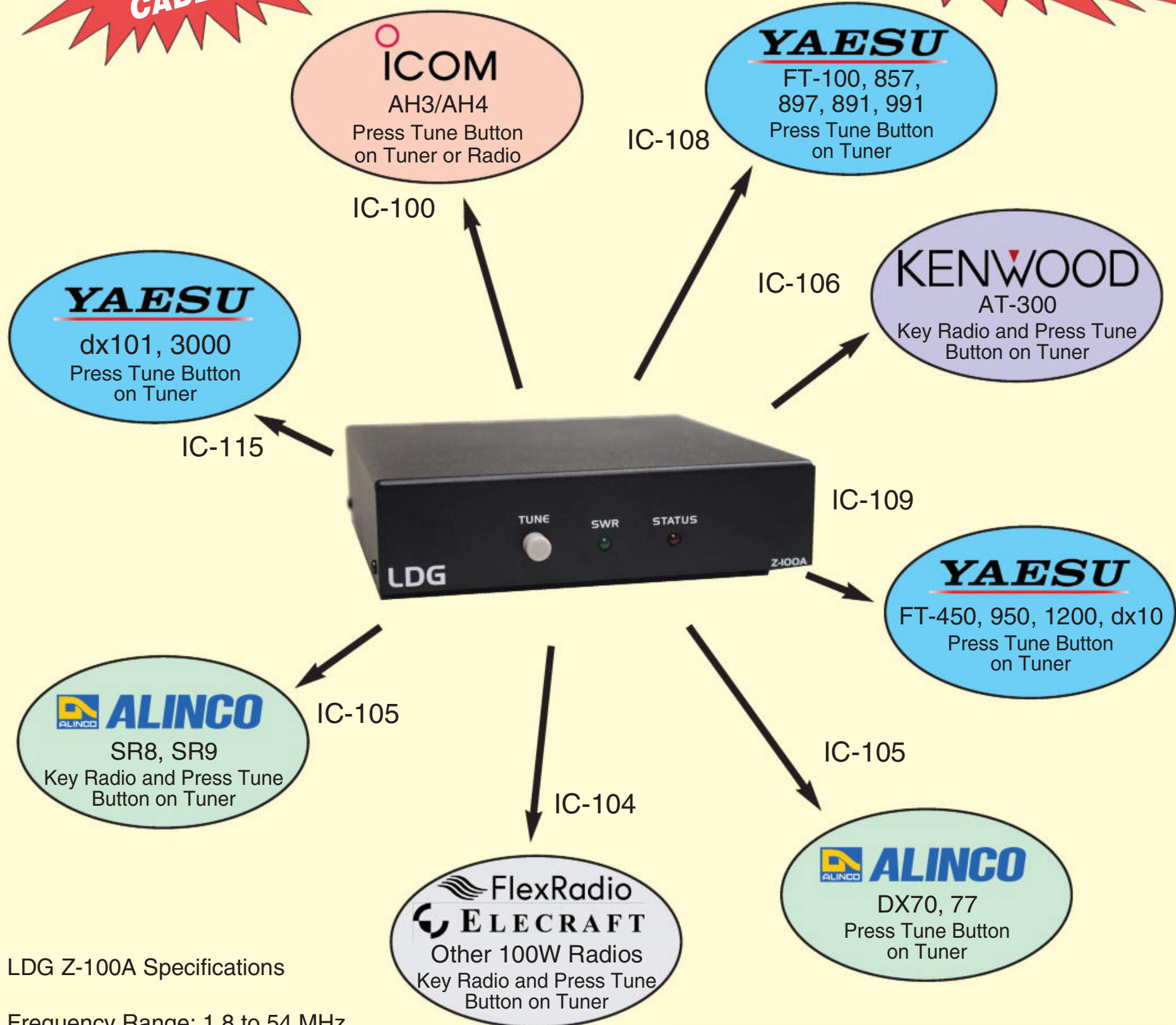


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meters. In sharp contrast, last year's winner (PY2YU) only made a winning score of 625 thousand (K) with E77A coming in second at 174K. It took a 431K score by CA4PSH to make the Top-10 this time around.

The multi-operator universe returned in force with P33W continuing their dominant multi-single position at 22M, beating #2 TM6M by almost 8M points. The emerging PJ4K team took the Multi-Two honors at 24.9M with perennial competitor, PJ2T, beating out the team at K3LR with a final score of 29.9M.

The popularity of overlays continues to grow as there was significant participation in both the Classic and Rookie categories. In the end, Yuri, VE2IM (VE3DZ) grabbed the top spot for his Classic overlay entry at 5.2M. Darko, YU3DKO, posted a leading Rookie score of 1.7M in the high-power group — very good work for a new contender.

Aljaz, S55AL's, 400K score within the low-power Rookie participants was equally notable.

Speaking of overlays, this year's results include two new categories: Youth and Explorer. With a combined group of nearly 150 entries, there were a number of first-time submissions, as SO9I (SQ9ORQ – High Power) and DJ4MX (Low Power) won the Youth competition. While the Explorers were led by 9G5FI (Single Operator) and SX2I (Multi-Operator). It's going to be exciting to watch these overlay categories flourish in the years to come as the young guns and mad scientists show us what they can do.

The World is at Our Fingertips in the CQWW!

While we are still significantly below the numbers of the last decade, I'm happy

Table 1

Year	# Entities Worked
2013	236
2014	235
2015	232
2016	224
2017	202
2018	199
2019	215
2020	193
2021	205

Table 1. Total number of entities submitting logs in the 2021 CQWW SSB Contest and previous years.

to report that global activity is increasing again in the CQWW with a 6.2% increase in total worked entities this year (See *Table 1*). Of course, the contributing factors are both reduced travel restrictions and improved conditions.

2021 CQWW DX SSB PLAQUE WINNERS AND DONORS

SINGLE OPERATOR

World
Juan Hidalgo, EA8RM
Donor: Southern California DX Club

World – Low Power
VP9I (Opr.: Jeff Kinzli, N6GQ)
Donor: Slovenian Contest Club

World – QRP
Willy Umanets, UA9BA
Donor: Jeff Steinman, N5TJ

World – Assisted
PT5J (Opr.: Sergio Almeida, PP5JR)
Donor: Chick Allen, NW3Y

World – Assisted Low Power
WP3C (Opr.: Yuri Rakushchynets, N2TTA)
Donor: Gail Sheehan, K2RED

U.S.A.
Robert L. Shohet, KQ2M
Donor: Potomac Valley Radio Club – KC8C Memorial

U.S.A. – Low Power
Terry Zivney, N4TZ
Donor: North Coast Contesters

U.S.A. – QRP
Randy M. Shirbroun, ND0C
Donor: Pat Collins, N8VW

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

U.S.A. – Assisted Low Power
Jim Bowman, KS1J
Donor: LA8W / LN8W & LA Contest Club

U.S.A. Zone 3
ND7K (Opr.: John Colyard, W4IX)
Donor: Northern California Contest Club

U.S.A. Zone 4
George Fremin, III, K5TR
Donor: Kansas City DX Club

Europe
DM6V (Opr.: Felix Kuntzsch, DL7FER)
Donor: Potomac Valley Radio Club – W4BVV Memorial

Europe – Low Power
OK6T (Opr.: Martin Bohadlo, OK1WCF)
Donor: Tim Duffy, K3LR

Europe – QRP
Vitas Krasnickas, LY5G
Donor: Steve "Sid" Caesar, NH7C

Europe – Assisted
Jon Zumalabe, EA2W
Donor: Martin Huml, OL5Y

Europe – Assisted Low Power
TM3Z (Opr.: Dimitri Cosson, F4DSK)
Donor: HB9NE Doubs Contest Group

Africa
Antonio Betancor, EA8BQM*
Donor: Chris Terkla, N1XS

Asia
Oleg Shevtsov, RM9I
Donor: Nodir Tursun-Zade, EY8MM

Caribbean / Central America
KP2M (Opr.: Phillip Allardice, KT3Y)
Donor: John Rodgers, WE3C

Caribbean / Central America – Low Power
Ted Jimenez, HI3T
Donor: Albert Crespo, NH7A

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

South America
Roberto Ramirez, CE3CT
Donor: Yankee Clipper Contest Club

Canada
CF3A (Opr.: Ron Vander Kraats, VE3AT)*
Donor: Contest Club Ontario – VE3WT Memorial

Indonesia
Yana Koryana, YB1AR
Donor: Karsono Suyanto, YB0NDT

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

ASEAN (XZ, HS, XW, XU, 3W, 9M, 9V, V85, YB, DU) – High Power
DY1T (Opr.: Thelma C. Pascua, DU1IVT)*
Donor: YB Land DX Club

ASEAN (XZ HS XW XU 3W 9M 9V V85 YB DU) – Assisted
Tim Seed, DU3TW
Donor: Champ C. Muangamphun, E21EIC – Siam DX Group

SINGLE OPERATOR, SINGLE BAND

World – 28 MHz
D4F (Opr.: Massimo Cortesi, IZ4DPV)
Donor: Joel Chalmers, KG6DX

World – 21 MHz
D4Z (Opr.: Piotr Majchrzak, SQ9D)
Donor: John Rodgers, WE3C

World – 14 MHz
CR3A (Opr.: Rastislav Hrnko, OM3BH)
Donor: North Jersey DX Assn. - K2HLB Memorial

World – 7 MHz
UP4L (Opr.: Valeriy Zhilyayev, UN7LZ)
Donor: Fred Laun, K3ZO – K7ZZ Memorial

World – 3.7 MHz
ISO/OM2TW (Opr.: Richard Gasparik, OK8WW)
Donor: Family of Fred Capossela, K6SSS

World – 1.8 MHz
OK7W (Opr.: Stanislav Kostal, OK1CID)
Donor: OL7M Contest Group, QRO.cz, RemoteQTH.com

U.S.A. – 28 MHz
Jeff Stuparits, W4DD
Donor: John Rodgers, WE3C

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

U.S.A. – 14 MHz
Ed Parish, K1EP
Donor: Yankee Clipper Contest Club – KC1F Memorial

U.S.A. – 7 MHz
Dan Handa, W7WA
Donor: Chuck Dietz, W5PR

U.S.A. – 3.7 MHz
Bud Governale, W3LL
Donor: John Rodgers, WE3C

U.S.A. – 1.8 MHz
Stephen Werner, AG4W
Donor: South Texas DX & Contest Club (STXDXCC)

Europe – 28 MHz
E7AA (Opr.: Slaven Galic, E77A)
Donor: John Rodgers, WE3C

Europe – 21 MHz
CR6T (Opr.: Antonio Rui Sousa Santos, CT1ESV)
Donor: OH-DX-Ring, OH2AM – OH2SB Memorial

Europe – 14 MHz
UA2FW (Opr.: Alex Orlov, RW4WR)
Donor: Charles Wooten, NF4A

Europe – 7 MHz
Ivo Jereb, S57AL
Donor: Central Texas DX and Contest Club – NT5C Memorial

Europe – 3.7 MHz
Ariel Vazquez, EE3M*
Donor: Friend of Klaus – DJ4PT Memorial

Europe – 1.8 MHz
SN7D (Opr.: Mateusz Pigon, SQ7D)*
Donor: Robert Kasca, S53R

Caribbean / Central America (7 MHz)
V31XX (Opr.: Bill Kollenbaum, K4XS)
Donor: Nate Moreschi, N4YDU

Oceania (28 MHz)
VK4A (Opr.: Andrew Munson, VK4NM)
Donor: Bruce D. Lee, KD6WW

Table 2

Category	AF	AS	EU	NA	OC	SA	ALL	% of total
ALL_H_A	5	90	548	692	37	47	1419	21.3%
ALL_H_U	6	143	346	393	58	27	973	14.6%
ALL_L_A	5	83	611	347	28	59	1133	17.0%
ALL_L_U	10	256	1190	697	172	108	2433	36.5%
ALL_Q_A		6	18	5	2	1	32	0.5%
ALL_Q_U		15	75	23	9	3	125	1.9%
EM			7	1			8	0.1%
ES	1		3	3		2	9	0.1%
M2	1	19	39	23	6	6	94	1.4%
MM		8	22	19	3	3	55	0.8%
MSH	5	28	132	50	8	10	233	3.5%
MSL	1	25	72	22	13	10	143	2.1%
ALL	34	673	3063	2275	336	276	6657	100.0%
% by Continent	0.5%	10.1%	46.0%	34.2%	5.0%	4.1%	100.0%	

*Single band entries not included in analysis.

Table 2. Received 2021 CQWW SSB Logs by Entry Class

Asia (21 MHz)
Alexander Krayzman, 4Z4AK
Donor: DFW Contest Group – W5PG Memorial

OVERLAY CATEGORIES

World – Classic
VE2IM (Opr.: Yuri Onipko, VE3DZ)
Donor: John Rodgers, WE3C

U.S.A. – Classic
Randy Thompson, K5ZD
Donor: BeLoud.US

Europe – Classic
Helmut Heinz, DK6WL
Donor: Steve Cole, GW4BLE Memorial

Asia – Classic
Yuri Kurinyi, RG9A
Donor: Willy Umanets, UA9BA

Japan – Classic
Koetsu Sato, JH7QXJ
Donor: Hajime Kato, JO1RUR

World – Rookie
Darko Vukojcic, YU3DKO
Donor: Tim Duffy, K3LR – N8SM Memorial

U.S.A. – Rookie
John Schroeder, K4QQG
Donor: Tim Duffy, K3LR – K3TUP Memorial

Europe – Rookie
Roberto Ursino, IU0OVV*
Donor: EA Contest Club

World – Youth
SO9I (Opr.: Przemyslaw Balcerzak, SQ9ORQ)
Donor: YOTA Camp

North America – Youth
Axel W. Bruderer, KI6RRN
Donor: Neil Rapp, WB9VPG

Europe – Youth
Ivan Zivcic, 9A2ZI*
Donor: IARU Region 1 Youth Working Group

South America – Youth
Nicolas Ribeiro Batistuti, PY2IG
Donor: IARU Region 2 for YOTA

Africa – Youth
No entries
Donor: IARU Region 1 Youth Working Group

Asia – Youth
JE2YRB (Opr.: Masahiro Tajima, JL8XSO)
Donor: YOTA Japan

Oceania – Youth
Karunya Saka Listianto, YD2UWF
Donor: IARU Region 3

Explorer – Single Operator
9G5FI (Opr.: Tom Hitzner, DL2RMC)
Donor: Worldwide Radio Operators Foundation

Explorer – Multi Operator
SX2I (Oprs.: SV2AEL, SV2BFN, SV2BXZ, SV7CLI, SV2GJV, SV2HTI, SV2HXV, SV2HXX, SV2JAO, SV2MHF)
Donor: Worldwide Radio Operators Foundation

MULTI-OPERATOR, SINGLE TRANSMITTER

World
P33W (Oprs.: RA3AUU, UA4FER, R3DCX, LZ2HM, R4FO, RK4FD, 5B4AIF, RN3QO)
Donor: Southern California DX Club – W6AM Memorial

World – Low Power
FY5KE (Oprs.: FY5FY, F1HAR, F4CWN, F5HRY, F5UII)
Donor: Tennessee Contest Group

U.S.A.
KC1XX (Oprs.: K1QX, KC1XX, KM3T, N1EZ, W1FV, WA1Z)
Donor: Carolina DX Assoc. – Ted Goldthorpe, W4VHF and Ken Boyd, K4DXA Memorial

U.S.A. – Low Power
W1QK (Opr.: W1QK, NG1R)
Donor: KZ5DX – DX HOGS

Africa
CQ9T (Oprs.: CT3HF, CT3KN, CT9ABC, CS9ABE)
Donor: WRTC 2022

Asia
4X1DX (Oprs.: 4X6FR, 4X1DX)*
Donor: Willy Umanets, UA9BA

Europe
TM6M (Oprs.: F1AKK, F1UVN, F4DXW, F4FDA, F4FFZ, F8DBF, F8FKJ)
Donor: Gail Sheehan, K2RED

Europe – Low Power
ED7O (Oprs.: EB1TR, EC1A, EC7MA, EA7EU, EC5AN)
Donor: EA Contest Club

Oceania
VK6N (Oprs.: VK6SJ, VK6VY, VK6NU, VK6MIT, VK6LIN, VK6BAP, VK6ML, VK6MAN, VK6BEC)
Donor: Junichi Tanaka, JH4RHF

South America
PJ4G (Oprs.: K2NG, K4NHW, KO8SCA, PJ4NX)
Donor: Victor Burns, KI6IM – The Cuba Libra Contest Club

Caribbean/Central America
ZF1A (Oprs.: NN1C, K1XM, KQ1F, K6JO, K7ZO)
Donor: Bob Raymond, WA1Z

Canada
VE3EJ (Oprs.: VE3EJ, VE3EK, VE3MM, VE3OI)
Donor: John Sluymer, VE3EJ

Japan
JA7ZFN (Oprs.: JA7NLW, JG7PSJ, JH7XMO, JP7DKQ, JA1CTB)
Donor: Arizona Outlaws Contest Club

ASEAN (XZ, HS, XW, XU, 3W, 9M, 9V, V8, YB, DU)
E2A (Oprs.: E25KAE, E24OYI, E29TGW, E20NKB, E21EIC)
Donor: Bruce Frahm, K0BJ

MULTI-OPERATOR, TWO TRANSMITTERS

World
PJ4K (Oprs.: DL8OBQ, K1XX, K3CT, N3RD, N4RV, N6KT, N7ZZ, PJ4DX, WA3LRO)
Donor: Array Solutions

U.S.A.
W3LPL (Oprs.: W3LPL, W3IDT, K3MM, N3QE, K3RA, WR3Z, KD4D)
Donor: Kimo Chun, KH7U & Mike Gibson, KH6ND - Dan Robbins, KL7Y Memorial

Europe
ES9C (Oprs.: ES1BVG, ES2ADO, ES2GW, ES2MC, ES4BO, ES5HTA, ES5QA, ES5RY, ES5TV, ES6QC, ES7GM, UR0MC, US2YW, UW7LL, YL3DW, YL3JA)
Donor: D4C Monteverde Contest Team – IR4X Monte Capra Contest Team – I4EAT Memorial

South America
HD8R (Oprs.: EA1SA, EA5RM, EA7X, F2JD, F5CWU, F8ATS, IK5RUN, IN3ZNR)*
Donor: Worldwide Radio Operators Foundation

Japan
JR8VSE (Oprs.: JR8VSE, JE8KKX, JN2FCL)
Donor: Yokohama DX Club (YDXC)

ASEAN (XZ, HS, XW, XU, 3W, 9M, 9V, V8, YB, DU)
7A2A (Oprs.: YB1TJ, YB1RKT, YB2DX, YB2XVT, YB3KM)
Donor: Champ C. Muangamphun, E21EIC – Siam DX Group

MULTI-OPERATOR, MULTI-TRANSMITTER

World
PJ2T (Oprs.: W0CG, NN3W, KL2A, G4BVY, G4XUM, M5RIC, K8PGJ, N2BA, ND8L)
Donor: Dave Leeson, W6NL & Barb Leeson, K6BL

U.S.A.
K3LR (Oprs.: N2NC, N5UM, K3LR, N9RV, W2RQ, K3LA, N2NT, K1AR, N3SD, AA5B, K3UA, N3GJ, N3RA, WM2H)
Donor: Jim Lawson, W2PV Memorial

Europe
M6T (Oprs.: G0AEV, G0JJG, G0VJG, G0WCW, G2NF, G4ADM, G4BUO, G4MJS, G4PIQ, G4TSH, G7TWC, M0BCT, M0HKB, M0MDR, M0TGV, PT2F)
Donor: Finnish Amateur Radio League

CONTEST EXPEDITIONS

World – Single Operator
A47RS (Opr.: Efstathios Maliakis, SV5DKL)
Donor: National Capitol DX Association - Stuart Meyer, W2GHK Memorial

World Multi-Op
PY0F (Oprs.: PT2IC, PY4AZ, PY6RT, PY7RP)
Donor: Gail Sheehan, K2RED

*Awarded to second place finisher

Will there be bigger numbers to come? I say that's a safe bet. There's more than one group setting their sights on working 200 countries on a single band. Will it ever be done?

Pick a Category, Any Category

There's good news this year. The number of multi-op entries — a wildly popular group of categories — was significantly higher (See *Table 2*). While the pandemic continued to keep many operators at home, we experienced a year-over-year increase of 140 multi-op entries (36%) spread equally across all categories. Was there pent-up demand to get back together? You bet there was!

How Many Hours Did You Operate in the CQWW?

Well, you had to admire consistency. Last year's analysis showed that the medium number of hours operated in the CQWW SSB contest for single operators was 10.5 hours. It turned out that this year's average is about the same (See *Table 3*) as about half of us are in this range (47.6%).

Looking at the data from another perspective, the single operator group invested an approximate cumulative total of



Juan, EA8RM, the SOAB champion has over 13 million reasons to be smiling!

2021 CQWW DX SSB TOP SCORES

WORLD SINGLE OPERATOR HIGH POWER All Band	OK2MBP.....740,484 TI2JS.....699,489	7 MHz	1.8 MHz	SP5PDA177,731 YU1LM.....102,858 IZ1ANK.....95,520 OK1DMP.....81,620	MULTI-OP TWO TRANSMITTER
EA8RM.....13,431,245 VE2IM (VE3DZ).....9,717,785 CF3A (VE3AT).....7,994,096 KQ2M.....6,729,076 K5ZD.....6,311,403 RM9I.....5,994,040 C4W (5B4WN).....5,883,312 VY2TT (K6LA).....5,704,800 K4ZW.....5,661,114 N1UR.....5,410,820	28 MHz EA8TX.....728,218 CS9/PD3EM.....465,500 CT3IQ.....330,786	LY2NK.....20,301 DL1BAX.....16,491 PG2AA.....11,183	IZ5ICH.....78,120 S56X.....65,860 GM4AFF.....64,425		PJ4K.....24,916,506 ES9C.....18,602,780 EI7M.....18,472,050 HD8R.....17,996,120 CR6K.....17,546,958 PX2A.....15,951,068 II2S.....14,661,120 ED1R.....14,299,362 IR6T.....14,214,200 9A7A.....13,411,518
28 MHz D4F (IZ4DPV).....2,356,029 PY2YU.....1,764,828 CT9ABY (OM2KW).....1,148,189	21 MHz ZW2T (PY2RKG).....464,264 PY2QT.....344,487 JF3BFS.....225,456	3.7 MHz OL4W (OK1IF).....13,248 UT4UBZ.....3,569 IZ5OVP.....1,260	ASSISTED LOW POWER All Band WP3C (N2TTA).....2,751,343 HI8RD.....2,320,782 TM3Z (F4DSK).....2,221,184 HZ1TT.....2,206,676 KS1J.....1,832,124 UP7L (UN6LN).....1,571,253 PA9M.....1,530,397 WE9R.....1,493,796 SQ6H (SQ6PLH).....1,295,151 UA9R.....1,287,072	28 MHz YP8A (YO8WW).....59,558 BA7CK.....22,843 SN5R (SP5XMU).....9,882	MULTI-OP MULTI-TRANSMITTER
21 MHz D4Z (SQ9D).....2,414,968 CR3DX (OM3RM).....2,296,170 P43A.....1,422,745	14 MHz 4L2M.....565,508 PY2NY.....425,111 TG9ANF.....203,228	1.8 MHz HA1TI.....5,904 HF7A.....4,104	ASSISTED HIGH POWER All Band PT5J (PP5JR).....12,001,288 P4ØW (W2GD).....11,959,017 EA2W.....8,470,308 KH7Q (KU1CW).....7,925,904 OMØR (OM3GI).....7,606,230 HG8R (HA8JV).....7,565,566 ZF5T (K5GO/ZF9CW).....7,533,535 SN7Q (SP7GIQ).....6,870,082 LY7Z.....6,706,524 R2QA.....6,182,145	21 MHz HG3C (HA3HX).....36,582 SV1NK.....26,257 KG1E.....14,022	MULTI-OP MULTI-TRANSMITTER
14 MHz CR3A (OM3BH).....2,175,460 D4L (IK2NCJ).....2,023,580 UA2FW (RW4WR).....1,236,576	7 MHz 4Z5UN.....259,787 LA2AB (SP2ASJ).....184,080 UT3UOR.....128,810	ASSISTED HIGH POWER All Band PT5J (PP5JR).....12,001,288 P4ØW (W2GD).....11,959,017 EA2W.....8,470,308 KH7Q (KU1CW).....7,925,904 OMØR (OM3GI).....7,606,230 HG8R (HA8JV).....7,565,566 ZF5T (K5GO/ZF9CW).....7,533,535 SN7Q (SP7GIQ).....6,870,082 LY7Z.....6,706,524 R2QA.....6,182,145	28 MHz PY2EX.....639,850 ZV1T (PP1WW).....557,056 WP4SD.....407,712	14 MHz EA5HJV.....265,392 EA3O.....138,880 RT4W.....53,466	MULTI-OP SINGLE OPERATOR
7 MHz UP4L (UN7LZ).....952,055 V31XX (K4XS).....936,258 S57AL.....861,606	3.7 MHz CO2JD.....82,709 OU8A (5PØO).....64,032 W3LL.....49,329	21 MHz IK4LZH.....527,468 PY2CX.....385,728 EA8DED (OH2BP).....297,000	21 MHz PY2EX.....639,850 ZV1T (PP1WW).....557,056 WP4SD.....407,712	7 MHz OT6M (ON9CC).....13,560 PD2JM.....5,856 KP3ER (NP3V).....2,541	EXPLORER Single Operator
3.7 MHz ISØ/OM2TW (OK8WW).....331,655 CQ3J (CT3MD).....287,768 EE3M.....192,351	1.8 MHz SNØR (SQ9IAU).....29,264 SP6LUV.....27,528 OK1LRD.....23,618	21 MHz GØR (HAØNAR).....441,842	14 MHz PY4JW.....685,980 UR3GU.....477,318	3.7 MHz OMØA (OMØAAO).....19,040 HF9CW.....8,695 SP5ES.....5,588	EXPLORER Multi Operator
1.8 MHz OK7W (OK1CID).....118,548 SN7D (SQ7D).....77,376 NP2J (K8RF).....41,796	QRP All Band UA9BA.....1,151,712 LY5G.....426,408 LZ1DM.....389,628 JH1OGC.....241,824 NDØC.....230,426 K8ZT.....198,276 UR5FEO.....190,938 PY2BN.....181,470 IZ4AIF.....168,525 HG6C (HA6IAM).....151,074	7 MHz VE2IDX (VE3ZF).....359,840 OL9R (OK6RA).....271,128 G8X (G4FJK).....161,920	7 MHz IH9/OK1M.....233,910 E73AA.....66,378 OK1AY.....53,208	1.8 MHz LY2OU.....6,004 YO8WW.....5,047	EXPLORER Multi Operator
LOW POWER All Band VP9I (N6GQ).....3,585,504 OK6T (OK1WCF).....2,121,010 HI3T.....1,791,049 N4TZ.....1,544,160 WW4XX (LZ4AX).....917,285 RG5A/6.....806,053 JH1EAQ.....788,322 IV3ZYB.....753,424	28 MHz VR2T (VR2ZQZ).....237,075 4I1EBC.....60,610 LZ2RS.....26,650	21 MHz CQ3W (DF7EE).....1,488,792 9Y4D.....1,454,184 DL2ARD.....1,452,752	3.7 MHz IH9/OK1M.....233,910 E73AA.....66,378 OK1AY.....53,208	1.8 MHz S54ZZ.....46,926 OK6Y (OK2PTZ).....35,100 YT8A.....34,112	EXPLORER Multi Operator
21 MHz F8AKS.....102,276 YBØSSF.....57,681 TA2IB.....56,960	14 MHz YU1NR.....44,700 USØMS.....43,008 HF5WIM.....31,428	14 MHz DL6FBL.....1,774,600 OK7K (OK1BN).....1,628,802 PP4T (PY4BZ).....1,508,925	1.8 MHz S54ZZ.....46,926 OK6Y (OK2PTZ).....35,100 YT8A.....34,112	7 MHz VE2IDY (VE3ZF).....359,840 OL9R (OK6RA).....271,128 G8X (G4FJK).....161,920	EXPLORER Multi Operator
7 MHz US1Q (UW2QU).....1,096,979 SN3A (SP3GEM).....930,411 YU7XX (YT1X).....734,240	3.7 MHz OM6NM.....325,584 HA1TJ.....271,600 VE9CB.....253,240	7 MHz US1Q (UW2QU).....1,096,979 SN3A (SP3GEM).....930,411 YU7XX (YT1X).....734,240	ASSISTED QRP All Band ED5R (EA5Z).....1,601,280 UZ7M (UT9MZ).....594,135 ON6NL.....460,332 JA6GCE.....334,508 IZ3NVR.....320,117 UN8PT.....237,986	21 MHz IR4X.....13,906,971 E7DX.....13,550,160 LZ5R.....13,441,288 VE3EJ.....13,214,691 PJ4G.....13,111,480 ZF1A.....13,011,800 KP3Z.....12,514,080	EXPLORER Multi Operator
14 MHz YU1NR.....44,700 USØMS.....43,008 HF5WIM.....31,428	3.7 MHz OM6NM.....325,584 HA1TJ.....271,600 VE9CB.....253,240	7 MHz US1Q (UW2QU).....1,096,979 SN3A (SP3GEM).....930,411 YU7XX (YT1X).....734,240	ASSISTED QRP All Band ED5R (EA5Z).....1,601,280 UZ7M (UT9MZ).....594,135 ON6NL.....460,332 JA6GCE.....334,508 IZ3NVR.....320,117 UN8PT.....237,986	Low Power FY5KE.....10,901,754 V3A.....4,519,686 ED7O.....4,509,773 HZ1LG.....4,509,756 DD4A.....4,158,960 IB9T.....3,649,171 ED7B.....3,410,676 VP5DX.....3,314,760 IQ3RK.....2,774,511 IR9R.....2,757,900	ROOKIE High Power
21 MHz F8AKS.....102,276 YBØSSF.....57,681 TA2IB.....56,960	14 MHz YU1NR.....44,700 USØMS.....43,008 HF5WIM.....31,428	7 MHz US1Q (UW2QU).....1,096,979 SN3A (SP3GEM).....930,411 YU7XX (YT1X).....734,240	ASSISTED QRP All Band ED5R (EA5Z).....1,601,280 UZ7M (UT9MZ).....594,135 ON6NL.....460,332 JA6GCE.....334,508 IZ3NVR.....320,117 UN8PT.....237,986	Low Power FY5KE.....10,901,754 V3A.....4,519,686 ED7O.....4,509,773 HZ1LG.....4,509,756 DD4A.....4,158,960 IB9T.....3,649,171 ED7B.....3,410,676 VP5DX.....3,314,760 IQ3RK.....2,774,511 IR9R.....2,757,900	ROOKIE Low Power
14 MHz YU1NR.....44,700 USØMS.....43,008 HF5WIM.....31,428	3.7 MHz OM6NM.....325,584 HA1TJ.....271,600 VE9CB.....253,240	7 MHz US1Q (UW2QU).....1,096,979 SN3A (SP3GEM).....930,411 YU7XX (YT1X).....734,240	ASSISTED QRP All Band ED5R (EA5Z).....1,601,280 UZ7M (UT9MZ).....594,135 ON6NL.....460,332 JA6GCE.....334,508 IZ3NVR.....320,117 UN8PT.....237,986	Low Power FY5KE.....10,901,754 V3A.....4,519,686 ED7O.....4,509,773 HZ1LG.....4,509,756 DD4A.....4,158,960 IB9T.....3,649,171 ED7B.....3,410,676 VP5DX.....3,314,760 IQ3RK.....2,774,511 IR9R.....2,757,900	ROOKIE Low Power

Table 3

op hours	AF	AS	EU	NA	OC	SA	ALL	% of All	Cum. %
0.1-5	5	164	635	546	75	35	1460	23.9%	23.9%
5.1-10	2	135	655	537	64	60	1453	23.8%	47.6%
10.1-15	9	86	495	389	64	45	1088	17.8%	65.4%
15.1-20	4	73	363	287	41	41	809	13.2%	78.7%
20.1-25	2	60	326	178	31	29	626	10.2%	88.9%
25.1-30	2	35	141	88	18	16	300	4.9%	93.8%
30.1-35		21	87	76	10	8	202	3.3%	97.1%
35.1-40	1	8	43	35	1	6	94	1.5%	98.6%
40.1-45	1	9	38	18	2	4	72	1.2%	99.8%
45.1-48		2	5	3		1	11	0.2%	100.0%
ALL	26	593	2788	2157	306	245	6115		
Median hours	13.9	9.9	10.8	9.9	10.7	12.8	10.5		

Median time: 10.5 hours

Table 3. Analysis of Operating Times for 2021 CQWW SSB Contest Single-Op All Band entries

N3GT356,425	KE8HBV97,865	28 MHz	14 MHz	21 MHz	ROOKIE
EA4HKF294,690	YD2UWF76,076	N8II170,558	KV0Q454,905	KG1E14,022	High Power
2W0LKX271,152		W8TWA63,440	K1JB302,784	K2GMY8,084	K4QQG686,092
EA5IXO231,594	UNITED STATES	N1WRK44,354	N7DD263,835		AC3LZ468,666
SP3DAT209,965	SINGLE OPERATOR			MULTI-OP	W3MAM246,280
4I1EBD197,166	HIGH POWER	21 MHz	7 MHz	SINGLE TRANSMITTER	W4SSF200,910
PU5DPL188,604	All Band	WA5SOG70,785	W9PA88,206	High Power	KJ8H171,051
VA3IDD186,245	KQ2M6,729,076	NF7E64,647	N9LR15,833	KC1XX14,560,432	AA5H140,400
KC3QVQ175,032	K5ZD6,311,403	W8JGU62,208	K2LE14,694	K1LZ7,849,968	K7WXB81,450
	K4ZW5,661,114			NV9L5,978,412	KC3RDV38,280
CLASSIC	N1UR5,410,820	14 MHz	3.7 MHz	K8AZ5,181,780	N7RBL18,564
High Power	K5TR5,006,144	K1EP159,936	W3NO84,482	W2A4,345,230	KX7TL11,900
VE2IM	W9RE4,845,002	WA7BNM59,843	KN2M13,862	W8PR2,805,115	
(VE3DZ)5,264,064	K1DG4,665,320	WB2KHO35,721	AI6Z2,139	K9RS2,783,231	Low Power
K5ZD4,784,670	K3ZO3,718,080			KC3R2,729,090	N3GT356,425
RG9A4,162,044	ND7K	7 MHz	1.8 MHz	N4SS2,666,122	KC3QVQ175,032
UA9MA3,806,075	(@N6WIN)3,036,215	NY1E33,040	K5UR2,975	K1KP2,470,404	K1MWH135,744
WH7T	K5GN2,978,531	N8VW18,088			K3KDX134,568
(WH7W)3,739,392		W4GDV2,052	ASSISTED	Low Power	N3AML111,384
K1DG3,392,264	28 MHz		LOW POWER	W1QK1,396,395	K4LEN110,400
S53MM2,726,595	W4DD252,416	3.7 MHz	All Band	W3ZGD611,340	W9TCV101,598
DL2CC2,682,548	W5PR219,744	W3LL49,329	KS1J1,832,124	W1FM591,374	N8CWX55,900
EA4KD2,414,192	K1WHS138,516	KS3F4,550	WE9R1,493,796	WA1F483,218	KD9RPB53,010
CE3CT2,372,210			W3KB1,196,685	NN6P345,800	KI2D51,136
	21 MHz	QRP	N4XL1,191,265	KT4XA177,822	
CLASSIC	KU2M705,962	All Band	W1NT1,169,299	KT3T149,079	CLASSIC
Low Power	K0EJ623,664	ND0C230,426	N3AAA618,184	K4CBW64,170	High Power
WW4XX (LZ4AX)917,285	N4OX556,308	K8ZT198,276	WO1N515,520	AD4XT56,168	K5ZD4,784,670
RG5A/6772,686		W6QU (W8QZA)113,373	W2YR476,392	W8AJT41,100	K1DG3,392,264
EA8TX716,078	14 MHz	N4WLL100,646	KC1SQ429,275		N2IC1,911,429
OL5Y631,350	W6AFA159,104	K4WY36,570	AD1C421,940	MULTI-OP	K3AJ1,569,067
K1HT616,641	N5CR146,388	N8LJ35,200		TWO TRANSMITTER	K2SSS1,108,282
3G1D (XQ1FM)560,028	KE8FT93,002	W7FS20,384		W3LPL11,708,631	W1JQ1,006,542
UA3BL541,310		N3CI11,480		K1RX10,437,328	W3KL996,130
DJ3HW540,592	7 MHz	W7LG7,750		K9CT7,757,400	K1RM984,718
AC4G536,568	W7WA442,382	N7JI6,579		K1CC7,533,834	KD7RF783,696
PA2TMS529,320	K9CJ26,492			K2AX6,709,300	W4KW754,725
	WD0BGZ24,273	ASSISTED		W2CG6,017,270	
YOUTH		HIGH POWER		AA4VT4,324,023	Low Power
High Power	3.7 MHz	All Band		W6YX2,986,284	WW4XX (LZ4AX)917,285
SO9I	WA2BCK33,810	K3WW5,592,496		NJ3I2,496,945	K1HT616,641
(SQ9ORQ)5,263,831	K9ZO28,194	W3PP (AA1K)5,073,630		N7DX2,274,612	AC4G536,568
9A2ZI2,326,753	W1FQ18,368	AA3B4,950,540			N8II469,588
JE2YRB		AB3CX4,703,658		MULTI-OP	N7IR442,260
(JL8XSO)1,788,830	1.8 MHz	K4AB4,046,868		MULTI-TRANSMITTER	WA3LXD348,096
YU3AWA1,466,465	AG4W3,774	N3RS3,999,816		K3LR27,941,270	N0UR315,100
KI6RRN1,409,580		N2SR3,772,240		K1TTT10,253,024	W6DVS262,548
DL3ON1,083,013	LOW POWER	W2MKM3,462,674		WX3B10,232,750	K4DR214,376
NT0K (K6BFL)760,767	All Band	NW3Y3,426,947		N1RR5,289,424	N1DC204,670
PY2IG563,563	N4TZ1,544,160	KK6P (W7IV)3,271,334		K3EST5,150,697	
KD9V224,238	WW4XX			K1KI3,117,994	YOUTH
DK5AV204,336	(LZ4AX)917,285			WA3EKL2,699,880	High Power
	K8ZM624,325	28 MHz		W3MF2,258,308	KI6RRN1,409,580
YOUTH	K1HT616,641	K1MM475,344		NE3F2,106,473	NT0K (K6BFL)760,767
Low Power	N1DD592,812	WV4P191,352		W1AW1,327,435	KD9V224,238
DJ4MX654,150	K5FUV574,128	WO4O177,480			
YP1EX (YO9LIG)232,427	AC4G536,568			ASSISTED	YOUTH
DL3MLA196,128	N7IR442,260	21 MHz		QRP	Low Power
DB5DY180,752	NG0C392,042	WW4LL479,100		All Band	N4WLL100,646
SP5PDA177,731	WA3LXD348,096	NR4L259,992		WB4OMM3,150	KE8HBV97,865
OE9SEV164,424		W6PH214,650		WO7T2,596	W8UA61,087
YU3LAX113,600				N6AN1,680	KE8RJU35,258
N4WLL100,646				NO5V1,184	N8AJM12,551
					W8MTB2,345

Table 4

Call	Cont	Cat	Raw QSOs
VE2IM	NA	High Power	6483
K5ZD	NA	High Power	3844
EA4KD	EU	High Power	2473
OK6T	EU	Low Power	2364
VC3X	NA	High Power	2334
FG5GP	NA	High Power	1412
R3OM	EU	High Power	1296
K6NA	NA	High Power	1229
OE1HHB	EU	Low Power	1185
UA9BA	AS	QRP	1083
DU7JAY	OC	High Power	1049
PZ5RA	SA	Low Power	1003

(99%+ callsign accuracy with >1000 QSOs)

Table 4. Most accurate 2021 CQWW SOAB Unassisted entries

78,500 hours of operating time in last year's WW. That equals 3,271 days or 62.9 years. Those numbers make me tired just looking at them. My advice is to keep this data to yourself (that's a hint to those of you with spouses or significant others).

There is Accuracy, Then There is ACCURACY!

We have amongst us an elite group of operators that regularly demonstrate outstanding skills, especially in log accu-

racy. Leading the pack was Yuri, VE2IM (VE3DZ) who only busted 14 calls out of 6,483 QSOs an error rate of 0.2%. This is in sharp contrast to the average for all logs of 1.8%. Randy, K5ZD, was not far behind with only 13 busted calls (0.3%). The remainder on this list (See *Table 4*) share in our well-deserved accolades. While there is a natural skill in achieving these results, the other key point is in how intentional each of these operators are in "getting it right." It takes work, concentration, experience, and even a little bit of luck. Congratulations to each of you.

Celebrating our Youth Operators

As reported earlier, we launched a new Youth Overlay category in this year's CQWW contest. The goal was simply to offer well-deserved visibility to the youngest operators (in our case, 25 years old or less) in our contest community and hopefully provide an incentive for more to participate. With over 100 logs received, I'm happy to report the initial launch was successful.

Not surprisingly, over half of the Youth logs came from Europe, who are leading the world in recruitment and growth. But, with entries from every major continent, the opportunity for future growth abounds. My thanks go to Philipp, DK6SP, and Luc, LU6FAM, who spearheaded this effort as well as the many new sponsors of CQWW Youth plaques (14 in total). Next year will be even better.

Some Thoughts from the Director

I'm happy to report that after hours of extensive log checking, using some of contesting's most advanced resources,

2021 CQWW DX SSB BAND-BY-BAND BREAKDOWN — TOP ALL BAND SCORES

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

WORLD SINGLE OPERATOR ALL BAND

Station	160	80	40	20	15	10
EA8RM	134/6/37	428/15/61	1309/25/84	1599/27/79	1434/26/82	3269/28/99
VE2IM	186/10/29	779/17/74	1472/27/91	2000/32/99	1624/26/103	364/20/59
CF3A	217/10/34	661/17/58	969/26/95	1800/35/99	1255/26/100	485/19/64
KQ2M	28/9/23	422/15/65	372/22/75	1474/38/112	1527/29/96	653/21/73
K5ZD	63/9/31	240/14/61	300/21/75	1563/35/109	1160/31/102	493/18/75

USA TOP SINGLE OPERATOR ALL BAND

Station	160	80	40	20	15	10
KQ2M	28/9/23	422/15/65	372/22/75	1474/38/112	1527/29/96	653/21/73
K5ZD	63/9/31	240/14/61	300/21/75	1563/35/109	1160/31/102	493/18/75
K4ZW	28/8/20	292/20/72	570/27/83	987/33/99	1041/28/102	576/21/69
N1UR	74/9/34	283/18/65	510/22/79	848/35/99	1051/26/98	608/21/74
K5TR	26/11/18	111/17/47	1004/28/74	815/34/87	1611/34/104	664/25/68

WORLD SINGLE OPERATOR ASSISTED ALL BAND

PT5J	14/6/10	239/24/66	597/34/102	1365/38/115	1689/33/116	2327/31/116
P4ØW	58/8/17	442/18/71	1457/26/104	1150/31/95	1626/30/109	2096/26/78
EA2W	61/9/42	500/18/76	1113/30/104	1536/37/116	1505/38/117	977/34/100
KH7Q	15/10/8	168/24/32	1408/31/77	1338/36/98	2184/33/89	386/24/42
OMØR	171/9/48	577/19/80	1000/34/104	1093/36/107	1509/37/113	612/33/90

USA SINGLE OPERATOR ASSISTED ALL BAND

K3WW	40/10/28	221/15/71	395/27/91	1068/32/113	883/29/115	583/22/91
W3PP	45/10/29	196/18/71	156/26/79	994/36/110	1004/32/121	413/26/97
AA3B	33/7/20	272/16/73	421/24/87	739/32/110	860/27/106	498/27/101
AB3CX	61/9/32	252/18/72	270/27/91	773/34/104	663/27/111	578/25/91
K4AB	24/7/15	198/17/64	254/26/82	551/35/101	934/32/113	597/26/88

WORLD MULTI-OPERATOR SINGLE TRANSMITTER

P33W	229/13/57	745/20/84	1634/35/114	2298/38/138	2577/39/136	2171/36/116
TM6M	172/9/46	481/20/86	1615/34/118	2208/38/130	2258/39/141	1111/34/113
KC1XX	45/11/43	719/22/92	1777/31/121	1468/37/131	1921/32/132	618/28/116
IR4X	50/8/49	679/19/94	1329/36/117	1512/38/137	2516/40/147	945/35/123
E7DX	129/10/62	799/21/88	1854/37/126	1654/39/139	2286/38/140	938/36/124

USA MULTI-OPERATOR SINGLE TRANSMITTER

KC1XX	45/11/43	719/22/92	1777/31/121	1468/37/131	1921/32/132	618/28/116
K1LZ	73/13/52	348/20/82	591/29/108	1375/36/116	1258/31/120	378/25/100
NV9L	17/8/16	336/19/70	338/30/99	814/35/116	1059/37/126	598/28/98
K8AZ	21/8/19	213/17/69	228/29/94	901/36/118	772/32/123	683/25/100
W2A	1/1/1	137/16/65	355/26/97	1177/35/114	906/28/113	84/22/83

WORLD MULTI-OPERATOR TWO TRANSMITTER

PJ4K	155/14/33	1007/23/81	3057/29/110	1661/34/116	3982/32/113	2600/28/85
ES9C	523/14/65	1566/25/99	2205/37/126	2985/39/142	3529/39/150	1019/33/121
E17M	370/12/57	1200/20/87	2183/33/115	2808/36/124	3245/40/136	1454/33/117
HD8R	10/7/7	588/22/51	1552/27/93	1630/34/105	2008/38/133	1678/35/127
CR6K	292/11/53	1048/20/91	2159/32/112	2677/38/136	2921/37/129	1744/29/114

USA MULTI-OPERATOR TWO TRANSMITTER

W3LPL	43/11/41	721/21/88	912/30/111	1601/38/131	1448/34/132	876/28/108
K1RX	63/10/31	436/17/80	1137/24/98	1942/36/123	1575/33/119	623/23/88
K9CT	31/9/15	312/22/65	732/31/99	1318/37/121	1504/36/132	693/30/103
K1CC	45/7/28	261/19/78	650/27/102	1223/34/120	1129/33/130	514/26/105
K2AX	47/9/29	236/17/70	242/27/90	1234/37/118	1033/31/120	827/26/102

WORLD MULTI-OPERATOR MULTI-TRANSMITTER

PJ2T	196/13/31	1084/21/88	3027/33/122	2880/33/120	4195/35/119	3152/29/95
K3LR	600/16/60	888/25/94	2687/34/133	3259/39/148	3326/38/151	1577/31/120
A73A	252/8/48	789/19/73	2215/35/121	3017/37/133	3184/39/124	2263/35/114
M6T	664/10/58	2175/22/97	3905/36/135	2341/39/140	2008/38/133	1678/35/127
EW5A	981/15/68	1760/24/101	2696/37/127	3554/38/137	2451/38/139	1264/34/107

USA MULTI-OPERATOR MULTI-TRANSMITTER

K3LR	600/16/60	888/25/94	2687/34/133	3259/39/148	3326/38/151	1577/31/120
K1TTT	211/12/45	536/22/87	1012/27/102	2141/37/129	1325/31/122	731/26/106
WX3B	38/8/20	470/19/78	534/28/95	2002/37/118	1800/34/118	975/24/92
N1RR	37/6/25	182/17/66	303/24/82	625/29/90	1772/26/105	436/23/76
K3EST	123/12/13	223/21/42	749/33/80	922/37/117	1182/34/98	708/26/60

the CQWW Contest Committee can declare that the overwhelming majority of log submissions are truthful and honest. Just to be clear, our primary role is to produce results that are accurate and reflect what really happened in the contest. Contrary to the opinion of a few folks, we do not set out each year to determine ways to disqualify competitors. In that context the results speak for themselves with only 13 logs eliminated from the results out of 9,801 received entries (0.13% of the total).

However, it is also noteworthy that each year there are a few logs that are reclassified — ranging from moves to Assisted or Checklogs. Sometimes this is done at the competitor's request; in other situations, it's to accommodate what we have discovered during the log checking process. It's important to note that some of this year's changes took place because requested audio recordings were not supplied, which is outlined in the rules. As a reminder, it will be very rare for us to ask for your recording. However, rather than view this rule as a punitive strategy, it can be a helpful tool for you — both in terms of confirming our analysis or providing self-discovery on ways to improve your operating skills.

On another subject, the CQWW continues to disallow self-spotting. While there appears to be a movement to allow this practice in other contests, we will likely maintain our position for the foreseeable future. Fortunately for all, the word is getting out that self-spotters will be caught, as the number of violators has significantly dropped in recent years. This is particularly true on CW, where the effectiveness of reverse beacon network (RBN) spotting has rendered the notion of self-spotting to be largely redundant.

EUROPE TOP SINGLE OPERATOR ALL BAND

Station	160	80	40	20	15	10
DM6V	51/7/29	494/12/54	859/23/73	1173/31/87	1106/29/75	734/26/60
EA3QP	59/6/26	400/11/51	779/19/62	1327/27/70	1314/25/66	1037/29/62
DK6WL	135/9/42	519/14/61	607/27/81	803/27/91	636/32/91	576/31/72
4O3A	23/4/15	183/7/41	840/29/88	690/26/73	1651/30/90	645/25/62
TM2Y	181/6/39	612/14/57	421/15/64	697/27/68	880/30/71	556/27/59

EUROPE SINGLE OPERATOR ASSISTED ALL BAND

EA2W	61/9/42	500/18/76	1113/30/104	1536/37/116	1505/38/117	977/34/100
OMØR	171/9/48	577/19/80	1000/34/104	1093/36/107	1509/37/113	612/33/90
HG8R	224/9/44	672/19/71	1071/32/95	1413/37/118	1188/38/117	561/33/105
SN7Q	137/5/38	437/18/73	560/29/91	880/33/107	1415/34/102	969/32/112
LY7Z	243/10/55	602/17/74	1189/38/117	1324/38/127	1243/38/128	307/31/86

EUROPE MULTI-OPERATOR SINGLE TRANSMITTER

TM6M	172/9/46	481/20/86	1615/34/118	2208/38/130	2258/39/141	1111/34/113
IR4X	50/8/49	679/19/94	1329/36/117	1512/38/137	2516/40/147	945/35/123
E7DX	129/10/62	799/21/88	1854/37/126	1654/39/139	2286/38/140	938/36/124
LZ5R	72/10/53	848/23/93	1793/36/121	2294/38/134	2051/38/138	1183/35/114
SP8R	187/12/59	745/20/90	1651/37/123	1944/38/128	1765/37/139	491/33/114

EUROPE MULTI-OPERATOR TWO TRANSMITTER

ES9C	523/14/65	1566/25/99	2205/37/126	2985/39/142	3529/39/150	1019/33/121
EI7M	370/12/57	1200/20/87	2183/33/115	2808/36/124	3245/40/136	1454/33/117
CR6K	292/11/53	1048/20/91	2159/32/112	2677/38/136	2921/37/129	1744/29/114
II2S	222/10/57	1079/21/93	1862/37/124	2199/38/131	2362/39/139	889/34/107
ED1R	286/12/57	1195/21/93	2067/32/108	2179/37/130	2144/38/124	1534/35/111

EUROPE MULTI-OPERATOR MULTI-TRANSMITTER

M6T	664/10/58	2175/22/97	3905/36/135	2341/39/140	2008/38/133	1678/35/127
EW5A	981/15/68	1760/24/101	2696/37/127	3554/38/137	2451/38/139	1264/34/107
DFØHQ	951/15/67	1909/23/100	3448/36/123	2383/39/138	2020/38/143	1075/33/120
LZ9W	689/11/62	1922/24/101	3297/35/127	3464/38/136	2392/37/136	1127/34/101
YT5A	714/14/63	1830/24/94	2935/35/121	3407/38/132	2372/38/130	1015/32/99

Table 5

Country	AS	EU	NA	OC	SA	Grand Total
9A		3				3
9M6				1		1
BY	10					10
CM			1			1
CT		1				1
DL		13				13
DU				2		2
E7		1				1
EA		1				1
EI		2				2
F		1				1
G		4				4
IT9		1				1
JA	5					5
K			13			13
LY		1				1
LZ		1				1
OE		2				2
OK		2				2
PY					3	3
S5		1				1
SP		11				11
SV		1				1
TA	1					1
UA		3				3
UR		1				1
VE			1			1
VK				2		2
VU	2					2
YB				4		4
YL		1				1
YO		4				4
YT		2				2
ZL				1		1
Summary	18	57	15	10	3	103

Table 5. Breakdown of Youth entries by geography

TOP SCORES IN VERY ACTIVE ZONES

Zone 3		Zone 15	
ND7K (@N6WIN)3,036,215		4O3A (4O4A).....3,660,790	
K6XX.....1,939,200		S53MM2,726,595	
K6NA1,352,184		OM7RU.....2,485,615	
VA7RR.....858,108		*OK6T (OK1WCF)2,121,010	
VA7DX.....744,504		OH2PQ1,277,772	
Zone 4		Zone 16	
CF3A (VE3AT).....7,994,096		R8WF.....3,043,425	
K5TR.....5,006,144		EW2A.....1,808,733	
W9RE4,845,002		UT5EL.....1,575,520	
K5GN2,978,531		R2ARR.....1,440,193	
VC3X (VE7VR)2,464,398		RM4HZ1,022,352	
Zone 5		Zone 20	
KQ2M.....6,729,076		C4W (5B4WN)5,883,312	
K5ZD.....6,311,403		YPØC (YO3CZW).....2,572,453	
VY2TT (K6LA)5,704,800		4Z4AK.....946,810	
K4ZW5,661,114		YO8BDW831,448	
N1UR.....5,410,820		4X1MM830,109	
Zone 14		Zone 25	
DM6V (DL7FER).....4,926,416		JH4UYB3,599,750	
EA3QP4,419,236		JF2QNM2,400,000	
DK6WL3,724,054		JH7QXJ1,422,949	
TM2Y (N5ZO)3,237,876		JR1GSE.....1,090,144	
DL2CC2,701,604		JA2AXB914,373	

*Low Power

Celebrating Our Youth Operators!



Here's a youthful 15-year-old Emilio, OA4CBU, hard at work from OA4O!

Hello from Peru – OA4CBU/OA4O!

Hi! I am Emilio, OA4CBU, and am 15 years old, having just received my ham radio license in May 2021. I've recently started to get interested in amateur radio contests and finally had the opportunity to participate in 2021 the CQWW SSB contest. Joining the Radio Club Peruano (RCP) team, I was able to quickly learn more about this wonderful contesting activity as well as ham radio overall and its possibilities.

My first experience in a major contest was very interesting, operating from the headquarters of the Radio Club Peruano. From the first moment I called CQ, I experienced some difficulties such as the constant "pile up" or high levels of QRM. However, for me it has been a very rewarding and fun. I expect to participate in more contests in 2022. Many thanks to my colleagues and RCP team who gave me this opportunity and to the stations that contacted OA4O while I was operating! 73!

Operating from Serbia – YU3AWA!

Hello, my name is Marija, YU3AWA. I've been waiting for the new Youth category for a long time. I am glad that I had the opportunity to participate in the CQWW SSB 2021 competition submitting my log as a Youth operator. Operating



A very enthusiastic Youth operator, Marija, YU3AWA, right before the CQWW.

as a high power, all band entry, I enjoyed working so many different DX stations! My thanks to Aleksandar, YT3H, for allowing me to operate from his ham shack.

You may have noticed that there were many active youngsters participating from many DX locations in this year's CQWW contest. I am proud to be one of them! In my short amateur radio career, I experienced amazing band conditions on both 10 and 15 meters for the first time. I didn't want to miss the opportunity to work many new DXCC entities which were plentiful, especially the islands in the Caribbean. I "lost" a lot of time as a station hunter, but it was a unique opportunity for me to log new countries. It's very possible that I did not have the best strategy for this 48-hour contest, so next time I plan to call CQ more frequently, racking up more points and multipliers!

Although I worked the competition as a high-power entry, I used rather modest equipment that cannot be compared to other "big gun" contest locations. Nevertheless, I was very satisfied with my results. This was my best CQWW SSB contest to date!

I am completely convinced that the new Youth category will encourage and incentivize many young people to participate in future CQWW contests. It will give the new young operators a chance to stand out and achieve respectable scores and rankings. For me, this new category was one of the best things that's been done to benefit new amateur radio operators and the youth community.

– 73/88, Marija, YU3AWA

Greetings from Canada – VE3OMV

Hello from Ontario, Canada. My name is Maria Polyanska, VE3OMV. The CQWW events are truly amazing contests. From the excitement of experimenting with antennas in anticipation of being able to hear DX, to the thrill of hearing



A proud Youth operator, Maria, VE3OMV, showing off her newly installed vertical antenna.

a new station, these contests offer memorable experiences while allowing me to put contacts in the log.

I first discovered the CQWW contest from members of my CWOps CW Academy class. The CQWW contests were the first that I operated using my own callsign, VE3OMV, having been just licensed in September 2021.

The most interesting area that I dedicated my time towards was the 15-meter band. When I was learning to acquire my license, an instructor would tell me something about propagation. To be honest, I didn't totally understand all of his points. In particular, I didn't really think that a band could quickly change — I simply thought it was just an exaggeration. However, I was able to experience that myself! I saw how 15 meters was not limited to one part of the world because the conditions are constantly changing. In the morning from my part of the world, the band is open to much of Europe, slowly progressing towards the African region around noon. In the afternoon, I would usually hear South and Central America and then Japan and North America in the evening. It was a

fascinating discovery. I cannot wait to learn more! If I had not participated in these contests, I do not believe that I would have seen this. It is not every day that the band is packed with stations from so many diverse places.

As I was still a new operator and this being my first big contest, one contact really surprised me. It was a friendly operator from Japan on 15 meters in the late evening. I had barely ever heard any stations from Japan from my location, so I was excited to potentially have this contact in my log. It was easy at first — but then there was so much QSB! At any moment the signal would alternate between being loud and drifting away to be extremely faint. I tried calling the station but they could not hear me. I tried again in about 15 minutes and they were so loud. It sounded as if he was not a DX at all. We finally made a successful contact.

Not only did I really enjoy the 2021 CQWW SSB contest; I cannot wait to do it again next year!

– 73/88, Maria, VE3OMV



Youth operator, Mily, YS1YXI, operating in her first CQWW contest.

Greetings from El Salvador – YS1YXI!

My name is Mily Erazo, YS1YXI. During 2020, I was present during the CQWW contest, but only as an SWL because I still did not have my amateur radio license to be able to operate. Nevertheless, I joined a YS contest team anyway. I really loved the intensity of the CQWW SSB Contest, which takes place every year during the last weekend of October. It wasn't until last year (2021) that I was finally able to operate.

El Salvador was present for another year in the CQWW 2021 contest from the *Club de Radio Aficionados de El Salvador* (CRAS). Our pre-contest strategy required that each individual operator considered: Food, sleep management, rest times, equipment, and other resources to guarantee the best individual and collective results.

In the end, my first CQWW was a great experience for me, I was able to enjoy amazing pile-ups and share the weekend with some great radio amateurs: Mario Giolitti (YS1TG), José Arturo (YS1MS), and my dad Juan (YS1JFE) — all part of what we called Team YS!

73, from the City of Ilopango,

– Mily, YS1YXI

Exploring in the CQ WW from EE7K

BY JUAN DE LAS CUEVAS, EA7AKK

Background

Upon hearing the news of a new Explorer overlay category in the CQWW, the EE7K team was excited to participate. Some of the operators had significant experience, having participated in MS, SOSB, and SOAB operations. In addition, a few team members had already implemented remote radios and we were aware that, sooner or later, advanced use of this option had to be considered by the CQWW committee — especially considering the growing use of remote stations and the state-of-the-art IP technologies.

One of the recurring problems we have experienced while operating MS stations is the breakdown of our receivers due to the presence of high RF currents and / or mistakes while switching filters. In addition, we usually had to erect several antennas for low bands, always right before the contest. For these reasons, EA7FUN and I started to improve our own remote stations. Moreover, as a result of an agreement with the “*Union de Radioaficionados de Sevilla*” we managed to install a new remote site at a TV broadcast center at 932 meters above sea level, 100 kilometers from our city, using a 4G router connection and a wire multi-band dipole for 40 / 80 / 160 meters.

In the end, we implemented four, single-radio amateur stations located within Seville’s province limits, without using any SDR receivers, as we thought that this would not be fair to other participants.

Operation

In some ways, this year’s installation seemed to be simpler considering we didn’t need to deploy RF devices. However, as usual, challenges arose in our operation — computing. It seemed we had countless PCs to control everything: Radios,



Victor, EA7FUN, having fun “Exploring” from EE7K.

antenna rotators, power amplifiers, as well as contest logging (using the newest version of Wintest™). Once we finally had everything working and were on-the-air, operating remained challenging. Everyone across our network had to be aware of multiple configuration parameters and be ready to solve any difficulty but in a remote way. Of course, we experienced the usual problems when using computers, including blue screens, lack of connectivity, and network overloading. Some latency was found transmitting with the ICOM 7610. And, we couldn’t find a way to connect a PTT pedal to drive this particular radio, so we implemented a keyboard shortcut to switching TX/RX.

In the end, however, we intended to simply enjoy this new category and that goal was accomplished. We have tested new techniques as well as a different approach to radio contesting. Of course, our goal was making a high score, but we also learned a lot and plan to try again in the coming years because we think this category is going to become a even more popular in the future.

Finally, there is the on-going debate of combining Single Operator Assisted and Unassisted categories. Again, while the legitimate use of assistance continues to grow, we are maintaining the position that these two categories should remain separate in the CQWW.

The Final Curtain

One of my greatest privileges in contesting is to closely work with the dedicated CQWW Contest Committee team. The effort this group puts forth into producing the results that you are reading is simply amazing, with some members having been with us for decades. For this year’s effort and all the other ones from the past, I simply want to say, “thank you!” Thanks to: CT1BOH, José Nunes; EA4KD, Pedro Vadillo; ES5TV, Tonno Vahk; F6BEE, Jacques Saget; GØMTN, Lee Volante; HA1AG, Zoli Pitman; IK2QEI, Stefano Brioschi; JH5GHM,

Katsuhiro (Don) Kondou; K1DG, Doug Grant; K1EA, Ken Wolff; K3LR, Tim Duffy; K3WW, Charles Fulp; K3ZO, Alfred A. (Fred) Laun, III; K5ZD, Randy Thompson; KR2Q, Doug Zwiebel; LA6VQ, Frode Igland; LU5DX, Martin Monsalvo; MØDXR, Mark Haynes; OH6LI, Jukka Klemola; PA3AAV, Gert Meinen; RA3AUU, Igor (Harry) Booklan; S5ØA, Tine Brajnik; S5ØXX, Kristjan Kodermac; UA9CDC, Igor Sokolov; VE3EJ, John Sluymmer; VK2IA, Bernd Laenger; and YO3JR, Andrei (Andy) Ruse. Lastly, a special shout-out goes to Steve Bolia, N8BJQ, who stepped down after many years of dedicated committee service.

I know that many of you are already preparing for the next CQWW. See you in October!

– 73, John, K1AR
CQWW Contest Director

(Scores begin on page 91)

Professor Emil Heisseluft investigates how slow website speeds enhance spectrum rage, especially during DX contests.

A CQ Exclusive: Slow Website Speeds Cause Spectrum Rage

BY PROFESSOR EMIL HEISSELUFT*
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HEISSELUFT.EMIL@MASHUGA.ORF.AR

It has been more than 15 years since Professor Heisseluft investigated the problem of spectrum rage. His seminal work in the early 2000s, codified in the April, 2005,¹ issue of CQ magazine, revealed for the first time how the Federal Communications Commission (FCC), justly concerned about how such rage was wreaking havoc on the amateur bands, was considering the enactment of new rules that would require license applicants and currently licensed amateur radio operators to pass a psychological exam in order to retain their licenses. Those who failed immediately would lose all privileges. Since the publication of that early work, the problem of spectrum rage on the amateur bands has grown larger. Yet, little has been done to understand the root cause of the increase. Now, a new study undertaken by the Lauton Institute's Center for Research of Abnormal Personalities has revealed the true nature of the driving mechanism behind rising spectrum rage: Slow website speeds. That is the subject of this year's investigative report. – W2VU

Introduction and Background

The Lauton Institute has a long and distinguished history of participating in the exploration of bleeding-edge science, regardless of the field. As readers already may be aware, the Institute has performed seminal work in the fields of 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.

For example, it was our Institute's Center for Research of Abnormal Personalities (CRAP; see *Photo A*) that first investigated the phenomena behind spectrum rage on the high-frequency (HF) bands. Addressed here, of course, were operators who deliberately tuned up on top of an ongoing exchange (or, as you say, a "QSO"), interfered with the on-the-air operations of a DXpedition, acted as "policemen" during major DX operations, pirated

callsigns, jammed a net, took over an operator's "established" contest frequency, or simply appeared to have no purpose in life other than to inflict their immaturity, lack of self-control, and psychological problems on the law-abiding operators of your nation.

Spectrum rage is yet another manifestation of what we experience every day on the road as we go to and from work or tend to our daily business, *except* that on the road, things frequently turn deadly. Further, it's amazing how even the smallest delay in



Photo A. The Lauton Institute's Center for Research of Abnormal Personalities (CRAP), which, among other things, studies DXers, is located in this forested setting just outside Grossmaulan der Donau, Austria.² 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 are in attendance during all contests.

** Professor Heisseluft is currently in a secure undisclosed location in Ukraine, helping officials there use the stealth cloaking technology he described in his 1981 and 2009 CQ articles to hide entire buildings, and possibly cities, from the Russian military. He may be conveniently contacted via CQ magazine.*

obtaining service — for example, having to wait in a supermarket checkout line or watching the clock after having placed an order in a restaurant — can “set off” the psychologically stressed. Is the problem simply one of too many people overloading the roads or a restaurant’s kitchen (in the two cases cited here)? Have the demands we make in our day-to-day lives outweighed the resources available? These are certainly part of the problem.

However, in examining what’s happened to the amateur bands over the last 15 years, researchers at the Lauton Institute identified another critical stress mechanism: *Slow website speeds*.

How Do Slow Website Speeds Increase Web Stress and Spectrum Rage?

There can be no greater levels of stress encountered by members of the radio amateur community than those incurred during a DX competition. These competitions include the CQ World Wide phone and CW contests held every fall as well as similar competitions held by the ARRL every winter. Among the techniques used by many operators during such contests is something called QSO finding assistance. Here is how it’s defined by the sponsors of the CQ DX contests:

“QSO finding assistance: The use of any technology or other source that provides callsign or multiplier identification of a signal to the operator. This includes, but is not limited to, use of a CW decoder, DX cluster, DX spotting websites (e.g., DX Summit), local or remote callsign and frequency decoding technology (e.g., CW Skimmer or Reverse Beacon Network), or operating arrangements involving other individuals.”

Whether or not any given station may use QSO finding assistance depends on the *category* in which the station participates. For example, for the CQWW DX Contest, if a station participates in Category C. Multi-Operator Categories (all-band operation only), in which any number of operators is allowed to participate, QSO finding assistance is permitted. Thus, these operators may use the internet in the conduct of their contest operations ... and therein lies the potential for slow website speed, web stress, and opportunities for spectrum rage.

To analyze the impact of slow website speed on contest operators, the Lauton Institute’s Center for Research of Abnormal Personalities created a medically-based scientific experiment involving members of the Institute’s DX contesting club (see caption, *Photo A*). The experiment was conducted during the 2021 CQ World Wide CW DX Contest. Specifically, the experiment required the Institute’s DX contesting club to enter the competition under Category C and to use any and all QSO finding assistance available. The Austrian Internet Service Provider (ISP) serving the Institute nominally provides 500 Mbps download / 10 Mbps upload capabilities. *However, provisions were made during the contest to adjust those speeds in order to gauge the impact of slower speeds on operator performance. In addition, the internet connections to various operator workstations were interrupted randomly for a second or two.* Finally, to ensure total objectivity and to provide for a thorough medical review of an operator’s physical condition, all contest participants were monitored to gather alpha wave, EEG, and blood pressure data.

Scientific Experiment Results During the 2021 CQWW CW DX Contest

It hardly comes as a surprise to learn that *any* type of delay in accessing a website or the information contained therein

during a period of high stress — and what can be more stressful than competing in a DX contest? — only serves to raise an operator’s stress level. For example, our experiment confirmed the work of Foviance,³ who found the participants in his study had to concentrate 50% harder when websites were slow. (NB: Foviance used alpha waves to measure his subjects’ responses.)

Members of the Institute’s scientific team also observed that when they slowed the internet’s download speed or cut it off completely at an operator’s workstation, even for a few seconds, the results were horrific. Operators at affected positions started cursing at their equipment; some even screamed at it. A few threw pens at their modems while one was observed to throw her coffee cup at the wall. (Fortunately, it was empty.)

Harris International, in 2011,⁴ observed similar behavior by Americans who became frustrated by the failure of their mobile transactions (58% exhibiting similar rage; 56% reacted in a similar manner when finding themselves stuck in traffic). In the case of the Harris study, 35% of respondents cursed at their phone, screamed at it, or even threw it in anger. In 2018, consistent with our findings, angst among the operators rose significantly when they landed on a page that wasn’t interactive soon after it was rendered. This resulted in “rage clicks” or the tapping of an element repeatedly in quick succession, frustrating the operator even more.

Finally, our research confirmed the work published in 2020 by Cyber-Duck,⁵ which showed slow-loading pages caused users the most stress. In the case of their study, slow loading caused an average 21% increase in systolic blood pressure. Needless to say, this is the last thing a contest operator needs after drinking gallons of coffee during the 48 hours of a DX competition. No wonder we at the Lauton Institute require doctors and nurses to be in attendance at our DX contesting club during all competitions!

Summary

To date, many of us thought spectrum rage largely resulted from an overcrowding of the bands (especially the HF bands). The phenomenon is especially troublesome during periods of high activity — for example, during DX and other contests, operations by DXpeditions, and so forth. Now, however, recent work by the Lauton Institute’s Center for Research of Abnormal Personalities suggests another mechanism has appeared that increases significantly the level of rage already observed on the amateur bands: Slow website speeds. Specifically, during periods of on-air competition or DX chasing at stations using internet-based QSO finding assistance, slow website speeds increase operator stress levels, leading to spectrum rage. Further studies, and techniques for amelioration, are needed.

Notes:

1. Heisseluft, Prof. Emil, “Psychological Testing of Amateur Radio Applicants ... The Cure for Spectrum Rage,” *CQ Magazine*, April 2005, pp. 44-46
2. Castle Hochosterwitz, this file is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0 Austria license. Photo by Johann Jaritz
3. <<https://tinyurl.com/2wtscfta>>
4. <<https://tinyurl.com/8bm5pw8r>>
5. <<https://tinyurl.com/53vku6ex>>

Inspired by Bob Heil's "pine board project" and the blues tradition's cigar box guitars, AB1DQ built a 5-watt vacuum tube transmitter out of cigar boxes! PT2ZDX/LU9EFO shares the story as well as an interview with the builder.

Smoke (But No Mirrors): The Cigar Box QRP Transmitter

BY MARTIN BUTERA,* PT2ZDX/LU9EFO

When it comes to assembling homemade QRP transmitters, pretty much every kind of container is fair game. QRP rigs built in sardine cans, tuna tins, or mint tins are already classics. But have you ever thought about using cigar boxes? Here is the story of one American radio amateur, James M. Surprenant, AB1DQ (*Photo A*), who combined his passions of radio and smoking a good cigar to produce a beautiful 5-watt transmitter. James was inspired by the famous "Cigar Box Guitar" and by Bob Heil, K9EID's "Pine Board Project,"¹ to assemble his radio project (*Photo B*).

Cigar Box Guitars

Guitars made from cigar boxes (*Photo C*) are an old American tradition. This form of construction dates back more than 150



Photo A. James M Surprenant, AB1DQ, and his two passions: Radio and smoking cigars. (Photos courtesy of AB1DQ, except as noted)

* Email: <martin_butera@yahoo.com.ar>



Photo B. AB1DQ's QRP transmitter project, using cigar boxes.



Photo C. Here are some examples of “cigar box guitars,” photographed in Hood River, Oregon. (Courtesy of Bob White)

years. From the mid-1860s to the early 1950s and before the mass production of musical instruments lowered costs, it was common to see people make their own guitars or other stringed instruments out of old cigar boxes and pieces of wood.

Homemade instruments really became popular during the Great Depression of the 1920s and 1930s. Poverty didn’t stop people from wanting to enjoy music and have fun with family and friends.

Today these guitars are icons of blues culture, simple, small, and — for some — a little clumsy. But these guitars originally made from cigar boxes were how many of the early “bluesmen” got their starts.

AB1DQ was also inspired by the “Pine Board Project” developed by Bob Heil, K9EID, of Heil Sound. The project is an homage to a bygone era when radio amateurs built DIY projects with

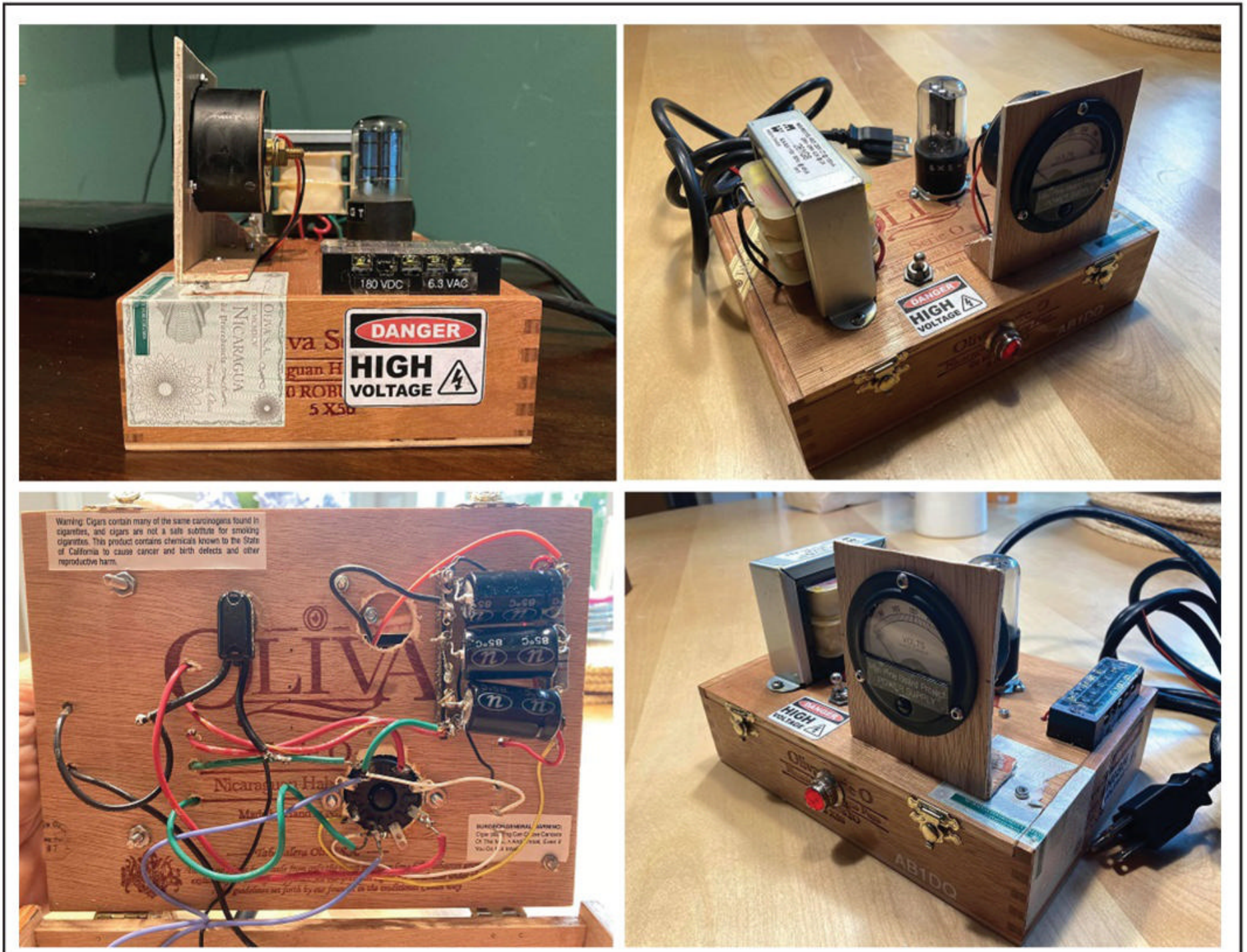


Photo D. This is AB1DQ’s first power supply, which he put together for the transmitter project. Unfortunately, it didn’t work properly, and he had to start again.

Photo E. Starting to assemble the second power supply, James drills holes in a cigar box.

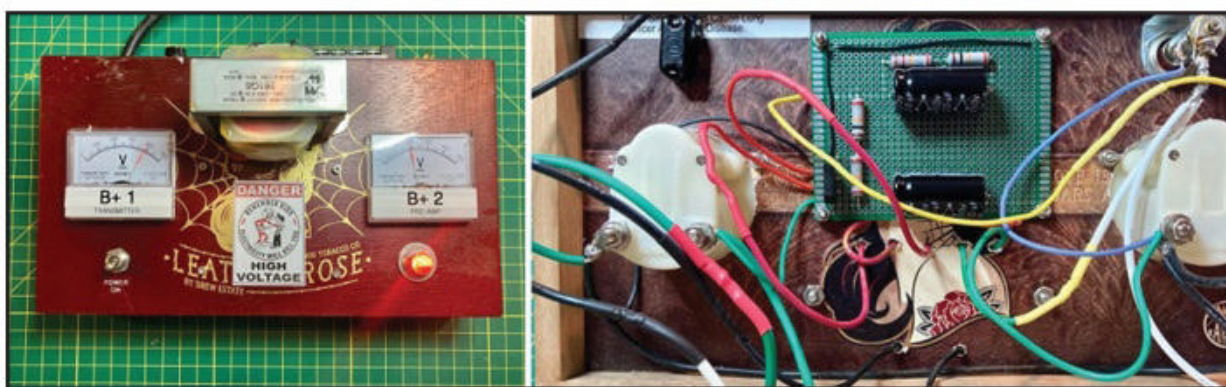


Photo F. These photographs show how the second power supply was assembled, both inside and outside.



Photo G. Power meters add a new dimension to Bob Heil's Pine Board Project, which provided half the inspiration for James's project. Left: B+ No. 1 will deliver almost 400-volts DC to the transmitter. Right: B+ #2 will provide the 12AX7 tube plate with a safe voltage of 190-volts DC.

exposed circuitry. Bob also developed the concept with the goal that anyone who built the project, guided by the schematic, could see the circuit, with the aim of learning a little more about schematics and how to build everything while having fun. K9EID's original project is based on three modules: The high-voltage power supply, the two-band microphone preamplifier / equalizer, and the transmitter. AB1DQ went

a little further and incorporated an RF meter into his version of the project.

Additional information on Bob Heil's original Pine Board Project may be found on the Heil Ham Radio website at <<https://tinyurl.com/478dxm7k>>.

AB1DQ's Radio Art

Here exclusively you will be able to see photographs of AB1DQ's beautiful

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ANNOUNCEMENTS *(from page 2)*

DEERFIELD, NEW HAMPSHIRE — The New England Amateur Radio Festival (NEAR-Fest) will be held from 9 a.m. Friday, April 29 through 2 p.m., Saturday, April 30 at the Deerfield Fairgrounds, 34 Stage Road. Website: <<http://near-fest.com>>.

BOONSBORO, MARYLAND — The Antietam Radio Association will hold The Great Hagerstown Hamfest beginning 7 a.m., Saturday, April 30 at the Washington County Ag-Center, 7313 Sharpsburg Pike. Contact: Steve Struharik, WA8EIH, (240) 818-1248. Email: <strukariks@gmail.com>. Talk-in 147.090+ (PL 100). VE exams, card checking, fox hunt.

BRISTOL, PENNSYLVANIA — The Warminster Amateur Radio Club will hold its 2022 Hamfest and 2022 ARRL Eastern Pennsylvania Section Convention beginning 7 a.m., Saturday, April 30 at the Bucks County Community College-Lower Bucks Campus, 1304 Veteran's Highway (Route 413). Email: <hamfest@k3dn.org>. Website: <www.k3dn.org>. Talk-in 147.09+ (PL 131.8) or 443.95+ (PL 131.8). VE exams, DXCC card checking.

CATLETTSBURG, KENTUCKY — The River Cities Amateur Radio Association will hold its Spring Tailgate Hamfest from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., Saturday, April 30 at the Catlettsburg C & O Train Depot Parking Lot, 497 26th Street. Contact: Chris Straiton, N4TNA, <n4tna@yahoo.com>. Website: <www.jcarc.net>. Talk-in 146.940- (PL 107.2). Free VE exams.

CEDARBURG, WISCONSIN — The Ozaukee Radio Club will hold its 42nd Annual Spring Indoor Swapfest from 8 a.m. to noon, Saturday, April 30 at Columbia St. Mary's Center, W67N890 Washington Avenue. Contact: Tom Tretheway, KC9ONY, (262) 421-6351. Email: <swapfest@ozaukeeradio-club.org>. Website: <<http://ozaukeeradioclub.org>>. Talk-in 146.91 (PL 127.3).

EAST GRAND FORKS, MINNESOTA — The Forx Amateur Radio Club will hold the Forx ARC Hamfest 2022 from the 8 a.m. to 1 p.m., Saturday, April 30 at the Heritage Village, 219 20th Street NE. Website: <www.wa0jxt.org>. Talk-in 146.940- (PL 123).

PALMYRA, NEW YORK — The Drumlins Amateur Radio Club will hold the 35th Annual Drumlins Hamfest from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m., Saturday, April 30 at the Palmyra VFW Post 6778, 4306 Route 31. Contact: Rich Hamill, KC2TNJ, (315) 986-8589. Email: <hamfest@drumlinsarc.us>. Website: <www.drumlinsarc.us>. Talk-in 146.745 (PL 71.9).

SPRING GROVE, PENNSYLVANIA — The York Hamfest Foundation will hold the 2022 York Hamfest from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m., Saturday, April 30 at Elicker's Grove Park, 511 Roth Church Road. Email: <duane.sterner@yahoo.com>. Website: <www.yorkhamfest.org>. Talk-in 147.330+ (PL 123). Free VE exams, DXCC / WAS / VICC / WAC card checking.

SULLIVAN, ILLINOIS — The Moultrie Amateur Radio Klub will hold its 59th Annual MARK Hamfest from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m., Saturday, April 30 at the Sullivan American Legion, 2 E. Strain Street. Phone: (217) 254-7574 (day) or (217) 873-5287 (evenings). Email: <w9nw@yahoo.com>. Website: <<http://qsl.net/mark>>. Talk-in 146.655- (PL 162.2).

MAY

SANDWICH, ILLINOIS — The Kishwaukee Amateur Radio Club will hold The Dekalb Hamfest from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m., Sunday, May 1 at the Sandwich Fairgrounds, 1401 Suydam Road. Contact: Bob Yurs, W9ICU, (815) 757-3219. Email: <w9icu@arrl.net>. Website: <www.karc-club.org>. Talk-in 146.730 (PL 100).

TOLEDO, OHIO — The Lucas County Amateur Radio Emergency Services will hold its Trunk Sale & Swap Meet from 9 a.m. to noon, Sunday, May 1 at the Toledo Speedway, 5639 Benore Road. Phone: (567) 318-2291. Email: <lucascountyares@gmail.com>. Website: <<http://tinyurl.com/lcaresswap>>. Talk-in 146.610- (PL 103.5).

CADILLAC, MICHIGAN — The Wexauke Amateur Radio Club will hold the Cadillac Amateur Radio and Computer Swap from 8 a.m. to noon, Saturday, May at the Mackinaw Trail Middle School, 8405 Mackinaw Trail. Website: <www.wexaukeearc.org>. Talk-in 146.98. VE exams, card checking

PERU, INDIANA — The Cass County, Grant County, Miami County, and Kokomo Amateur Radio Clubs will hold the North Central Indiana Hamfest and 2022 ARRL Indiana State Convention from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m., Saturday, May 7 at the Miami County 4-H Fairgrounds, 1029 W. 200 North. Contact: Mitch Miller (765) 661-5893. Email: <ncihamfest@gmail.com>. Website: <<http://ncihamfest.com>>. Talk-in 147.345+ (PL 131.8). Free VE exams.

SUCCASUNNA, NEW JERSEY — The Splitrock Amateur Radio Association will hold the 2022 North Jersey Tailgate Hamfest beginning 8 a.m. at the Roxbury Senior Center, 72 Eyland Avenue. Email: <hamfest@splitrockara.org>. Website: <www.splitrockara.org>. Talk-in 146.985- (PL 131.8). VE exams, DXCC card checking.

SUPERIOR, WISCONSIN — The Arrowhead Radio Amateur Club will hold its HAMFEST! From 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., Saturday, May 7 at the Head of Lakes Fairgrounds-Multi-Purpose Building, 4700 Tower Avenue (WI Hwy. 35). Contact: Robert Schultz, KCØNFB, (218) 481-7458. Email: <arac_hamfest@charter.net>. Website: <<http://thearac.org>>. Talk-in 146.940- (PL 103.5), 147.000- (PL 103.5), or 146.940- (PL 151.3). VE exams, card checking.

XENIA, OHIO — The Dayton Amateur Radio Association will hold the Dayton Hamvention from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Friday, May 20; 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturday, May 21; and from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., Sunday, May 22 at the Greene County Fairgrounds, 120 Fairgrounds Road. Phone: (937) 276-6930. Email: <info@hamvention.org>. Website: <<http://hamvention.org>>. Talk-in 146.940- (PL 123) or 146.985- (PL 123). VE exams, special event station W8BI.

GOSHEN, CONNECTICUT — The Southern Berkshire Amateur Radio Club will hold its 30th Annual Hamfest from 8 a.m. to noon, Saturday, May 21 at the Goshen Fairgrounds, 116 Old Middle Street. Contact: Lee, K1LEE, (860) 435-0051. Email: <k1lee@arrl.net>. Website: <www.sberk.org>. Talk-in 147.285+ (PL 77). VE exams.

VERDI, NEVADA — The Sierra Nevada Amateur Radio Society will hold the Reno Ham Swap beginning 8 a.m. Saturday, May 21 at the Cabela's Parking Lot, 8650 Boomtown Garson Road. Email: <info@renohamswap.com>. Website: <www.renohamswap.com>. Talk-in 147.210+ (PL 100).

WEST FRIENDSHIP, MARYLAND — The Maryland FM Association will hold the Memorial Day Tailgate Hamfest from 7 a.m. to 1 p.m., Sunday, May 29 at the Howard County Fair Grounds on Route 144. Phone: (301) 641-5313 (6-10 p.m.). Email: <marylandfm@verizon.net>. Website: <<http://marylandfm.org>>. Talk-in 146.16+ (PL 107.2) or 449.0- (PL 107.2). VE exams.

design; we will briefly detail the three parts that work together and finally, I invite you to read an interesting interview with James Surprenant, to get to know this North American radio amateur, who is behind this beautiful project.

High-Voltage Power Supply

Photo D shows James's first version of the power supply, which he then had to replace. After completely building the transmitter, he was disappointed to register less than a watt on both 40 and 80 meters.

After tracking and verifying the whole project twice, he discovered that the problem came from the power supply. It was a problem with the voltage, and he had no choice but to build another power supply (*Photos E and F*), now with new modifications that gave an optimal result of 5 watts output (*Photo G*).

A note of caution: AB1DQ asked me to make it clear to all readers to be extremely careful since this project produces lethal voltages. Before starting to put together this type of design, first know the dangers of working with high voltages and how to be safe. If you are not experienced in working with high-voltage circuits, seek out a more experienced ham to help you stay safe. Ultimately, you will be solely responsible for any risk you take in building or working on such circuits.

Microphone Preamplifier and Equalizer

The mic preamp and EQ (*Photo H*) consists of a classic 12AX7 tube, creating a high-gain preamp that feeds in, providing enough output to drive the transmitter's 6V6-based Heising modulator.

The Transmitter

Finally, the transmitter (*Photo I*) is basically designed to work in the 80- and 40-meter bands. Among some details that we can see and mention are that this transmitter uses a 41-turn plate coil, in which the last 14 turns can be shortened to resonance at 40 meters.

The transmitter has a 6AG7 tube, which is configured as a low-power crystal-controlled electron-coupled oscillator. Power output is 5 watts.

Interview with James Surprenant, AB1DQ

As many already know, I like to think of amateur radio as something more than a need to put together technical pro-

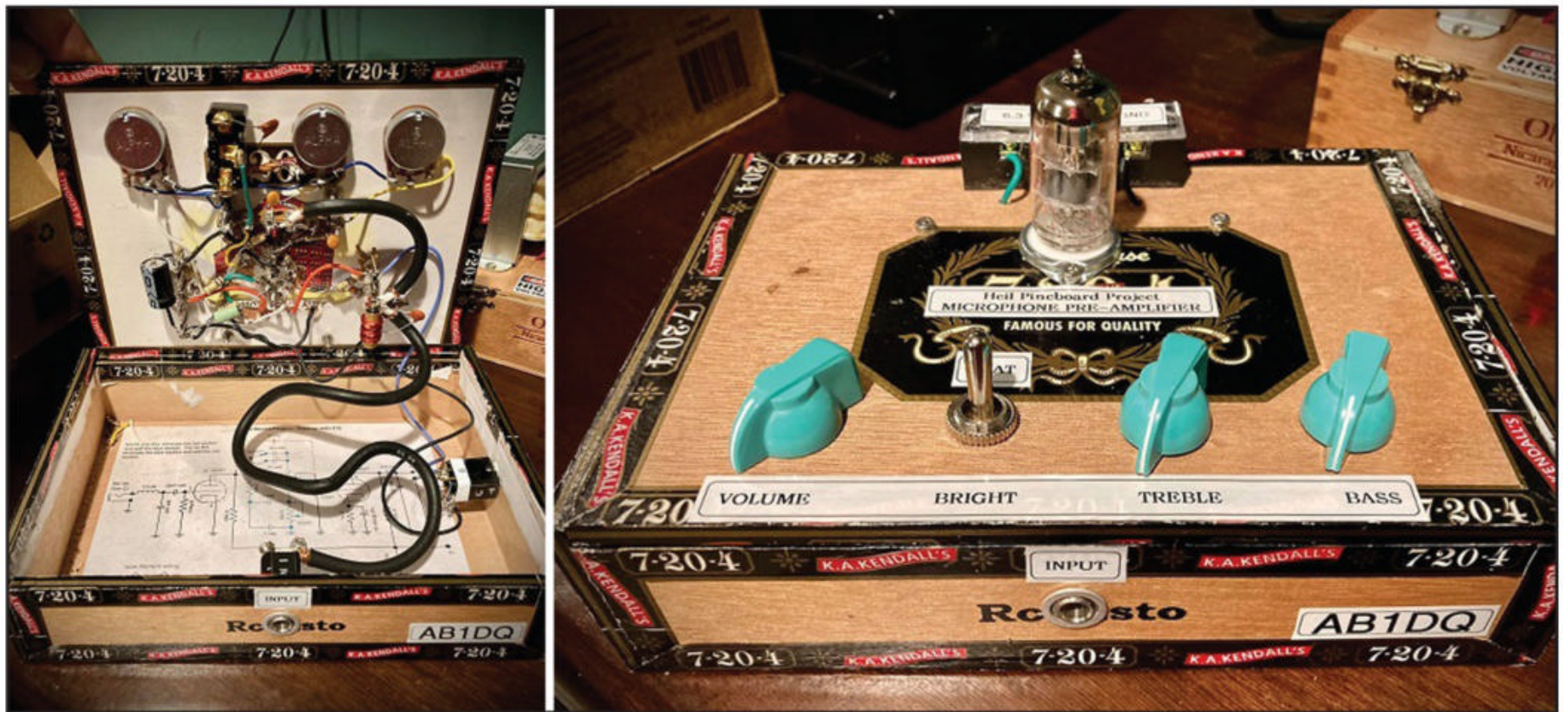


Photo H. Images of the microphone preamplifier and equalizer.

jects, and that's why I invite you to meet the man behind this curious design, in an exclusive interview.

CQ: How did you become interested in amateur radio?

AB1DQ: Well, I've been a radio kid since my childhood. I grew up in a three-story apartment building, located in Lawrence, Massachusetts. My grandfather lived on the first floor and worked in a radio and television repair shop, which was located in the basement of the same building. As a child, I spent many hours watching my grandfather work.

My grandfather's radio workshop in the basement was one of my favorite places to hang out.

CQ: How did you get started in amateur radio and what were your first pieces of radio equipment?

AB1DQ: It was only in the late 1970s and early 1980s that my love of radio was fueled by the CB radio scene and my discovery of an old Sears 9227 Wayfarer radio in my grandfather's basement that helped hunt down several shortwave stations and I started to collect my first QSLs as a broadcast listener (BCL).

Then I remember upgrading my BCL shack with a Realistic DX-100 and then the DX-200. I will never forget when my dad and I placed a longwire antenna diagonally on the roof of our building.

CQ: Which radio stations are your favorites and what memories do you have of those years?

AB1DQ: Well back then, the Cold War was at its height, and the bands were full of state propaganda stations. I listened a lot to Radio Tirana, Radio Kiev, Radio Moscow, Radio Havana, and Radio Peking. I had fun collecting QSL cards, station flags, and various other souvenirs. I remember once receiving a copy of WRTH (the *World Radio-TV Handbook*) from Radio Deutsche Welle, a full-length phonograph album of Liszt's Hungarian Rhapsodies from Radio Budapest, and too many magazines from Radio Peking.

As great as it was to receive all of this, the biggest thrill was every time one of my cards was read on the air. I miss those old shortwave shows, particularly the one on Radio Moscow, hosted by the late great Joe Adamov.

It was a beautiful time. I remember spending too much time listening to the radio, most nights tuning in to my favorite shows, writing and submitting reception reports, and dutifully submitting my records to the clubs each month.

CQ: When did your passion for building radio kits begin?

AB1DQ: My first experience was the Radio Shack Science Fair One Tube 28-100 kit. I was about 9 years old when my dad built it with me on my grandfather's basement workbench. I've been hooked on building ever since.



Photo I. The transmitter assembled in the cigar box.

CQ: So how did you finally become a radio amateur?

AB1DQ: Exactly 20 years ago, in 2002, after moving to a new house, I went to a local radio store to buy a long-wire antenna kit for my shortwave radios. While I was there, I had an impulse to buy the Ham Radio Technician Study Guide. A month later, I passed the ham radio exam and from the first moment, I went back to building ham-related kits, just like when I was a kid. I still love melting solder as it takes me back to my childhood. I enjoy building QRP sets and other kits, as well as restoring old radios (*Photo J*). I have several pieces of my grandfather's old test equipment on my workbench, including his EMC 205 tube tester, which I recently refurbished.

CQ: Now let's move on to your other passion. How did you get into the world of cigars?

AB1DQ: Habanos ... yes, they have been a pleasure for the last 15 years. My beloved grandfather, who also introduced me to radio and electronics, smoked cheap machine-made cigars called 7-20-4s that were made locally in

Manchester, New Hampshire by a man named R.G. Sullivan. They were cheap and smelled pretty bad, but my grandfather enjoyed them.

Today, the 7-20-4 is a premium hand-rolled cigar that I often enjoy when I can get my hands on it, and it allows me to remember my grandfather fondly when I enjoy one.

CQ: What are your favorite cigars?

AB1DQ: I have several favorites. For those who do not know much about cigars, I can tell you that, of course, I love the classic cigars from the island of Cuba such as the famous Cohiba and Bolívar brands, although I also have a preference for Nicaraguan fillers and lately among my favorites is the Oscar

Valladares brand, which is manufactured in the Republic of Honduras.

CQ: Do you have a favorite place to smoke cigars?

AB1DQ: Yeah sure, it's called the "Owl Shop" (*Photo K*). It's a wonderful Habanos lounge here in New Haven where I often get together with other friends on Fridays to smoke a Habano and have a whiskey.

In addition to his passion for ham radio and cigars, James is a fan of the Boston Red Sox and New England Patriots. He is also passionate about photography and music. You can learn more about James on his personal blog at <<https://ab1dq.com>>.

what's new

Elite RF's New Amplifier

RFMW announces design and sales support for a high-power amplifier module from Elite RF, the MB030512M565028 incorporates advanced, state-of-the-art LDMOS technology to deliver 350 watts of saturated power from 30 to 512 MHz.

Biased class AB, the amplifier provides 52 dB of gain and works in CW or pulsed mode to support applications including electronic warfare (EW), commercial and military radios, jammers, scientific, and laboratory use. The MB030512M565028 can be used in narrowband and multi-octave bandwidth applications and comes with an industry leading 5-year warranty.

The Elite RF MB030512M565028 is available now with pricing available on request. For more information, visit RFMW <<https://tinyurl.com/yfj6kue3>>.



Photo J. AB1DQ's QSL card features several of the other nice projects that he has put together.



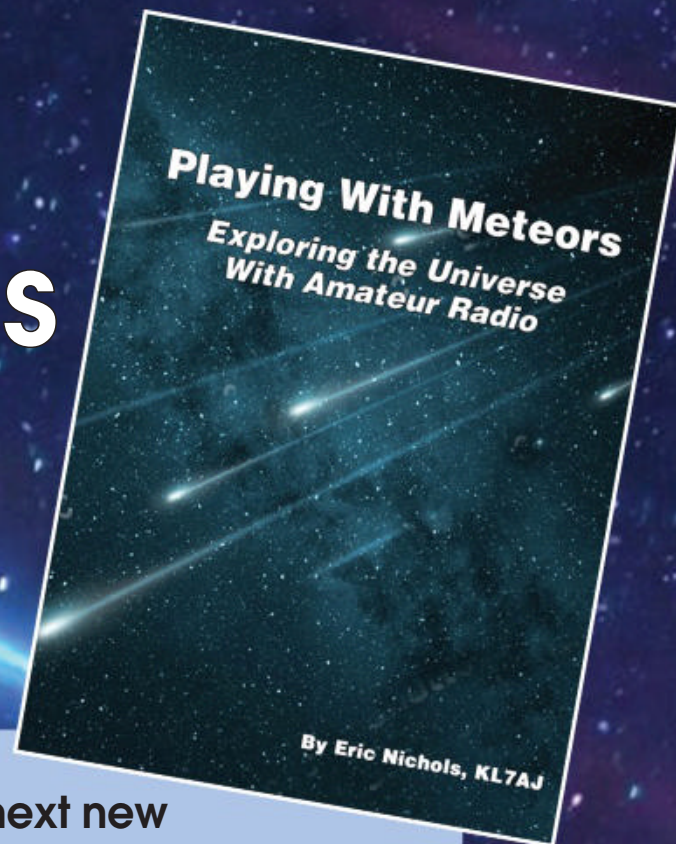
Photo K. Cigar aficionado James Surprenant at The Owl Shop, his favorite place to smoke cigars.



Playing With Meteors

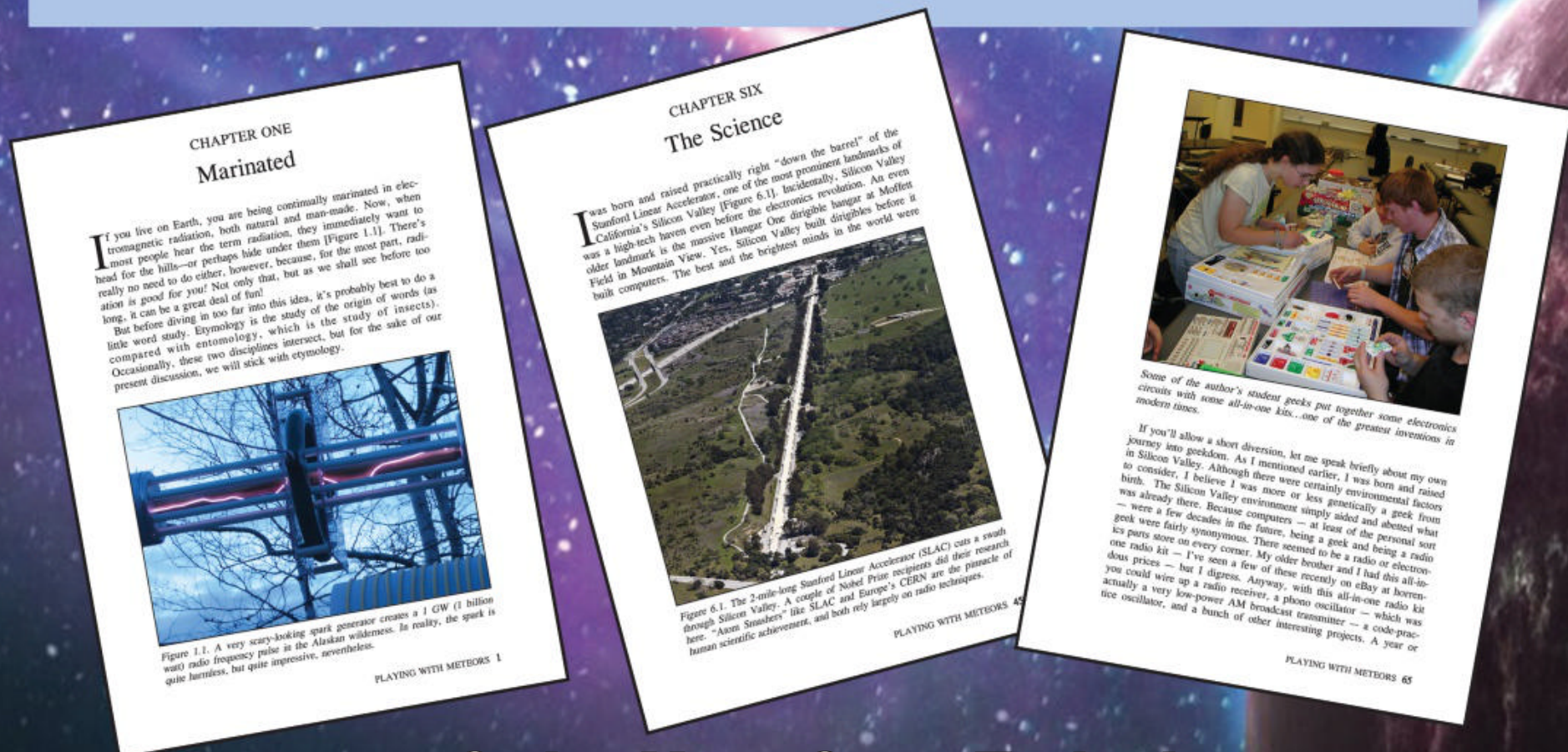
Exploring the Universe With Amateur Radio

By Eric Nichols KL7AJ



Wouldn't it be a blast to be a master of technology rather than to be at its mercy? Or better yet, to actually create the next new thing? While it's true that a lot of what we consider high-tech involves computer technology, an equal or greater part of the next new thing is going to involve wireless, also known as radio. In fact, our entire universe is connected by radio, and the entire universe is the radio amateur's sandbox.

In *Playing With Meteors*, author Eric Nichols takes you on a tour of the opportunities that amateur radio can bring you, and how you can leverage the knowledge you gain in "hobby radio" to a career in hi-tech, or just to being smarter than your "smart devices" (and maybe even some of your friends).



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Is 3-D modeling software an accurate and useful tool for designing and optimizing baluns? K1BUK set out to find the answer and shares the results of his research with us. Plus, he's got some tips to help you build your own.

Predicting Balun Performance Using 3-D Models

BY DAVE AHLGREN,* K1BUK

After I retired and got back into ham radio, I put up an 88-foot dipole fed with 45 feet of home-brewed ladder line. W2FMI's book [Ref. 1] inspired me to make my first balun, which I named "Balun #1" (Photo A).¹ I connected Balun #1 between my external antenna tuner and the ladder line, and I made lots of contacts on the HF bands. Balun #1 worked well, but I wasn't sure it was the best design, so I looked into a model-based simulation as a way to answer some questions:

1. What's the best way to connect a balun and a tuner?
2. What leads to power loss in baluns and how much is lost?
3. Can models predict the characteristic impedance of the balun's wound transmission line?
4. What ferrite material works best over the HF range?
5. Can models predict the Common Mode Rejection Ratio (CMRR)?
6. Do baluns wound with coax or made with ferrite beads work as well as wire-wound baluns?

Making a realistic 3-D balun model requires a CAD program able to characterize the physical and material properties of wires, cores, enclosures, and ground planes. The program carries out swept frequency simulations that predict how the physical balun will perform. I used EMCoS Studio, a comprehensive electromagnetic system simulator [Ref. 2]. EMCoS Studio's libraries describe the properties of materials used in balun construction, and it models the skin effect, which causes wire losses to increase with frequency. I obtained data from Fair-Rite, Inc. to characterize types 31, 43, 52, and 61 ferrite materials [Ref. 3].

* Email: <djahlgren@cox.net>

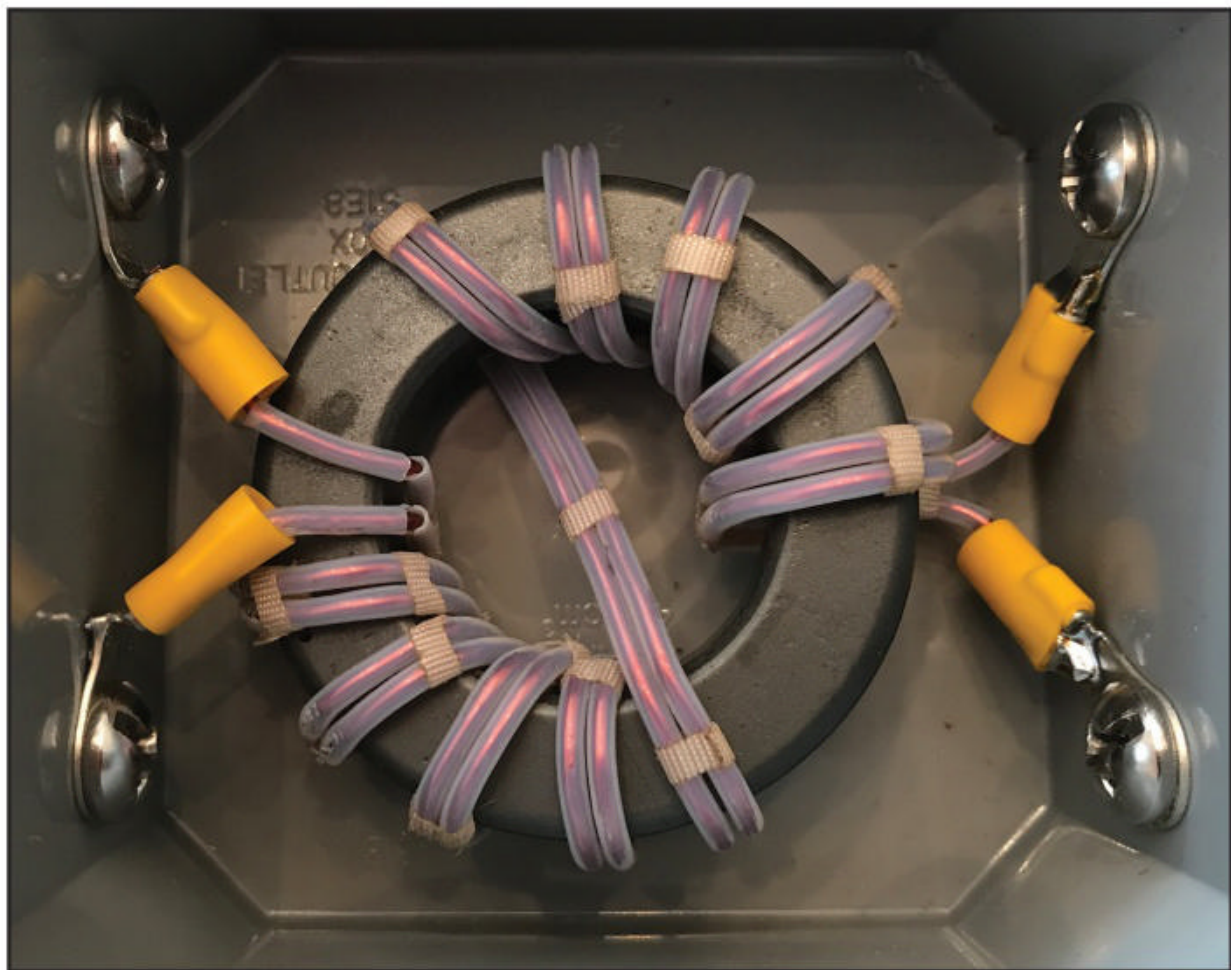


Photo A. Cross-wound 2-wire Balun #1, 11 turns #14 AWG wire, type-52 core with Teflon PTFE insulation (X-11-52-2W-PTFE) in PVC box.

Building the 3-D model involves several steps:

1. Create a dimensioned geometric drawing. The EMCoS program provides a set of built-in shapes and tools that a designer uses to create a drawing. The program allows the user to define variables that represent, for example, toroid ID (inside diameter) and OD (outside diameter), wire radius, and wind angle. The use of variables makes it easy to describe a balun of any size. I made a geometric description of a single turn that could be copied and rotated around the toroid's center, creating a virtual winding process.
2. Associate a component with each geometric shape. Components include dielectrics, wires, sources, loads, and

ports. The user adds conducting plates to model ground planes and enclosures and can specify single- or double-sided conduction on surfaces. In modeling Balun #1, I assigned PTFE-insulated AWG 14 copper wires to the geometric paths for windings and leads, and type 52 ferrite to the toroid. I connected a voltage source with 50-ohm internal impedance to the balun's unbalanced input and a 50-ohm load across the balanced output.

3. Divide the structure into a mesh. Wires are meshed by rods and surfaces by triangles. Refining the mesh elements increases computer memory demand and computation time. The goal is to generate a mesh such that further refinement does not change com-

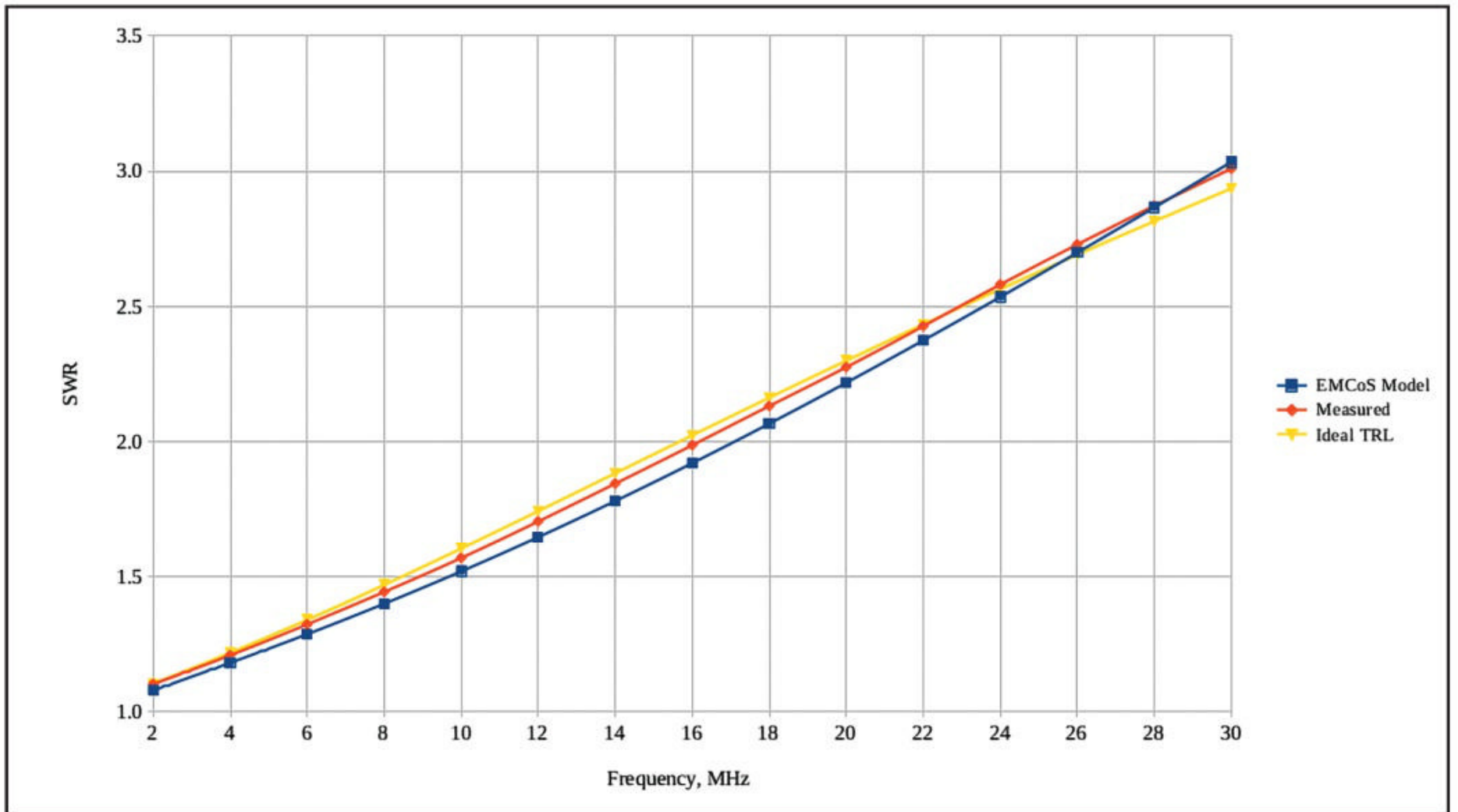


Figure 1. Comparison of SWR curves — measured (red) and predicted by lossless transmission line model (yellow) and 3-D model (blue).

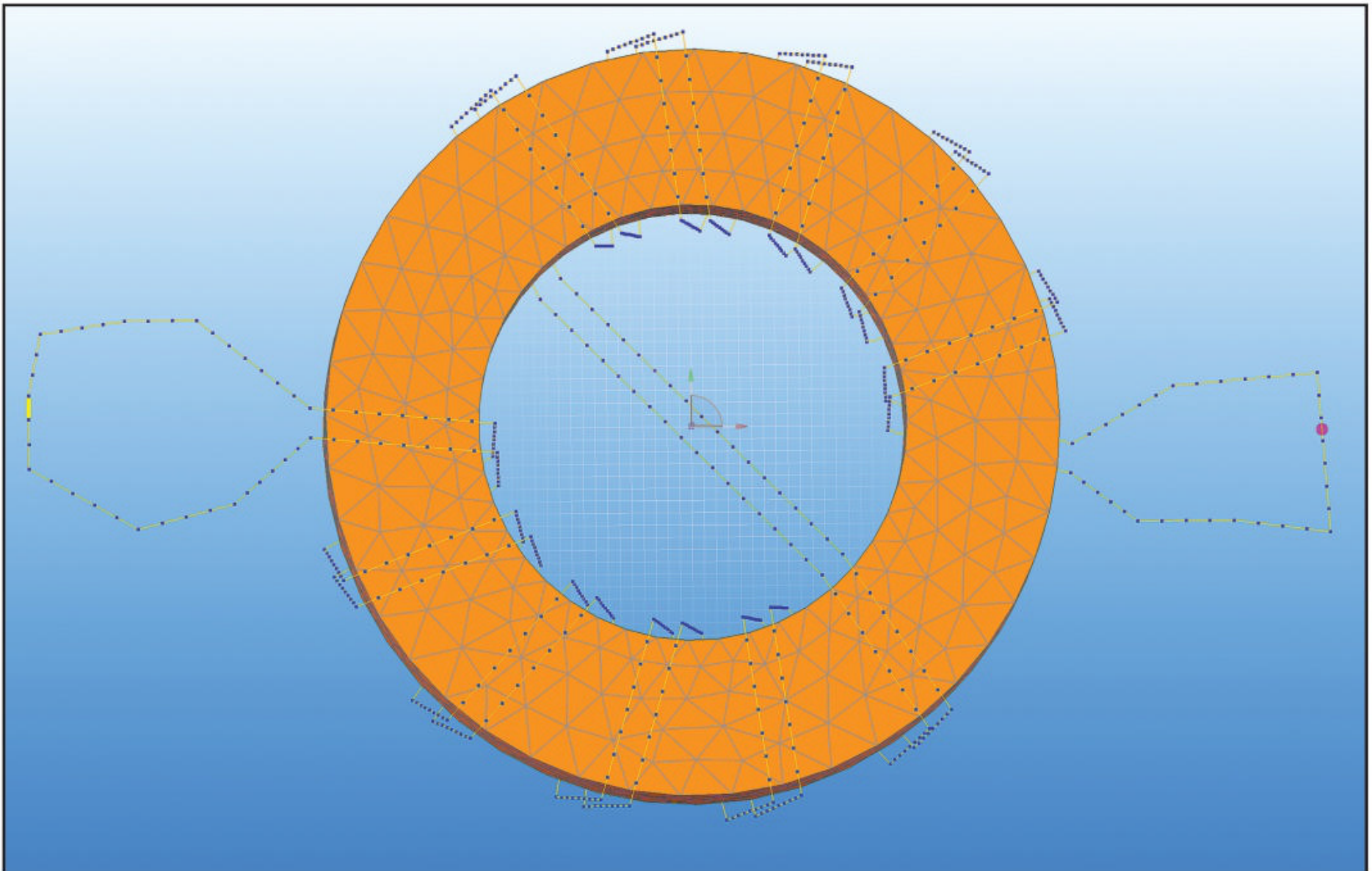


Figure 2. Model of cross-wound balun X-11-52-2W (Balun #1). Source is pink and 50-ohm load is yellow.

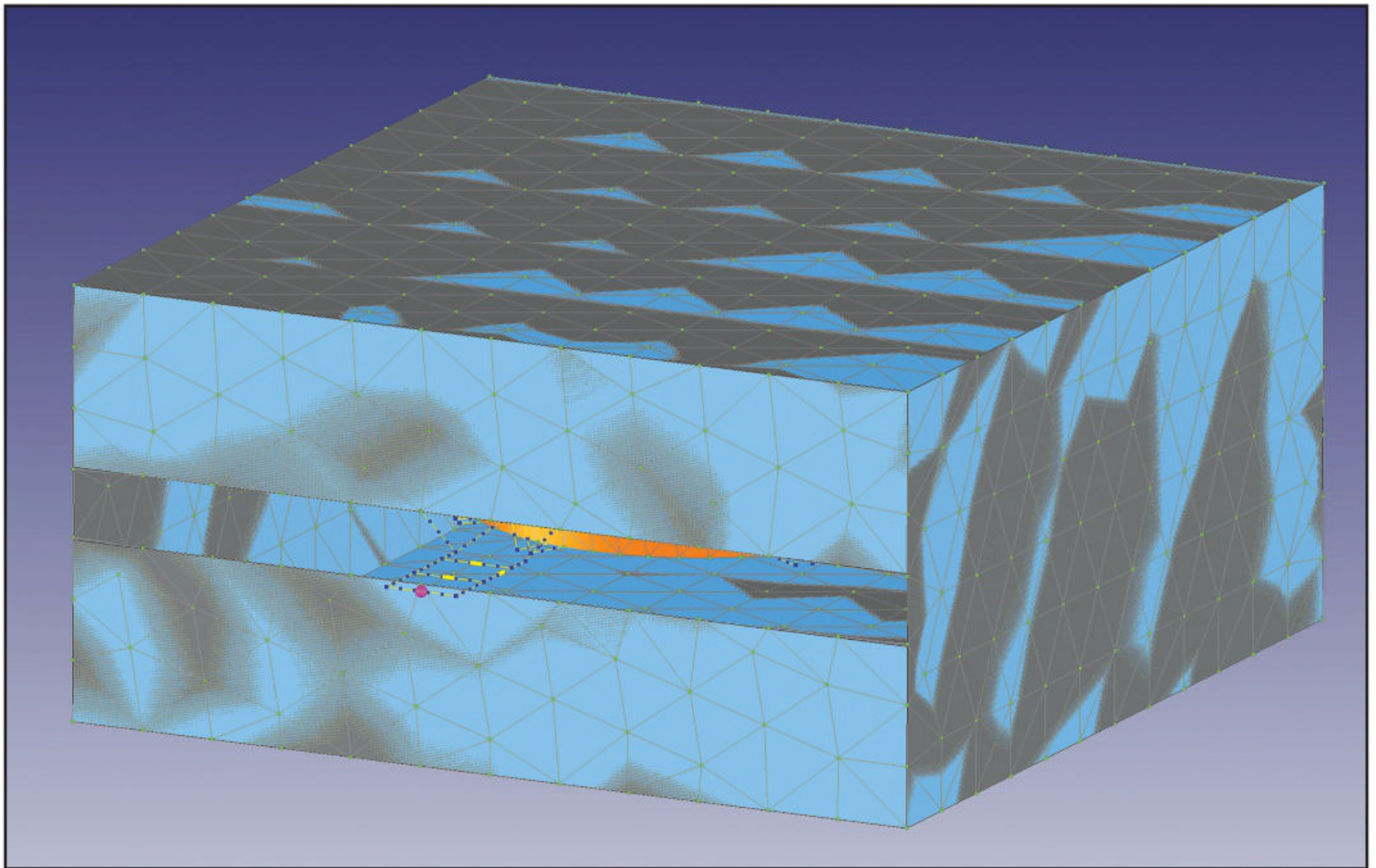


Figure 3. ATB system with boxed X-9-52-2W balun, RF source (pink), pi-network (yellow). Green dots mark mesh vertices.

puted results. EMCoS Studio offers four meshing modes used in this study:

- Fast Mesh — generates a coarse mesh useful when testing;
- Automatic Uniform Mesh — generates a mesh based on the model's feature sizes;
- Automatic Adaptive Mesh — refines the mesh to account for curvature; and
- Manual Uniform Mesh.

EMCoS Studio checks for errors and can perform re-mesh when necessary.

4. Define the computational task. Set the frequency range, number of points, and responses to be simulated; e.g., SWR, voltages and currents, and scattering parameters. Power balance analysis accounts for radiation and for loss on wires, loads, and cores.

5. Run simulation and examine results. The EMCoS utility program SimDAT tabulates and plots results. Animated visualization of current flow in the mesh helps to find connection errors in models. All computations were carried on a Windows 10® laptop with I-9 processor and 16 GB of RAM. The largest data sets required 6 GB RAM with some run times exceeding 30 minutes.

Experiment 1: Modeling Balun #1

The goal was to make a 3-D model of Balun #1 and show that it could 1) predict SWR performance, and 2) be used to compute the characteristic impedance Z_{OL} of the balun's wound transmission line (TRL). To start, I connected a 50-

ohm load across the balanced leads of Balun #1 and measured the SWR on the unbalanced side from 2-30 MHz using a vector network analyzer, the NanoVNA-F [Ref. 4]. The red curve in *Figure 1* shows the result. Next, I calculated the SWR curve based on the mathematical model of a lossless transmission line connected to a 50-ohm load. The best fit to the measured SWR curve was obtained with $Z_{OL} = 117$ ohms (*Figure 1*, yellow curve). Then I made a 3-D model of Balun #1 — cross-wound with a TRL consisting of two parallel #14 copper wires insulated with Teflon (PTFE) 0.015-inch thick and separated center-to-center by 0.095 inches (*Figure 2*) — and ran the simulation. As can be seen from *Figure 1*, the SWR curves — from measured data and the two models — agree closely.

It was possible to determine Z_{OL} from the 3-D model by making two simulation runs, the first to get Z_{SC} , the input impedance of the TRL with a short circuit load, and the second to get Z_{OC} , the input impedance of the TRL with an open circuit load. Then, the characteristic impedance is given by Equation 1:

$$Z_{OL} = \sqrt{Z_{SC}Z_{OC}}$$

This equation was evaluated at 15 equally spaced frequencies on the 2- to 30-MHz range. The average value, with highest and lowest removed, was $Z_{OL} = 113$ ohms, within 4% of $Z_{OL} = 117$ ohms obtained with the lossless TRL model.

To prepare for the next experiment, I also wanted to design a balun with Z_{OL} close to 50 ohms. By connecting two 2-wire lines in parallel, I would make a TRL with Z_{OL} about 57 ohms.

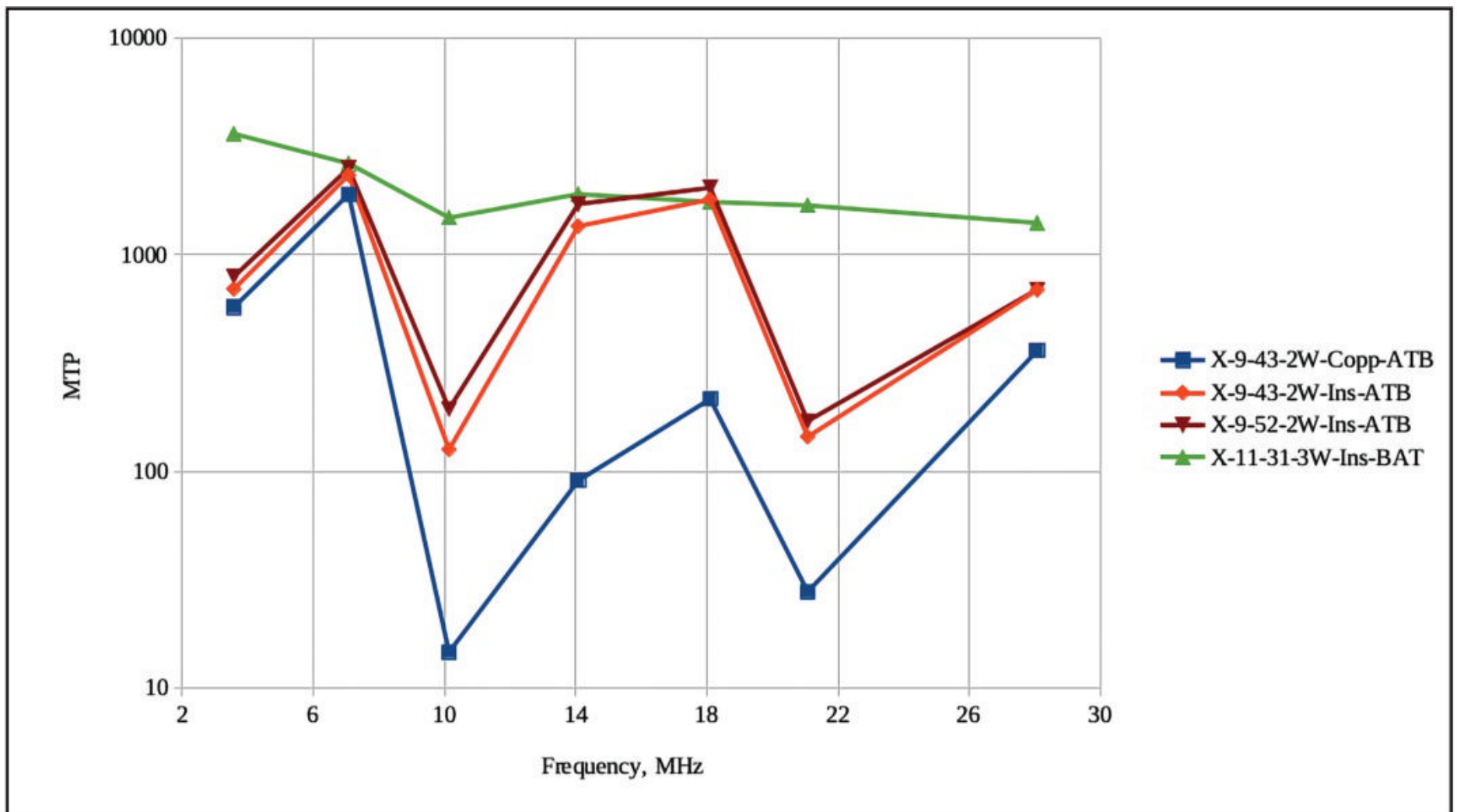


Figure 4. Maximum Transmitter Power (MTP) at FT-8 frequencies for best ATB and BAT baluns. Heating loss = 5 watts, 50% transmit duty cycle. Copp =copper box, Ins = non-conducting box.

The structure had three wires — a PTFE-insulated center wire (a shared “hot” lead), and a closely spaced wire on each side. The outside wires served as the ground lead on the balun’s unbalanced end and as one of the two balanced leads on the other end. I made several 3-wire 3-D models as well as a physical balun, X-9-52-3W (again, see Note 1). I measured the SWR with this balun with 50-ohm load over the HF range. The best fit to the lossless TRL model yielded $Z_{OL} = 56$ ohms. Using the 3-D model and the short / open circuit measurement method, I obtained $Z_{OL} = 57.2$ ohms, again in close agreement. These results provided further verification of the 3-D model.

Experiment 2: ATB or BAT?

As mentioned above, I connected Balun #1 between the unbalanced output of my automatic tuner and the ladder line feeding my 88-foot dipole (Antenna Tuner-Balun connection, ATB). Was this the best connection or would it be more efficient to place the balun at the tuner’s input (Balun-Antenna Tuner, BAT)? This question underlies Experiment 2, which compares power handling capacity and operating voltages for baluns in the ATB and BAT configurations. From Fair-Rite, Inc. I learned that 300-500 milliwatts per cubic cen-

timeter of core loss (6.8-11.4 watts for size 240 toroid) limits temperature rise leading to thermal runaway.² So, I set a conservative limit of 5 watts for total heating loss (core plus wire losses). From the simulation results, I calculated the transmitter power (the Maximum Transmitter Power, or MTP) that

would cause 5 watts of heating loss for transmissions with a 50% duty cycle, a realistic upper limit for FT-8 communication. The MTP was the first criterion for evaluating designs. The second would be the Common Mode Rejection Ratio (CMRR), considered in next experiment.

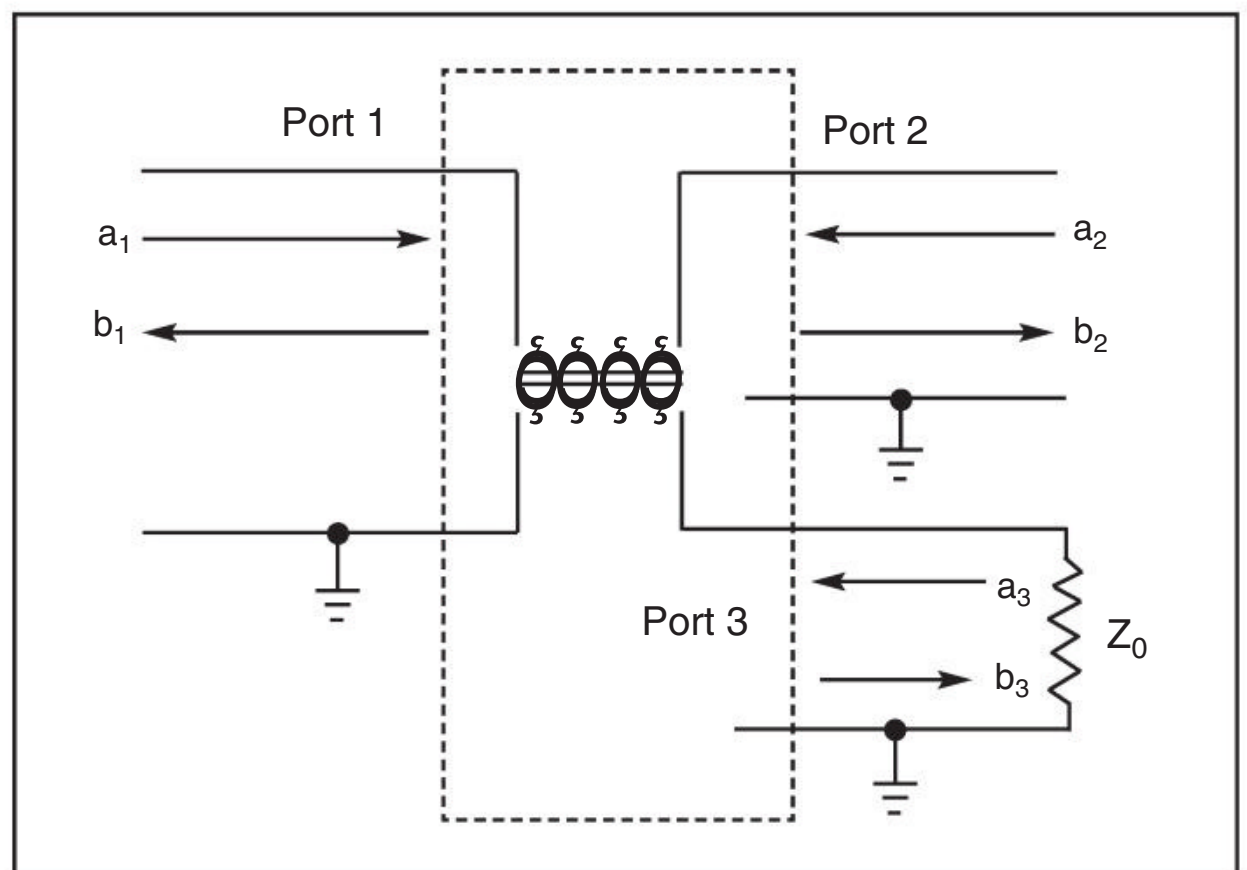


Figure 5. Balun as a 3-port network. (Illustration by Emily Leary)

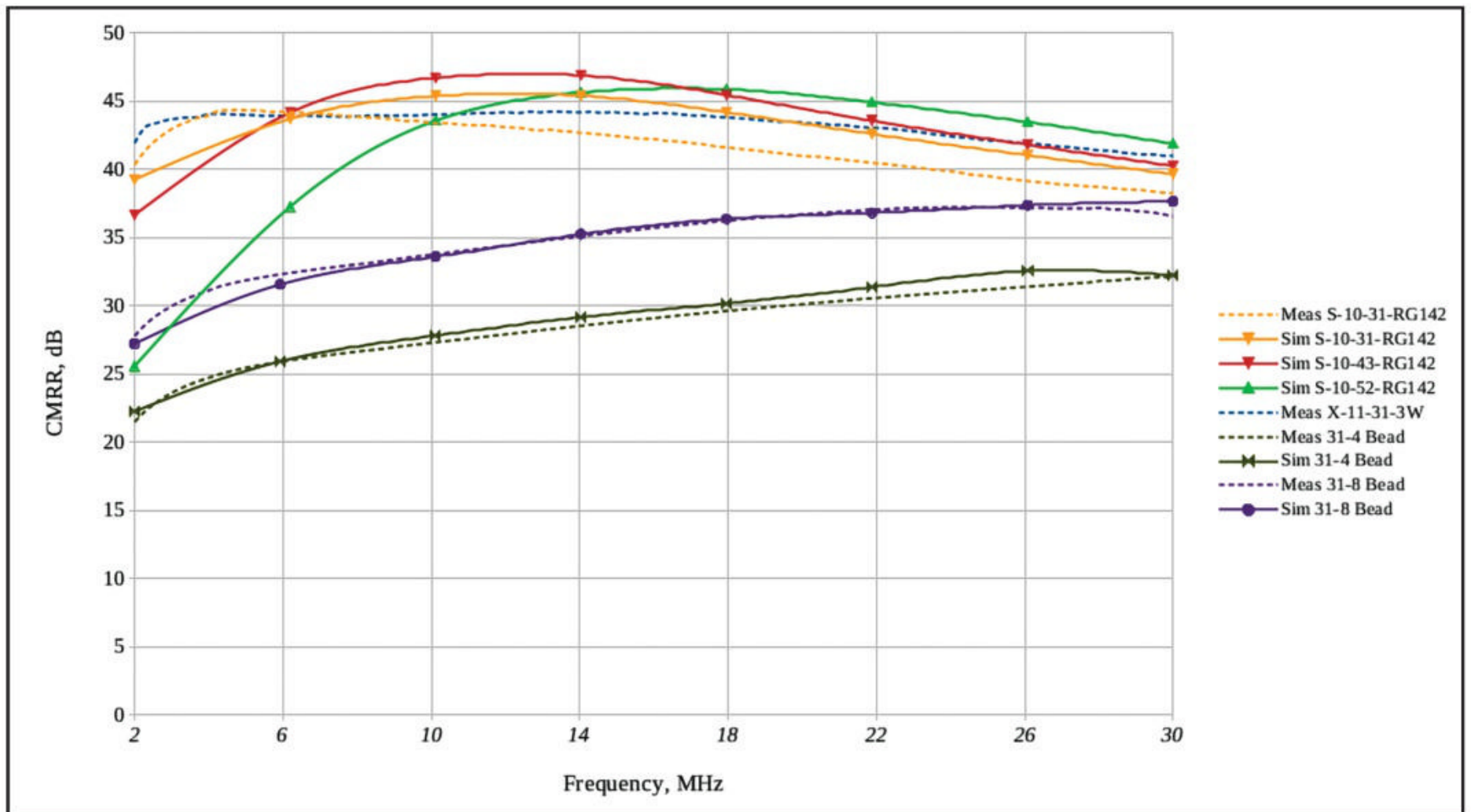


Figure 6: Comparison of simulated and measured CMRR curves for coax-wound, 3-wire, and 4- and 8-bead baluns.

To start, I measured $Z_A = R_A + jX_A$, the impedance at the ladder-line's terminals at the FT-8 frequencies on the 80-, 40-, 30-, 20-, 17-, 15-, and 10-meter bands. *Table 1* shows that Z_A varies widely with frequency, from nearly resistive on 40 meters to highly reactive on 30 and 15 meters, where the antenna's length is close to a multiple of a wavelength and the SWR on the balun's transmission line is very high. The ATB model consisted of the output balun and a lossless pi-network tuner. The tuner's inductance and capacitance values were computed and included in the model.³ I simulated 18 different cross-wound two-wire baluns including versions with 9, 11, or 13 turns wound on type 52, 43, or 61 cores. Each ATB balun was housed in a 4.72- x 4.72- x 2.36-inch (12- x 12- x 6-centimeter) box, half made of copper and half of an insulating material. Boxes had slits on front and back for access to the balun leads. The ground lead of the unbalanced side was connected to the box. To study the BAT system, I made models of 3-wire baluns with 7, 9, and 11 turns on type 31, 43, 52, and 61 cores housed in non-conducting boxes.

Figure 4 shows the MTP curves for the best 2-wire baluns for the ATB connection: X-9-43-2W-PTFE and X-9-52-2W-PTFE, both in non-conducting boxes. The latter has higher MTP values at the critical frequencies, 194 watts vs. 126 watts on 30 meters and 171 watts vs. 144 watts on 15 meters. The MTP curve for X-9-43-2W-PTFE (copper box) is typical of copper-boxed baluns, which exhibited high core losses on 30 and 15 meters with MTP values as low as 14 watts. Simulations of BAT systems showed much higher MTP values. As *Figure 4* shows, MTP values for the best BAT balun (X-11-31-3W) approached or exceeded the legal limit at all FT-8 frequencies.

The full load voltage appears across the balun's output terminals in the ATB configuration. With the load presented by my 88-foot antenna, the amplitude ranges from a low of 108 volts on the 40-meter band to nearly 2,500 volts on 30 meters.

In this configuration, the balun must be insulated against high voltages, even at the 100-watt level. In contrast, simulations of the BAT system at that power level indicated balun voltages less than 115 volts in amplitude at all frequencies.

This experiment leads to several conclusions:

- The BAT configuration offers lower heating losses and voltage stress than the ATB configuration. A concern is that an automatic tuner's ground connection will be at RF potential in the BAT configuration.
- High RF voltages and heating losses in ATB systems may be lowered by designing antenna and feedline to avoid highly reactive, mismatched loads. Although my 88-foot antenna and feedline must be redesigned, they make an interesting case study!
- Be sure to house your balun in a non-conducting box.

Experiment 3: Common Mode Rejection Ratio (CMRR)

The CMRR is the ratio of the differential mode gain of the balun to its common mode gain, expressed in decibels. The CMRR measures how well the balun performs the balanced-to-unbalanced transition. To compute the CMRR the balun is considered a three-port network (*Figure 5*): Port 1 is the unbalanced output, Port 2 connects to one of the balanced-side leads, and Port 3 to the other. The three-port network is characterized by scattering parameters (s-parameters), either measured or computed from the model. The s-parameters describe the magnitude and phase relationships among voltage waves traveling into the ports (signals a_1 , a_2 , and a_3 in *Figure 5*) and out of the ports (signals b_1 , b_2 , b_3). The s-parameters are normalized with respect to reference impedance $Z_0 = 50$ ohms, and the CMRR values computed from them represent the balun's performance when its ports

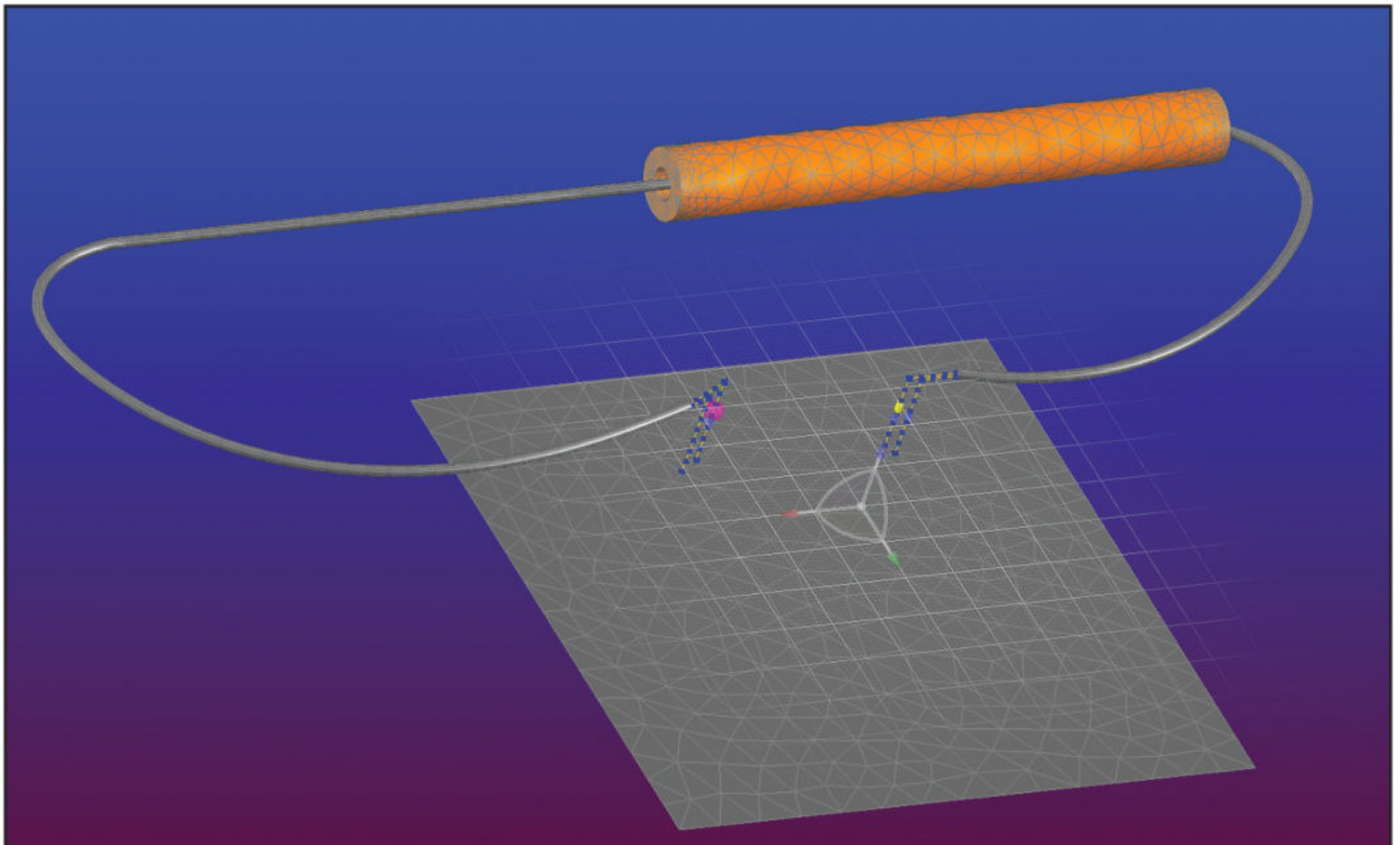


Figure 7. Model of RG-142 choke balun, 4 beads with ground plane.

are terminated in that impedance. This condition holds when measuring with the NanoVNA-F or when the balun operates in a matched BAT system. The CMRR is computed from Equation 2.⁴

$$\text{CMRR(dB)} = 20 \times \log_{10} \left\{ \frac{|s_{12} - s_{13}|}{|s_{12} + s_{13}|} \right\}$$

EMCoS Studio calculates the transmission coefficients s_{12} and s_{13} from the model. The measurement of these coefficients follows a two-step method outlined by Skelton [Ref. 5]. The first step is to measure s_{12} as follows. Set $a_3 = 0$ by terminating balun Port 3 with a 50-ohm resistance, connect balun Port 1 to the NanoVNA-F's s_{21} port, and drive Port 2 of the balun from the s_{11} port of the NanoVNA-F. The NanoVNA-F now measures s_{12} . In the second step,

Freq (MHz)	R_A (ohms)	X_A (ohms)
3.573	10	133
7.074	56.4	-4
10.136	657	-4479
14.074	80	218
18.100	133	111
21.074	225	-947
28.074	146	-137

Table 1: Impedance $Z_A = R_A + jX_A$ measured at feed line terminals, for 88-foot dipole fed with 450-ohm ladder line.

exchange balun Ports 2 and 3 and measure s_{13} . In this study, the measurements were carried out on a jig having a copper ground plane and SMA port connectors.

Figure 6 compares simulated and measured CMRR curves for 3-wire, coax-wound, and beaded designs suited for use as choke baluns or in BAT systems. I made models having 6, 8, or 10 turns of virtual RG-142 coax on type 43 and 31 cores.⁵ The best performer over the HF range had 10 turns on type-31 core (S-10-31-RG142). The 3-wire balun X-11-31-3W offered somewhat higher CMRR than S-10-31-RG142, but either would perform well in a BAT system. I also modeled the CMRRs of baluns made with type 31 and 43 beads (Figure 7). Models incorporated a 50-centimeter (19.7-inch) length of RG-142 and 1, 2, 4, or 8 beads. Simulated and measured responses agreed, and type-31 beads excelled over the HF range. Results indicated that CMRRs of 30 dB on 80 meters and above are realizable, and that doubling the number of beads increases the CMRR by about 6 dB.

I also observed the following:

- The most efficient baluns for my ATB system were X-9-43-2W-PTFE and X-11-52-2W-PTFE (Balun #1) in non-conducting boxes. Balun #1 had better MTP performance, but X-9-43-2W-PTFE had the better CMRR (by about 6 dB) on the 160- and 80-meter bands.
- The CMRRs of straight- and cross-wound baluns were equivalent. For example, simulations of 8-turn 2-wire baluns predict a difference of less than 0.3 dB across the HF range.

Experiment 4: Make Some Baluns!

Now it's your turn ... you can take advantage of some of my

modeling results to build your own baluns. Here are a few options:

1. Wire Baluns. The X-9-43-2W-PTFE balun was the best to use in an ATUB system with my 88-foot doublet antenna. The best-performing 3-wire balun, especially useful in a BATU system, was X-11-31-3W-PTFE. To make these baluns you'll need the materials below.

- Thermaleze® wire AWG #14, Amidon AWG#14 HAPT <<https://tinyurl.com/356tryw9>>

- Teflon® tubing #14 gauge, Amidon <<https://tinyurl.com/2p8dutw8>>

- Glass cloth tape 1/2 inches, Amidon <<https://tinyurl.com/2p8hj9u9>>

- #95 Polyimide tape, Amidon <<https://tinyurl.com/2p87c7up>>

- 6-inch Zip Ties

- Enclosure (if desired): 4- x 4- x 2-inch PVC outlet box. Home Depot <<https://tinyurl.com/2pu47k4m>>

- For X-9-43-2W-PTFE: Type-43 ferrite ring, Fair-Rite P/N 943003801. Mouser Electronics P/N 623-5943003801 <<https://tinyurl.com/2p9h25fb>>

- For X-10-31-3W-PTFE: Type-31 ferrite ring, FT-240-31. Sources include Amazon <<https://tinyurl.com/4wrspene>> or Amidon <<https://tinyurl.com/52vm43fv>>

Step 1: Before winding either balun, wrap the toroid with two layers of Polyimide tape.

Step 2:

(for X-9-43-2W-PTFE): Cut wire, tubing and glass cloth tape as follows:

- Two 28-inch (71-centimeter) lengths Thermaleze® wire

- Two 27-inch (69-centimeter) lengths Teflon® tubing 14 gauge

- 24 inches glass cloth tape

(for X-11-31-3W-PTFE): Cut wire, tubing and glass cloth tape as follows:

- Three 28-inch (71-centimeter) lengths Thermaleze® wire

- One 27-inch (71-centimeter) length Teflon® tubing 14 gauge

- 24 inches glass cloth tape

Step 3: Assemble your transmission line. The two-wire line used in balun X-9-43-2W requires Teflon® insulation on both wires. Pushing the wire through the tubing may be a tight fit. Cut the wires to length and pull them evenly over a thick dowel to straighten out kinks. With a small file, remove burrs from the wire ends. Apply silicone spray to a clean cloth and rub along the wire before inserting into the Teflon. Work the wire through the tubing until complete. An alternative is to use #12 Teflon tubing, one size larger than the wire, which eases assembly. Assemble the transmission line by laying the wires on a flat surface and binding them together using 1-inch lengths of fiberglass tape spaced about 1-1/2 inches apart. Double up the taping on each end of the line. Follow the same process for the 3-wire line, which requires Teflon® tubing on the inner conductor only.

Step 4: Mark the midpoint of the transmission line. Insert the line through the toroid so that the midpoint is at the center of the toroid. Wind the necessary number of turns tightly, spacing the turns equally so that they fill about 5/6 of the toroid. Secure the ends of the windings with Zip Ties.

Step 5: Remove the enamel insulation from wires, tin the ends carefully, and add connectors. Mount the balun in a plastic box. I used stainless steel bolts, washers, and nuts. Enjoy using your new choke balun and make many QSOs!

2. Coax-Wound Balun. To make your coax-wound balun X-10-31-RG142, you'll need:

- Type 31 ferrite ring, FT-240-31

- Approximately 30 inches of RG-142 cable. I found RG-142 on eBay. You can substitute RG-8X or RG-58.

Wind 10 turns around the toroid, secure ends with Zip Ties, and add your connectors, enclosure, etc.

3. Beaded Coax Balun. To make a beaded balun using type-31 or 43 materials you'll need beads manufactured by Fair-Rite (for 1/4-inch coax, part numbers 2631540002 and 2643540002), both available from Mouser Electronics. An alternative is to buy a kit with 5 beads (Model BA-58) available from Palomar Engineers <<https://tinyurl.com/2xk97wsx>>. Palomar also offers a 10-bead kit.

Summary

Model-based simulations and measurements from the physical baluns they represent demonstrated that:

- Models predict SWR performance and may be used to estimate the characteristic impedance of the balun's transmission line.

- Models may be used to identify the sources of power loss and to predict which designs have the best MTPs.

- Models may be used to compare the CMRRs of balun designs, whether wire-wound, coax-wound, or beaded.

The experiments showed that 3-D models are valuable tools for evaluating design choices; e.g., core size and material, winding properties (wire gauge, type of insulation, and number of turns), tuner / balun configuration, and enclosure material.

Acknowledgements

I thank EMCoS, Inc. for supporting this project. I especially thank Maria Nikolashvili and Nana Tsitskishvili for answering my many questions. I also thank Michael Arasim, Product Manager at Fair-Rite, Inc., for sharing guidelines on core power dissipation. This study is dedicated to radio amateurs who suffered from COVID-19.

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[1] J. Sevick W2FMI, "Understanding, Building, and Using Baluns and Ununs," CQ Communications, 2003.

[2] <www.emcos.com/?products=emcos-studio>

[3] <www.fair-rite.com>

[4] <<https://deepelec.com/en>>

[5] R. Skelton, "Measuring HF Balun Performance," QEX, November-December 2010, pp. 39-41.

Notes:

1. I labeled baluns by their properties: 1) cross wound (X) or straight wound (S); 2) number of turns; 3) core material, and 4) number or type of wire in the winding. The crossover wire in X-type baluns passes through the core so it counts as a turn. Balun #1 (a.k.a. X-11-52-2W-PTFE) was wound on a size 240 toroid (2.4-inches OD, 1.4-inches ID, and 0.5-inches thick) made of type 52 ferrite. All baluns in this article used that core size.

2. Thermal runaway becomes a concern at about 1,000 milliwatts per cubic centimeter of ferrite material.

3. Matching network design tool: <<https://tinyurl.com/2p9cwknb>>.

4. The vertical bars signify the magnitude of the quantity within them.

5. RG-142 is a 1/4-inch PTFE-insulated 50-ohm coax.

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Afterward, write up the results and send them to me at <k0ov@homingin.com>. The list of information in a complete CQ Foxhunting Weekend report is posted on my website <www.homingin.com/joek0ov/report.html>. In addition to the details of date, location, hiders, and winners, CQ's readers also want to know what was unique about your hunt and what lessons (positive and negative) you learned from it. Don't forget to include some sharp action photos. The higher the resolution, the better.

I look forward to receiving your news and photos of mobile and on-foot transmitter hunts in your locality. Happy Hunting!

Joe Moell, K0OV

If you've ever built a radio from a kit, you are the beneficiary of the work of people like W6APZ, who spent the early days of his engineering career designing kits for folks like us to build. Here's a look at the other side of the kit business.

My Most Challenging Assignment

BY RICH STIEBEL,* W6APZ

My most challenging assignment as a young electrical engineer was being hired as a project engineer for the legendary Knight-Kit Electronics, a division of Allied Radio Corporation.

Knight-Kit, like its primary rival Heathkit, made many instruments and amateur radio products. I was in my mid-20s and had relatively little professional experience, but I had earned my amateur radio license at age 15, before the Novice license became available. That meant that I had to pass a Morse Code test of sending and receiving at 13 words-per-minute, plus a detailed technical examination that included drawing schematics, doing many technical calculations, and explaining the purpose of each electronic part used in any particular circuit. This was quite a challenge for someone in high school, but I did it.

The vice-president of Knight-Kit was also a ham; he had a ham station in his office. I credit my being hired to my amateur radio background, having built my first transmitters and receivers from schematics in various ARRL books.

The Citizens Band, in the old 11-meter ham band, had just been opened at that time and Heath came out with a super-regenerative receiver with a 5-watt transmitter, the maximum allowed power. My first assignment was to design a Knight-Kit to compete with this Heath product. The only problem was: I didn't have any idea of what made a super-regenerative receiver work. What to do?

Fortunately, I had heard about the John Crerar Library, which at that time was located near downtown Chicago. It was *the* technical library in the Midwest. I spent a whole day in that library reading everything written in English about super-regenerative receivers and how they worked. I was forced to stop my research when the references were to articles in German or French. However, by the end of the day, I now understood what each part in the receiver did and how it affected bandwidth and sensitivity.

Armed with that knowledge, I went to work the next day and designed a receiver more selective than the Heath unit and with the same sensitivity to received signals. I also designed a 5-watt transmitter with an output power in excess of three watts. Lacking access to the latest test equipment, I had to keep the signal generator on the other side of my workbench in order to get a low enough signal into the receiver to check it out. To tune up the transmitter, I used a #47 light bulb soldered into an RF connector plugged into the transceiver where the antenna would normally go. Knight-Kit did not have RF power meters in those days, so I'd tune the transmitter for maximum brilliance of the light. This trans-

ceiver was advertised as the C-11 (*Photo A*), which became a very successful seller.

From the C-11 to the C-27

I could not rest on my laurels, however. My next assignment was to design a Citizens Band transceiver with a super-heterodyne receiver that looked like an intercom. Sales had decided what the exterior of the transceiver should look like and required using the speaker as a microphone, which



Photo A. The author's first design project, the Knight-Kit C-11 super-regenerative Citizens Band transceiver. (Images from vintage Knight-Kit catalogs).



Photo B. The C-27 superheterodyne Citizens Band transceiver was intended to look and work like an intercom.

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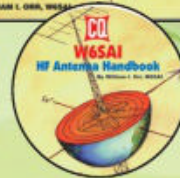
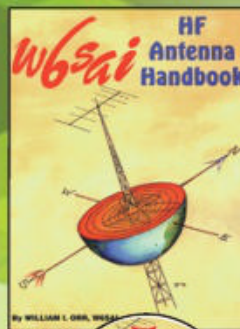
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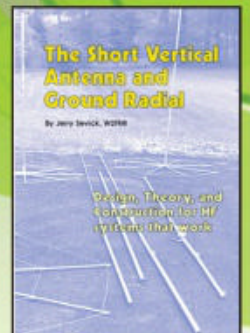


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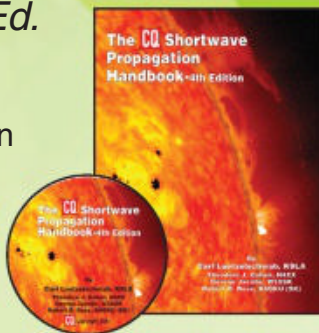
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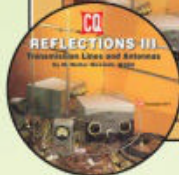
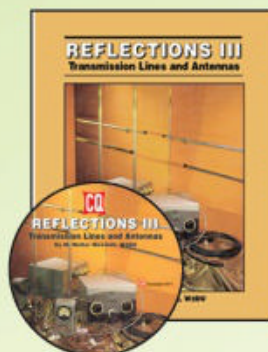
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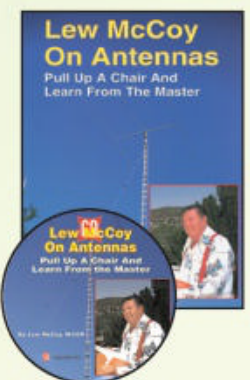
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turned out to be a special project because of the molded plastic case that I was given to use. The reverberation of the speaker against the case was a particular challenge which we solved by using a special backing on the speaker. This transceiver was called the "C-27" for the then 27 CB channels available (*Photo B*).

Having designed the C-11 transmitter on a printed circuit board, I was able to use that design as part of this superheterodyne transceiver. I designed the C-27 to be able to tune the entire band at the flip of a switch, or operate both transmitter and receiver on preselected crystal frequencies, providing flexibility for use when mobile.

Mobile operation using the speaker as a microphone was not practical, so I designed a plug-in microphone that could be attached to the C-27. The C-27 was designed with an external vibrator power supply to produce the high voltage needed by the vacuum tubes when operating mobile.

The design of a very selective receiver was a challenge due to the requirement to keep the number of parts, hence the cost, down. At that time, the use of a "Q-multiplier" was not unusual. A Q-multiplier consisted of controlled feedback which effectively narrowed the otherwise wider bandwidth of the intermediate frequency. In those days a Q-multiplier was an external device, but in my design, the Q-multiplier became an integral part of the circuit. Designing the receiver on a printed circuit board ensured that any kit builder would achieve the desired narrow bandwidth not common in CB sets at that time.

While CB transmit crystals met FCC specifications, they were not all precisely on the same frequency, though they were on the specified channel. The C-27 was selective enough to select two independent transmitters ostensibly on the same channel. This turned out to be very important, as the FCC had not taken into account the skip provided by the sunspot cycle in the early 1960s. This resulted in a cacophony of signals audible on virtually every channel of the band. Being able to select one signal and reject others was very important.

Calling Mom ...

We were living on the north side of Chicago at the time and my in-laws were living in a suburb, Highland Park, Illinois. My wife wanted to talk to her mother frequently, but long-distance calls to the suburbs were expensive back then. I signed out for two C-27 radios which I built, installed a three-element CB beam on my in-laws' house and one on

the roof of our apartment so my wife could talk to her mother whenever she wanted.

At the end of one such call, we got a call off the back of the beam from a CBer in Oklahoma who had heard our signal. That C-27 really worked!

CB users formed clubs and quickly recognized the special selectivity of the C-27. These clubs contacted Knight-Kit and I was invited to give talks to the various clubs in the Chicago area. This gave me a little bit of the feeling of what a rock star must feel like.

A Mobile Focus

Knight wanted a more economical transceiver and a better form factor for mobile use. I was asked to design the C-22 transceiver (*Photo C*) to fit that requirement. Again, I was given the physical size and appearance by the sales and advertising departments of Allied Radio. This kit offered the possibility of transmitting and receiving on any of five crystal-controlled channels or transmitting on any of these five frequencies and tuning the band manually on receive.

My job was to design the insides to match. This time, I kept in mind that this radio might just work well on the 10-meter amateur band with a little forethought. I designed the radio to use 10-meter crystals in the receiver so that they could be plugged into the transmitter when I converted the radio to 10 meters.

Once the design was finished and in production, on my own time I converted the C-22 to 10 meters. The quarter-wave



Photo C. The C-22 superheterodyne CB transceiver was designed with mobile use in mind.



Photo D. P-2 SWR / power meter.

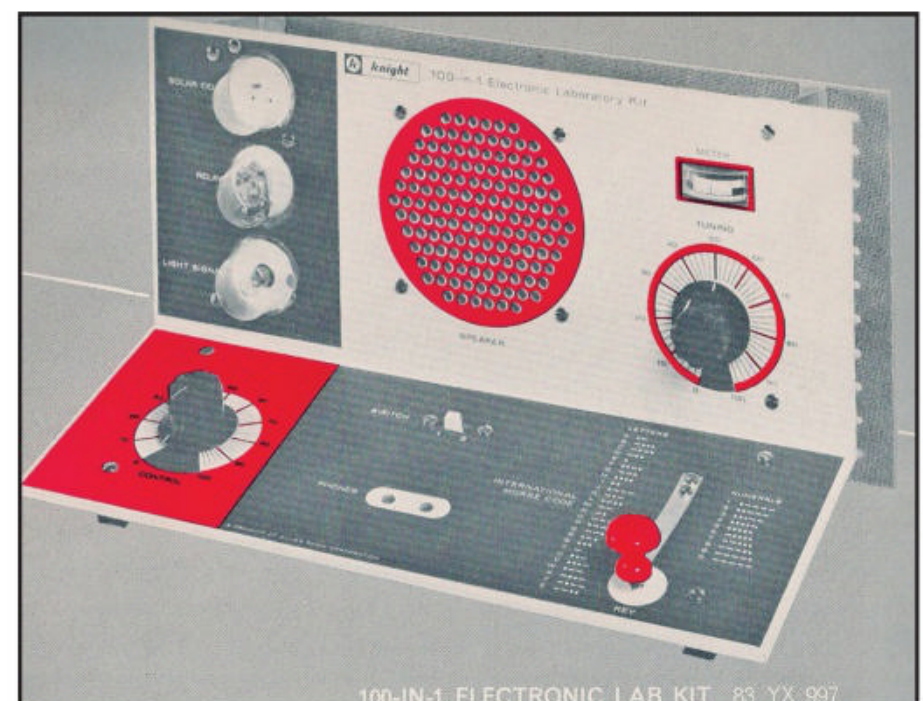


Photo E. 100-IN-One Electronic Lab kit.

CB whip on my car loaded up very well on ten. I used the Knight-Kit P-2 SWR / Power Meter (*Photo D*) that I also designed to maximize the power into the whip. "Radio-Electronics" published my article on this subject in May 1963.

I got a transmit crystal for 29.640 MHz, which was the Civil Defense emergency frequency in use in Chicago. Extensive 2-meter use had yet to get started in Chicago, so 10 meters was used. Knight did not think there would be a market for a 10-meter version of the radio, but I used this 10-meter conversion of the C-22 mobile for many years communicating all over the city and suburbs.

Getting Transistorized

Transistors were just beginning to be made for the high HF band. RCA came out with a three-transistor CB transceiver using a super-regenerative receiver. Since I was busy on another project at the time, another engineer turned this into a Knight-Kit. The physical design of this kit was intentionally made very easy to build. The idea was to get people hooked on kit building so they would purchase other Knight-Kits. We had secretaries building these kits and providing feedback on ways to make the assembly simpler. It was decided to sell this kit for exactly what Allied paid for the parts, \$9.95, to get a lot of people making building it.

This kit was so successful that when Knight ordered the parts in the greater quantities required by sales, the parts quantity discount resulted in the company actually making money on each kit sold.

In my spare time, I converted this kit into a 6-meter transceiver which provided good short-range communication. Ham radio possibilities were always on my mind. I converted challenging assignments as opportunities to learn new aspects of electronics.

Promoting Electronics Education

Another challenge that I was given was to design a "100-IN-One Electronic Lab" kit (*Photo E*). This kit had to have over 100 projects that the experimenter could build and not provide any danger to a child using the kit while operating off 120 volts house power. I accomplished this by having the power transformer built with the 120-volt input wires terminating inside the transformer, so only low voltage was accessible outside the transformer.

In the early 1960s, transistors for frequencies above the audio range were not commercially available. Vacuum

tube manufacturers saw their opportunity to develop 12-volt tubes for car radios that would not need high voltage. I made use of one of these tubes, the 12U7 dual triode, in this kit. Most of the circuits I could build with transistors could also be built using the 12U7 tube. This fact helped achieve the more than 100 circuits in this electronic laboratory kit, while providing electron tube theory.

The experimenter did not need to know how to solder, as I used Fahnestock clips and springs with "handles" on them to attach the wires that were required to build any circuit. One could simply pull on the handles to expand the spring, insert the wire between the loops of the spring, and let go to obtain a secure electrical contact.

The front of this kit had all the controls and outputs to give the builder the control and "feedback" that the circuit just built was working. This front panel con-

tained a large speaker, light bulb, relay, meter, solar cell, tuning control, volume control, Morse code key, and a place to plug in headphones.

I enjoyed working on this kit, but not all the circuits that I built could be incorporated into the final design. One such design involved modulating a light bulb with voice which was detected with the solar cell. While this circuit "worked," I found that the non-linearity of the light bulb caused distortion in the received audio signal. This particular project required more parts than it was economical to include, and therefore had to be excluded from the final product. The challenge of this kit was to build the maximum number of circuits with a minimum number of parts.

All of the above challenges contributed to my experience as a young engineer and all were possible because of my stringent ham radio background.



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MATH'S NOTES

BY IRWIN MATH,* WA2NDM

A Modern "Cone of Silence"?

As springtime and summer approach, we look forward to days spent outside with barbecues, parties and the usual events that take place at this time of the year. We are among these who thoroughly enjoy the outdoors, but at my QTH, there is a problem. We have a neighbor who insists on cutting his grass and making similar disturbing noises, usually when we are trying to have a quiet peaceful outdoor lunch or dinner. Being on the approach path of a local airport also does not help since at certain times, usually when we are having dinner, the sound of low-flying aircraft drowns out everything else for an hour or two. Is there some sort of legal solution?

After pondering this issue for some time, the following two thoughts came to mind: The first reminded me of an old TV show called "Get Smart" which featured a so-called "cone of silence" which was employed whenever a private conference was required. The second was of the use of so-called "sound-cancelling headphones" commonly available for use in very noisy environments such as in a helicopter cabin. So, I thought, why not expand on these to make my yard quiet?

Both use a simple principle of sampling a noise source and then reproducing it, 180° out of phase, along with the original in order to cancel it out. Figure 1 shows this graphically. You will notice that we used sine waves for this explanation as it is easier to understand, but complex noise signals are handled in exactly the same way. You will see that the inverted sine wave (blue) matches the original sine wave (red) exactly and if both of these are produced at the exact same time and at the exact same level, they will cancel each other out (the green line).

Our first thought was that this is really very simple. Just amplify the original noise, feed it through a 180° phase inverter, play it back and there you are! This, by the way, is how many noise-cancelling systems (through earphones or headphones) actually work. To test this further when we put on a pair of such earphones that we borrowed from a friend, the scheme worked quite well and everything was quiet. The only

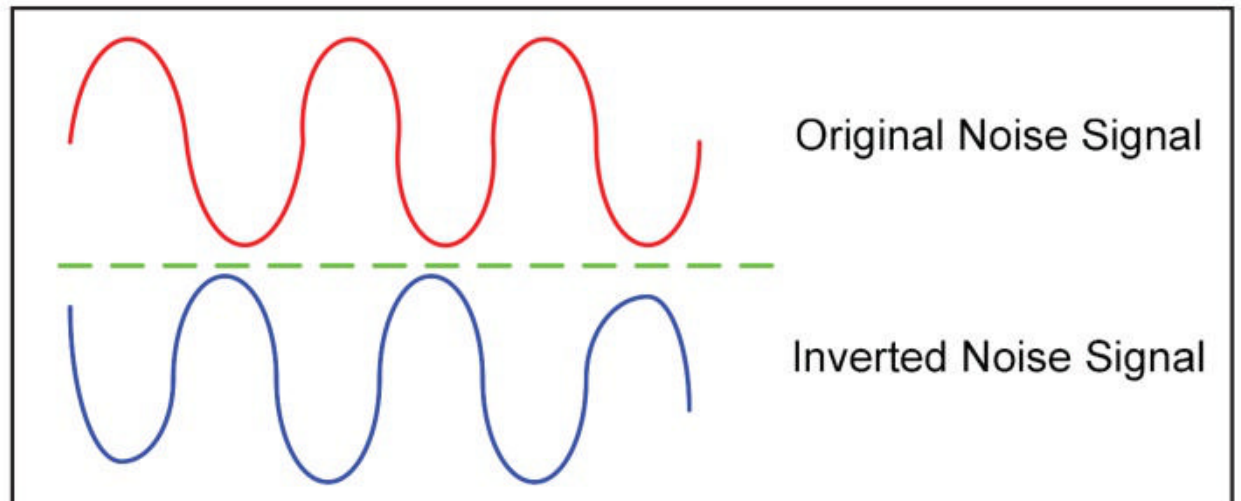


Fig. 1- Noise/Signal Relationships

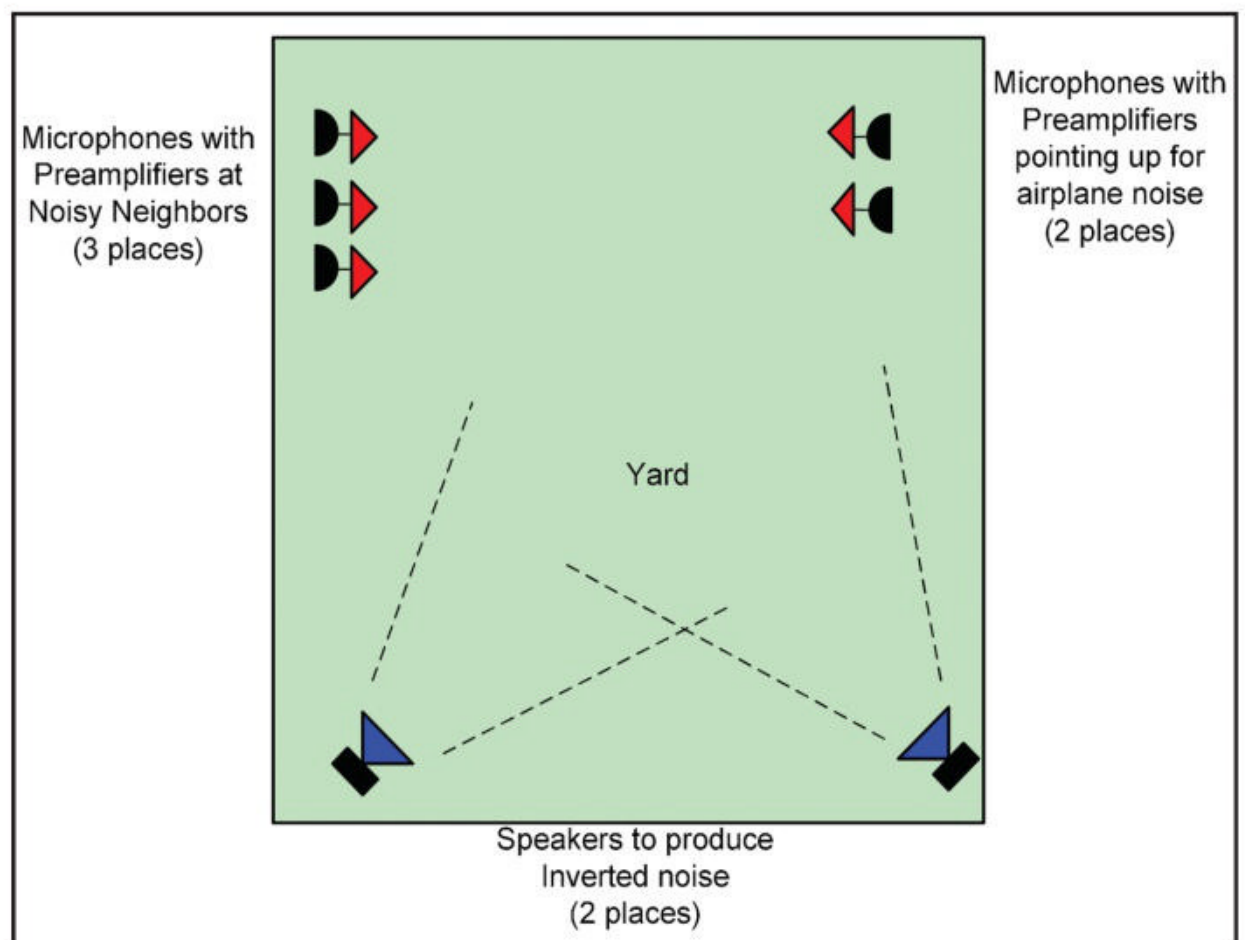


Fig. 2- Layout of Microphones and Speakers in Yard

problem was that it was so good that we also could not hear each other talk. This, we quickly realized, was because the microphone on the outside of the earphones was picking up everything outside and inverting it so that everything was also cancelled. In addition, the padding on the earphones was such that no outside sound could get through.

Obviously, we could not easily do this to an entire yard. In our yard, however, we did have a couple of speakers set up to play music at various points when we were outside. We decided to use these, along with an additional power

amplifier, to configure what we thought would work. Since it would not be as perfect as the enclosed space in the headphones, perhaps enough sound would leak through so we could carry on a conversation with reduced noise.

As you can see from Figure 2, we set up several inexpensive electret microphones around the perimeter of the yard at what we determined were the most sensitive places. These were connected to individual battery-powered preamplifiers with individual volume controls and phase inverters, and located in the places where most of the annoy-

*c/o CQ magazine

ing sound originated. We even set up two additional microphones, phase inverters and preamplifiers pointing directly upward to deal with airplanes. Finally, all of this was connected to a simple 5-channel audio mixer that we built as shown in the final configuration diagram of Figure 3. For those interested, the detailed preamplifier with the volume control and phase inverter circuits are shown in Figure 4. These are battery operated for convenience but hard-wired to the mixer. A switch was also included to turn the phase inverter on or off if required. The details of the mixer are not shown as it could simply be various inputs of the amplifier that you might use.

After all was built and connected, we waited for the noise to occur. When it did, we carefully adjusted all volume controls and the phase inverters for the best results. I am both happy and sad with the results. In some cases, it worked pretty well, but in other cases it did not work at all! Whether this was due to the variations in changing sound levels, the frequency response of the whole system, the location of all microphones or that fact that it was the very beginning of April remains to be seen.

What do you think?

73, Irwin, WA2NDM

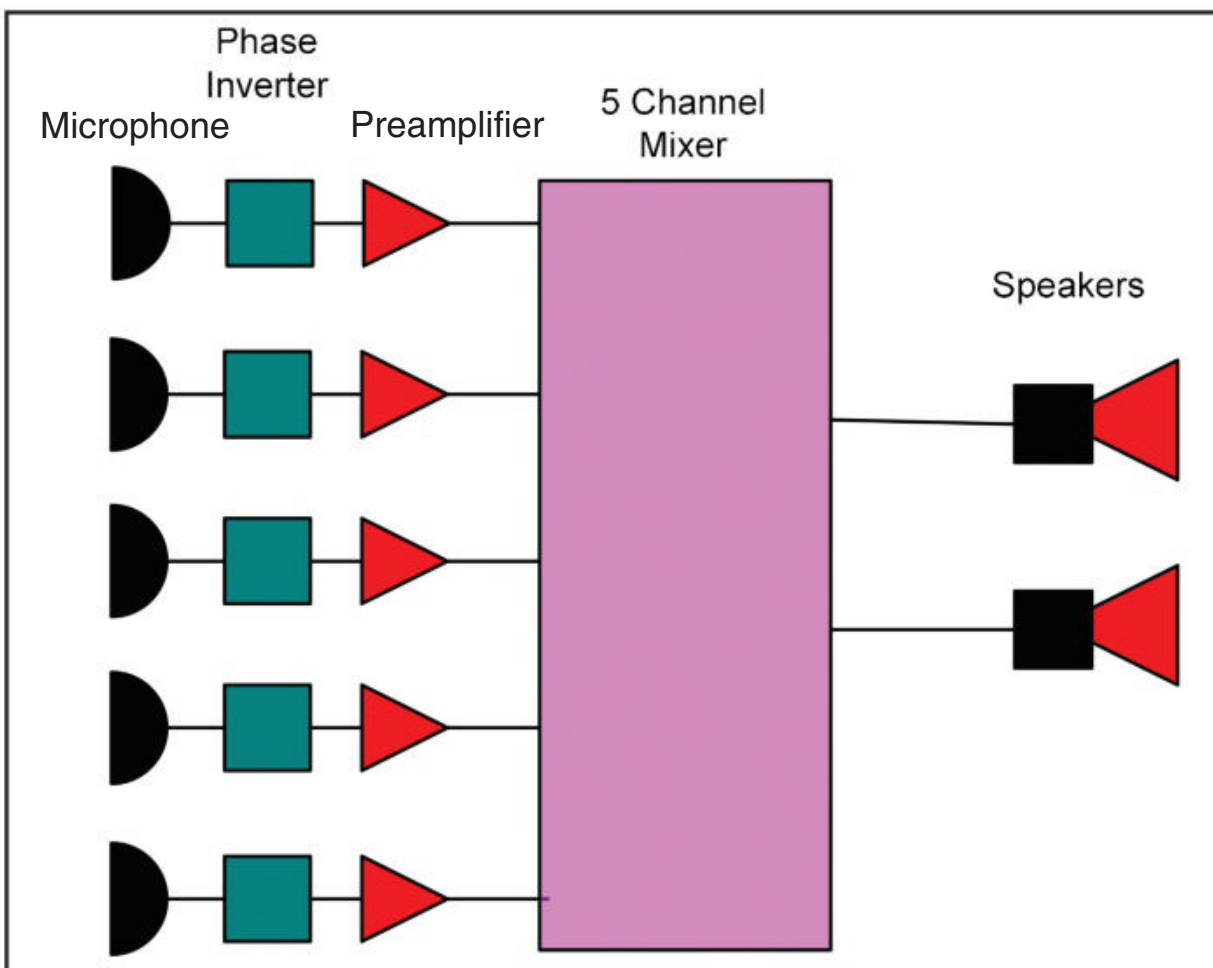


Fig. 3- Noise Cancelling System Layout

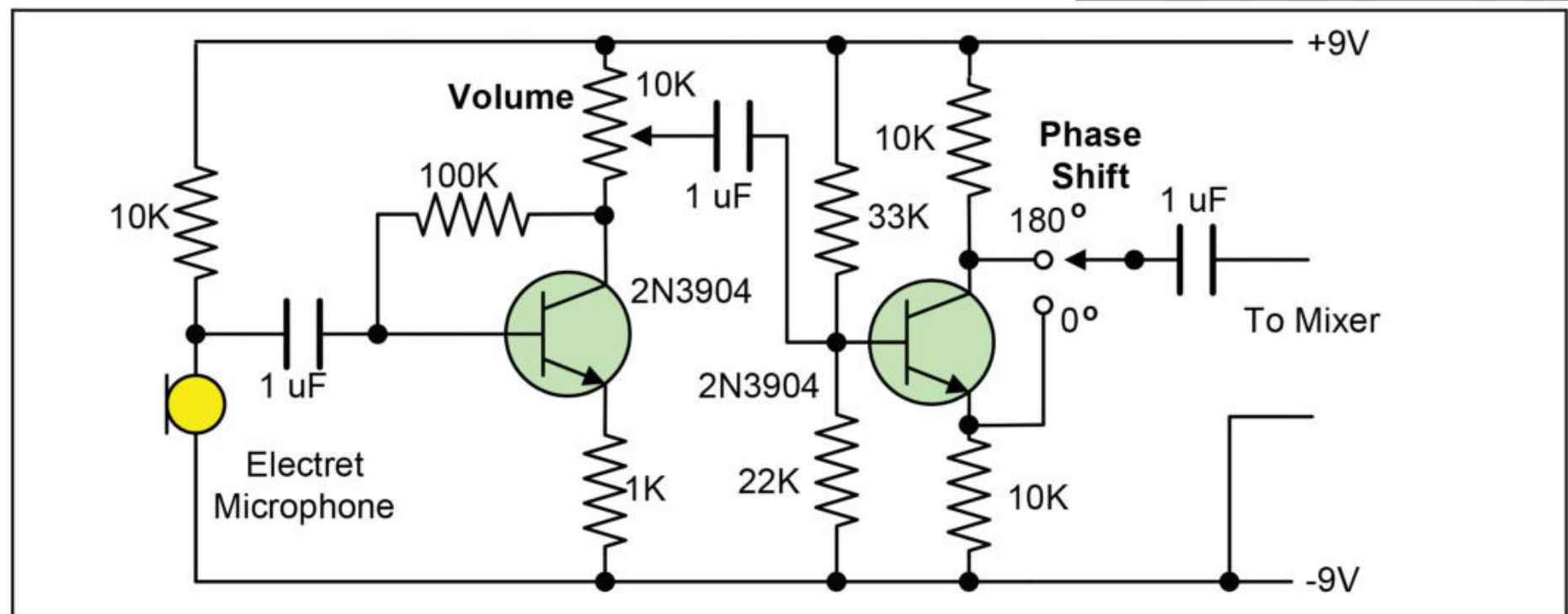


Fig. 4- Preamplifier and Phase Inverter Circuit

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THE LISTENING POST

BY GERRY DEXTER

"Alarming" Sinking of Jakarta

~ Indonesia's capital city is sinking at an "alarming" rate they say. So, the government has begun the long process of building a new one. Thus, Jakarta (on Java) will be abandoned in favor of a new capital at Nusantara in East Borneo. I don't know what will happen to the 20 million or so residents of Jakarta, or whether the Voice of Indonesia will end up being reborn there. A change like that would be kind of like moving Washington, D.C. to, oh, say Lincoln, Nebraska!

~ Another opposition broadcaster targeting Eritrea has gone active. Erisat Radio using 11690 kHz via Madagascar, operating five days a week (except Monday and Tuesday) from 1800-1900 UTC. Its slogan appears to be "Inform, Engage, Empower". You can find its website here: <www.erisat.org>.

~ Something still seems amiss with the Colombian Fuerza de Paz on 4940 kHz. A late word from Don Moore on "Slack" indicates that 4940 kHz might well be in Venezuela after all, as the station continues to give GMT-4 time checks as a Venezuelan station would. The World Radio TV Handbook (WRTH-2022) shows 4940 kHz in Arauca; there's even a P.O. box number and the name of the gentleman to whom you should send reports.

~ Trouble in the Solomons. The Japanese-manufactured transmitters on 5020 and 9545 kHz are on the fritz. Work is proceeding as they try to get them back on the air, according to the SIBC.

~ ...but better news from Vanuatu. The station there has returned to the air. Now being heard on 5040 kHz around the 0700-0800 UTC time period.

~ Radio Exterior de España has apparently reinstated its DX program which has had a very "iffy" life so far. REE broadcasts the "Radio Waves" program at 2300 UTC following the news in English. It's best heard on 9690 kHz.

Listener Logs

Your shortwave broadcast station logs are always welcome. But please ensure to double or triple space between the items, list each logging according to the station's home country and include your last name and state abbreviation after each. Also needed are spare QSLs, station schedules, brochures, pennants, station photos, and anything else you think would be of interest. The same holds true for you amateur radio operators who also listen to shortwave broadcasts ... I know you're out there! You, too, are also most welcome to contribute.

Here are this month's logs. All times are in UTC. If no language is mentioned English is assumed.

ALASKA—KNLS via Anchor Point on 6110 at 1410 on religion, marriage and pop music. Strong at my local sunrise. (Barton, AZ)

**c/o CQ magazine*



Erisat Radio (Erisat Satellite Television) is a new opposition broadcaster using 11690 kHz from 1800-1900 UTC via Madagascar.

ALGERIA—Radio Algerienne on 6040 via France at 2227-2300 with a mix of Arabic and recitations ending the broadcast at 2355. (D'Angelo, PA) On 9655 with Qur'an at 2032. (Brossell, WI)

AUSTRIA—Radio Austria International on 6155 via Moosbrunn at 0600 with talk in German as man opens program, then man and woman reading the news. (D'Angelo, PA) On 9610 in Dyula at 1317. (Brossell, WI)

Adventist World Radio on 11955 via Moosbrunn at 1512 with man and woman talking in Turkish and mellow instrumental music. (Taylor, WI) At 1530 with man speaking in Punjabi, then into Urdu at 1600. (Barton, AZ)

AUSTRALIA—Reach Beyond on 11900 via Kununurra in Tamil at 1317. (Brossell, WI)

BOTSWANA—VOA Relay on 12075 via Mopeng Hill in French at 2111 with an English lesson. (Sellers, BC)

BRAZIL—(All in Portuguese – GLD) Radio Clube do Para via Belem on 4885 at 0512 with lively Brazilian vocals, a full station ID and frequency announcement at 0521. (D'Angelo, PA)

Radio Educacao Rural via Tefe on 4925 at 1047 with a woman with a ballad and man with a similar ballad. (Taylor, WI)

Voz Missionaria via Comboriu on 5940 at 2318 with a hymn in English, Christian message then another hymn. (Sellers, BC) On 9665 with an apparent sermon at 2327. (Brossell, WI)

CHINA—China Radio International on 9600 via Kashi at 2103 with news in English; on 11640 via Mali in English at 2124 on Confucius, society, and civilization in China; on 13630 via Madagascar at 2043 with a discussion between a man and woman. (Sellers, BC) On 11725 via Xi'an in German at 1724; on 11935 via Shijazhuang in Russian at 1236; on 11955 via Kunming in Malay at 1238; on 15125 via Madagascar in Arabic at 1616. (Brossell, WI) On 13645 via Madagascar at 1730 with a talk in Hausa, tasty local music, off with a closing announcement at 1757 then back in Swahili at 1800. (Barton, AZ)

CNR-1 jammer on 6865 at 1354 in Mandarin with mellow contemporary music vs. Sound of Hope via Taiwan, //7280. (Taylor, WI)

CNR-1 on 11720 via Shijiazhuang at 2337 with man speaking in Mandarin. (D'Angelo, PA)

COLOMBIA—Fuerza de Paz via Arauca on 4940 at 0534-0626 with Spanish religious talk, WRTH lists it as the Colombian so I guess this might not be La Montana in Maicao. (*As I've had it - GLD*) (D'Angelo, PA)

EGYPT—Radio Cairo on 9899 via Abis at 2112-2145 close? Had local vocals and man hosting, but the modulation was so poor it was nearly impossible to decipher even the English. There were four short plus one long time pips every 15 minutes. (D'Angelo, PA)

ENGLAND—BBC on 9410 via Wootferton at 0600 with news headlines, switched to Sao Tome at 0700 with about the same signal strength. (Barton, AZ) On 11825 via Philippines with news at 2301. (Sellers, BC) On 12065 via Madagascar at 2117 with man reading the news in Somali. (Taylor, WI)

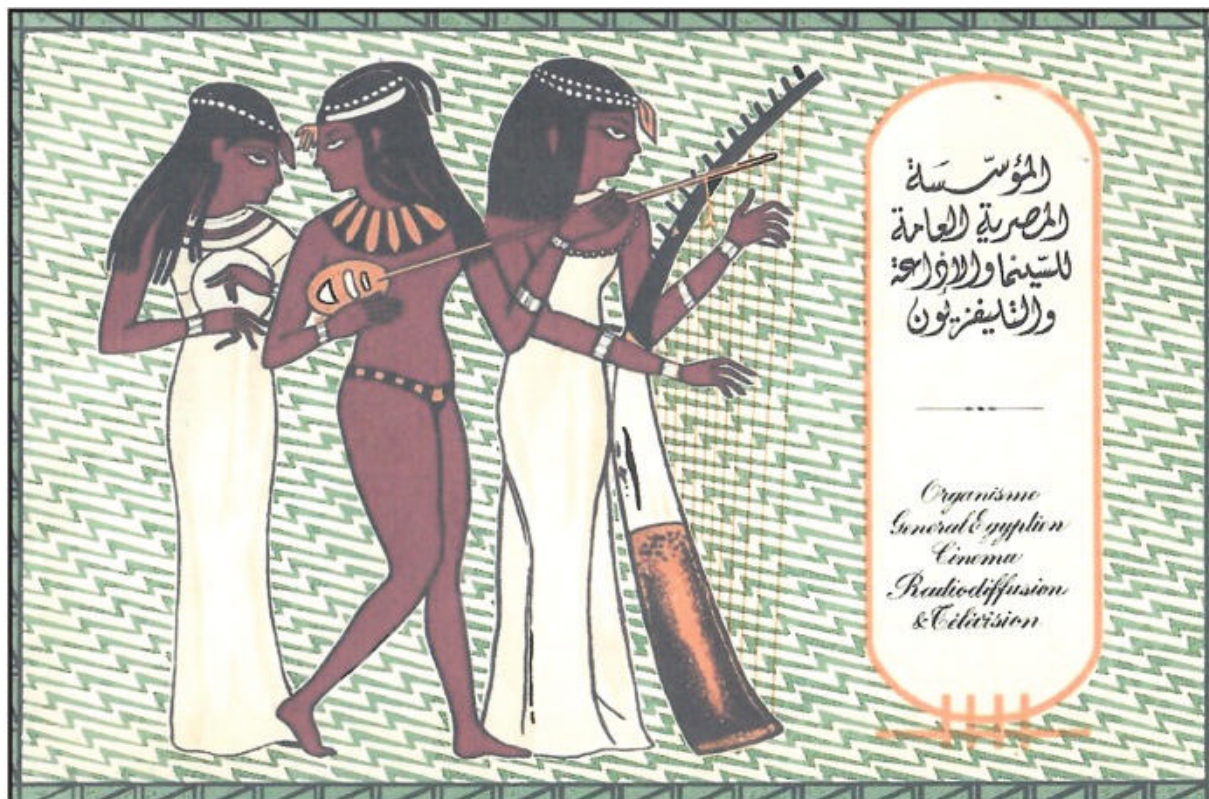
FRANCE—Radio France Intl on 13760 via Issoudun at 1913 with two men in French discussion. (D'Angelo, PA)

GERMANY—Deutsche Welle on 15215 via France in Hausa at 1317. (Brossell, WI)

GUAM—Adventist World Radio on 11620 in Cantonese at 1406 with woman maybe telling a story. (Taylor, WI) On 11955 via Agat in Ngaju at 2256, closing announcements at 2228, dead air, then back on in Indonesian with an English station ID; on 12040 in Javanese at 2256 with a gospel song, English station ID at 2259 and closed. (Sellers, BC)

INDIA—All India Radio on 11560 via Bengaluru at 1323 in Dari. (Brossell, WI)

Trans World Radio India on 13690 via Armenia at 1331 in Nagpuri. (Brossell, WI)



Radio Cairo 9900, continues to still have severe modulation problems with its Abis transmitter.

IRAN—VOIRI on 9530 via Zehedan at 1312 with Qur'an, but just barely audible. (Taylor, WI)

JAPAN—Radio Japan on 6105 via France at 0430 with Japanese pop music; on 13650 at 2225 with tuning signal and OTH radar bursts, woman with bottom of the hour sign on. (Barton, AZ) On 6165 via France at 0609 with woman talking in Arabic. (D'Angelo, PA) On 15130 via France in Japanese at 2024. (Brossell, WI)

Radio Nikkei-1 on 6055 via Nagara at 1324 in Japanese with local contemporary pop, woman speaking in Japanese for several minutes, then a bit of jazz piano before an interview, probably with the piano player, then more piano. (Taylor, WI)

MADAGASCAR—African Pathways Radio on 11965 via Mahaganga at 2031 with an interview. (Brossell, WI)

Radio Mazer Semey on 11705 via Talata-Antananarivo at 1513 in Tigray with man and a sermon for Eritrea. (Taylor, WI)

MALI—RTV du Mali via Bamako on 5995 at 2254 with man hosting hilife vocals and some French between numbers. (D'Angelo, PA) At 2349 with woman speaking in French, and a brief announcement by woman before carrier termination. (D'Angelo, PA)

MEXICO—Radio Educacion via Mexico D.F. on 6185 at 0554 with man in Spanish alternating with guitar instrumental music. (D'Angelo, PA) On 0830 with avant-garde jazz. (Barton, AZ)

NEW ZEALAND—RNZ Pacific on 7245 via Rangitaiki with Pacific news at 1231. (Brossell, WI) 11725 at 1803 with news by W. (Barton, AZ)

NIGERIA—Voice of Nigeria via Abuja on 11770 in Fulfulde at 1937, followed by flute,

station ID, carrier termination. (D'Angelo, PA) In Hausa at 2030 with a woman making announcements interspersed with traditional music. (Sellers, BC)

NORTH KOREA—Voice of Korea on 11680 via Kanggye in Korean at 2040 with typical music and classical vocals. (Sellers, BC)

KCBS on 15180 via Kanggye with talks in Korean at 1255. (Brossell, WI)

OPPOSITION—Radio Ndarason International (via Ascension to Chad) on 12050 in Kanuri at 2052 and indigenous music, even stronger over WERN in Spanish. (Sellers, BC)

Voice of Tibet (via Tajikistan to China) on 9885 at 1332 with men talking, perhaps from a script. Jumped to 9876 at 1335. (Taylor, WI)

Radiynni Diree Shaggar (via France to Eritrea) on 15330 in Oromo at 1515 with Middle Eastern music, woman who was cut off in mid-sentence at 1630. (Barton, AZ)

Dmiste Weyane (via France to Eritrea) on 15150 in Tigrinya at 1452 with man and woman and HOA bridge, another man gave an announcement, station ID, and off at 1558. (Taylor, WI)

Manara Radio Intl (via France to Nigeria) on 15285 in Hausa at 1621. (Brossell, WI)

Shiokaze (via Japan to North Korea) on 5930 at 1312 and woman talking slowly in Japanese with 20 second breaks in between. (Taylor, W)

Echo of Hope (South Korea to North) on 4885 at 1230 with woman speaking in Korean, man with what seemed to be news. (Taylor, WI)

Nippon No Kaze (Japan to North Korea) on 9800 at 1545 with woman speaking in Korean over closing music at the top of the hour, then off. (Barton, AZ)



Solomon Islands Broadcasting (5020 and 9545 kHz) continues to have transmitter troubles on each frequency.

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التردد / الموجة الاذاعية	مواقع البث	م
11.745MHZ	محطة الموجات القصيرة الرياض	1
11.745MHZ	محطة الموجات القصيرة بالخمره جدة	2

Al Azm is the Saudi broadcast to Saudi troops in Yemen.

Furusato No Kaze (via Taiwan to North Korea) on 7295 in Japanese at 1335 with woman and station ID sequence, man continues briefly, then man with a morose ballad. (Taylor, WI)

Voice of Freedom (South Korea to North) on 6045 in Korean at 1320 with a man and woman hosting contemporary Korean vocals. (Taylor, WI)

Radio Tamazuj (via Madagascar to South Sudan) in (I) Sudanese Arabic at 1517. (Brossell, WI)

Radio Denge Welat (via France to Turkey) on 11530 with vocals, talks in Kurdish / Turkish at 1405 with the jammer "Erogan" mixing with it, then dropping away. (D'Angelo, PA) At 1721. (Brossell, WI)

Republic of Yemen Radio (Saudi Arabia to Yemen) on 11860 at 1354 with woman speaking in Arabic and man with Middle Eastern vocals, a "honk" DPRK-type jammer not unlike that from North Korea and not noted until recently. (Taylor, WI) At 2338 in Arabic. (Brossell, WI)

PERU—Radio Tarma via Tarma on 4775 at 1030 with man and woman speaking in Spanish, station ID by man at 1100 and 1104. (Barton, AZ) At 1057 with man speaking in Spanish and Andean music, ads, a bit of chat, clear station ID at 1102, and more music. (Taylor, WI)

PHILIPPINES—Far East Broadcasting on 9540 at 1444 in Hindi with South Asian music, woman and man talking back and forth. (Taylor, WI)

PIRATES—Yeah Man Radio on 6924 at 2213 very poor, barely audible music, station ID from HF Underground. KIPM on 6925 upper sideband (u) at 2115 with Alan Maxwell's take on the Adam / Eve story, station ID, Elkhorn maildrop address. High

Frequency Radio Church with a station ID at 2153 and off. Pandemic Radio on 6930 at 2248 with a barely audible Tennessee Ernie Ford song, station ID, another ID, into "Ring of Fire". Small Dog Radio on 6925u at 0017 including OTHR blasts, slow-scan TV (SSTV), "fuzz" numbers, off after woman gave station ID. Lucky 13 on 6925u at 0137 with Meat Loaf things, periodic digital blasts erupting just above and right on the frequency. (Taylor, WI)

Clear Talk Radio on 6900 lower sideband (lsb) at 0017 with an old Beatles number, some reggae thing, much dead air, neighborhood noise, clear station ID by woman at 0041. Small Dog Radio on 6950u at 0034 alt rock from the 1970s, SSTV/FAX at 0045. WEZL on 6925u at 2256 with dramatic orchestra, electronic music, SSTV/FAX, more Morse, Westminster chimes at 0005, off at 0011. Wasteland Radio on 6955u at 2325 with apparent electronic music, male vocals. WFDR on 6940u at 2227 with an FDR speech. (Hassig, IL)

REPORTED IN PAST COLUMNS: Two Dog Radio, Outhouse Radio, Screaming Man Radio, Radio Free Whatever, Ballsmacker Radio, Wolverine Radio, Sycko Radio, Captain Morgan Shortwave.

ROMANIA—RRI on 9620 via Tiganeti at 2308 in English on Romanian culture. (Sellers, BC) On 11975 via Galbeni at 1443 in Romanian, man hosting music program, nice station IDs and time pips at 1456. (D'Angelo, PA)

SAO TOME—VOA Relay on 11850 via Pinheira in Hausa at 2046 on Nigeria, //13750. (Sellers, BC) On 12040 via Pinheira opening at 1700 in Amharic, signal dropped at the bottom of the hour as they switched to Lampertheim and began in Oromo. (Barton, AZ)

SAUDI ARABIA—Al Azm Radio on 11745 at 1432 with lively Arabic music, man in rapid talk, two announcements, theme like music, man with paced like talk. (Taylor, WI) At 1600 with Middle Eastern music, man talking in Arabic for Saudi troops in Yemen. (Barton, AZ)

SINGAPORE—BBC Far East Relay on 9580 via Kranji at 1100 with man on the turmoil in Afghanistan. (Barton, AZ)

SOUTH KOREA—KBS World Radio on 9630 via Kimjae at 1435 in English with pop music, best reception in a long time. (Barton, AZ)

TAIWAN—Radio Taiwan Intl on 9555 via Paochung in Mandarin at 1209. (Brossell, WI)

TURKEY—Voice of Turkey on 5960 via Emirler at 2324 with man speaking in English hosting music, nice station ID at 2330 alternating with instrumental music, several more IDs, 6+1-time pips at 0000 then into an unlisted language. (D'Angelo, PA) On 11815 via Emirler at 1630 with Middle Eastern sounding music to sudden close at top of the hour. (Barton, AZ)

UNITED STATES—Voice of America on 11660 via the Thailand Relay at 1436-1500* with Mandarin language program, brief instrumental music and woman with talk features. (D'Angelo, PA) On 11720 via Greenville with pop program in English at 2120. (Sellers, BC)

Radio Free Asia on 15275 via Tajikistan in Tibetan at 1321. (Brossell, WI)

Radio Liberty (RFE/RL) on 15450 via Lampertheim at 1256 in Tajik. (Brossell, WI)

Radio Farda on 12005 via Woofferton at 1312 in Farsi. (Brossell, WI)

Adventist World Radio on 9805 via Nauen, Germany, in Twi language at 2150 with woman giving contact information, preacher at 2125, contact information again, hymn and off; on 11985 via Madagascar at 2115 in Nigerian Pidgin with AWR postal address and texting instructions. (Sellers, BC) On 11755 via Sri Lanka in Urdu at 1605. (Brossell, WI)

VATICAN—Vatican Radio on 13830 via S.M. Galeria in Amharic at 1530 with man and indigenous music, then several short articles. (Taylor, WI) On 15565 in French at 1716. (Brossell, WI)

VIETNAM—Voice of Vietnam on 9840 via Sontay in Indonesian at 1247 in English with Vietnamese ballads, woman talking about the music, she had such a mushy sound only snatches were intelligible, quick station ID at 1257 and off but carrier didn't drop, at 1300 on in clear Indonesian. (Taylor, WI) At 1323 with contemporary Vietnamese pop music, station ID at 1327 and off. (Taylor WI)

Quien Sabe (Who goes there?)

~ 9510 kHz via Woofferton? Encompass (Digital Media Services) with a minute of their typical test music, but off at 1320 UTC. No other programming.

~ I don't usually include pirates in this section, but I couldn't resist this one. This unidentified station had all Jimmy Dorsey big band music at 0204 UTC on 6925 upper sideband. Mark says he had to leave for a few minutes and when he returned the signal was gone. (Taylor, WI)

QSL Quests

Radio Cairo gave Rich D'Angelo an email QSL in just one day recently via <freqmeg@yahoo.com>, the Egyptian Broadcasting Propagation Department.

As Time Goes By

Radio Clube do Liboto via Lobito, Angola on 4707 kHz at 2156 UTC, November 26, 1966 with local programming in Portuguese using 1 kilowatt.

Just Sayin'

Now that the script is on the wall for World Radio Publications (WRTH) we are in dire need of a replacement next year.

You know what? There isn't one!

But there are frequency lists that are frequently updated, namely EiBi <www.eibispace.de/> and aoki <https://tinyurl.com/2nw87kej>. Both have sites that are very handy to download (or not), print out, and place in three-ring binders as I used to do. But both stumble over a lack of schedules, not to mention missing addresses, historical notes, and other miscellaneous information.

Thanks for Your Logs

Thank you to the good guys this month, which include: William Hassig, Mt. Pleasant, IL; Harold Sellers, Vernon, BC; Rich D'Angelo, Wyomissing, PA; Mark Taylor, Madison, WI; Rick Barton, El Mirage, AZ; and Bob Brossell, Pewaukee, WI.

Until next month ... Keep on keepin' on, and ... be sure to Celebrate Shortwave!

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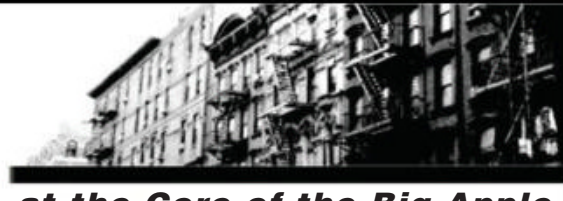
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KIT BUILDING

BY JOE EISENBERG,* KONEB

Four Times the Fun!

The Penntek TR-35 4-Band CW Transceiver Kit

When choosing a kit radio to take into the field, having multiple bands in one unit makes a lot of sense, especially with the variability of propagation as Cycle 25 progresses. When choosing a kit to assemble, some builders balk at the idea of winding toroids as well as working with surface-mount parts. Both of these obstacles are checked off on this month's kit.

John Dillon, WA3RNC, has developed the new Penntek TR-35 4-band CW transceiver kit, building upon the success of his TR-25 kit that covers 20 and 40 meters. The TR-35

covers 40, 30, 20, and 17 meters. With the addition of many new features, the TR-35 improves on the TR-25 and makes for a great portable QRP CW transceiver. The Penntek instructions are very thorough, and include a section marked to read before beginning assembly. In this section, there are special procedures presented that need to be followed during assembly as well as reinforcing things the builder needs to be aware of during that phase of construction.

Like the TR-25, this kit has all the parts pre-sorted in the order they are called for and packaged into clear plastic strips. All static-sensitive parts are also packed in ESD packaging within the strips. There are three clear parts strips, one for the upper board, one for the lower board, and one for final assembly. As you progress through the steps, you simply

*7133 Yosemite Drive, Lincoln, NE 68507
email: <k0neb@cq-amateur-radio.com>
Hamfest Hotline #5855



The parts for the Penntek TR-35 are pre-sorted and packaged in the order in which they are used, making the kit ready to assemble right out of the box.



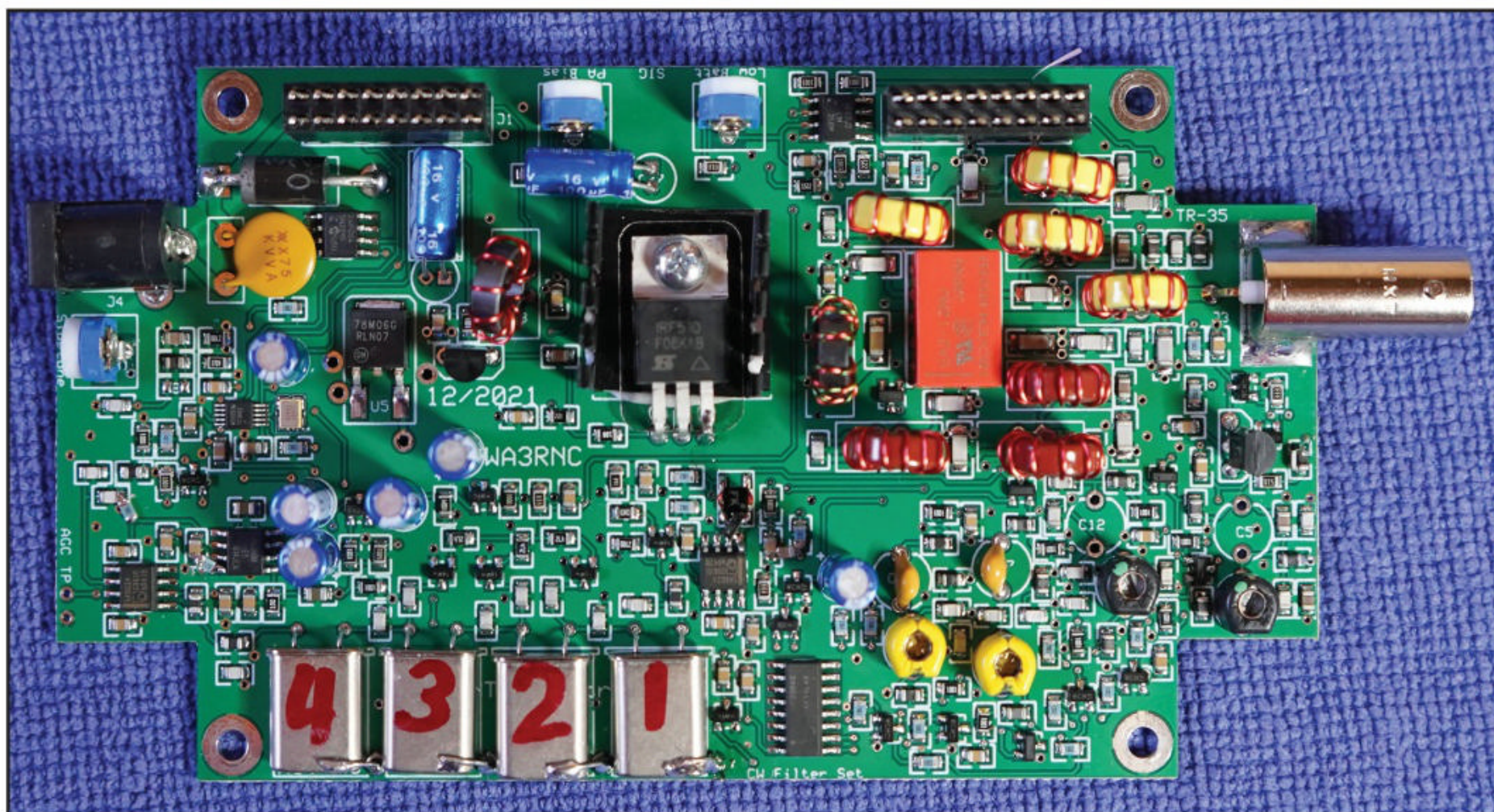
The toroids are already wound and prepared for mounting, and are packaged in the order in which they are placed on the board.

use scissors to cut open each segment of the clear strip one at a time, releasing the part or parts needed to complete that step. There are surface-mount parts on both boards, but they are already mounted for you as is the practice on many newer kits. The bonus for the TR-35 is that the toroids are also already wound and prepared, so all you need to do is mount them according to the manual. The toroid leads are already stripped and tinned for easy mounting.

Read the Instructions!

There are a few things mentioned in the manuals and notes that really need to be heeded. For example, some of the trim-pots need to be mounted on the bottom of the board. This is necessary so the upper and lower boards fit together and the controls can be accessed during alignment. It is possible to mount them on top due to the pin configuration, but make sure to follow the instructions that specify which pots are mounted on the top and which mount to the bottom of the boards. There are also some jacks that need to be mounted under the board. These are also easy to spot as the pins on the bottom of the jacks won't all go into place if mounted on the top. The pattern of the pins on the jacks matches the holes on the bottom of the board only.

Another area to be aware of is the mounting of the male and female pin connectors. Be sure to follow the directions explicitly to be sure they are straight and aligned correctly. There are some parts, like some electrolytic capacitors that need to be laid down on their sides to fit and many others need to be mounted vertically, but flush to the board with no extra space between them and the board. The way I handled this is to place the capacitor on the board and spread the leads out to make it snug, then I solder one lead only. I hold the board with my finger on top of the capacitor and reheat that lead while pressing down on the capacitor. This

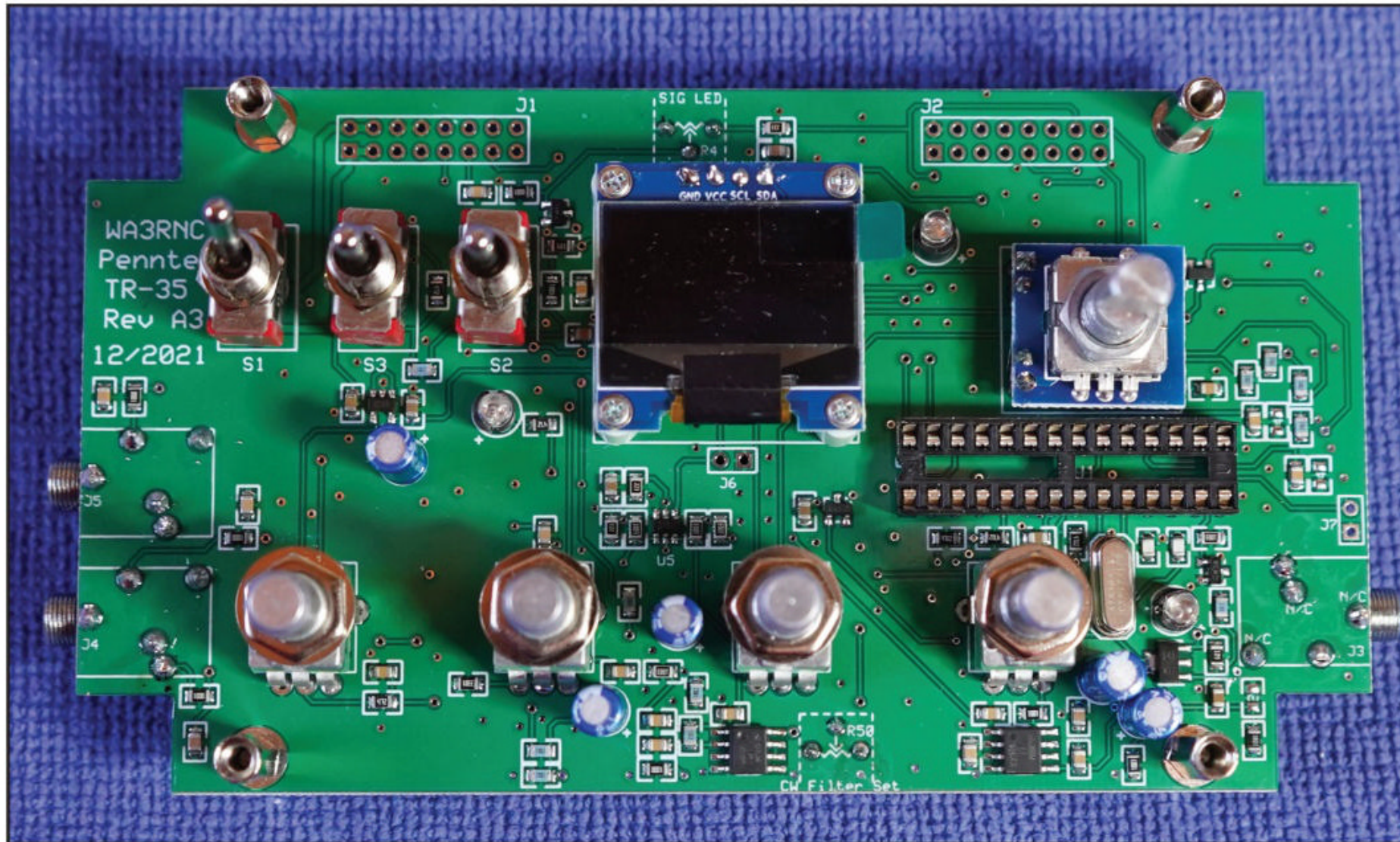


The lower board is assembled first and contains the final output transistor. The manual says heatsink grease is not required, nor is it supplied, but I used a tiny dab of it on the board and transistor just enough to spread out and not show outside the heat sink.

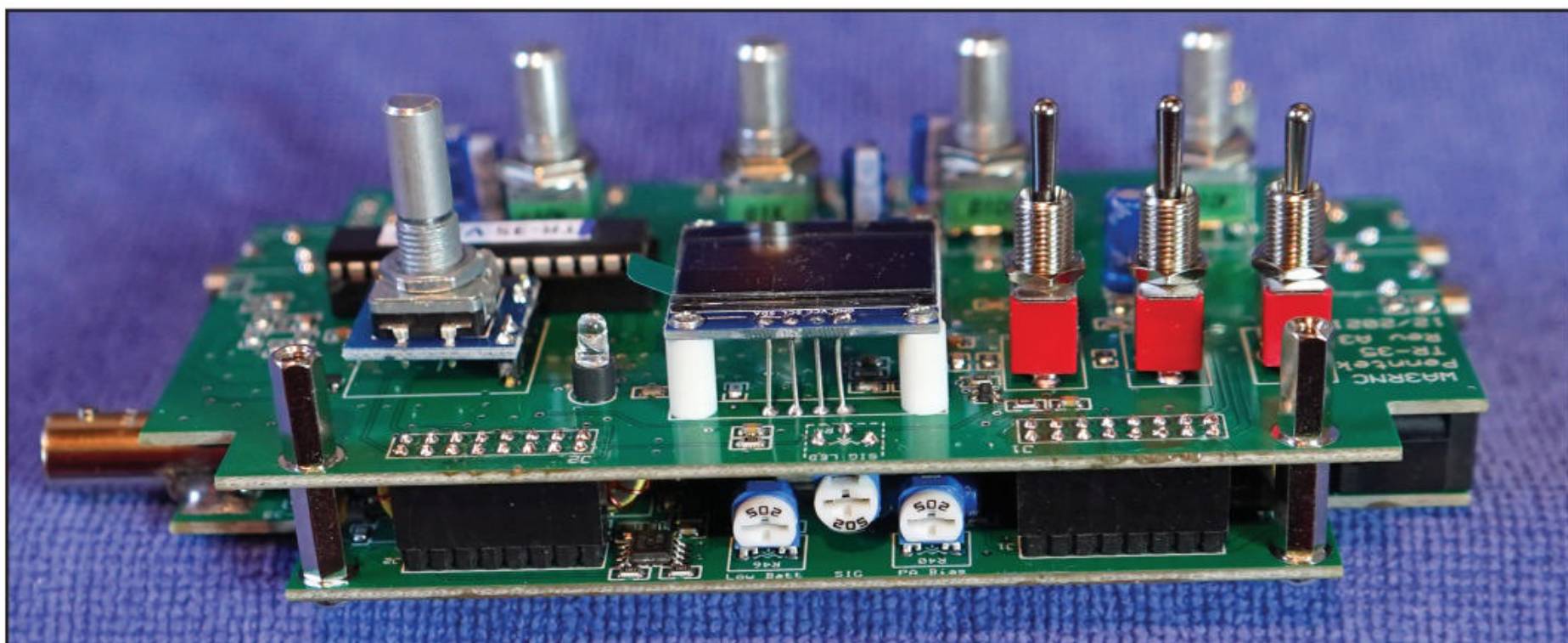
makes it occupy the lowest possible vertical position to give the maximum headroom between it and the board or case above it.

The adjustments during final assembly include needing to be able to measure current draw that is near 100 milliamps. A good digital multimeter works great for this. If you have not used your meter to measure current, be sure to follow its directions on how to do it. It is very important to be able to measure the current precisely to set the PA bias. This makes sure the final amplifier is working at its best efficiency and

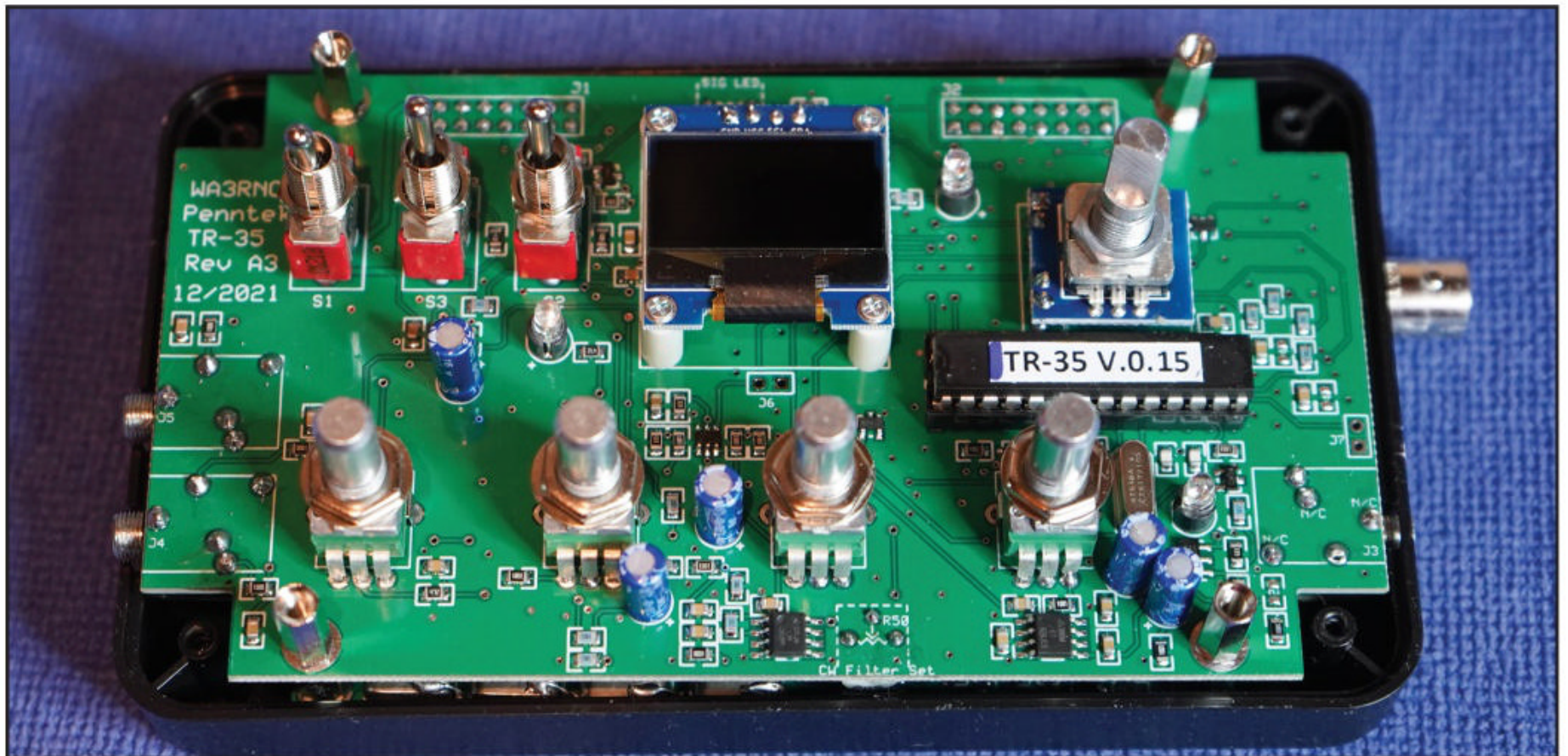
not overheating. Your meter will be connected in series with one of your power supply leads. Clip leads can help with this task. Most common multimeters display current in four digits. In my case, my idling current was 89.0 ma, and key down with the RF power control turned down all the way and the RF output connected to a dummy load was 105.6 ma. The directions have you turning the PA bias pot very slowly until the current draw begins to move up and stopping when only 4 to 5 ma above your initial key down value. In my case I stopped when it said 110.5 ma.



The upper board is the next to be assembled and contains the front panel controls and switches, and the OLED display. Treat the display with caution as it is made with thin glass.



An edgewise view of the two boards joined together showing the two different ways the trim pots are mounted. Pay close attention to which trim pots go above and which below the board when assembling them.



Once assembled, both boards fit nicely in the bottom half of the case before the top is put in place.

The other adjustments are easy, like setting the sidetone loudness, the CW filter center frequency and low power warning LED threshold. I set mine for 9.5-volts DC as that is the factory suggested level. The radio requires 9- to 14.5-volts DC, so this setting gives you adequate warning before needing to change batteries.

The new features incorporated into this kit include three different receive filter settings. One is CW narrow bandwidth for most CW QSOs. There is also a CW wide setting as well as an SSB receive setting. The TR-35 allows you to tune outside of the amateur bands while automatically inhibiting transmitting out of the band. Using the SSB receiving mode, I was able to easily tune into SSB QSOs within the ham bands as well as WWV on 10 and 15 MHz and numerous shortwave broadcasters. There is also the ability to save a frequency on each band and return to that frequency whenever you select that band. In addition, there is the ability to lock the dial, so it doesn't accidentally get bumped when you are operating. When in the locked mode, turning the dial will not change the operating frequency.

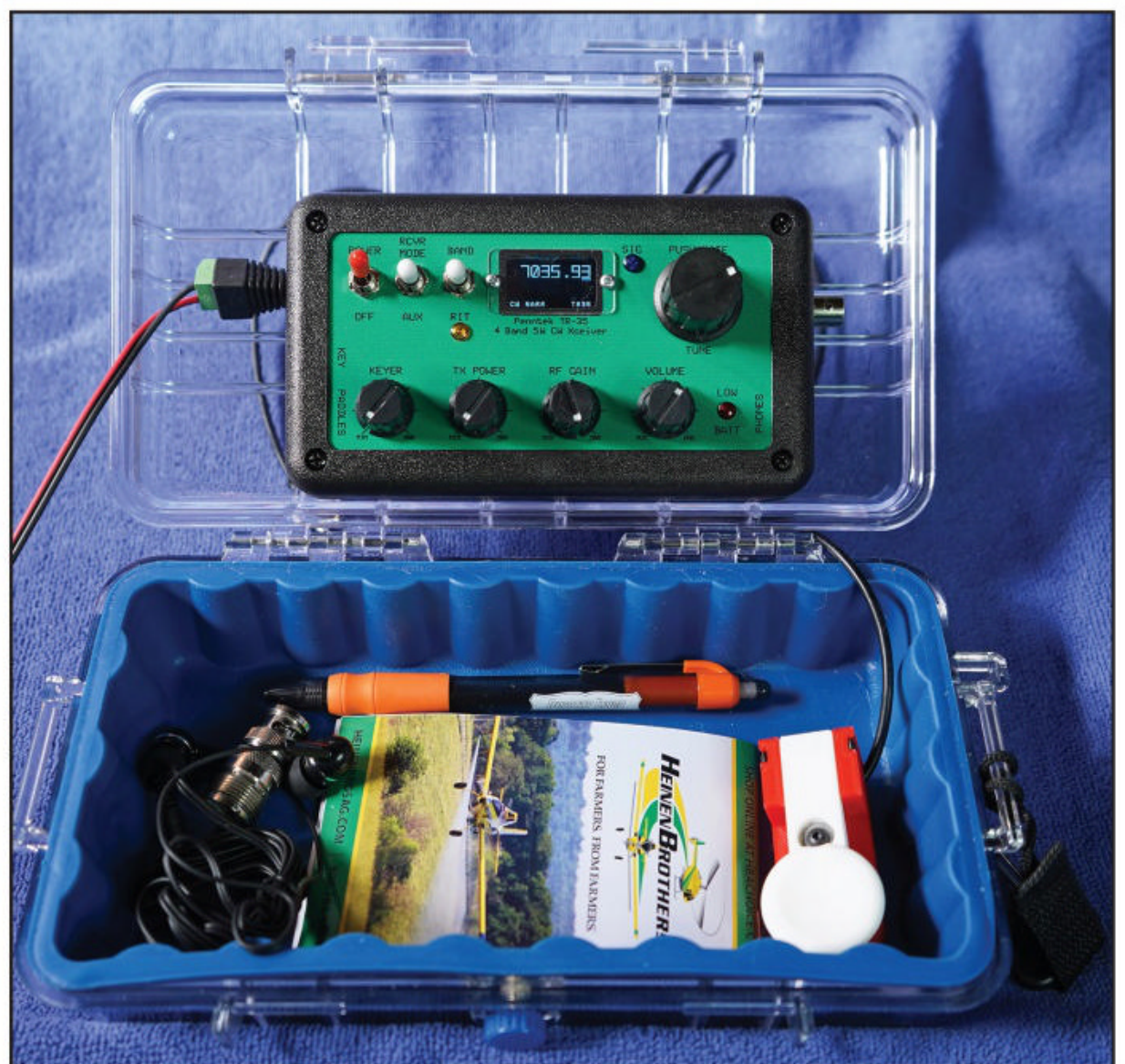
There are no confusing menus as all the functions are controlled by the switches and pots. When operating, either a straight key or a paddle can be used. Both types of keys can be connected at the same time and used interchangeably. The keyer speed is adjusted by a front panel control and does not affect the operation of the straight key.

You can order the Penntek TR-35 from WA3RNC for \$279 at <www.wa3rnc.com>.

I am really looking forward to the "Great Reunion" at the Dayton Hamvention® in May and seeing everybody in person. Three years is an awfully long time to wait in between Ham-

ventions. I plan on being at other hamfests as well, including the Huntsville Hamfest, so be sure to say hi when you see me at an upcoming hamfest.

– Until next time, 73 de KØNEB



I packaged the finished TR-35 in a "go kit" ready for operation in the field! Be sure to always include a notepad and pen or pencils for logging and copying CW. Golf pencils are a great idea as they fit in a very small space.

LEARNING CURVE

BY RON OCHU, KOØZ

Winter Field Day

This month I am going to take a chance and bet that Spring has sprung, putting Old Man Winter's frigid grasp in the rearview mirror. I'm also betting outdoor ham radio plans are beginning to be made such as antenna projects, hamfests, and the granddaddy of them all — Field Day in late June. Field Day is an annual ham radio tradition. It is a fun event that at its core tests our ability to communicate on the air for 24 hours in the event of an emergency. In general, late June offers warmer temps along with higher humidity, sunshine, insects, and the possibility of thunderstorms. However, emergencies also occur during winter months, offering their own outdoor operating challenges.

Winter Field Day

It's true, emergency communications know no seasons. Winter poses additional challenges like frigid temps, excessive wind chill, frozen precipitation, and the need for piping-hot coffee. In general, it's safe to point out wintertime is less hospitable than summer. Yet, the need for emergency communications in wintertime is just as great as in summertime. Hence, the genesis and purpose of Winter Field Day (Figure 1). According to the Winter Field Day Association's website <www.winterfieldday.com>, "Winter Field Day Association (WFDA) is a dedicated group of amateur radio operators who

*Email: <ko0z@cq-amateur-radio.com>



Photo A: Jeff Logullo, NØMMI, St. Louis QRP Society (SLQS) member operating his Elecraft KX3 QRP rig on Winter Field Day. (All photos by KOØZ except as noted)



Figure 1. Winter Field Day Association's logo. (Courtesy of Wikimedia Commons)



Photo B: Long time SLQS member Dave Gauding, NFØR, taking a short break from Winter Field Day operating.

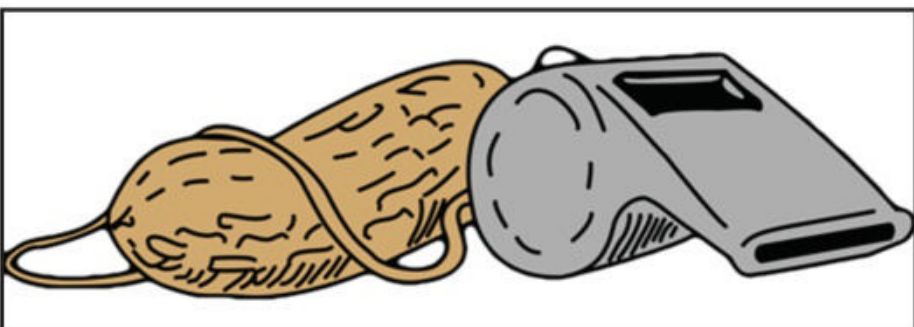


Figure 2. St. Louis QRP Society's logo is the peanut whistle. (Courtesy of Wikimedia Commons)

believe that emergency communications in a winter environment is just as important as the preparations and practice that is done each summer but with some additional unique operational concerns.

“We believe, as do the ARES & RACES organizations, that maintaining your operational skills should not be limited to fair weather scenarios. The addition of Winter Field Day will enhance those already important skills of those that who generously volunteer their time and equipment to these organizations. This is why WFD is open to all licensed amateur radio operators worldwide.”

Nothing Ventured, Nothing Gained

I acknowledge the importance of prepping for a winter communications event, but to be perfectly honest, I’ve become a

Photo C. The Emerald Ash Borer is harming forests by burrowing into trees. (Courtesy of Wikimedia Commons)

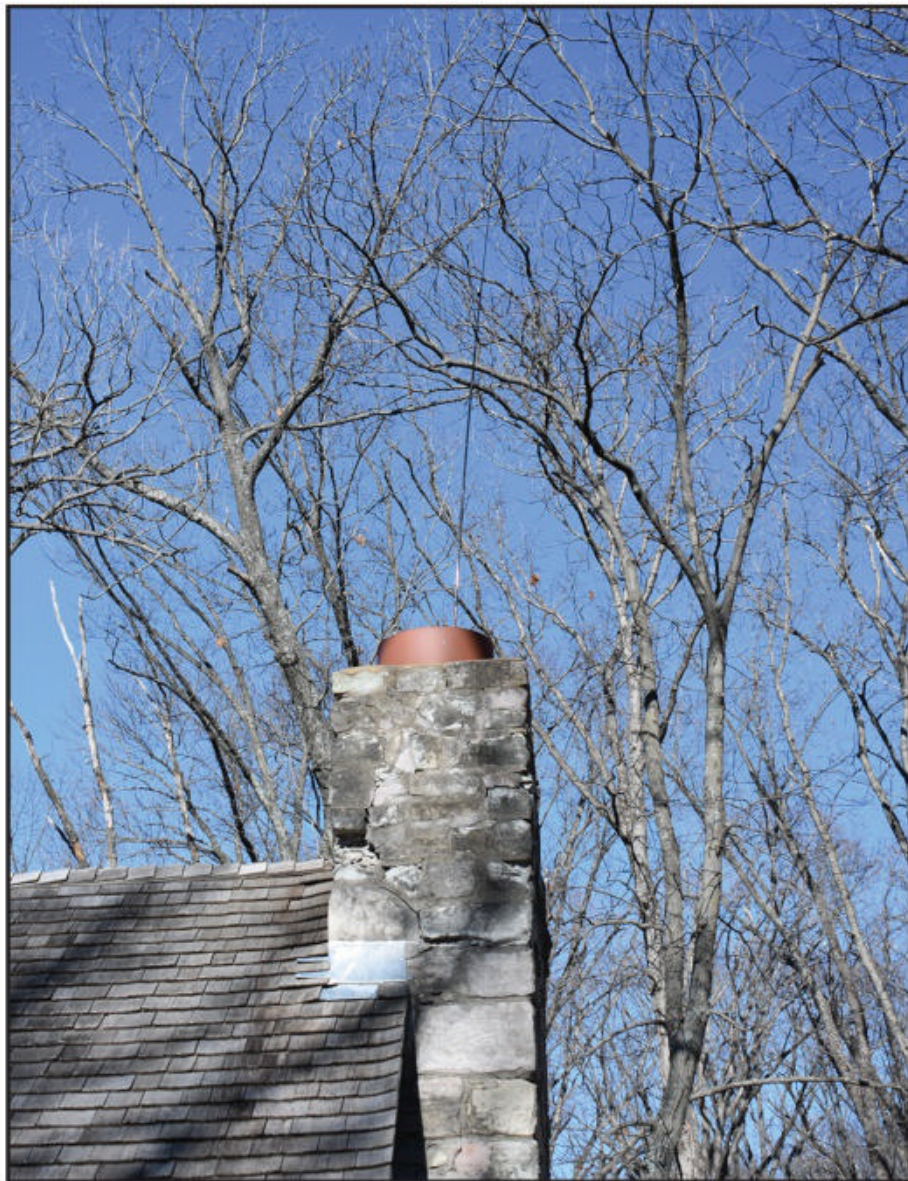


Photo D. Barely detectable above the roofline is the German-made Aerial 51 antenna.

creature of comfort and the idea of venturing out into winter elements isn’t that appealing. I rationalize these events are better suited for “younger hams.” My rationale is akin to why jump out of a perfectly good airplane with a parachute when you don’t have to? Kudos to the folks who do, but I’ll stay home where it is warmer. On the other hand, at the forefront of my mind, I know these rationalizations do nothing toward expanding my communications skills. After all, nothing ventured, nothing gained, n’est-ce pas?

SLQS

Fortunately, there are ham radio groups willing to embrace a new challenge, willing to get out of their comfort zone. The St. Louis QRP Society (SLQS) is a dedicated and enthusiastic club that has decided to take on the challenges of Winter Field Day (*Figure 2*) is one such group. I followed the society’s email thread, and I could see more and more members willing to participate. Voilà, a ham radio human interest story unfolding before me. For the uninitiated, QRP means low power. QRPers enjoy the challenge of making QSOs (radio contacts) with 5 watts or less, often using milliwatt power levels. Now, that is something to brag about.

SLQS decided to operate from Dr. Edmund Babler Memorial State Park, located in St. Louis county, Missouri on Saturday, January 29, 2022. The park closes at sunset



Photo E. Ground radials from the Aerial 51 off-center-fed dipole (OFCD) used by SLQS.



Photo F. Note the safety “flags” placed along guy wires to make them more visible to passersby.



Photo G. TransWorld Basic antenna used by SLQS Winter Field Day. It covers 10, 12, 15, 17, and 20 meters.

and the event starts at 1 p.m., so there would only be about 4.5 hours of operating time. SLQS member Jeff Logullo, NØMII, scouted out a suitable location within the park and notified park rangers that ham radio operators would be “descending upon” the outdoor picnic shelter (*Photo B*). The shelter is located on a park ridge, and more importantly, it has a fireplace to assist with warding off winter chill. The only restriction being firewood needed to be purchased from the park camp store and no other firewood brought into the park.



Photo H. ICOM 705 used by SLQS at Winter Field Day.

The Emerald Ash Borer (*Photo C*) can easily spread to healthy trees from firewood imported into the park and this measure is an attempt to restrict the borer's spread.

Operation – Babler

Once the picnic shelter was procured at the park, NØMII erected his German made Aerial 51 404-UL OCFD (off center-fed dipole), multi-band dipole <www.aerial-51.com/model-404-ul>. It

performed very well (*Photos D, E, and F*). I spotted another antenna used by SLQS during Winter Field Day, a Trans-World Basic antenna for 10, 12, 15, 17, and 20 meters <<https://tinyurl.com/yhu99kzf>> (*Photo F*). Always keeping safety in mind, guy wires and tie-downs are clearly marked with colorful flags (*Photo G*). Rigs used included an Elecraft KX3, a Yaesu FT-817, and an ICOM IC-705 (*Photo H*). Of course, no Field Day event is complete without



Photo I. Headphones and CW paddles are Field Day necessities in any season of the year.



Photo J. A most welcome addition to Winter Field Day – a toasty, warm fire to ward off winter's chill as Keith Arns, KCØPP, watches Derek Cohn, WBØTUA, continue to pound CW Qs on a Yaesu FT-817.

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Photo K. Delicious hot dogs courtesy of chef Keith Arns, KCØPP.



Photo L. SLQS members gathering around the fireplace, swapping tales.



Photo M. GibVan Cleve, KEØPRK, getting ready to attempt a QSO with astronauts aboard the ISS.

headphones and CW paddles (*Photo I*). These ops came prepared and ready for bear. Although the outside temperature was in the 40s, it was still plenty cold with wind chill. When I arrived on site, Keith Arns, KCØPP, had a nice fire going in the picnic pavilion fireplace — a most welcome Winter Field Day necessity (*Photo J*). Besides a welcome source of heat, the fireplace also served double duty as a BBQ for hot dogs (*Photo K*). Hot dogs never tasted better than outside on a cold winter's day! A number of SLQS members dropped by during the afternoon to visit and to operate (*Photo L*).

Ops and Attitude

Operators (ops) and attitude count for a lot with any successful activity. When I arrived onsite at Babler State Park, I saw Gib Van Cleve, KEØPRK, with his dual-band, low-earth orbiting satellite Yagi waiting to hear a signal from the ISS (International Space Station) (*Photo M*). Erected antennas, hams chatting, operating, along with amplified dits and dahs greeting my eyes and ears in the dense, cold, winter air imme-

diately made me feel welcomed and at home. Especially so, considering the past two years spent physically isolating from Covid-19, severely limited club gatherings to Zoom meetings. Of course, reconnecting with old buddies in-person and making new ones is icing on the cake. I was impressed and so glad that I made the trek out to the state park to experience a little bit of Winter Field Day. Inside the picnic pavilion, I sensed a relaxed, competitive air, but not so competitive as to not invite others to sit down to operate or, if they chose, to simply visit.

SLQS WFD Stats

SLQS spent four and a half hours operating from the park. WFD commenced at 1 p.m. local time, but the park closed at sunset; thereby, limiting club operating time. Besides, the idea was to see if SLQS could meet the challenges of winter operating. However, the side benefits are also to beat cabin fever, get outside to operate, and to have fun. Every goal was met. SLQS operated on 15, 20, 40, and 80 meters, mostly on CW (continuous wave, a.k.a. Morse Code) and SSB (single sideband) making 100 QRP QSOs with a claimed score of 5,560 points.

Not a bad way at all to spend a chilly January Saturday! Thank you for reading CQ magazine!

– 73, Ron, KOØZ

A QRPer's Approach to Winter Field Day

Each year following the hustle and bustle of the holidays, I look forward to Winter Field Day (WFD), a wintertime emergency communications preparedness event that occurs the last full weekend in January. WFD provides an opportunity for hams to set up a remote operation away from their QTH and enjoy 24 hours of on-the-air fun with fellow hams. The idea is to practice setup/operation skills during less-than-ideal conditions. I began operating this event several years ago and have participated from a variety of locations including the comfort of my travel trailer, my pickup truck, and one time from a picnic table next to a roaring campfire at a nearby state park.

This year I wanted to push the envelope and do something different and a little daring. Like many readers, my office is still shuttered due to the pandemic, and I am working from home. Most workdays I am “handcuffed” to my desk and seldom leave the house. I was looking forward to WFD as this would provide a much-needed change in environment. Staying in line with my “keep it simple” minimalistic attitude (I *am* a QRP operator, after all), I decided to work WFD from a makeshift shelter constructed from common household items with the goal of spending 24 hours outdoors in a true winter climate (*Photo A*). For me, this would be the ultimate WFD experience and allow me to unwind and have a little fun on the air, QRP-style, of course.

Finding the Right Location

In mid-January I traveled about 45 minutes south of my QTH to the Manistee National Forest to scout a location for WFD. The forest comprises more than 500,000 acres in Michigan's northwest lower peninsula and contains numerous two-track trails and roads providing access to streams, rustic campgrounds, and scenic overlooks. Once within the boundaries of the forest, it did not take me long to identify an open location off a two-track trail that was easily accessible and not too far from a county road that is regularly plowed. Although I have a 4-wheel drive pickup truck, I wanted to be sure I could still access this location on foot in the event a heavy snowfall prohibited access by vehicle.

Since I had decided on setting up operation in the Manistee National Forest, this operation would double as a Parks on the Air (POTA) operation. For those not familiar with POTA (<www.parksontheair.com>), it is a program that promotes portable amateur radio operation, emergency awareness and communications from state and national parks as well as other designated locations. Over the next couple of weeks, I carefully planned my trip, which included some lost sleep thinking about which QRP rig I would take, antennas, batteries, solar power, and the big question: what bare necessities would I need to survive a 24-hour northern Michigan campout in the dead of winter?

Keeping It Simple

My main objectives were to keep costs low and use items already on hand for constructing the shelter. I decided that



Photo A. KA8SMA at his Winter Field Day (WFD) operation

I would construct a tarp shelter using rope, a 14' x 25' tarp, Visqueen™ (clear plastic sheeting) left from a forgotten project, and a slew of binder clips that I had in my work desk. The only other items needed for my shelter design were trees for stringing my rope between, which would not pose a problem in the Manistee National Forest.

Now to solve the problem of heat. I placed a call to my brother who loaned me his Mr. Heater®, a propane-fueled radiant heater that is safe for use in indoor environments. The heater runs on one-pound propane cylinders which can provide between two and five hours of heat depending on its output setting (ranging between 4,000 and 9,000 BTUs). My brother also gave me four full one-pound propane cylinders. When combined with the propane I already had on hand, I had more than 24 hours of heat as long as I was mindful of the setting. It is important to note that with any propane heater, proper ventilation is a necessity. A lack of ventilation will lead to improper combustion, which in turn produces carbon monoxide. Since I knew I would have a drafty shelter, a lack of ventilation for the heater was not a major concern.

Just before WFD, I rounded up the last few items I needed for setting up camp (portable table, camp chair, sleeping

*<ka8sma@cq-amateur-radio.com>



Photo B. My makeshift WFD shelter strung between two trees.

bag, blankets and a battery-operated LED lantern). I also packed an inexpensive inflatable raft to use as a barrier between the frozen ground and my sleeping bag. A snow shovel also made the list to remove as much snow as possible from the location where I was planning to erect my shelter.

My desire to keep this trip as simple as possible was partially foiled when my wife learned I was planning to eat nothing but salt bagels and scallion cream cheese for 24 hours. I still took my bagels and cream cheese (a bagel toasted in front of a propane heater is tasty) but per my wife's request, I also took a few eggs, sausage links and some bread to make toast for breakfast. This meant I also had to pack my camp stove, a fry pan, and a plate and utensils – ouch!

QRP Gear and Antennas

Deciding which radio equipment to pack was not difficult in the end. For this operation, I decided on my Lab599 Discovery TX-500 transceiver, an MFJ-971 portable antenna tuner, and a Bioenno 20Ah Lithium Iron Phosphate (LifePO4) battery. All this fits snugly into a backpack along with a Buddipole Powermini solar charge controller, a 30-watt Powerfilm foldable solar panel, paper and pencil. Everything I needed in one neat package.

For antennas, I decided on my 40-meter dipole (fed with 300-ohm twin-

lead) which I planned to orient in an inverted-V fashion and a roll of 16-gauge wire for stringing a longwire antenna for use on 80 meters. I also took my slingshot and a bottle of water to deploy the antennas. The slingshot allowed me to get the longwire high into the treetops, and the bottle of water, when about one-third full, can be flung into tree branches at heights up to 40 feet which works well for deploying the inverted-V.

A few days before WFD, I received a delivery from Icom that added a second QRP transceiver to my arsenal, the IC-705. The IC-705 is Icom's new all-mode QRP transceiver that covers the HF bands, 50/144/430 MHz, and is equipped with Digital Smart Technologies for Amateur Radio (D-STAR). Icom is loaning me this transceiver for a product review which will appear in an upcoming edition, so stay tuned. The timing in receiving this transceiver could not have been better as WFD presented the perfect opportunity to test it out.

The Big Day

On WFD morning I loaded my pickup with all my gear and supplies and left for the woods around 10:00 am. This left me four hours to travel to the site, set up my tarp shelter and radio gear, hang antennas and fire up the propane heater before the start of WFD at 2:00 p.m. When I arrived at the site, I realized that someone had been there ear-

lier in the week and had plowed a portion of the area. I was happy to see this as there was less risk of getting stuck, especially since 4-inches of snow had fallen the night before. Total snow cover on the ground was around 8 inches and the temperature was 18 degrees when I arrived.

I wasted no time and immediately began constructing the shelter (*Photo B*). The first step was to take the end of my rope (a 100-foot-long piece of one-quarter inch poly rope) and wrap it around a tree at a height of six feet above the ground. After securing the rope to the tree, I strung it to a second tree about 30 feet away. I stretched the rope so it was taut and then wrapped it around the second tree several times (at a height of six feet above the ground), then strung it back to the first tree where I wrapped it and tied a knot to secure the rope. After setting the rope, I set the tarp over it "A-frame" style and secured the bottom of each side with a few pieces of firewood I luckily had in the back of the truck. I shoveled snow over the tarp to further hold it in place and prevent it from moving. I had originally planned to stake the edges of the tarp down, but the firewood came in handy. Before buttoning up the open ends of the shelter with Visqueen, I removed as much snow as possible from the area beneath the tarp to create a bare surface. I chose Visqueen for the ends of the shelter because it is clear and would allow light inside. I used binder clips to attach the Visqueen to ends of the shelter (*Photo C*). Access in/out of the shelter was accomplished by unclipping the Visqueen from the tarp.

Immediately after setting up the shelter, I fired up the propane heater and placed it inside. I also set up my portable table and camp chair. I placed the table against one wall of the shelter for added stability and pushed the back of my camp chair against the opposite wall. While the shelter was heating up, I hung my Inverted-V antenna (*Photo D*) and strung about 150 feet of 16-gauge insulated stranded wire up into the trees for use as a long wire. After deploying the antennas, I moved the rigs and other gear (sleeping bag, blankets, etc.) into the shelter. Total setup time took just less than 1.5 hours.

It took about 30 minutes for the temperature to rise above freezing inside the shelter. As the temperature climbed, I set up my radio gear. I was not sure how my operating environment would turn out inside a makeshift shelter, so I did not take a laptop (err, my compa-



Photo C. One end of my shelter. Note the binder clips used to attach Visqueen™ to the tarp.



Photo D. Up and away! My 40-meter inverted-V antenna being readied for deployment.

ny's laptop) for this event. Instead, I logged the old-fashioned way with paper and pen.

Fun Time on the Air

Since I had two rigs with me and was planning to operate both SSB and CW, I decided to primarily use my TX-500 for SSB operation and the IC-705 for CW. I set up both rigs on the table with my 20Ah LifePO4 battery and antenna tuner in the middle of the table, which separated both stations (Photo E). This layout worked well and left lots of room for recording contacts on paper (and snacks!).

A few minutes after the start of WFD, I flipped on the TX-500 to find that 40 meters was a solid wall of stations across most of the phone band. QRM was heavy which made it difficult to find a slot to call CQ, much less hold a frequency. After making several SSB contacts I decided to switch to CW with the IC-705. This offered a little relief as the CW portion of the 40-meter band was not as crowded. The temperature in the shelter was 41 degrees and still climbing (Photo F).

As I began to operate CW, I realized I had forgotten to pack a pair of cotton gloves to help keep my hands warm. My fingers were able to operate my paddle for sending dits and dahs; the issue was a very cold table that the side of my hand rested upon to operate the paddle. I fixed this problem by moving the heater beneath the table. About an hour later, the tabletop was like a warming plate!

For the duration of the day, I switched between SSB and CW and spent time on 15 and 20 meters as well; however,

QSB in the upper bands kept me primarily on 40. After sundown, I put my longwire to use on 80 meters. The shelter was a cozy 51 degrees against a chilly 23 outside. Around 11:00 p.m., I called it a night and inflated the rubber raft, placed a blanket on top for an extra layer of insulation, and rolled out my sleeping bag. Just before crawling inside the bag, I grabbed the IC-705 for some nighttime shortwave listening. I had a difficult time putting this radio down and spent at least two hours listening to a variety of broadcasts, including some rather exotic music that I'm sure made the critters outside think twice about wanting to come in – hi.

Up With the Sun

I woke up Sunday morning when the sun started peeking through the Visqueen just before 8:00 a.m. Inside the shelter, it was 38 degrees against a temperature of 22 degrees outside. I had reloaded the heater with a new canister of propane before going to bed, but it ran out of fuel a couple of hours before sunrise. It did not take long after I inserted a new can to get the chill out of the air. Around 8:30 a.m., I set up my camp stove on the tailgate of my truck and made eggs, sausage and a piece of toast (Photo G). I have to admit, this was a good start to the day.

Later that morning, I made a few WFD contacts and spent time doing POTA. Since I was in the Manistee National Forest (K-4583), I could not bear the thought of not activating this location. I alternated between my TX-500 and the IC-705 and made a slew of SSB POTA contacts. About noon, I was begin-



Photo E. Inside the shelter. My Discovery TX-500 is on the left; 20Ah LifePO4 battery/Buddipole solar controller and antenna tuner in the middle; and the IC-705 (on loan from Icom) and paddle on the right.



Photo F. Working CW with the IC-705 atop a cold table.

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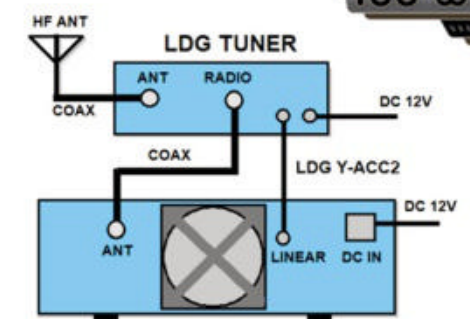


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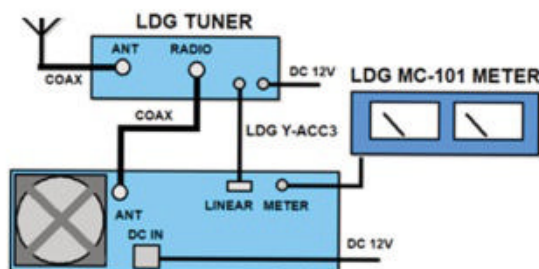
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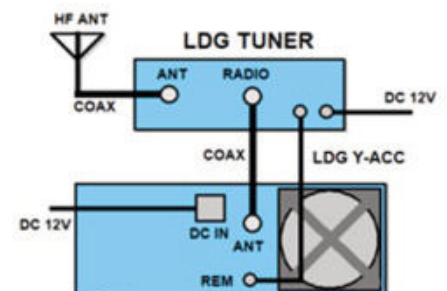


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Photo G. Sunday's breakfast – nothing beats camp cooking!

ning to feel the toll of being outdoors for 24 hours and started taking down camp, which took about 40 minutes. The outdoor temperature during takedown was 25 degrees.

In total, I made 152 contacts, the vast majority of which were on 40 meters (as

expected), followed by 80, 20 and 15. The inverted-V was my workhorse antenna; however, I cannot scoff at the longwire I strung through the trees. This antenna did a great job on 80 meters and served me well for short-wave listening.

Lessons Learned

A few thoughts for the next time I do something a bit crazy: I was impressed with how much heat my brother's Mr. Heater® generated and told my wife this is the top item on my Christmas wish list. The only change I would make is the purchase of a hose adapter to connect a 20-pound propane tank to the heater so I would not need to rely on 1-pound cylinders. I used six canisters in total (current cost is around \$6 per canister). A 20-pound propane cylinder would be less expensive (around \$20 to fill the tank) and provide more propane, if needed. Also, I am going to dedicate a laptop for operations outside the ham shack – no more paper logging! The logging software available today makes it easy to log and create .ADIF files for submittal to contest entities, POTA, etc. Besides, I will save myself time since

I will not need to log these contacts again (on the computer) when I return home. Finally, pack cotton gloves!

One last thought. I wanted to make this WFD a true adventure to test my outdoor survival and emergency communication skills in the dead of winter. Winter camping in a northern climate can be hazardous, especially when using a homebrew shelter. If you take on an adventure such as mine, spend a good amount of time planning your trip and most importantly, know your location (latitude, longitude, and nearby landmarks) in the event you need to call for help (with your radio, of course). At my location, cell phone connectivity was poor to non-existent, depending on where I stood on the site. However, I could easily connect to area repeaters with the IC-705 in the event I had an emergency. One item that sets the IC-705 apart from other QRP radios is that it's equipped with GPS. With the push of a couple of buttons, my exact position (latitude and longitude) is displayed on the IC-705's screen. This option alone makes it a good choice for outdoor adventurers. As indicated above, a full review of this little gem is coming soon.

Until June, 73

ANALOG ADVENTURES

BY ERIC P. NICHOLS,* KL7AJ

The RTTY Ditty

Although radioteletype, or RTTY, officially qualifies as a digital mode, in fact the oldest digital mode other than Morse code, it is also very much an analog mode, which makes it fair game for my column. Let me 'splain.

I discovered RTTY not long after obtaining my General Class ticket, back in 1974. One of my many Elmers, WB6QXZ# (what a hideous callsign for CW!), had a couple of Model 28 teleprinters residing on a confetti-covered basement floor. Why the confetti, you ask? Because of the REPERFORATOR, an obnoxious device invented by the Prince of Darkness himself. A reperforator was a primitive *store-and-forward* system using punched paper tapes for memory, for subsequent transmission by a Model 28 “locomotive.” These produced piles of minuscule static-charged paper dots that were SUPPOSED to be safely contained in a bin, but never were. If you used a “reperf,” you were certain to be covered with the stuff, which defied removal by brush, vacuum cleaner, or exorcism ritual.

If I had a callsign like WB6QXZ, I'd resort to RTTY too, despite the confetti. But we digress.

If you EVER get a chance to look under the hood of a Model 28, please do so; it is a mechanical engineering marvel. (I have a complete 3-inch-thick technical manual for the things, because many years later, I ended up maintaining them for various radio newsrooms, as they were still the mainstay of news services until the 1990s). Landline teletype had a set of its own unique quirks, which I might explore in a future column, but today, I'd like to concentrate on the radio aspect of RTTY.

A frequency-shifted signal (FSK) has some of the characteristics of an FM signal, some of an AM signal, and some of a CW signal. There is really some interesting physics at play. When hams, for the most part, built their own FSK demodulators (terminal units), there was really a fine art involved. There was also a raging debate on the merits of wide-shift vs narrow-shift RTTY. Detractors of wide-shift RTTY (shifts of a few kilocycles ... er, kilohertz), claimed that wide-shift RTTY occupied too much bandwidth. Well, yes ... and no. Well, actually, just NO. A wide frequency-shifted signal does not occupy the entire bandwidth between the mark and space frequencies. There is a big hole in between the mark and space signals, into which several narrow-band RTTY signals (or any other narrow signals, like CW) could easily fit. This argument against wide-shift RTTY is the same specious argument folks have when they say “working split” uses up too much band. Say what?!

Actually, what made narrow-shift RTTY eventually “win” was that it was less subject (but not entirely so) to selective fading. Wide-shift RTTY is still used widely (pun intended) on commercial and military HF circuits, where selective fading is remediated by space diversity receivers

(still a very neat idea, but not convenient to implement for most hams).

If we ignore the selective fading aspect, we can revisit the advantages of a wide shift. At wide shifts, the RTTY signal takes on some of the characteristics of FM, most notably the *capture effect*. This is the property of FM in which a receiver will only detect the stronger of two signals on the same frequency. This does wonders for interference reduction.

If one uses a hard limiter in the reception of a wide-shift RTTY signal, one also gains the same noise-reduction capability of any FM system. Actually, hard limiting works well on narrow-shift RTTY signals too, but it is more noticeable on wide signals. Wide-shift RTTY signals can be more effectively “squelched.” This prevents the RTTY terminal from spewing out gobbledygook (or confetti) when there is nothing of interest to decode. My old KAM all mode TNC (the state of the art before sound-card RTTY arrived on the scene) had a hard limiting option, which was actually pretty effective in this regard.

As far as the FCC rules are concerned, you can use a shift of up to 1 kHz, which allows for some experimentation with (relatively) wide-shift RTTY ... nearly six times the normal 170-Hz shift.

General Coverage

I spend a lot of time cruising the utility bands at 4, 6, 8, 12, and 16 MHz. There's still a lot of interesting radio happen-



The iconic Teletype® Model 28 teleprinter (Photo courtesy of Ethan Blanton, KB8OJH <kb8ojh.net>)

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#SK (Name withheld to protect the innocent)

For lots of folks “brung up” on text messaging, RTTY operators seem to always be yelling at each other.

ing there, including a lot of encrypted wideband RTTY stuff. One interesting thing you’ll see (even if you can’t decipher it) is three-level shifting, with a center “idle” frequency, an upshifted mark frequency, and a downshifted space frequency. This allows a certain degree of error correction to be simply implemented. If there aren’t as many upshifts as downshifts detected, an error will be generated, and dealt with appropriately.

Yelling

For lots of folks “brung up” on text messaging, RTTY operators seem to always be yelling at each other. This is not because RTTY operators are rude (despite having to deal with the aforementioned reperf confetti), but rather because capital letters are all that’s available with the 5-bit Baudot code. With five bits, you only have 32 symbols available: The 26 letters of the English alphabet, a few punctuation symbols, and the all-important SHIFT command, which brings you all your numerals and such, as well as the even *more* all-important UNSHIFT command, which brings you back to your normal alphabet keyboard. (I can tell you *many* horror stories about missing the UNSHIFT command in the middle of a red-hot news item coming into the radio newsroom!)

Now

Of course, except for a few diehard “locomotive” RTTY operators, your RTTY operation today will not be spewing as much oil or confetti as in days of yore. Even a mediocre sound card with modern HF digital software will run rings around the best hot-rod analog RTTY terminal units of a generation ago.

Both

I’ve done just about every HF digital mode there is in my half-century ham adventure, but I always come back to “plain vanilla” RTTY. (I really had a lot of fun with AMTOR in the early ’90s [that’s 1990s ... I’m not *that* old!], and I thought it would be around forever, but AMTOR operators are as scarce as lips on chickens these days). Unlike that *other* not-to-be-mentioned HF digital mode, RTTY is real operating. It

takes skill, patience, and an ear. It is the best of both the analog and digital universes ... simple, effective, and most of all, FUN!

Next Up

I trust you’ve enjoyed this slight departure from my usual train of thought, but it’s nice to take an interesting detour once in a while. That’s why this is *Analog Adventures*, not *Analog Again*. Next time, we’ll get back into some more Spice modeling, so as not to lose any momentum. Also, if I can be forgiven a shameless commercial plug, please check out our updated website at <www.alaskit.net>.

We got a whole new stash of surplus parts in. And we still have our popular Popourri o’ Parts, to get you started on your parts bin ... or just to refresh it a bit. You can order one directly from our web store link.

– 73! Eric, KL7AJ

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MAGIC IN THE SKY

BY JEFF REINHARDT,* AA6JR

Does Our Future Lie In The Stars?

Just in time for the April edition of *CQ* comes a totally irreverent, irrelevant and unreliable projection of your ham radio future. We're not talking about propagation prognostications, which are assembled by heliocentric scientists of significant renown (seen elsewhere in this issue). Nope! These projections have been assembled using interpretations from crystal balls, cloud formations, tea leaves, the ancient Roman method of seeing what the birds are up to each morning and whether or not the coin landed showing heads or tails. Think that doesn't matter? Ask the Buffalo Bills how their last coin toss worked out!

So after a great deal of useless research and internal arm-wrestling, and consulting with the renowned fortune-teller Madam Triode, *CQ* proudly, uh, boldly um, humbly (aw, c'mon Rich!), abashedly (and hopefully not regretfully -ed.) presents the first ever Hamiscope™ that links the cosmos to your radio future!

Aquarius (Jan 20 – Feb 18)

Besides having a nifty show tune named after your star sign, your ham future this year represents opportunity galore. Go ahead and buy that new rig! Don't forget the matching speaker and desk microphone. While you're at it, get a new 80-foot tower supporting beams on all the popular bands. Yes, opportunity runs deep – not so much for you but for the ham store of your choosing and your credit card issuer! (And beware of your UPS delivery person – he or she may not be fond of you!)



Pisces (Feb 19 – March 20)

Don't take the bait of trying to bust a pileup on rare DX with your tuna can QRP transmitter. (Unlike a friend who tried this until he realized he also needed a receiver.) Nevertheless, you are the type committed to worthy pursuits, impossible dreams, like the creation of a desktop 160-meter antenna and fusion-powered HTs. Keep at it! Remember in the fable, Daedalus did fly, he just got too carried away with the mission. Does that analogy make sense? If so, you may need some outside assistance.



Aries (March 21 – April 19)

Look for times when the planets are in misalignment, as everyone else thinks it's great when they align. When things are messed up, opportunity presents itself to the prepared mind, which isn't so much a cosmic reading as it is a quote



from a faded motivational poster in the *CQ* lunch room. When Mercury is in retrograde, your northeast to southwest propagation windows are open, which will likely be a good time to ram your signals around the planet. However, closing those windows may reduce your air conditioning expenses, especially if you reside in Alabama in August.

Taurus (April 20 – May 20)

This year your signals will be as strong as the bull that signifies your star sign! Feel free to unleash those dits and dahs, blast away those digital exchanges and dazzle your competitors with record-breaking contest scores that rival today's fuel prices. And with regard to DX, if you hear it, go for it! You're almost a cinch to charge through the worst pile-ups like your pals who race through the streets of Pamplona. However, if you should relocate, avoid taking a mixed-use residence coupled with a china shop.



Gemini (May 21-June 21)

It's time to acknowledge the "other" you, that cosmic twin who dominates your sign. Got a good home shack? Good! Then it's time to mount one in your vehicle! Have a nice dipole? Okay, get going on that vertical you've always secretly wanted. Who knows how many signals have been hiding due to your unspoken, unfulfilled dreams? Is SSB your mode of choice? Branch out into a new mode, be it digital or CW. Remember for you, good things come in twos. So get to work on getting your spouse licensed!



Cancer (June 22-July 22)

Children of the Moon will enjoy a year of charm, serenity, romance, enlightening QSOs, gratifying hamfests, socially fulfilling ham club meetings, perfect Field Day operating conditions, flawless equipment operations and QSL responses from every contact. You will be happier than a Tesla owner driving by a gas station. While those born under this sign seem particularly gifted and fortunate, don't be angry or envious if you're not among them. If, however, you are a member of this select group, how lucky you are that so is the person who wrote this!



Leo (July 23 – Aug 21)

Like the Lion from Oz, you bring the gift of courage to carry you through the year's challenges and you're more than their equal! Determination will solve the vexing problem, open the door to new



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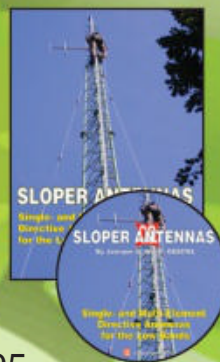
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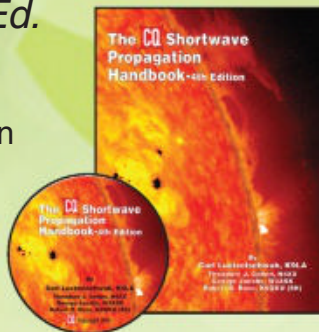


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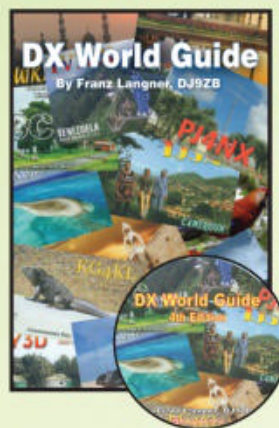
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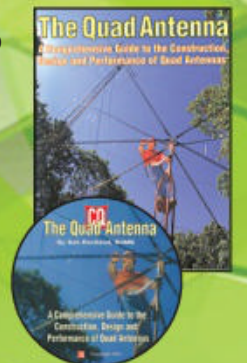


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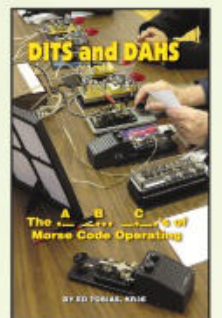
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ideas and maybe even help you nail that elusive meteor contact during the annual Perseid Meteor Shower on August 11-12. But like a meteor, your blazing signals will fade quickly, so let your courage carry you through while your light shines its brightest. Then be sure to turn off that dazzling new LED flashlight you bought in response to an infomercial.

Virgo (Aug 23-Sept 22)

This is a year of transition, so who knows what that means? The stars hint at travel, perhaps a DXpedition. It could be to a rare island or a walk to the local convenience store with an HT. Consider different operating venues, like a cabin in the woods, bicycle mobile, an igloo (let us know how you mount the antenna) or a hot air balloon. So be open to change and new adventures. Just be sure to fit them in before that crazy time of year where all the major sports are on TV at the same time.



Libra (Sept 23 – Oct 23)

For Libras, this is the year of the antenna upgrade. As the old ham bromide goes, “a dime spent on antenna is worth a dollar spent on a transceiver.” Beside wanting to know what ham radio vendor offers items in those price ranges, the ham Libra must strike the balance between horizontal or vertical, omnidirectional versus beam, and where on earth where one may find the elusive isotropic?? Avoid unbalanced skyhooks and may your efforts result in that 1:1 SWR!



Scorpio (Oct 24-Nov 21)

Like the scorpion's sting, hams under this sign will enjoy power, power and more power!

It's time for that “full gallon”! Get connected to a “footwarmer” that will blast your signals through eight-foot walls made of lead. Once you're hooked up, when you key down, lights will dim in Las Vegas, after which your power company will dedicate a generator just for your shack. They will also frame the check that pays your electric bill. Nevertheless, power up, cuz there's two types of hams: those who have the juice and those who wish they did!



SPURIOUS SIGNALS

By Jason Togyer W3MCK
spuriouscomic.blogspot.com

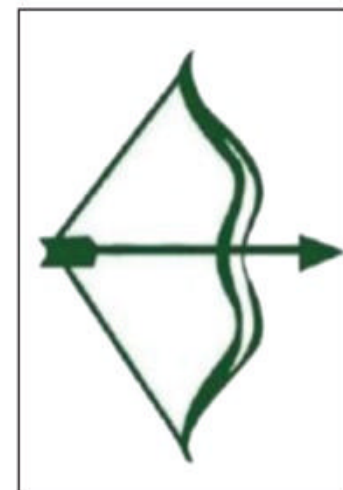


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Sagittarius (Nov 22-Dec 2)

A special time is coming, when much-desired signals simply fall in your lap. Even though you have a modest antenna and a basic rig, be ready to receive that rare DX, the contact that fills in the remaining blank for an award, the grey line QSO half a world away, the YL with the voice of an angel and an Extra Class ticket who's been waiting to meet you. You get the idea, for a brief period, you will be “in the zone” where it all comes together, but for a very brief time. Enjoy!!



Capricorn (Dec 22 – Jan 19)

It's your year to team up with another ham. Maybe you mentor, maybe you're the mentee. Teamwork is the key to your happy ham radio future. Travel to a ham-fest is better with an amigo. When stringing new cables or tuning an antenna a compatriot is a must, so if you have a ham buddy, how lucky you are, and if you don't have one, get one. And given the span of your sign's dates, try to get Santa – he's a good ham pal to have! And remember – there's no point to ham radio without someone on the other end.



So there you have it – ham radio's first Hamiscope™ reading for the coming year. Not to sound redundant but it's a first to invoke the *Magic In The Sky* to project some *Magic In The Sky*!

ANTENNAS

BY KENT BRITAIN, WA5VJB

Antenna Magnets



Will adding a bar magnet at the base of your antenna help your signal get out better? Apparently, it all depends on the direction in which it's pointing! Read below for more...

Yes, yes, I know, this is the April column, but this is not an April first joke. You should agree, though, that April is the best month to run it. Some years ago, I had a guy approach me wanting to buy *antenna magnets*.

You see, if you put the magnet along the base of the antenna, North Pole down, South Pole up, that magnet just sucks the radio waves out of the coax and shoves them up the antenna! Your mobile gets out like a base station! But if you reverse the magnet, you hear real good, but the radio doesn't get out.

Now to those of you with a bit more RF background, there are ferrite circulators and ferrite isolators, but this ain't one of them!

"Sorry, don't have any magnets in stock at this time."

Uhhh, not exactly an antenna topic but circulators just might make a good future column. Any feedback?

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BY TRENT FLEMING,* N4DTF

Springtime on Six

As I write this, it is mid-March and still sort of rainy, dreary, and occasionally cold. We even had about 4 inches of snow last Friday night. Spring has not yet sprung here in the mid-south (EM55). By April 1, many are hoping that the Sporadic E season will be in full swing. Some activity has already been noted (see On the Air, below) so I'm going to take that as a good sign. So far this year, in addition to Es, we have seen TEP (Trans-Equatorial Propagation) activity across the equator into South America (Photo A), and even some aurora this last weekend; see reports below. So far, solar flux has been good for HF but has not yet reached the point where F₂ is possible on 6 meters. As Cycle 25 strengthens, we might see that, too.

I've had a couple of good 6-meter seasons in a row, in terms of days active, and adding new grids. I am hopeful for another good season this year. Of course, you want to have an adequate station, but you certainly don't need a "superstation" to work a lot of grids. A horizontally-polarized antenna (loop, dipole, or beam) will be enough, and while height helps to some extent, generally if you are 20 feet or more off the ground, you will have some success. The more power, the better, but when the band is open, even 10 or 20 watts will let you have fun. Many modern transceivers feature 100 watts on 6 meters, so you may already have that available. Listening is important. I like to follow the "two ears and one mouth rule" to balance listening and calling, but both are important. If everyone listens and no one calls CQ, we may not know the band is open. While I spend most of my time on voice, always parked near 50.125 MHz to start, other modes are very popular on 6, including CW and FT8. Below 50.100 is technically the CW portion of the band, but you will sometimes hear CW on the voice portion if it becomes obvious that a contact can't be completed by phone. Don't hesitate to give it a try, you might lose a station in the time it takes to move them to the CW portion due to Es shifting. FT8 has become wildly

popular on 6 meters, and I'd suggest you give it a try, just to see what you think. While 50.313 is the traditional FT8 frequency, there has been an effort – somewhat successful – to move DX contacts to 50.323, so don't hesitate to monitor there as well.

Finally, remember the VHF and above contests coming this summer:

ARRL in June, CQ in July, and a couple of higher VHF/UHF band contests in August and September. Take advantage of any nice weather to check out antennas, maybe consider adding a band like 222 MHz or 1296 MHz this year, etc. Please write and let me know of any station improvements (fixed or rover) that you are making or considering.

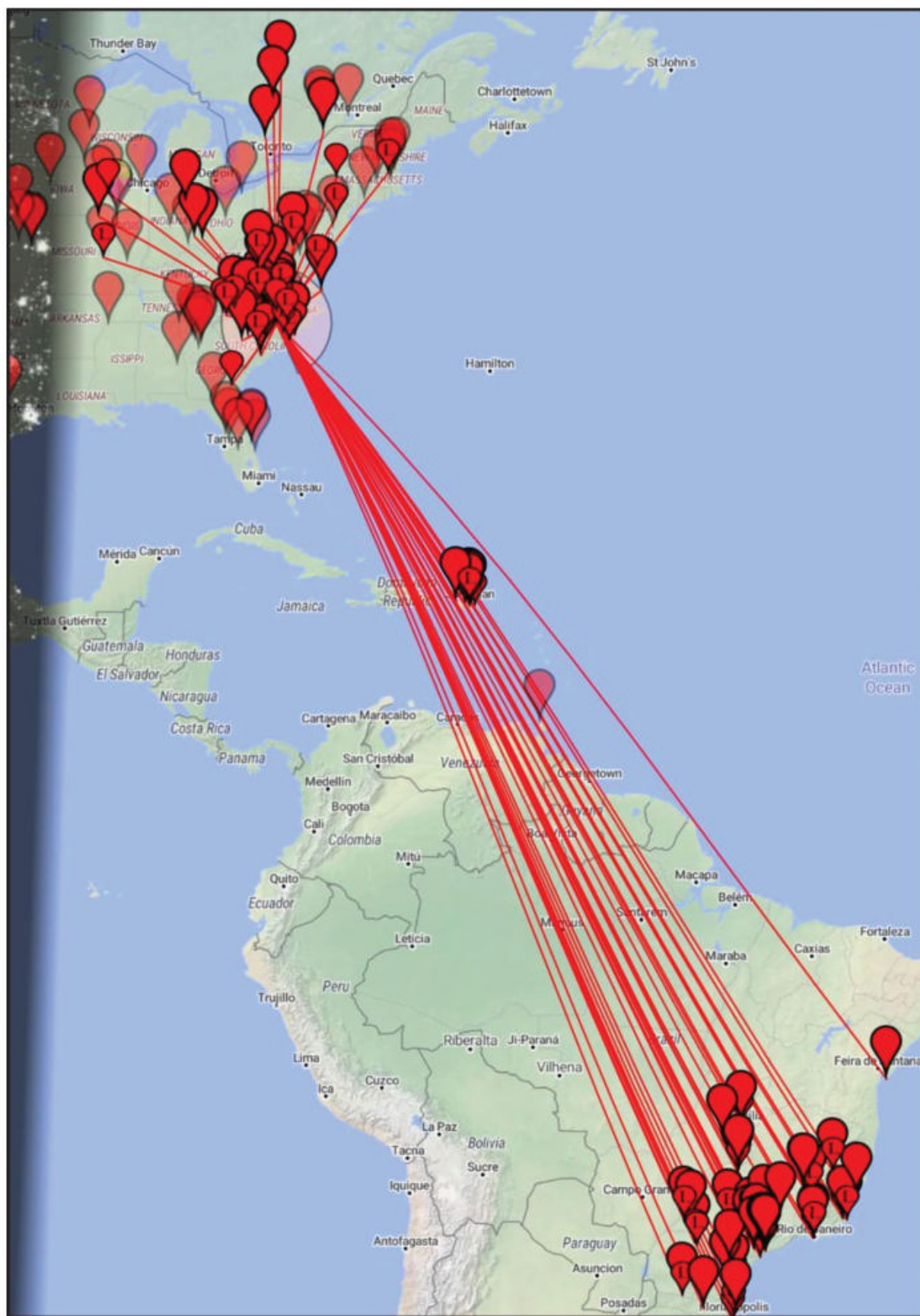


Photo A. Graphic representation of the big 6-meter Trans-Equatorial Propagation (TEP) opening on March 14, 2022, between much of the eastern U.S. and central South America. (Image courtesy DXmaps)

* <n4dtf@cq-amateur-radio.com>

Report from Amateur Radio Station N4DTF

I've been very active recently, thanks to a minimum of travel. I've made a number of local 2-meter SSB contacts, and of course have kept my schedule for our daily FM simplex net on 146.52 here in EM55. Haven't had any significant VHF band openings, but HF has been very good to me. Conditions were good for the ARRL International DX Contest, and in a limited effort I logged 86 countries over the weekend, including two new ones, plus some new band/countries.

Projects: Recently, I resolved to get set for digital modes, so I dusted off my Signalink, did a little configuration, and now have my IC-7700 running on WSJT-X. Because I've never been on the band, I decided to pursue DXCC on 30 meters, and have made significant progress. Next project includes troubleshooting my 6-meter beam. I am hopeful it is a cable issue and fairly easily resolved. Just need some decent weather to work in. Looking forward to seeing what all the fuss is about on 6-meter FT8, among other things. (I also repaired a dryer, not necessarily VHF related, LOL.) Feel free to update us on your projects.

Sidenote: Pat, W5THT, writes that he is interested in the Fred Fish Memorial Award (FFMA). This award goes to those who make contacts with all 488 grids in the lower 48 states on 6 meters. Only 23 of these awards have been issued in the nearly 15 years since the award's inception, an indication of the dedication and perseverance required to earn it. For more info, visit <<http://www.arrl.org/ffma>>.

On the Air

~ Dennis, NE6I, writes from DM12, near San Diego: The band opened in pipeline fashion last evening, March 13 about 5pm local time, into Texas. I logged seven stations during that hour before the band faded out. Today, March 14, in the 1pm hour local time, I started copying South America for only the second time since getting on the band several years ago. I have a modest station so hearing DX is always exciting on the magic band! I logged HC2FG, CX6DRA and five Chilean stations before the band tapered off. Fun stuff!

~ From the Florida Gulf Coast, Charlie, NF4A reports: Nice 6 meter opening tonight around 0100z (March 14) to South America. Many PY stations plus LU and ZP. ZP was a new one for me on 6.

~ Chris, N4SIX, is in FM04. He made contacts with LU, PY, & CX, during an opening to South America at 0100z on March 14. Chris reports he worked

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many PY stations plus LU and ZP, with ZP being a new one for him on 6 meters.

~ N7BUG, Paul, reports a nice but short-lived aurora event on the evening of March 13. On 50 MHz CW, he worked W1GF, VE3DS, K1RO, VE2XK, K8ZR, W9JN AND WZ8D. On 144 MHz, he worked K9MRI and WZ8D. Paul says "that was exciting" and mentions that he used to work "a lot" of aurora but it has been several years since the last time.

~ According to spaceweather.com and other sources, an earthbound CME was seen on March 10 and was expected to arrive on the evening of March 13. This contributed to N7BUG's aurora experience as well as others. Briefly, enhanced auroras create denser ion fields and provide reflection. Most seasoned operators will point to the nearest pole, depending on their hemisphere, and work reflected stations on CW, digital, even voice. On voice, you will notice a distinct fluctuating or "watery" sounding signal due to the changing intensity of the aurora.

As always, I am grateful for the operating reports, and encourage you to let me know anytime you have an opening on the VHF and above bands! In addition, your thoughts, comments, and ideas for topics are also quite welcome at any time.

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AWARDS

BY STEVE MOLO,* KI4KWR

DX Awards from Ecuador

This month I give you a set of awards from a great group of operators, the Ecuador DX Club. These folks were introduced to me at the Orlando Hamcation and what a great group. If you have worked them and have not claimed any of these awards...why are you still waiting??

They provided the following information about the club's award program:

Since 2017, the Ecuador DX Club has been developing multiple activities related to amateur radio that have been unique in our environment, although very common in other latitudes. We are convinced that although amateur radio is an eminently technical activity, it is possible to combine it with knowledge of other cultures, as well as world history and geography. The intention of this initiative is that through amateur radio, people from all over the world can get to know Ecuador, its natural resources and tourist attractions, using prizes, certificates or diplomas for this purpose.

We have organized several activations on important commemorative dates for Ecuador, where thousands of certificates have been delivered free of charge to radio amateurs all over the world and can be downloaded automatically from our website at <<https://ecuadordxclub.org>>.

Currently, we offer four awards with delivery of diplomas in JPG format without any cost for applicants. The instructions for each of them are clearly described in English and Spanish on our website in the Diplomas (Awards) section. Many colleagues worldwide already have our diplomas in their collections and we have received in all cases the best comments.

All activation contacts are valid for DXCC and registered through LoTW and QRZ.com.

Ecuador DX Club Award

This award is available for hams and SWLs who have made contacts with stations in Ecuador with the prefix HC or HD. The award has three categories: GOLD, SILVER & BRONZE, according to the number of unique contacts realized. Is not required to send any QSLs, only the logbook data for the respective contacts, to <awards@ecuadordxclub.org>. In no more than a few days, you will receive the diploma in the corresponding digital format. The Ecuador DX Club Award (Photo A) contains the image of the Chimborazo volcano, the highest volcano in Ecuador, located in the center of the country in the Andes mountain region, with the snowy summit of 6,264 meters (20,546 feet), having the highest altitude in the world, taken from the center of the Earth.

Galapagos Islands Award

The Galapagos Islands, declared a Natural World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 1978, is one of the 24 provinces that constitute the Republic of Ecuador. They are located in the Pacific Ocean, 1,000 kilometers (620 miles) off the coast of the Ecuadorian mainland and crossed by the Equator. This volcanic archipelago of more than 100 islands and islets was the inspiration for Charles Darwin's theories and represents the biggest tourist attraction in Ecuador. It is also



Photo A. The Ecuador DX Club Award, earned by contacting a specified number of stations with an HC or HD prefix.



Photo B. This award for working the Galapagos Islands requires making only one contact with an HC8 or HD8 station.

one of the largest and most important ecological reserves on the planet.

To obtain this diploma (Photo B), it is only required that any radio amateur in the world or SWL, has made at least one contact with a radio amateur HC8 or HD8 in any mode or frequency, without any limitation of date. Like the other awards, you must send to the email indicated, the data of the corresponding contact.

Ecuador FT8 Award

In the era of digital amateur radio, the FT8 and FT4 modes have gained enormous importance since they have been permitting the possibility to continue making radio contacts with relative ease and in minimum infrastructure requirements, in spite of the very bad propagation conditions, especially for the Southern Hemisphere due to the beginning of the recent solar cycle.

*Email: <KI4KWR@cq-amateur-radio.com>



Photo C. The EDXC FT8 Award requires just one FT8 or FT4 contact with an Ecuadorian station. The certificate shows a park along the Equator in the capital city of Quito.

The image of this diploma (Photo C) shows the tourist attraction known as “Middle of the World” a few minutes from the center of the city of Quito, capital of the Republic of Ecuador, which shows the crossing of the parallel of zero latitude that marks the middle of our planet in the northern and southern hemisphere.

To obtain this diploma, like the previous one, it is only required to send by e-mail the contact log data in FT8 mode, in any authorized band and with the prefixes HC1/HD1 to HC8/HD8.

WAHC Award

Ecuador is a mega-diverse country and the image of the Worked All Ecuador (WAHC) award (Photo D) tries to present the different natural regions of the country. The Andes Mountains have divided the region and the territory into important zones with geography, climate, natural resources and people with particular characteristics in each case.

~ In the Pacific Ocean is located the Galapagos Archipelago, constituting the insular region, which is full of ecological wealth and considered one of the most important reserves of marine fauna in the world.

~ The Coastal region with its tropical climate and the main resources of fishing and agriculture for export.

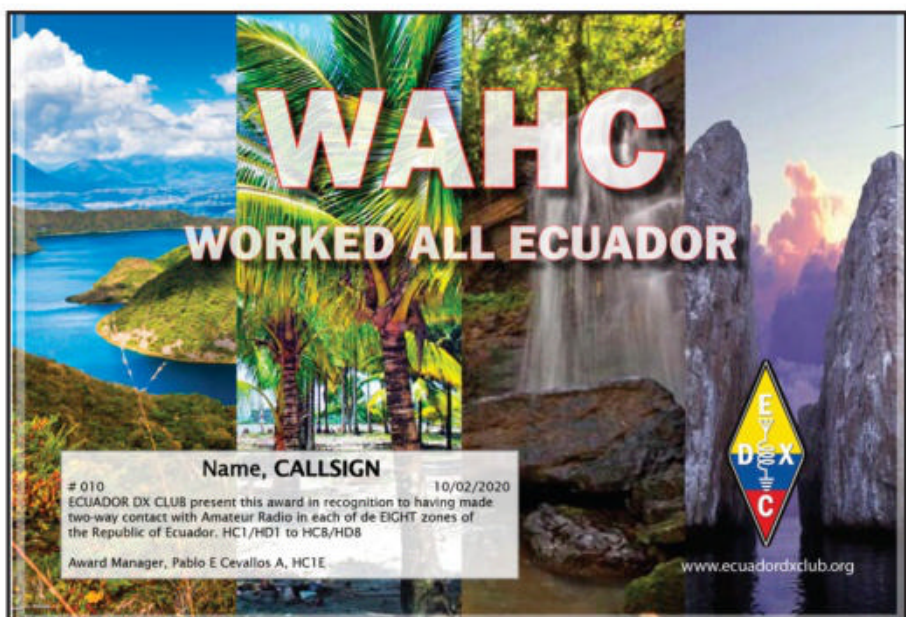


Photo D. The WAHC, or Worked All Ecuador, award is earned by contacting at least one station in each of Ecuador's eight call areas.

~ The Ecuadorian Sierra, with great agricultural wealth and great tourist potential, is home to the largest number of active volcanoes in the world.

~ And no less important is the Amazon region, an area of Amazonian jungle with a wealth of fauna and flora reserves, part of the Amazon River basin and a great exotic tourist potential, which also contains great natural resources, mineral and oil reserves that are currently the basis of the Ecuadorian economy.

This award reminds us that Ecuador is divided into eight different districts for the operation of amateur radio, some of them: numbers 1, 2 and 5 which include the largest cities of Ecuador and where the largest number of radio amateurs are located. However, stations in districts 7 and 8 are very attractive due to the few colleagues operating from those latitudes. We pose the challenge of getting at least one contact from each of the 8 districts on any date, mode, or frequency authorized, like the other awards, you must send the data of the respective log by email to receive the certificate in high quality digital JPG format.

For the members of the Ecuador DX Club, it is and has been very pleasant to contribute with an incentive to stimulate world amateur radio activity so that, during the last two years related to the world pandemic, the requests for awards have had an unusual demand which has allowed us to award hundreds of diplomas, especially for Europe and in particular for Germany. Our main objective in the short and medium term is to continue offering these types of incentives, which are appreciated by important associations around the world and reflecting that amateur radio is not just a hobby, it's our way of life.

Thank you to the members of the EDXC for their informative introduction to the club's award program. - KI4KWR

DITS and DAHS

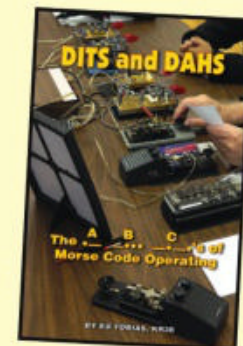
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BY ED TOBIAS, KR3E

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Winners of the Second Annual Intrepid DX Group Youth "Dream Rig" Essay Contest

This month we will be introducing you to the winners of the 2021 Intrepid DX Group Youth "Dream Rig" Essay Contest. I want to thank Paul Ewing, N6PSE, for initiating this worthwhile award that focuses on our youth from a DX-oriented organization's standpoint... de N200

The Intrepid DX Group, working with ARDC (Amateur Radio Digital Communications), recently announced the winners of its annual "Dream Rig" essay contest for young hams. The topic was keeping ham radio relevant in the age of the internet and the winner was 10-year-old (now 11) Silas Davis, W3SED, of Hanover, Pennsylvania, who won the first prize of an ICOM IC-7300 HF/6-meter transceiver. Silas wrote that ham radio will always be relevant because it "inspires and creates community," can help save lives and ... it's fun!

Second and third place recognition went, respectively, to Olivia Lee, KD2UYX, of Manahawkin, New Jersey, and Isaac Schmidt, K6IAS, of Long Beach, California. Each of them earned a new Yaesu FT-65 dual-band VHF/UHF FM handheld. We share their essays with you here.



How can amateur radio evolve to remain relevant in the age of the Internet?

Silas Davis, W3SED (First Place)

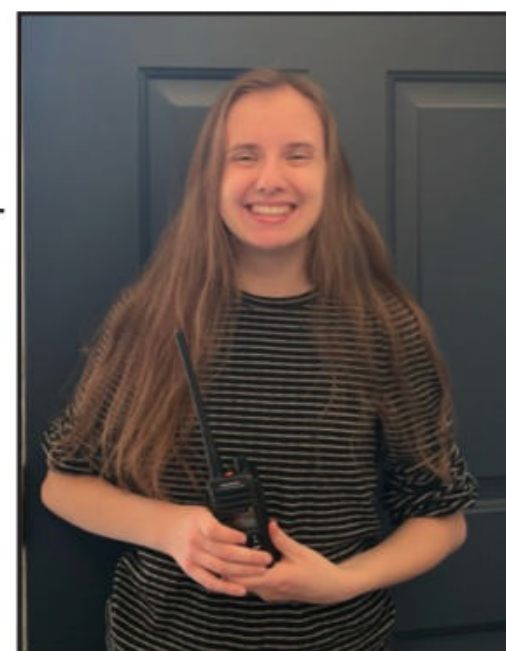
At nine years old, I was first exposed to ham radio at the home of a family friend. Little did I know that "Mr. Brian" was an Amateur Extra Class ham radio technician, an Elmer and fluent in CW for over five decades. Buttons, lights, gadgets, cords plugged everywhere and the ability to communicate to people in so many places and areas around the world was very exciting. Asking questions brought to light more about the intriguing programs, applications, and ability to communicate even if one does not have phone connection or internet access. Every visit to N3IQ's home with my family, our visits would be peppered with more questions, and new exciting information I was eager to learn. After taking a few classes and much mentoring from N3IQ and other experts, I was able at age nine to successfully pass my Technician ham radio license exam. Now age 10, I am working hard studying and preparing to take my General Class test. This essay desires to state why ham radio will continue to remain relevant in the age of the internet because first, it inspires and creates community; second, it can help those in danger, emergency, or conflict, and finally, it is fun!

Olivia Lee, KD2UYX (Second Place)

Ham radio is a hobby I never expected I would appreciate but now I do immensely. Before joining my school's radio club, the only time I heard about it was when the TV show "Stranger Things" mentioned it in an episode.

In my freshman year of high school, I wanted to join a new club after school and I noticed a sign for the amateur radio club in the hallway. I decided that it looked interesting and that I would try it out. After going to the first meeting, I realized there was much more meaning to be found in it than I previously thought. I got to connect with people from other countries, learn about the science behind it, and get more people involved at my school. Ham radio is a unique hobby that deserves to continue but it is getting less popular because people do not see a need for it in the age of the internet. People wonder what the point of using it is if they communicate so easily with more modern technology. Ham

Olivia Lee, KD2UYX, was the second-place winner in the 2021 Intrepid DX Group "Dream Rig" essay contest for young hams, with support from ARDC, Amateur Radio Digital Communications. (Photos courtesy Intrepid DX Group)



*email: <n200@comcast.net>

radio can evolve to stay relevant in a multitude of ways. People involved can use the internet to raise awareness about ham radio, and people can realize why sometimes ham radio is better than the internet.

Ham radio helps to implement unity and community within the world that is not always available with the internet. Even though it seems like the whole world is connected through the internet, this is mostly an illusion. There is much division in the world because of social media and many people do not want to listen to different opinions. The internet amplifies extreme views and hatred through posting and sharing in a never-ending loop. This is where ham radio could come in. A huge aspect of ham radio is making contacts with people and trying to find unique ones from other states and countries. You can talk directly to people from other countries and hear what they have to say. You can find out what their culture is like and what they are like as a person. This allows for a much better understanding of people who are different from you and you can share your own perspective as well. Furthermore, even though the people you talk to are different from you, there is the common ground of being a member of the ham radio community. Ham radio has an instant connection to people all over the world like the internet without the negative repercussions. With this being said, the internet can still be used to raise awareness of ham radio.

Most teenagers nowadays know about TikTok and are excited to try all of the latest trends. If ham radio had more of an internet presence, I think that more young people would want to get involved. Say there was a ham radio TikTok

account that made ham radio look cool and trending. The account could show videos of people talking to other states or countries. If it was popular on social media, people might be more inclined to join it in school or even start their own club because they see the benefits of it. On social media, there could also be explanation videos about the technology in a bite-sized, accessible way. This would help people be more open to the sometimes-difficult technology of it. Once they get down the basics, they can move on to more advanced topics through books and ham radio websites.

I think it is extremely important that ham radio continues for generations. It is a hobby that provides a sense of community, skills, friendships, and learning opportunities. Ham Radio may not be able to compete with the internet's technology and communication but I think if people find ways to integrate and use the internet to its advantage instead, people will see its own uniqueness and it can stay relevant in the age of the internet.

Isaac Schmidt, K6IAS (Third Place)

Hi, I'm Isaac, K6IAS. I have been fascinated by radio communication my whole life but the only way that I had heard of it was in the form of FRS (Family Radio Service) radios and never really knew anything about how they worked or what made one radio transmit farther than another. During a trip last summer, I was exposed to off-roading for the first time. Upon arriving home, I dug deeper into off-roading and I heard a guy mention how he used ham radio to communicate with his off-roading friends and that it could transmit a

5 Band WAZ

As of March 13, 2022

2361 stations have attained at least the 150 Zone level, and 1098 stations have attained the 200 Zone level.

As of March 13, 2022

The top contenders for 5 Band WAZ (Zones needed on 80 or other if indicated):

CHANGES shown in BOLD

Callsign	Zones	Zones Needed	Callsign	Zones
AK8A	199	17	SP9JZU	199
DM5EE	199	1	US0SY	199
EA5RM	199	1	VK3HJ	199
EA7GF	199	1	VO1FB	199
H44MS	199	34	W1FJ	199
HA0HW	199	1	W1FZ	199
HA5AGS	199	1	W3LL	199
I5REA	199	31	W3NO	199
IK0XBX	199	19 on 10M	W4LI	199
IK1AOD	199	1	W6DN	199
IZ3ZNR	199	1	W6RKC	199
JA1CMD	199	2	W6TMD	199
JA5IU	199	2	W9OO	199
JA7XBG	199	2	W9XY	199
JH7CFX	199	2	9A5I	198
J14POR	199	2	EA5BCX	198
JK1AJX	199	2 on 10M	F5NBU	198
JK1BSM	199	2	F6DAY	198
JK1EXO	199	2	G3KDG	198
K1LI	199	24	G3KMQ	198
K4HB	199	26	HB9FMN	198
K5TR	199	22	I1EIS	198
K7UR	199	34	JA1DM	198
K9KU	199	22 on 15M	JA3GN	198
KZ4V	199	26	JA7MSQ	198
N3UN	199	18	JH1EEB	198
N4NX	199	26	K0DEQ	198
N4WW	199	26	K1BD	198
N4XR	199	27	K2EP	198
N6PF	199	23 on 10M	K2TK	198
N8AA	199	23	K3JGJ	198
N8DX	199	23	K3LR	198
N8TR	199	23 on 10M	K3WA	198
RA6AX	199	6 on 10M	K4JLD	198
RU3DX	199	6	K9MM	198
RW0LT	199	2 on 40M	K11G	198
RX4HZ	199	13	KZ2I	198
RZ3EC	199	1 on 40M	LA3MHA	198
S58Q	199	31	N4GG	198
SM7BIP	199	31	NX0I	198
			ON4CAS	198
			OZ4VW	198
			RL3FA	198
			UA4LY	198
			UN5J	198
			US7MM	198
			W2IRT	198
			W5CWQ	198
			W6RW	198
			W9RN	198

Zones

Needed

19 on 10M

1 on 15M

34

19

24

26

18 on 10M

26

26

17

21

34

18 on 10M

22

1, 16

27, 39

19, 31

2 on 10M & 15M

1, 12

1, 27

1 on 80M & 10M

1 & 19 on 10M

2, 40

2 on 80M & 40M

2 on 80M & 10M

2, 33

22, 26

23, 26

23, 24

23, 24

24, 26

22, 23

23, 26

18, 24

22, 26

24, 23 on 10M

24, 26

31 & 32 on 10M

18, 24

18, 23

1, 19

1, 2

2 on 80 & 10M

6 & 2 on 10M

2, 7

2, 6

28, 28

17, 18

2 & 22 on 10M

26, 19 on 40M

Callsign

Zones

198

198

198

198

The following have qualified for the basic 5 Band WAZ

Award:

Callsign	5BWAZ #	Date	# Zones
RL3BZ	2356	2022-02-16	187
JA4FCV	2357	2022-02-17	182
R1AV	2358	2022-02-19	150
JA4IXI	2359	2022-02-20	161
IZ8EYN	2360	2022-02-27	150
KI5BU	2361	2022-03-13	187

Updates to the 5BWAZ list of stations:

Callsign	5BWAZ #	Date	# Zones
VK3HJ	2227	2022-02-21	199
IK2GOQ	2309	2022-02-23	160
N7MB	2255	2022-03-10	183
LA3MHA	2103	2022-03-13	200

New recipients of 5 Band WAZ with all 200 Zones confirmed:

5BWAZ #	Callsign	Date	All 200 #
2103	LA3MHA	2022-03-13	1099

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, 125 Deer Trail, Brandon, MS 39042-9409. The processing

fee for the 5BWAZ award is \$10.00 for subscribers (please include your most recent CQ mailing 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 checkpoint or the Award Manager must include return

postage. KC5LK may also be reached via email: <kc5lk@cq-

amateur-radio.com>.

*Please note: Cost of the 5 Band WAZ Plaque is \$100 shipped

within the U.S.; \$120 all foreign (sent airmail).

The WPX Program

CW	3932.....OH3KAV
3933.....SMØFPR	3953.....JG6SRL
3934.....JA4VNE	3954.....WHØ/KØBC
3935.....YL2FD	
3936.....IZ4AYB	
3937.....N4RRR	
3938.....KB4DE	Digital
3939.....OH3KAV	1169.....AE4FQ
	1170.....AK5DA
	1171.....K1KQC
	1172.....K5MWR
SSB	1173.....YL2FD
4255.....KD4CB	1174.....JP7TQO
4256.....DL7USM	1175.....N7HQ
4257.....K1BIF	1176.....KB2BK
4258.....K1TA	1177.....W6NCB
4259.....K9RHJ	1178.....P4/NN5E
	1179.....V31CC
	1180.....PJ4/NN5E
Mixed	1181.....PU2XSK
3938.....K6DJ	1182.....9A3QY
3939.....K5MWR	1183.....CX1FK
3940.....N2FBV	1184.....K1BIF
3941.....KB2BK	1185.....WQ2H
3942.....W6NCB	1186.....W1EQ
3943.....W2YR	1187.....LZ1JER
3944.....P4/NN5E	1188.....KN4WOJ
3945.....V31CC	1189.....F5VHQ
3946.....PJ4/NN5E	1190.....IK2IGQ
3947.....9A3QY	1191.....K8FAM
3948.....DL7USM	1192.....WV5L
3949.....NYØJ	1193.....LA7EIA
3950.....K1BIF	1194.....NY4P
3951.....UA4HAD	

CW: 350: YL2FD, IZØFUW, G8GHD. 400: IZ4AYB, IWØEFA. 550: JQ1CIV, OK1UU. 600: K1TA. 650: JA4VNE. 750: AB4KJ. 1000: N1XS, OH3KAV. 1100: SMØFPR. 1200: DL6JZ. 1800: WA6KHK. 1900: LB5WB.

SSB: 350: KD4CB, IW2JBB, CX1FK, K1TA. 400: DL7USM. 450: K4HDW. 500: WHØ/KØBBC. 800: IWØEFA. 900: K1BIF. 1050: YO3HOT. 1800: WA6KHK.

Mixed: 450: V31CC. 500: K5MWR, KB2BK, F6JSZ, WHØ/KØBBC. 550: JM1CMA. 600: K6DJ, NYØJ, CX1FK. 650: KG6BXW. 700: LA7EIA. 750: IW2JBB, NA5WH. 800: K1TA, NA5WH. 900: K1KQC. 950: IWØEFA, UA6HAD. 1000: W5BR, W1KE. 1050: N1XS, WR7X, AB4KJ. 1100: K4HDW. 1150: YO3HOT. 1200: OK1UU, N1TCH. 1300: JQ1CIV, JA6JYM. 1350: JK1EXO, K1BIF. 1400: G8GHD. 1450: F5VHQ. 1500: OH3KAV. 1650: W2YR. 2000: IZØFUW. 2350: WA6KHK. 2500: DL6JZ. 2900: K1PL. 3000: HB9BIN.

Digital: 350: K1KQC, CX1FK, LZ1JER, KN4WOJ. 400: AB4KJ. P4/NN5E, PJ4/NN5E. 450: K5MWR, YL2FD, V31CC, LA7EIA. 500: KB2BK, IW2JBB, WV5L. 550: OK1UU. 650: KG6BXW. 700: AK5DA. 750: NA5WH. 800: K1BIF, NA5WH. 850: K4HDW. 900: N1TCH, WR7X, W5BR, F5VHQ. 1000: G8GHD. 1100: JQ1CIV. 1150: IZØFUW. 1200: DL6JZ. 1700: W1EQ. 1950: HB9BIN.

160 Meters: OK1UU, AB4KJ, K1BIF, K1TA, K4HDW
80 Meters: SMØFPR, AB4KJ, K1BIF, OH3KAV, K4KDW
60 Meters: W6XK
40 Meters: AK5DA, K5MWR, SMØFPR, OK1UU, IW2JBB, LB5WB, IWØEFA, K1BIF, K1TA, OH3KAV
30 Meters: AK5DA, OK1UU, N1TCH, K1BIF, OH3KAV
20 Meters: AK5DA, SMØFPR, N1TCH, N2FBV, W2YR, F6JSZ, K1BIF. YO3HOT, DL6JZ, W1EQ, KG6BXW, OH3KAV
17 Meters: G8GHD
15 Meters: W2YR, IWØEFA, CX1FK, K1BIF, OH3KAV
10 Meters: YO3HOT, WHØ/KØBBC

Africa: W2YR, LB5WB, IWØEFA, DL6JZ
Asia: SMØFPR, JA4VNE, W2YR, V31CC, IWØEFA, CX1FK, DL6JZ, W1EQ, UA6HAD, LA7EIA, OH3KAV, JG6SRL
Europe: K6DJ, SMØFPR, JA4VNE, YL2FD, KB2BK, IZ4AYB, P4/NN5E, V31CC, 9A3QY, DL7USM, IWØEFA, K1BIF, W1EQ, LZ1JER, UA6HAD, IK2IGQ, LA7EIA, K1TA, OH3KAV, K4HDW
Oceania: K6DJ, JA4VNE, W2YR, WHØ/KØBBC
North America: AE4FQ, AK5DA, K5MWR, N7HQ, AB4KJ, N2FBV, W6NCB, KB2BK, KD4CB, W2YR, N4RRR, P4/NN5E, V31CC, PJ4/NN5E, KB4DE, K1BIF, WQ2H, DL6JZ, W1EQ, KN4WOJ, K8FAM, WV5L, K1TA, K9RHH, OH3KAV, K4HDW, NY4P, WHØ/KØBBC
South America: WA6KHK, JK1EXO, AB4KJ, W2YR, W1EQ, K4HDW

Award of Excellence: RZ1O, JK1EXO
60M Bar: W6XK
30M Bar: JK1EXO
17M Bar: JK1EXO
12M Bar: W6XK
Digital Bar: JK1EXO

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.

lot farther than the CB radio that was more commonly used. Having never heard of CB radio or ham radio, I chose to dig deeper into the one that he said was better and I was hooked. I went on to study for my technician license and took the test and got my license a week later. Looking back, I wish that I had dug deeper into radio communication or that someone had told me about it at an earlier age, and that's what I think needs to change about amateur radio to keep it relevant in the age of the internet. We need more young people so that the hobby can stay around for the future generations to enjoy.

I am fortunate to be at a wonderful engineering high school that has an awesome radio club, and that has been fun for

CQ DX Awards Program

No Update

The basic award fee for subscribers to CQ is \$6. For non-subscribers, 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-amateur-radio.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 CQ DX 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.

The WAZ Program

SINGLE BAND WAZ

ALL BAND WAZ

6 Meter	CW
186.....F4BKV, 186 Zones	1180.....YU6DX
10 Meter Digital	Digital
3.....N4BAA	330.....WA3PTF
	331.....JO4JDU
12 Meter Digital	332.....DJ6HR
3.....F4BKV	333.....JS6SCC
4.....N4BAA	334.....NF1G
	335.....KD4S
15 Meter CW	Mixed
377.....RL3BZ	10155.....DL6RA
15 Meter Digital	10156.....KF4AF
7.....N1NK	10157.....RL3BZ
	10158.....W1REP
17 Meter Digital	10159.....NF1G
16.....F4BKV	10160.....JQ1PCX
	10161.....AI1W
20 Meter Digital	10162.....KI0HA
42.....F4BKV	10163.....IZ2MHT
	10164.....IK8PGE
40 Meter Digital	10165.....JA1FVE
23.....N6PAT	10166.....KOMU
24.....KI5BU	10167.....DL5JH

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, 125 Deer Trail, Brandon, MS 39042-9409. 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>.

me and has done a great job of introducing so many people to this fun hobby. These clubs are an awesome opportunity, and they are fun, too. It is an awesome time to hang out with your friends and get to know new people while talking about radio. I always look forwards to Wednesday morning when we meet, and it is often the highlight of my week. It's just a shame that there aren't more of these clubs in more high schools and middle schools. I think that a great step to getting more people interested in ham radio is to have it as accessible as possible to people, and what better place to have it then school.

Another problem is even if you are fortunate enough to learn about ham radio and get you license it can be a quite expensive hobby to get into especially for a high schooler with a tight budget, and that can drive someone away from the hobby when they find out that they need an expensive radio to get on the air. For that reason, I think that a all in 1 affordable starter kit for ham radio would be an awesome thing. Something not like a handheld but something that could

get out there. Something that could spark someone's interest in the magic of how a radio wave that is basically just another color of light that we can't see can bounce of the atmosphere allowing them to contact people far away. Now I know that this wouldn't be the best radio, but it doesn't have to be. It just needs to be something accessible, something purely to get someone hooked on amateur radio that can lead to deeper interests later in life. A devise like this would also do a great job competing with the internet. With the internet being such a large thing, it is quite cheep and that makes it more accessible but who knows maybe a nice cheap radio would do good competing against the internet

Another thing that would be great for getting new young hams would be more opportunities to get on the air. Now this could come in the form of someone with a radio set up in the park just showing it to people, or someone at an event like a camp out or something just with a lot of people that can talk to people about how it works and let them experience it for themselves. I've had my general license for a few weeks now,

CQ 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 340 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 and Honor Roll 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

DL3DXX.....339	K4CN339	N7RO339	K8SIX.....338	K9OW334	K6YK.....329	YT1VM.....322	WA4DOU ..312	4XIVF286
HB9DDZ...339	K4JLD339	NØFW339	KA7T338	PY2YP334	W9IL.....329	4Z5SG.....321	YO9HP.....312	K6YR.....284
K4IQJ.....339	K4MQG.....339	OK1MP339	WA5VGI...338	WG5G/	IKØADY ...328	N2LM321	W6WF309	PP7LL282
K9MM.....339	K5RT339	W3GH339	W9RPM.....338	QRPp334	OZ5UR.....328	ON4CAS ...321	KT2C307	WR7Q282
N4MM339	K7LAY.....339	W4OEL339	G3KMQ337	WD9DZV...334	AB4IQ327	W2OR320	K4DGJ307	N2VW.....280
WB4UBD...339	K7VV339	W5BOS339	KØKG.....337	K2OWE333	K6CU326	HB9DAX/	W4ABW ...306	K4EQ280
WS9V339	K8LJG339	W7CNL339	W7IIT337	K5UO333	KE3A.....326	QRPp.....319	K7ZM305	W8BLA.....280
EA2IA.....339	N4AH339	W7OM.....339	K8ME336	N6AW.....333	EA5BY325	W6YQ319	HA5LQ301	WB5STV...277
F3TH.....339	N4CH339	W8XD.....339	W1DF.....336	W4MPY.....333	KA3S.....325	HA1ZH318	RN3AKK...300	YO6HSU...275
K2FL339	N4JF339	WK3N.....339	W6OUL.....336	K6LEB.....331	K7CU324	N6PEQ.....318	WA9PIE ...298	
K2TQC.....339	N4NX339	WØJLC339	JA7XBG ...335	K9VKY331	N3RC324	CT1YH316	K4IE295	
K3JGJ339	N5ZM339	WØVTT339	F6HMJ334	N7WO331	N7WO324	EA3ALV ...315	YU1YO.....295	
K3UA.....339	N7FU.....339	YU1AB339	K1FK.....334	OK1DWC..331	KEØA.....322	RA1AOB ...313	WA2VQV...292	

SSB

AB4IQ340	K6YRA340	VE3MRS ...340	W4UNP339	F6HMJ335	AA1VX332	N2LM328	N7YB.....315	4X6DK.....298
DJ9ZB340	K7VV340	VE3XN340	W9RPM.....339	HB9DQD ...335	KE3A.....332	AE9DX327	IV3GOW...312	K2HJB.....295
DL3DXX.....340	K8LJG340	VK2HV340	EA3EQT...338	IKØAZG ...335	N2VW.....332	K7HG327	N8SHZ312	F5MSB.....293
DU9RG340	K8SIX.....340	W3AZD340	K3UA.....338	IW3YGW ...335	N5YY.....332	K6GFJ.....326	K7CU311	W9ACE.....291
EA2IA340	K9MM.....340	W3GH340	K7LAY.....338	OE2EGL...335	K5UO331	KE4SCY...326	OK1DWC..311	N3KV.....289
EA4DO.....340	KE5K.....340	W4ABW ...340	K9HQM338	VK2HV335	KC2Q331	KF4NEF ...325	KU4BP310	W6MAC.....289
HB9DDZ...340	KZ2P340	W5BOS340	KM2P338	W4WX.....335	SV3AQR ...331	W6WF325	W6NW.....310	N5KAE283
I8KCI340	N4CH340	W6BCQ.....340	N4NX338	WB3D.....335	WØROB...331	W9GD325	I3ZSX309	IZ1JLG282
IK1GPG...340	N4JF340	W6DPD.....340	YU1AB338	AA4S334	W6OUL.....331	VE7EDZ...324	G3KMQ308	WA9PIE ...282
IN3DEI340	N4MM340	W7BJN.....340	4Z4DX.....338	EA5BY334	XE1MEX ...331	WA5UA324	KA1LMR...308	WD8EOL...281
K2FL340	N5ZM340	W7OM.....340	K1UO338	K9OW334	KD5ZD330	F6BFI323	RA1AOB ...308	IWØHOU...277
K2TQC.....340	N7BK.....340	W8ILC.....340	N7WR338	PY2YP334	WA4WTG...330	ON4CAS ...323	XE1MEX ...308	AKØMR.....276
K3JGJ340	N7RO340	W9SS.....340	WA5VGI...338	VK4LC.....334	W1DF.....330	VE6MRT ...323	IK5ZUK307	NØAZZ.....275
K4CN340	NØFW340	WB4UBD...340	W2CC338	W8AXI.....334	WØYDB ...330	W5GT.....323	IØYKN.....306	SQ7B275
K4IQJ.....340	OK1MP340	WK3N.....340	W7FP338	XE1J334	ZL1BOQ...330	N6PEQ.....322	XE1MW.....305	
K4JLD340	OZ3SK340	WS9V.....340	W9IL.....338	CT3BM.....333	AD7J329	W4MPY.....322	K4IE304	
K4MQG.....340	OZ5EV340	XE1AE340	N4FN.....337	IK8CNT ...333	N3RC329	K8IHQ321	K4ZZR.....304	
K4MZU.....340	VE1YX340	YU3AA340	IØZV.....336	K8LJG333	VE7SMP...329	KW3W.....320	K7ZM303	
K5OVC.....340	VE2GHZ...340	JA7XBG ...339	K3LC.....336	N6AW.....333	WØULU...329	TI8II.....320	4Z5FL/M...302	
K5RT.....340	VE2PJ.....340	KØKG.....339	K8ME336	OE3WWB...333	CT1AHU...328	YO9HP.....320	K7SAM.....301	
K5TVC340	VE3MR.....340	W2FKF.....339	EA3BMT...335	WD9DZV...333	N1ALR328	XE1RBV...317	KA8YYZ...301	

RTTY

NI4H 338	WK3N 338	OK1MP . . . 337	K8SIX 334	W3GH 333	AB4IQ 323	N4MM 302	K8ME 278
WB4UBD . 338	N5ZM 338	K4CN 334	W9RPM . . 334	K3UA 332	K4WW 323	K4IQJ 300	IN3YGW . . 275

On the Cover



Sometimes you buy a new radio because you've upgraded your license. But sometimes, you upgrade because you bought a new radio! That's what happened with Gilbert "Gib" Van Cleve, KEØPRK, of Ballwin, Missouri, outside St. Louis. He purchased an ICOM IC-705 largely because its waterfall display works on the VHF/UHF bands as well as HF and he thought that would be useful for his satellite work (that's a handheld Arrow dual-band satellite Yagi he's holding in the cover photo). But once he started exploring the radio's many other features, Gib decided it was time to upgrade his Technician license to General so he could make full use of the 705. He achieved that goal last year.

In addition to his interest in amateur satellites, Gib has become a dedicated QRP'er. He says he's had hundreds of contacts on HF since upgrading his license, none with more than 10 watts of power. Gib notes that some of his most interesting experiences have come unexpectedly, such as when he forgot that he'd turned the power way down to tune up his antenna during a Parks On The Air outing ... and made several contacts with just 1 watt before realizing his "error."

Gib also enjoys operating FT8 — he runs the WSJT-X software on a Raspberry Pi microcomputer— and his favorite FT8 QSO so far has been to Japan on 20 meters with just 10 watts. Off the air, Gib holds an IT leadership position at a manufacturer of electromechanical devices.

Final note: Gib's attempt to make a contact via the International Space Station's orbiting repeater during Winter Field Day was not successful ... but it wasn't for lack of trying! (Cover photo by Ron Ochu, KOØZ)



"Dream Rig" Essay Contest third-place winner Isaac Schmidt, K6IAS. He and Olivia each won a new Yaesu handheld, while first-place winner W3SED took home an ICOM IC-7300.

but I haven't been able to get on the HF bands due to not being able to afford an expensive radio. I think that more frequent opportunities to get on the air would do a wonderful job of helping new hams to stay interested in the hobby. And that is what would do a good job of keeping ham radio relevant for future generations to enjoy.

As a new ham myself, I know that it can be quite scary to get on the air. In a lot of the nets that I have listened in

on, everyone seems to know what to do and there isn't much instruction on what to do if you don't know. I think that more nets that are focused on giving new hams a safe space to get on the air and talk to people like themselves would be awesome. I think that this would be great for getting those that are new to the hobby more comfortable with it and keeping them around.

Another way that we can make ham radio more accessible to new hams and people who aren't yet hams is just making the information about the hobby more apparent. A lot of the things that I have learned about radio have come from me digging around on the internet and coming across them. And even once you do come across them, these resources can be confusing and hard to look at. So, I think that putting more time and effort into the resources that we put out about ham radio would go a long way for teaching new people about it. Just a lot of information that is in one spot on a well-designed website that gets the idea across without being too wordy.

In the end, I think that the only way for ham radio to stay relevant in the age of the internet is to get more young people interested in the hobby. And I know that my response seems awfully like last year's question, but I truly believe that the best way to keep ham radio around is to get more young people interested in it. Because after all, the young people of today will be running the world in 50 years and we need them to keep this wonderful hobby going for future generations to enjoy.

Congrats to New Nurse EL2EF!

Recently, Eric Forkpa, EL2EF, received his diploma as a "Graduate Nurse" from the Stella Maris Polytechnic University (Mother Patern College of Health Sciences) in Monrovia, Liberia. His next step will be to sit for the state board exam for his full nursing certificate! CQ wishes Eric the best of luck on his path to becoming a fully-certified nurse! Eric is often on the air from his home station. He is also the nephew of Dickson, EL2DT. QSL EL2EF and EL2DT via N200.

Eric Forkpa, EL2EF just graduated from nursing school! (Photo courtesy EL2EF)



Covid and Contesting – A Two-Year Lookback

Amateur radio contesters keep careful track of their scores as they compete with other hams worldwide in contests every weekend. Contesters also carefully look at their own scores improving over time to measure improvements in their stations and skills. Let's use these detailed contesting statistics to measure the increase in on-air activity that we've seen in the past two years as hams responded to the Covid-19 pandemic and restrictions. Some of these changes — especially those due to travel restrictions — may be temporary. Others, related to a shift to telecommuting in many workplaces, may be more permanent.

In the first week of March 2020, any quarantines and travel restrictions were still regional and it was not yet obvious there was a global pandemic, nor what the effects on amateur radio contesting would be. Discussions at the time on the WRTC2022 (World Radiosport Team Championship) mailing list spoke of regional travel restrictions in Italy and their effects on multi-operator contesting in the February and early March ARRL DX contests. Luca Babolin, IK2PFL, wrote, "In Italy, everyone is stuck at home by law, most likely until the beginning of April," and started a discussion of the effect that Covid-19 lockdowns would have on contesting. Ken WidELITZ, K6LA/VY2TT, on March 14th made the astute prediction: "Should be A LOT of additional activity from all the housebound." Jeff Clarke, KU8E, established an important relationship between weekend athletic sports and weekend radiosport, writing: "Very true, Ken, considering there are no sports to watch on TV because it's all been postponed!"

By mid-March it was obvious that lockdowns were not going to be just regional or national, but international in scope. Rich DiDonna, NN3W, was the first to look beyond the week-by-week shifts in pandemic restrictions when he wrote, "I'm willing to bet that few countries will have 'turned the corner' in the next 14 days. The next 60 days will be more interesting to assess."

The weekly Wednesday CWT hour-long sessions held by CWOPS, the CW

*email: <n3qe@cq-amateur-radio.com>

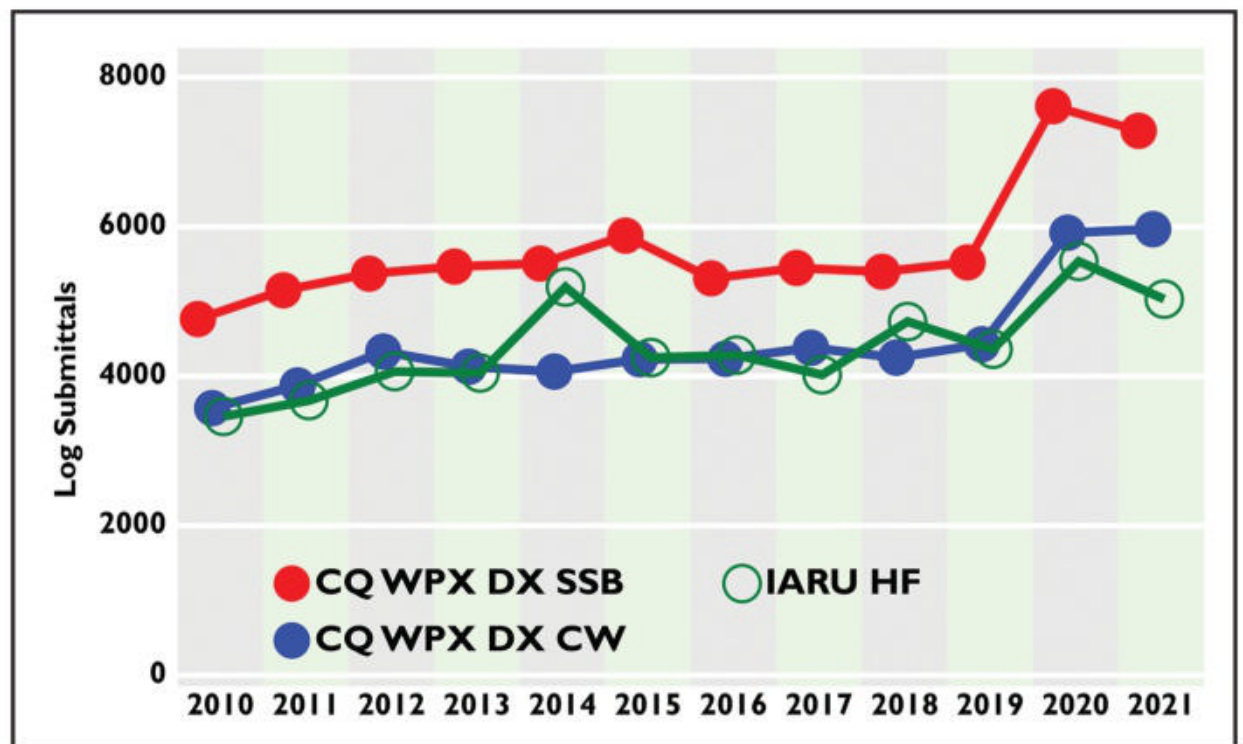


Figure 1. WPX CW, WPX SSB, and IARU HF entry statistics 2010-2021

Operators' Club, were the first on-air events to show the uptick in folks getting on the air as some hams suddenly found themselves working from home and able to take a 1-hour break for the mid-day CWTs. John Laney, K4BAI, wrote of his March 18th 1300Z CWT entry, "Working from home today [...] Good opportunity to do the CWTs since I am caught up with work." The 3830scores.com score reporting site recorded 1900Z session activity increasing from 296 entries on March 4, 2020, to 424 entries on March 25th, an increase of 43%.

The impact of Covid-19 on our lives, and the associated enhancement in contest activity, would last much longer than the few weeks we initially thought. Here we are, two years later, having gone through several waves of successive Covid-19 variants, and on-air contest participation is still up substantially over 2019 levels. Let's go through several major groupings of contests and measure the changes in participation as hams chose to get on the air increasingly in 2020 and 2021.

The first large weekend contest after hams worldwide were encouraged to stay safe time at home, was the CQ WPX SSB contest held on March 28-29, 2020. Chas Estabrooks, K1ECU, noted that he would normally be, "busy with robotics competitions this weekend but ... Thanks, Covid 19!" as he

plugged in a microphone for his first-ever CQ WPX SSB entry. Chas was far from the only ham who suddenly found delayed or canceled in-person events allowed some weekend time to get on the air for this contest. Participation in CQ WPX SSB rose astonishingly from 5,516 entries in 2019 to 7,605 entries in 2020.

The WPX contests are "everybody works everybody for points and multipliers" contests, and entry statistics by year for WPX CW and SSB are grouped in Figure 1 with the IARU HF contest held each summer that has some similar characteristics. (One feature to note in the IARU HF participation levels is spikes in 2014 and 2018 as the World Radiosport Team Championship organizers promoted IARU HF participation in their overlapping event). The sharp rise in 2020 activity in these three events is reflected in the graph, showing sudden rises in events that had been fairly stable in participation over the previous decade. CQ WPX SSB participation between 2019 and 2020 was up 38%; WPX CW in May was up 33%; and IARU HF participation in June was up 26%. Participation numbers remained comparable in 2021 for these three contests.

Entry statistics for the two largest VHF contests — also everyone-works-everyone — are displayed in

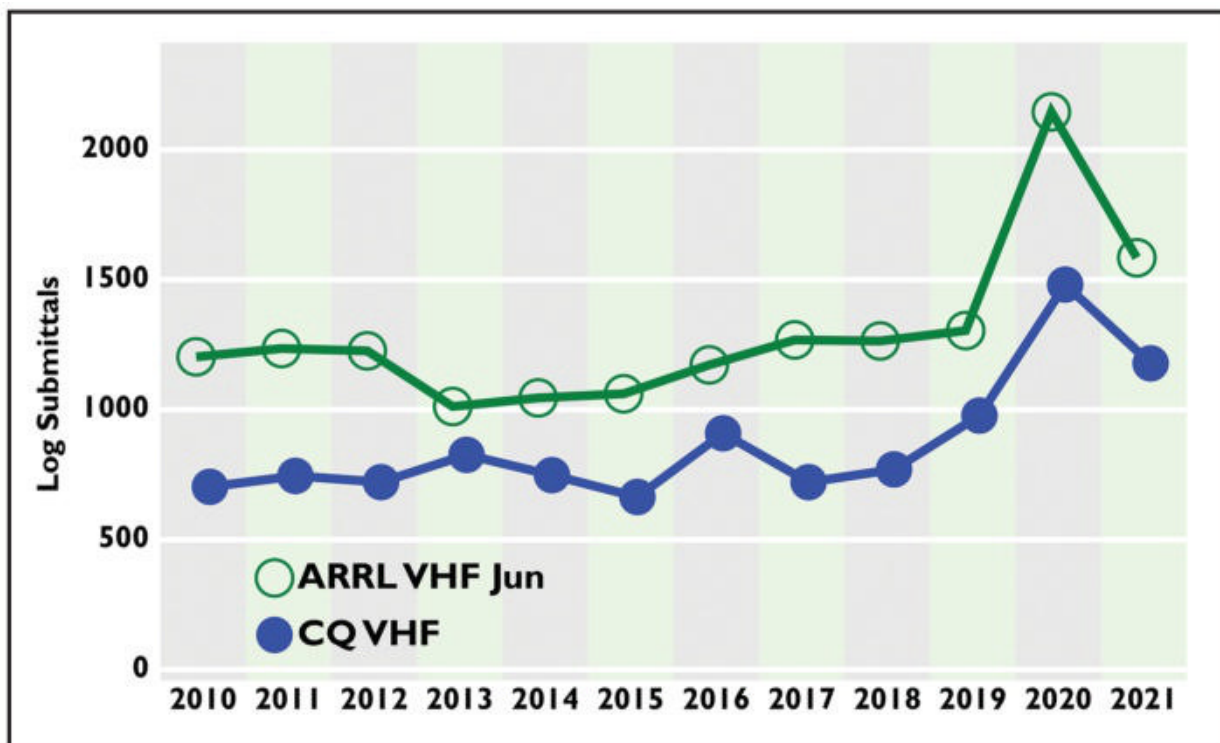


Figure 2. The gently rising baselines of activity from 2010-2019 take a steep jump in 2020, as ARRL June VHF entries spiked by 65%, and July's CQ VHF contest entries rose by 51%. Participation numbers in both contests relaxed considerably in the 2021 running, leading me to conclude the sharp 2020 spike to be due not just due to hams staying safe at home in the first months of the pandemic, but also due to the amazing DX propagation conditions on the 6-meter band in the summer of 2020.

Figure 2. ARRL June VHF and CQ VHF contest entry statistics 2010-2021

Calendar of Events

All year	CQ DX Marathon	http://bit.ly/vEKMWD
Apr. 2	RSGB FT4 International Activity Day	https://bit.ly/31qpcJl
Apr. 2-3	EA RTTY Contest	http://concursos.ure.es/en/eartty/bases
Apr. 2-3	Florida State Parks on the Air	http://flspota.org
Apr. 2-3	Louisiana QSO Party	http://laqp.org
Apr. 2-3	Mississippi QSO Party	www.arrlmiss.org
Apr. 2-3	Missouri QSO Party	https://bit.ly/3rkAl87
Apr. 2-3	PODXS 070 Club 31 Flavors Contest	http://bit.ly/2SESbDg
Apr. 4	RSGB 80m Club Championship, CW	https://bit.ly/31qpcJl
Apr. 6	UKEICC 80m Contests SSB	https://ukeicc.com/80m-rules.php
Apr. 6	VHF-UHF FT8 Activity	www.ft8activity.eu/index.php/en
Apr. 7	SARL 80m QSO Party	http://bit.ly/H0lqQf
April 9	QRP Spring QSO Party	www.qrparci.org/contests
Apr. 9-10	FT8 DX Contest 2022	https://europeanft8club.wordpress.com
Apr. 9-10	Georgia QSO Party	https://gaqsoparty.com/
Apr. 9-10	IG-RY World Wide RTTY Contest	www.ig-ry.de/ig-ry-ww-contest
Apr. 9-10	JIDX CW Contest	www.jidx.org
Apr. 9-10	New Mexico QSO Party	www.newmexicoqsoparty.org/wp
Apr. 9-10	North Dakota QSO Party	https://bit.ly/3n8xMob
Apr. 9-10	OK-OM DX SSB Contest	http://bit.ly/3ioS3Cl
Apr. 9-10	Texas State Parks on the Air	www.tspota.org
Apr. 9-10	Yuri Gagarin International DX Contest	http://gc.qst.ru/en/section/32
Apr. 10	ARRL Rookie Roundup, SSB	www.arrl.org/rookie-roundup
Apr. 10	Hungarian Straight Key Contest	http://hskc.ha8kux.com
Apr. 10	International Vintage Contest HF	www.iv3ehh.it/vintage.htm
Apr. 10	RSGB RoLo SSB Contest	https://bit.ly/31qpcJl
Apr. 10	WAB 3.5/7/14 MHz Data Modes	http://bit.ly/31yE4kT
Apr. 11	RSGB FT4 Contest Series	https://bit.ly/31qpcJl
Apr. 11	144 MHz Spring Sprint	https://bit.ly/3Fazrjf
Apr. 13	VHF-UHF FT8 Activity	www.ft8activity.eu/index.php/en
Apr. 15-16	Holyland DX Contest	www.iarc.org/iarc/#HolylandContest
Apr. 16	ES Open HF Championship	https://esopen.eu/
Apr. 16-17	CQ Manchester Mineira DX Contest	www.cqmmdx.com/rules
Apr. 16-17	Michigan QSO Party	www.miqp.org/index.html
Apr. 16-17	Ontario QSO Party	www.va3cco.com/oqp/rules.htm
Apr. 16-17	Worked All Provinces of China DX Contest	https://bit.ly/3sDGs72
Apr. 16-17	YU DX Contest	http://yudx.yu1srs.org.rs
Apr. 18	DARC Easter Contest	http://bit.ly/3bOk9pd
Apr. 19	222 MHz Spring Sprint	https://bit.ly/3Fazrjf
Apr. 20	RSGB 80m Club Championship, SSB	https://bit.ly/31qpcJl
Apr. 20	VHF-UHF FT8 Activity	www.ft8activity.eu/index.php/en
Apr. 23-24	10-10 Spring Digital Contest	http://bit.ly/1FrFeBc
Apr. 23-24	Helvetia Contest	www.uska.ch
Apr. 23-24	SP DX RTTY Contest	www.pkrv.org/strona,spdxrttyen.html

Figure 3 shows yearly entry statistics for the three largest RTTY contests, which like the previously discussed contests, allow points for working both DX and domestic contests. The February 2020 CQ WPX RTTY contest preceded widespread COVID-19 restrictions; the 2021 edition of this contest rose by 25%. The September CQWW RTTY DX contest had its entries increase by 18% between 2019 and 2020 to new record high levels. Log entries in the January 2021 ARRL RTTY Roundup

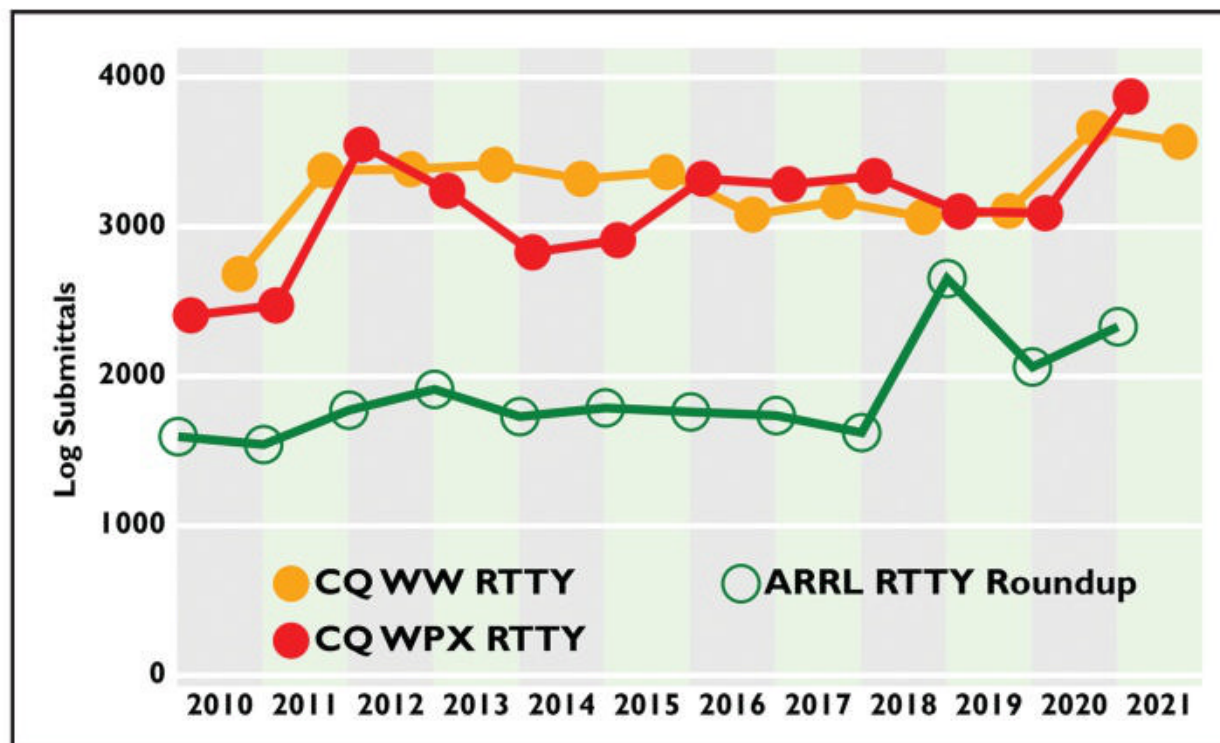


Figure 3. CQWW DX RTTY, CQ WPX RTTY, and ARRL RTTY Roundup entry statistics 2010-2021

Apr. 24	Bartg Sprint75 Contest	http://bartg.org.uk/wp/contests
Apr. 24	North American SSB Sprint	https://ssbsprint.com/rules
Apr. 27	432 MHz Spring Sprint	https://bit.ly/3Fazrjf
Apr. 27	UKEICC 80m Contests CW	https://ukeicc.com/80m-rules.php
Apr. 28	RSGB 80m Club Championship, Data	https://bit.ly/31qpcJl
Apr. 30-May 1	Florida QSO Party	www.floridaqsoparty.org
Apr. 30-May 1	UK/EI DX Contest, CW	www.ukaic.com/dx-contest-rules.php
May 1	AGCW QRP/QRP Party	http://bit.ly/3bwH1aZ
May 4	VHF-UHF FT8 Activity	www.ft8activity.eu/index.php/en
May 4-5	MIE 33 Contest	www.ztv.ne.jp/isoda/33/index-e.html
May 7	Microwave Spring Sprint	https://bit.ly/3Fazrjf
May 7	RCC Cup	http://bit.ly/3rH8ttL
May 7-8	7 th Area QSO Party	https://tinyurl.com/2p9cx67k
May 7-8	10-10 Spring CW Contest	http://bit.ly/1FrFeBc
May 7-8	ARI DX Contest	www.ari.it
May 7-8	Delaware QSO Party	www.fsarc.org/qsoparty/rules.htm
May 7-8	F9AA Cup, Digi	https://bit.ly/3JkNipO
May 7-8	Indiana QSO Party	www.hdxcc.org/inqp/index.html
May 7-8	New England QSO Party	www.neqp.org/rules
May 7-8	SBMS 2.3 GHz and Up Contest and Club Challenge	www.n6nb.com/sbmsrules.htm
May 8	WAB 7 MHz Phone	http://bit.ly/31yE4kT
May 9	RSGB 80m Club Championship, SSB	https://bit.ly/31qpcJl
May 11	VHF-UHF FT8 Activity	www.ft8activity.eu/index.php/en
May 14-15	Canadian Prairies QSO Party	https://cpqp.ve6hams.ca
May 14-15	CQWW Foxhunting Weekend	www.homingin.com/joek0ov/nfw.html
May 14-15	CQ-M International DX Contest	http://cqm.srr.ru/en-rules
May 14-15	Veron SLP Contest	http://bit.ly/2L9eT1L
May 14-15	Volta WW RTTY Contest	www.contestvolta.it
May 14-15	50 MHz Spring Sprint	https://bit.ly/3Fazrjf
May 18	RSGB 80m Club Championship, Data	https://bit.ly/31qpcJl
May 18	VHF-UHF FT8 Activity	www.ft8activity.eu/index.php/en
May 21	Arkansas QSO Party	https://arkqp.com/arkansas-qso-party-rules
May 21-22	Baltic Contest	www.lrsf.lt/en
May 21-22	His Majesty King of Spain CW Contest	http://concurros.ure.es/en
May 21-22	NZART Sangster Shield Contest	http://bit.ly/3aviX6h
May 21-22	SARL VHF/UHF Digital Contest	http://bit.ly/H0lqQf
May 23	QRP ARCI Hoot Owl Sprint	www.qrparci.org/contests
May 26	RSGB 80m Club Championship, CW	https://bit.ly/31qpcJl
May 26	QRP Minimal Art Session	https://tinyurl.com/4s9evnbj
May 28-29	CQWW WPX CW Contest	www.cqwp.com
May 30	RSGB FT4 Contest Series	https://bit.ly/31qpcJl

were up by a modest 13% from its previous pre-pandemic running in January 2020.

Also evident in *Figure 3* is that the high-water mark of participation in the ARRL RTTY Roundup contest precedes the pandemic. The 2019 running of ARRL RTTY Roundup is a special case: After the WSJT-X developers adapted their software to send the special RTTY Roundup exchanges in the FT8 exchange, the ARRL RTTY Roundup had a substantial boost in log submittals, largely because of 944 entries that were entirely FT8. Purely non-RTTY participation fell in 2020 (to 508 logs) and again in 2021 to 440 pure-

ly FT8 logs. Starting in June 2022, the ARRL will sponsor an all-digital (non-RTTY) contest on the first weekend of June, with some similarities to the WW Digi contest that has been held at the end of August since 2019, and it seems likely the ARRL RTTY Roundup rules for 2022 will eliminate non-RTTY activity entirely. As a result of the rapidly shifting digital contest modes and ARRL RTTY Roundup rules, it seems likely that the 2019-2022 era of participation will always be a special case.

Participation in the four largest DX contests can be followed in *Figure 4*. The Fall 2020 CQWW CW and SSB contests showed step increases of

19% and 16% respectively from the 2019 log submittals. This increased activity continued into 2021. The ARRL DX contests showed more modest increases; ARRL DX CW participation increased by 10% between February 2020 and February 2021. The ARRL DX SSB participation was up by 13% between March 2019 and March 2021. Perhaps because so many active hams already plan their years around these large contests, they showed smaller headroom for growth.

Figure 5 tracks yearly participation in the three largest 160-meter contests. All had been modestly increasing in participation in the late 2010s while the sunspot numbers were low and top-band propagation was at its best. It's not at all obvious that post-pandemic numbers represent an unusual increase in participation due to Covid-19. The 2021 rise in CQ 160-meter CW participation looks to follow a steady trend in increases that began in 2019. Additionally, log submittal numbers for the December 2021 ARRL 160-meter contest are down from the 2019 pre-pandemic entries. Given that these 160-meter contests all take place primarily in winter evenings, perhaps the disruption to daytime schedules caused by Covid-19 events are minimized.

Figure 6 tracks ARRL Sweepstakes participation in both CW and SSB modes across the past 13 years. Entries had been largely flat throughout the 2010s, and November 2019 SSB Sweepstakes entries were at their lowest in a decade, with only 1,582 logs submitted. A year later, SSB entries rose to 2038, a boost of 28%, and it was evident from the "check" numbers being used by 2x3 callsigns in their exchanges that many had been recently licensed or upgraded hams. The 1,442 entries in November 2019 CW Sweepstakes represented not just an 11% boost in CW entries, but also the highest level of participation in SS CW since 2010.

The single set of points in *Figure 7* is the sum of the previously discussed 17 contest entries across each calendar year, 2010-2021. Many of the year-to-year variations we see in the individual contests disappear in the yearly log submission totals, and we see a very steady rate of overall contest participation up through 2019, with many consecutive years of 56,000-58,000 log submittals. In 2020 the sum rises to 67,060 entries for the same 17 contests, and slightly more to 67,164 entries in 2021, a consistent increase in 2020 and 2021 yearly participation of 20% over pre pandemic levels.

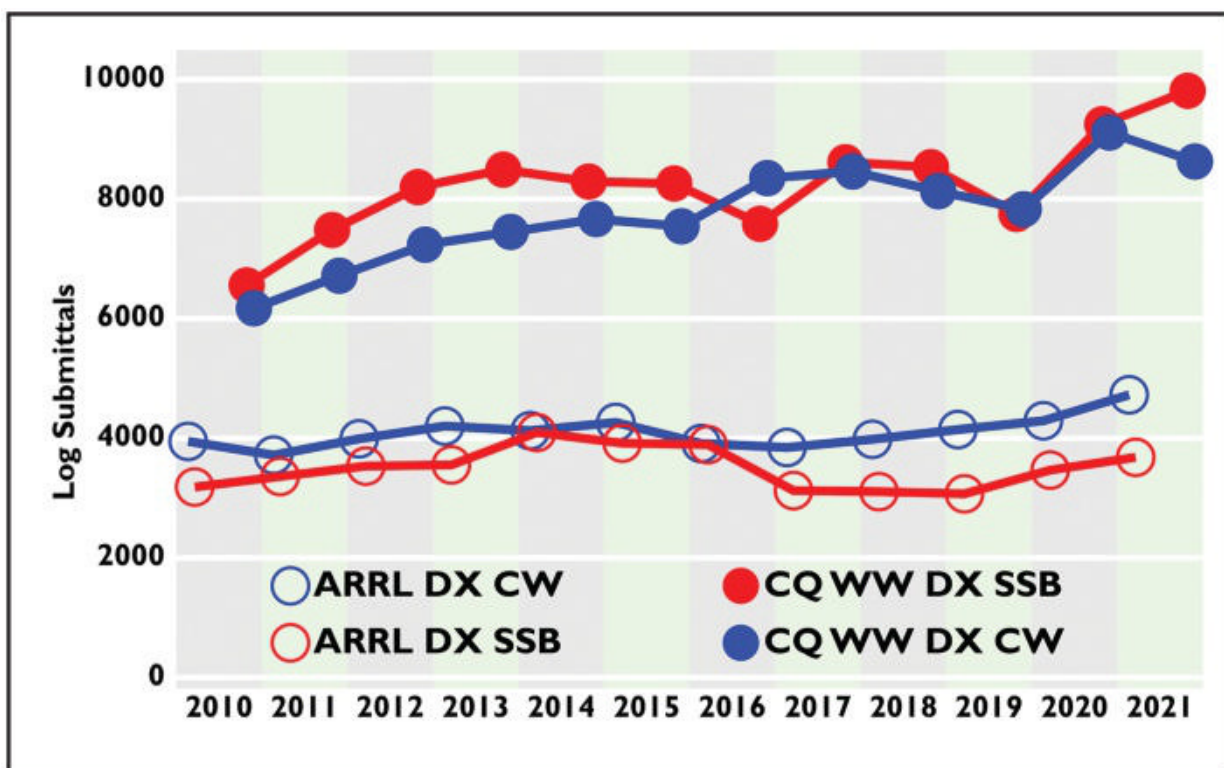


Figure 4. ARRL DX CW, ARRL DX SSB, CQWW DX CW, and CQWW DX SSB entry statistics 2010-2021

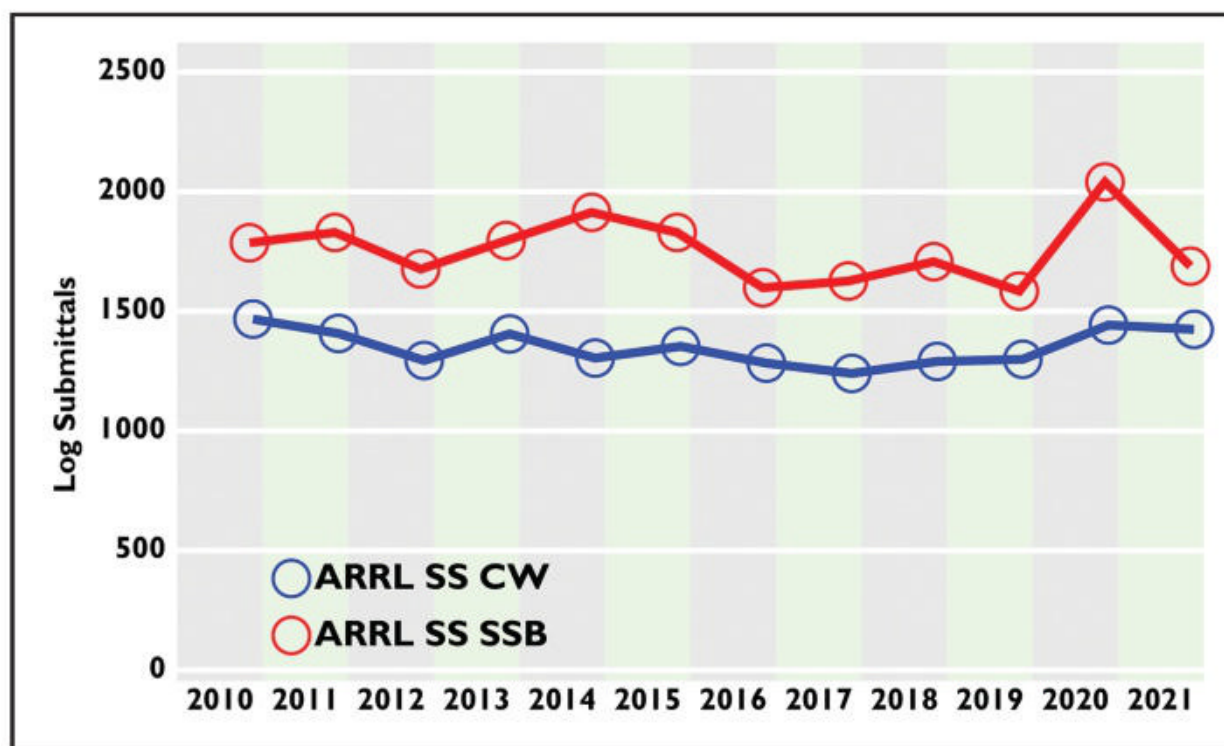


Figure 5. CQ 160-Meter CW, CQ 160-Meter SSB, ARRL 160-Meter entry statistics 2010-2021

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This fourth edition was spearheaded by propagation authority Carl Luetzelschwab, K9LA, merging his updates with the earlier work of the previous editions' authors, Dr. Theodore Cohen, N4XX, George Jacobs, W3ASK, and Robert Rose, K6GKU (SK).

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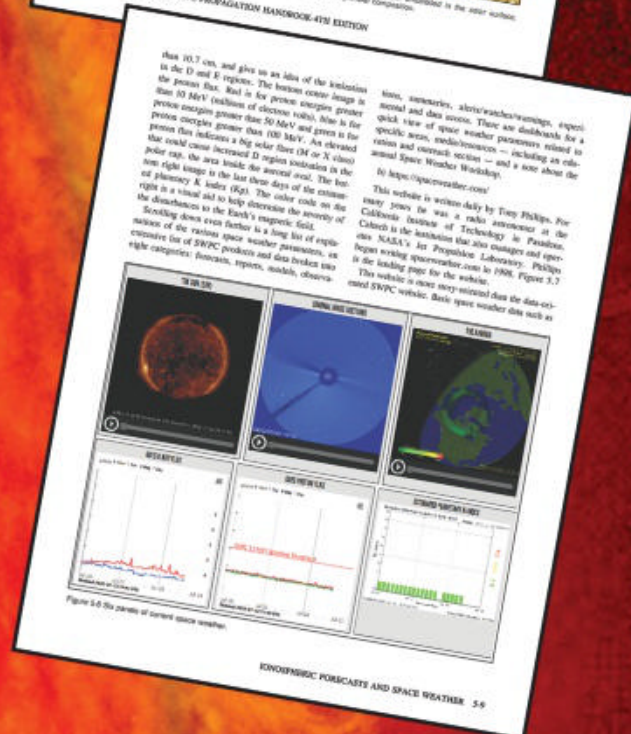
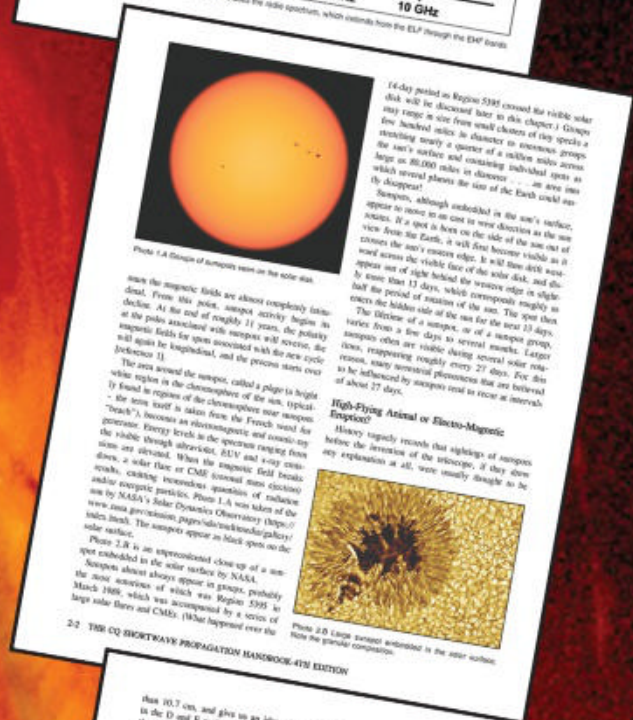
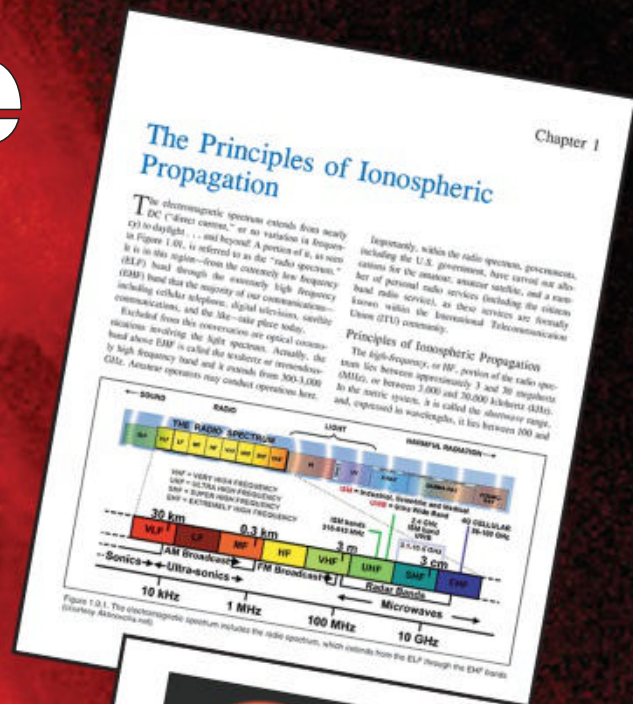
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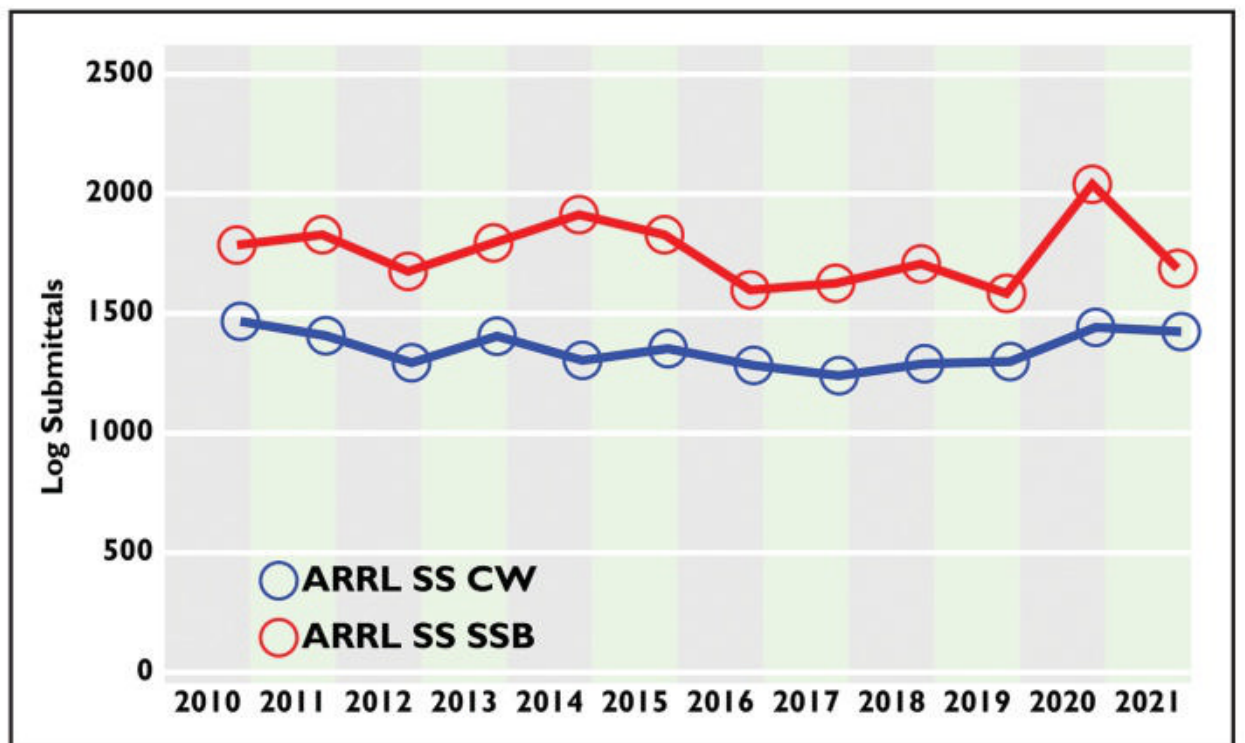


Figure 6. ARRL Sweepstakes CW and SSB entry statistics, 2010-2021

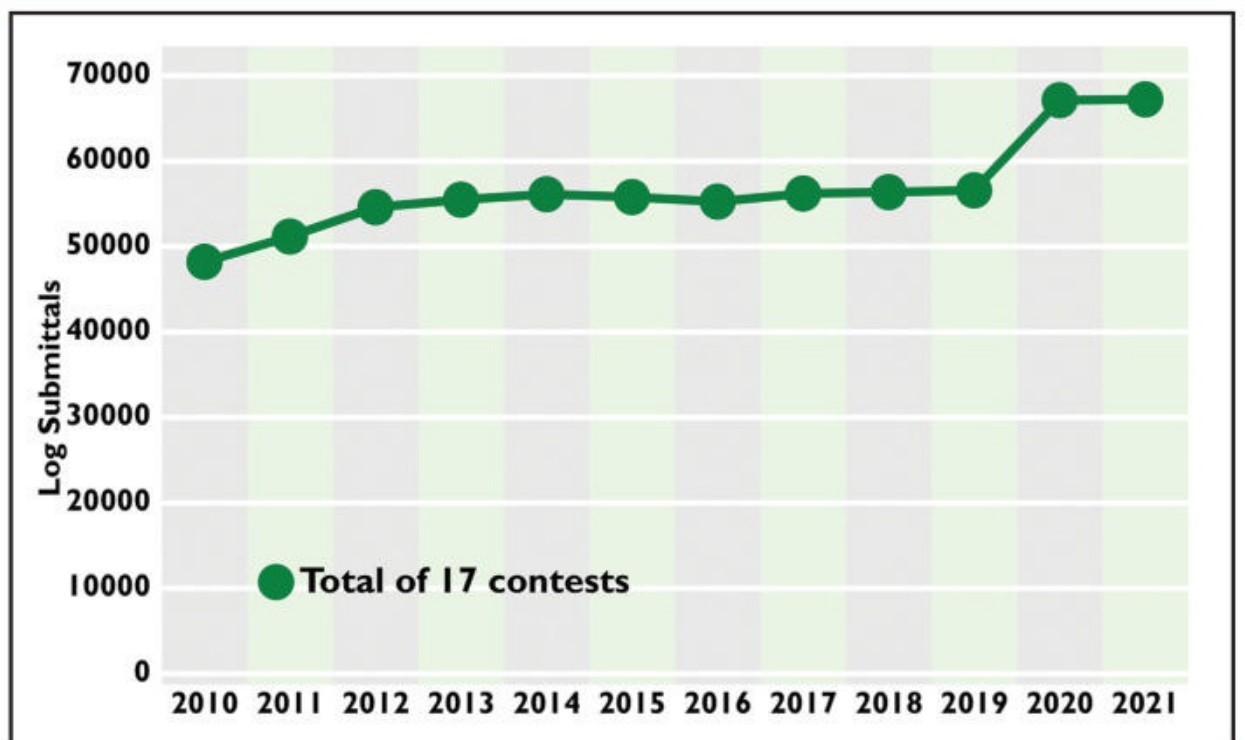


Figure 7. Sum of the 17 contest entry statistics by calendar year, 2010-2021

Not everything in contesting was increased as a result of the pandemic. Cancellation of many DXpeditions starting in Spring 2020 sharply limited the number of exotic locations activated by hams during contests. For example, logs were received from 199 DXCC entities (countries) in the 2019 CQWW CW and SSB contests. Across the 2020 runnings of these contests, there was a sharp decrease to only 166 countries submitting logs.

The DXpedition cancellations showed in everyone's logs as a decline in 20 to 30 country multipliers across each active band in 2020 compared to 2019. Looking at my single-operator entry as N3QE, I see that totaled across all six HF bands, my claimed country multipli-

er total fell from 504 in CQWW CW 2019, to just 393 in the 2020 edition.

In the fall 2021 CQWW CW and SSB contests, there was a slight recovery in DXpedition activations, with 176 countries submitting logs. In my CQWW CW logs, this is reflected as a slight uptick to 433 country multipliers summed across the six bands.

Multi-operator entries in CQWW 2020 took a deep dive compared to past years. There were 860 multi-operator entries in CQWW CW and SSB in 2019, but only 636 multi-operator entries in 2020 as multi-operator gatherings were canceled. The CQWW 2021 logs received pages shows 832 multi-operator entries, so multi-operator entries have largely but not completely recovered as hams

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learned how to safely gather at large stations (*along with growth in multi-site remote operations – ed.*)

Will the Covid-19 contesting bump continue into 2022? Several large HF contests in the first months of the new year show participation increasing slightly over 2021. The February 2022 ARRL DX CW Contest had 4,819 logs submitted, up from 4,718 in 2021. The January 2022 ARRL RTTY Roundup contest had 2,351 entries, also an incremental increase over 2021's 2,328 logs.

Other early 2022 contests show a slight decline in entries from their pandemic highs. The 2022 CQ 160-Meter CW contest, held the last weekend of January, had 2,953 logs submitted, a 10% decline from the 2021 running which set the high-water mark at 3,260 log submittals. The February 2022 CQ WPX RTTY Contest has 3,486 entries, a slight decline from the record high 3,868 logs submitted for the 2021 edition.

At the extreme top level of radiosport competition, the 2022 WRTC in Italy has been delayed until 2023 because of the impact of Covid-19 restrictions. Special callsigns in the I1ØWRTC-I19WRTC range, as well as IR1WRTC and IOØWRTC, have been activated both inside and outside of contests in 2022 as WRTC organizers promote awareness of the 2023 events. These activations will continue through July 10, 2022. Information about the "WRTC 2022 – Award" for working these special callsigns, as well as more about preparations for WRTC 2022, are at <www.wrtc2022.it>.

April and May Contest Highlights

State QSO parties kick into high gear this spring with **Louisiana, Mississippi, and Missouri** all holding their state QSO parties the weekend of April 2-3rd. **Nebraska, New Mexico, Georgia,** and

North Dakota follow on April 9-10th. **Michigan, Ontario, and Quebec** become the focus on April 16-17th. The **Florida QSO Party** begins on April 30th and finishes May 1st.

The first full weekend of May is packed with state QSO party activity, as the eight western U.S. states are activated for the **7th Call Area QSO Party** and six states in the northeast gear up for the **New England QSO Party** on May 7-8th. The states of **Indiana** and **Delaware** also hold their QSO parties this weekend. If you are using the popular N1MM+ contest logging software, the "IN7QPNE" module allows all you to log all the activity in one place; details of this usage are on the N1MM+ website <<https://bit.ly/36BYyjh>>.

The first-ever **Canadian Prairies QSO Party** will be held on May 14th and May 15th. Stations in VE4 (**Manitoba**), VE5 (**Saskatchewan**), and VE6 (**Alberta**) are called by each other and stations around the world in this new event. The Canadian Prairies stations give their 3-letter electoral district abbreviation as their exchange, which counts as a multiplier per band. You can find the rules and a list of multipliers at <<https://cpqp.ve6hams.ca>>.

If you are considering a trip to the 2022 Dayton Hamvention, put **Contest University** in your plans. It is held on Thursday, May 19th, the day before Hamvention opens. This year the Contest Super Suite, Contest University, the Top Band Dinner, the Contest Dinner, and the KC DX Club CW copying competition are all being held at the Hope Hotel. Find full details at <www.contestuniversity.com>.

CQ WPX CW this year is held May 29-30th. This is the first year of a new Youth Overlay category for this event, in which you work both DX and domestic callers for points and prefix multipliers. Find full details at <<https://cqwp.com>>.

PROPAGATION

BY TOMAS HOOD,* NW7US

April Propagation

Quick Look at Current Cycle 25 Conditions: (Data rounded to nearest whole number)

Sunspots:

Observed Monthly, January 2022: 57
12-month smoothed, July 2021: 32

10.7-cm Flux:

Observed Monthly, January 2022: 104
12-month smoothed, July 2021: 83

One Year Ago:

(Data rounded to nearest whole number)

Sunspots:

Observed Monthly, January 2021: 11
12-month smoothed, July 2020: 8

10.7-cm Flux:

Observed Monthly, January 2021: 76
12-month smoothed, July 2020: 74

As we move into spring in the Northern Hemisphere, the Sun is mostly overhead above the equator this month. This creates equal day and night periods in both hemispheres, which leads to improved DX conditions around the world on the high frequencies (HF).

The Vernal Equinox in mid-March marks the day when the hours of daylight and darkness are about equal around the world. 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 during the equinoctial periods (autumn and spring) is responsible for optimum DX conditions starting late in February and lasting through late April. The improvement in propagation is most noticeable on long circuits between the Northern and Southern hemispheres. During this season conditions are optimum for long-path as well as short-path openings, and during gray-line twilight periods associated with sunrise and sunset.

DXers (those who seek out signals from across the world) love April because the seasonal change this month plays out on HF: Activity (propagation) moves up from the 40-meter band and down from the 10-meter band, with stronger, more stable openings on paths on frequencies from 30 meters through 17 meters. Propagation on the higher HF frequencies (20 through 10 meters) begins to suffer late in April and into the summer months due to lower MUFs (Maximum Usable Frequencies) in the Northern Hemisphere, but the mid-HF bands are very usable, especially late in the day when MUFs peak.

Summertime MUFs are lower due to solar heating which causes the ionosphere to expand. An expanded ionosphere produces lower ion density, which results in lower MUFs.

Short-path propagation between countries in the Northern Hemisphere will drop out entirely. Higher frequency propagation peaks in the fall, north of the Equator.

April and May are autumnal months in the Southern Hemisphere, resulting in enhanced long-path DXing. At the same time, short-path propagation from South America, South Pacific, and other areas south of the equator to points

in the Northern Hemisphere will be strong and reliable when open. However, these do not happen every day on the higher frequencies — but do on mid-HF frequencies such as the 20-meter band.

From April to June, excellent propagation occurs on both daytime and nighttime paths. The strongest propagation occurs on paths that span areas of both day and night, following the MUF. During April, peaking in May, and still in June, the 16-meter broadcast and the 15-meter amateur bands may offer 24-hour DX to all parts of the world, with both short- and long-path openings occurring, sometimes at the same time. If you hear a lot of echo on a signal, you might be beamed in the wrong direction. Try the opposite azimuth. Propagation on frequencies from the 30-meter band through

LAST-MINUTE FORECAST

Day-to-Day Conditions Expected for April 2022

Propagation Index	Expected Signal Quality			
	(4)	(3)	(2)	(1)
Above Normal: 6, 13, 15-16, 18, 22, 26-27	A	A	B	C
High Normal: 4-5, 12, 14, 17, 19-21, 24-25	A	B	C	C-D
Low Normal: 1, 7, 9, 11, 23, 28	B	C-B	C-D	D-E
Below Normal: 3, 30	C	C-D	D-E	E
Disturbed: 2, 8, 10, 29	C-D	D	E	E

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. Using the **Propagation Charts** appearing in "The CQ Shortwave Propagation Handbook, 4th Edition," by Carl Luetzelschwab, George Jacobs, Theodore J. Cohen, and R. B. Rose.

a. Find the *Propagation Index* associated with the particular path opening from the **Propagation Charts**.

b. 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 fair to poor on April 1, fair from April 2 through 5, and good on April 7, and so forth.

2. Alternatively, you may use the *Last-Minute Forecast* as a general guide to space weather and geomagnetic conditions throughout 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 geomagnetic conditions. In general, when conditions are High Normal to Above Normal, signals will be more reliable on a given path, when the ionosphere supports the path that is in consideration. This chart is updated daily at <<http://SunSpotWatch.com>> provided by NW7US.

* P.O. Box 110

Fayetteville, OH 45118

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17 meters is more stable at night, with propagation following grey-line and nighttime paths.

Low-band propagation is still hot on 40 meters, with Europe in the evening, and Asia in the mornings. Occasional DX openings will occur on 90 and 75 meters around sunrise.

VHF Conditions

The April Lyrids meteor shower occurs in mid-April, peaking on the UTC night of April 21/22. The hourly visual meteor rate is expected to be low, with average meteor velocities of about 48 kilometers per second with broad outbursts. However, this shower's peak lasts for several days.

The debris expelled by comet Thatcher as it moves through its orbit causes the Lyrids. It is a long period comet that visits the inner solar system every 415 years or so. Despite this long period, there is activity every year at this time, so it is theorized that the comet must have been visiting the solar system for quite a long time. Over this long period, the debris left with each pass into the inner solar system has been evenly distributed along the path of its orbit.

This material isn't quite evenly distributed, however, as there have been some years with outbursts of higher than usual meteor activity. The most recent of these outbursts occurred in 1982, with others occurring in 1803, 1922, and 1945. These outbursts are unpredictable, and one could occur this year. The best time to work this shower should be from midnight to early morning.

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, this should make possible meteor-scatter type openings on the VHF bands.

A seasonal increase in sporadic-E (E_s) ionization usually begins during April and continues through the spring and summer months. Expect an increase in short-skip openings on both the 15- and 10-meter bands during April, as well as a possible occasional opening on 6 meters. While E_s 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.

Widespread auroral displays can occur during April, bringing with them unusual ionospheric short-skip openings on the VHF bands. Best times for these to occur are during periods of

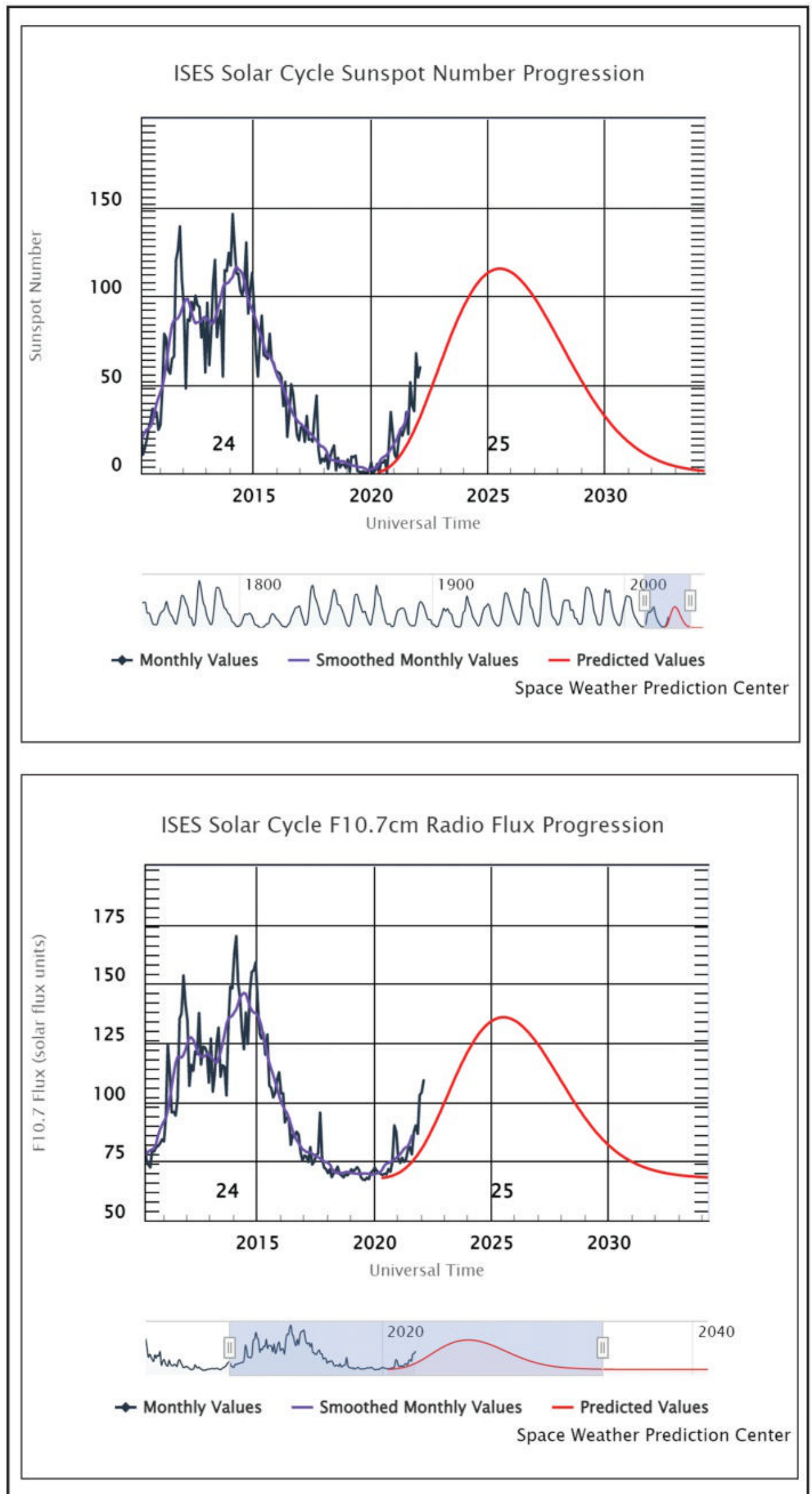


Figure 1. It is clear so far that this cycle may outperform the forecast! The increase in each plot shows a faster rise in overall solar activity and resulting solar flux each month of this cycle, Sunspot Cycle 25. Even the 10-meter band is showing signs of East / West DX over 3,000 kilometers or greater paths. Could this cycle prove to be stronger than expected? (Courtesy of SWPC/NOAA)

radio storminess on the HF bands. Check the Last-Minute Forecast at the beginning of this column for the days in April that are expected to be Below Normal or Disturbed.

For a detailed list of meteor showers, check out <<https://tinyurl.com/f9v7fj2u>> for a complete calendar of meteor showers in 2022.

If you use Twitter.com, you can follow <@hfradiospacewx> for hourly updates that include the K index numbers. You can also check the numbers at <<https://SunSpotWatch.com>>, where this columnist provides a wealth of current space weather details as well as links. Please report your observations of any notable propagation conditions, by writing this columnist via Twitter, or via the Space Weather and Radio Propagation Facebook page at <<https://fb.me/spacewx.hfradio>>.

Current Solar Cycle Progress

The Royal Observatory of Belgium reports that the monthly mean observed sunspot number for January 2022 is 56.97, down from 69.42 in December 2021, yet still up from signif-

BEHIND THE BYLINES...

... a little bit about some of the authors whose articles appear in this issue

Martin Butera, PT2ZDX / LU9EFO ["Smoke (But No Mirrors): The Cigar Box QRP Transmitter," p. 27] is an Argentine ham currently living in Brazil's capital city of Brasilia. Before moving to Brazil, he was a founding member of Radio Atomika 106.1 MHz, a station that is part of the second generation of alternative, countercultural, illegal, free, self-managed, pirate radio stations born in the heat of the Argentinazo 2001 (the great Argentine economic crisis).

Dave Ahlgren, K1BUK ["Predicting Balun Performance Using 3D Models," p. 34] started in ham radio at age 14 with the Novice Class callsign KN1BUK and later upgraded to K1BUK. While a graduate student at the University of Michigan in the 1970s he operated as W8IXX. After more than 40 years away from the hobby, he returned in 2015 after retiring from Trinity College, where he taught courses in electronics, computer-aided design, and robotics. Since returning to ham radio, Dave has enjoyed designing antenna systems using computer-based modeling and optimization tools, including 4nec2 and EMCoS Studio. He is active on all bands from 160-6 meters. In his second ham radio life, Dave has earned the WAS and DXCC awards and especially enjoys operating in CW and FT-8 modes.

Rich Stiebel, W6APZ ["My Most Challenging Assignment," p. 42] is a retired electrical engineer who got his start designing CB rigs for Knight-Kit (the subject of this issue's article). This is his second article for CQ. The first was in 2016, "Using a Drone to Track Down Repeater Interference." Rich's first-ever radio article, "Put Maximum Power Into Your CB Antenna," featuring an SWR / power meter he designed for Knight-Kit, was published by *Radio-Electronics* magazine in 1963.

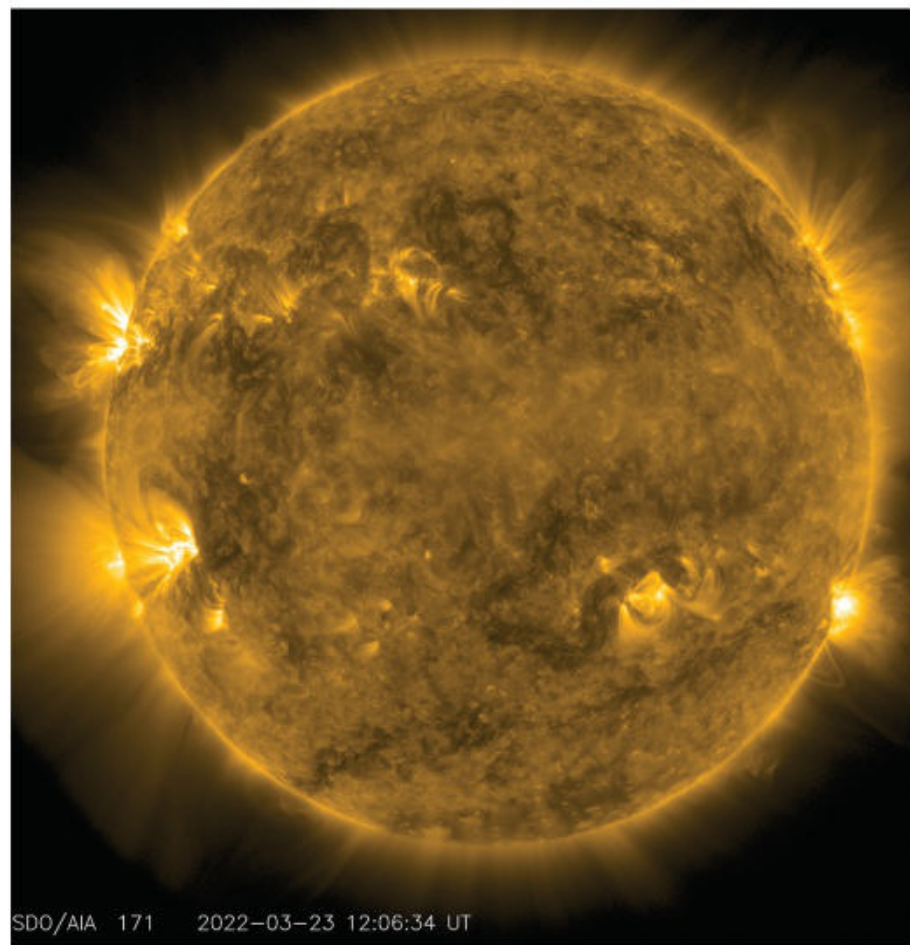


Figure 2. This is an artificially colored view of the Sun by SDO AIA at 171 Å (angstroms), on March 23, 2022, which shows the upper solar transition region. The light is emitted by iron-9 (Fe IX) at around 600,000 Kelvin. This wavelength shows the quiet corona and coronal loops, and is typically colored in gold. It is encouraging to see multiple active regions as the Sun moves away from solar cycle minimum to solar cycle maximum (the peak of the cycle). HF propagation is improving, so if you are not on the HF bands making contact, this is a good time to start. (Courtesy of NASA/SDO)

icantly up from November's 36.03. The 12-month running smoothed sunspot number centered on July 2021 is 31.8, up from 28.0 in June. A smoothed sunspot count of 47, give or take about 6 points is expected for April 2022.

The Dominion Radio Astrophysical Observatory at Penticton, BC, Canada, reports a 10.7-cm observed monthly mean solar flux of 104.05 for January 2022, up from 102.94 for December 2021. The 12-month smoothed 10.7-cm flux centered on July 2021 is 83.10, up from 81.30 for June. The predicted smoothed 10.7-cm solar flux for April 2022 is 92, give or take 8 points.

Geomagnetic activity level this month is expected to range from quiet to stormy, resulting in occasional degraded propagation this month. Remember that you can get an up-to-the-day **Last-Minute Forecast** at <<https://SunSpotWatch.com>> on the main page.

I welcome your thoughts, questions, and experiences regarding this fascinating science of propagation. You may email me, write me a letter, or catch me on the HF amateur bands. If you are on Facebook, check out <<https://fb.me/spacewx.hfradio>> and <<https://fb.me/NW7US>> — speaking of Facebook — check out the *CQ Amateur Radio* magazine fan page at <<https://fb.me/CQMag>>. Also, please check out the new alternative social networking ham radio group at <<https://amateurhamradio.locals.com>> and please share this with your amateur radio friends and clubs.

– 73, Tomas, NW7US

Number groups after call letters denote following: Band (A = all), Final Score, Number of QSOs, Zones, and Countries. An asterisk (*) before a call indicates low power. An A after the band indicates an Assisted category. Certificate winners are listed in bold. Late logs are listed in italics. (All country terminology reflects the DXCC list at the time of the contest.)

2021 CQWW DX SSB RESULTS

SINGLE OPERATOR NORTH AMERICA

United States

Call	Band	Final Score	QSOs	Zones	Countries
KQ2M	A	6,729,076	4476	134	444
K5ZD		6,311,403	3819	128	453
N1UR		5,410,820	3374	131	449
K1DG		4,665,320	3349	118	388
N1PGA		2,233,425	1645	105	380
W1WJ		1,114,560	989	100	305
K1RM		984,718	1330	60	199
W1WEF		932,180	966	93	274
NG1M		445,250	604	66	208
AE1P		421,523	555	71	198
W1HNZ		395,773	503	73	214
K1OFO		388,652	549	80	212
ND1X		246,749	416	59	168
N1SEP		183,396	342	48	156
W2TT		162,435	296	59	162
NE1RD		146,510	295	46	136
N1TA		122,400	254	41	129
WZ1V		113,230	248	44	125
N1DFD		111,864	253	53	124
K1BIF		81,672	198	47	117
W1TRK		77,520	210	42	110
W1S		63,873	160	50	101
W1OHM		56,341	198	22	81
K1WZC		54,180	201	23	82
N1RPS		39,184	124	39	85
NF1L		38,646	136	42	72
W1AST		34,580	115	38	92
KB1YO		32,810	138	19	66
K1DVL		20,124	98	27	51
K3IU		12,773	95	14	39
NA1VT		7,956	59	16	35
ND1L		6,900	63	12	34
W1GXZ		5,720	40	24	31
K1WR		4,680	44	11	25
KC1DQH		3,762	46	18	39
W1JS		1,798	22	10	19
K1WHS	28	138,516	588	18	66
NT1O	21	3,977	42	14	27
W1FQ	3.7	18,368	108	16	48
W1HI		14,224	95	13	43
*K1HT	A	616,641	673	83	238
*N1DD		592,812	734	70	227
*N1DC		204,670	384	49	145
*KR1A		104,960	239	44	120
			(OP: KL7JT)		
*K1LK		82,782	202	52	110
*K1TR		59,004	160	40	92
*KG1V		48,990	147	50	88
*W2PMC		39,528	138	31	77
*N1HTS		37,840	126	34	76
*NW1Q		33,966	125	30	72
*AB1XQ		28,028	124	25	66
*N1ADX		20,648	92	32	57
*W1EDX		17,544	85	30	56
*N1XXU		14,553	76	25	52
*W1HMM		12,848	61	23	50
*W1FWS		10,773	64	19	44
*WA1HXH		10,296	58	29	49
*KB1LRL		9,798	58	25	44
*K1ALA		9,198	85	10	32
*AE1D		7,140	62	26	42
*N1NIS		6,350	57	17	33
*W1EAA		3,552	35	20	28
*NP2GG		3,154	29	11	27
*N1IBQ		2,480	29	10	21
*KC1IEB		2,387	27	9	22
*KC1NGS		1,674	22	9	18
*K1LHO		1,456	48	21	31
*KMINDY		1,419	30	15	18
*W1LAG		1,287	25	10	23
*WM0G		759	22	7	16
*N1CEO		682	21	11	11
*AF1R		72	5	3	5
*N1WRK	28	44,354	229	16	51
*N1SFE		4,312	48	14	30
*K1MEP		4,128	50	11	21
*K1PET		2,030	44	8	21
*WA1N	21	216	8	5	7
*K1EP	14	159,936	492	30	89
*NY1E	7	33,040	153	19	61
W1GD	AA	2,815,020	1709	126	459
WK1O		2,332,155	1724	110	391
KA1IS		2,148,065	1603	113	372
WX1S		1,866,465	1201	124	431
N1IXF		1,438,302	1081	112	366
N1SV		1,424,137	1201	94	339
AK1MD		1,420,393	1123	111	370
N8RA		1,283,500	1057	98	327
K1KA		1,237,005	1015	101	340
N1RP		1,230,744	972	103	353
AB1JV		1,000,370	847	98	336
WT1A		863,580	816	91	298
KA1IOR		803,010	673	96	330
W1FJ		787,176	623	99	369
AC1EV		772,717	788	85	268
WB1DX		722,262	859	66	225
KX1X		720,900	722	77	279
K1VMT		688,554	865	78	233
NB1N		607,959	727	63	234
W1TC		569,373	506	82	317
KB1W		562,164	634	69	247
NN1SS		543,400	517	94	286
W2DAN		540,735	650	66	229
W1RM		463,821	394	112	331
NT1N		458,803	605	64	207
W1OO		410,454	516	79	218
			(OP: K1ESE)		
W1KM		405,648	451	76	248
NE1B		389,784	436	83	244
N9NC		358,488	423	75	237
WK1J		337,620	501	68	187
N1GF		336,864	492	66	198

NF1O		331,158	417	70	221
K2RB		318,539	520	49	180
KC1GTK		306,078	404	74	204
W1NG		305,641	339	82	247
W1UE		286,518	344	91	227
W3SM		228,939	401	48	153
K1SM		221,270	384	46	157
K1RV		211,731	299	62	205
NE1F		195,360	320	53	167
N1KWG		184,527	266	67	194
K1TW		164,892	315	47	135
WA1ZYX		162,800	326	43	133
KV1J		161,582	334	40	133
AA1SU		148,000	283	63	137
WJ1B		144,870	310	40	125
N1SNB		90,522	225	37	104
K1DBO		82,597	206	45	106
W1UK		78,546	177	42	117
AG2K		71,769	190	42	99
WV1M		66,002	196	31	91
K1VW		51,328	153	34	94
KE1VT		51,051	145	47	96
NB1U		50,995	126	46	109
K1GMM		47,460	189	17	67
N1MGO		41,769	172	21	70
W1DSC		31,598	102	45	77
AE1T		30,268	118	26	68
W1BNC		18,352	107	24	50
K1DT		16,340	62	41	54
NU1T		8,900	66	15	35
W1PEF		8,265	56	19	38
NF1A		4,484	41	11	27
AB1GS		4,224	38	18	30
WX1X		2,340	29	14	22
W1DQ		1,638	20	20	19
WW4LL	21A	479,100	1146	30	120
W1NK		24,108	103	19	63
W2JU		2,730	37	6	20
K1JB	14A	302,784	717	34	118
N1KWF		135,876	384	29	105
WM1G		49,020	195	25	70
K2LE	7A	14,694	92	15	47
*KS1J	AA	1,832,124	1382	104	372
*W1NT		1,169,299	1085	84	299
*WO1N		515,520	531	89	269
*KC1SQ		429,275	554	67	208
*KA2KON		394,305	513	61	210
*N1API		387,296	467	74	230
*W1DYJ		315,090	424	72	198
*W1JGM		293,250	468	69	181
*N1IBM		184,144	250	67	205
*W1JIM		78,925	184	55	120
*AE1EZ		76,616	192	47	110
*KB1RVU		66,776	196	44	92
*K2NV		58,960	163	42	92
*N1ZN		44,936	120	54	83
*WE1SAX		24,480	105	29	61
*N1MM		23,051	100	30	59
*W1ER		20,502	76	33	69
*NT1K		19,404	88	17	60
*W1NSK		10,350	62	25	44
*K1AFC		10,286	58	28	44
*AI1G		7,020	60	26	39
*NR1T		6,780	45	19	41
*K1THE		4,453	44	27	34
*KC1ELF		2,484	29	15	21
*WA2TNX		2,160	26	14	22
*N1UNH		1,736	24	11	20
*KA1VMG		528	12	6	10
*K1VU		396	10	8	10
			(OP: N1EN)		
*KC1MEB	28A	560	29	10	18
*AB1J	21A	7,956	60	15	36
*KC1G	14A	3,564	41	9	24
			(OP: N1EN)		
N2RRA	A	879,340	1215	73	235
N2HMM		800,120	713	102	313
N2MF		725,580	847	89	259
WS9M		647,900	721	86	255
KD2TT		436,536	574	69	213
W2OIB		431,460	543	79	227
N2QV		361,580	647	55	147
W2XL		336,036	499	55	191
WB2NFL		334,628	467	68	198
NS2N		255,			

N4FP	"	24,192	117	32	52	*N2YF	"	5,151	43	21	30	N4DW	"	197,600	302	68	179	*K5EEEE	"	6,496	54	18	40	WZ5M	"	865,032	830	108	291
W4WCD	"	23,904	113	24	72	*KD4ZDQ	"	4,921	49	11	26	W4MY	"	189,744	348	50	151	*KK4BZ	"	6,136	48	26	33	K5PAR	"	723,232	699	109	279
AF4T	"	16,984	80	31	57	*K4SXT	"	3,185	26	25	24	KF7RO	"	182,771	352	54	139	*K4MVM	"	5,610	38	20	31	NT5V	"	698,368	785	95	246
KJ4ND	"	12,474	74	26	55	*KK4CS	"	3,172	31	23	29	AA4TI	"	173,169	300	58	155	*KJ4RDF	"	4,704	37	19	30	W5TN	"	592,704	676	87	249
W8W	"	11,023	65	26	47	*K4EES	"	3,060	35	12	22	K2TE	"	163,836	301	58	164	*N3GTG	"	4,644	40	15	28	WB0TEV	"	450,754	364	138	340
WB0AOD	"	10,920	60	25	45	*KO4FYC	"	2,828	34	7	21	K4VTE	"	158,107	271	71	152	*K4LDC	"	4,590	39	14	31	KT5C	"	421,208	587	87	209
N2NYR	"	10,878	67	28	46	*W4TWR	"	2,765	27	14	21	K1BDC	"	148,512	212	83	190	*W1JKU	"	3,948	50	12	35	N5EE	"	410,750	571	80	185
WC4Y	"	10,730	91	26	48	*N4KXO	"	2,739	87	29	54	W4RDN	"	144,670	291	50	135	*K4IDT	"	3,000	31	21	19	NR5T	"	344,983	469	69	202
N8AID	"	10,065	67	17	38	*WB4E	"	2,698	28	14	24	W4VIC	"	135,256	253	58	154	*K4TTU	"	2,574	30	18	21	N5TJ	"	323,885	397	82	225
N3FP	"	8,784	67	21	40	*K6FNV	"	2,520	35	13	27	N4PSE	"	132,239	235	77	146	*K3MZ	"	2,560	28	16	24	AC4CA	"	311,669	473	65	164
K4GHC	"	8,220	61	19	41	*K4LBL	"	2,442	33	12	21	KA4CDN	"	131,570	223	64	159	*K1JEA	"	2,301	24	18	21	N5CJA	"	266,370	496	58	137
WB9KVD	"	7,524	66	18	39	*AI8O	"	2,345	27	14	21	K5KG	"	130,788	257	60	129	*N4JN	"	2,214	24	19	22	K5LJ	"	238,795	296	85	208
W4IL	"	7,236	39	28	39	*W4GFY	"	2,301	25	17	22	K3JWI	"	126,914	255	52	126	*KSAS	"	2,211	26	11	22	K5UA	"	227,948	405	58	138
K1GU	"	7,056	51	16	33	*K4VBM	"	2,074	25	13	21	W7HU	"	124,074	321	57	126	*W4TG	"	1,500	22	6	19	N5GI	"	207,788	282	78	209
W4RJA	"	6,897	51	23	34	*K4GNE	"	2,072	30	12	25	AD8J	"	122,607	268	53	118	*N4SJJ	"	992	21	13	18	K5HTE	"	199,752	368	80	152
KA3BZO	"	6,206	47	23	35	*KT4DW	"	2,030	24	16	19	AA4DD	"	122,512	211	62	146	*N4NP	"	968	16	6	16	N5WNG	"	186,902	296	66	160
NX9T	"	6,191	52	10	31	*N4MCC	"	1,968	33	17	24	KJ4BIX	"	122,176	253	74	110	*K2KW	"	912	14	12	12	W2GS	"	177,560	344	59	134
KM4QE	"	4,750	39	18	32	*KJ4PUJ	"	1,947	28	11	22	KT4O	"	116,948	242	46	127	*W4LSM	"	768	13	12	12	AA5H	"	140,400	262	67	141
KW4EE	"	4,608	48	11	25	*N1YZ	"	1,914	24	13	20	W3TB	"	111,696	235	61	118	*NOYY	"	476	11	8	9	K5CKS	"	78,744	223	33	103
K4OMD	"	4,136	37	16	28	*W4WVW	"	1,836	34	14	22	WA4AH	"	105,545	187	55	154	*W4CMG	"	418	10	10	9	K5NZ	"	76,048	151	73	123
N4DTF	"	3,956	32	22	24	*KG4WZZ	"	1,716	29	16	17	KT4ZB	"	104,166	234	42	120	*K5LD	"	286	8	5	8	K5BG	"	74,648	216	41	83
NY9G	"	3,604	38	14	20	*K4RSA	"	1,704	25	6	18	KZ1O	"	102,720	238	44	116	*K9RDU	"	54	7	4	5	KG5VK	"	67,425	183	52	93
K4BGV	"	3,450	43	18	28	*KE4CQE	"	1,680	24	14	21	N4HB	"	97,900	199	44	134	*KO4ISG	"	42	12	9	12	KC5DI	"	62,640	178	68	112
ND4G	"	2,990	26	21	25	*N7GFB	"	1,632	21	14	18	W1EG	"	97,722	218	56	122	*N3UA	28A	195,939	584	25	98	W5THT	"	33,534	100	48	90
NV4C	"	2,106	30	11	16	*KB4MG	"	1,512	33	8	19	K6ES	"	97,194	232	50	117	*N4IJ	"	86,456	306	24	83	K5EC	"	30,849	127	41	72
K4EAK	"	1,728	24	14	18	*NJ8J	"	1,290	20	13	17	KS4X	"	75,600	167	53	115	*KO4TPN	"	285	9	7	8	K5MXG	"	25,498	83	49	73
N4NT	"	1,025	15	10	15	*WA2OMT	"	1,288	21	7	16	K4MDI	"	74,580	168	51	114	*K4KIM	"	20	2	2	2	W5GFI	"	24,924	101	36	57
W4DD	28	252,416	768	28	88	*KJ4UBM	"	1,280	20	13	19	K4AFE	"	72,332	173	60	109	*W6NCB	21A	48,685	206	23	68	N5LTP	"	24,700	104	37	58
K4WI	"	89,664	342	25	71	*KN4ADM	"	1,200	21	7	18	WB4EHG	"	66,816	168	53	121	*N4NM	"	12,712	92	18	38	W9LCQ	"	19,120	93	33	47
W4SLT	"	31,920	142	22	58	*KM4IYW	"	1,200	26	15	15	N6DW	"	59,829	155	45	102	*KO4JKO	"	18	2	1	2	W5GCX	"	13,992	78	22	44
K0EJ	21	623,664	1594	31	111	*N4NVG	"	1,160	27	14	15	K4FW	"	56,049	136	54	103	*W4LC	14A	70,252	294	21	70	W5LXS	"	12,800	72	31	49
N4OX	"	556,308	1344	34	128	*KG4DBM	"	1,092	18	11	15	NX4O	"	46,968	125	50	102	*KN4UOW	"	1,612	31	9	17	K5KAE	"	11,390	66	20	47
K4PP	"	7,850	55	15	35	*NG4DX	"	1,080	15	13	14	NU4E	"	45,500	136	46	94	*K7LU	3.7A	1,638	26	8	18	K15O	"	9,271	52	27	46
N4LZ	"	4,074	42	14	28	*AC3D	"	1,078	19	7	15	K4SHW	"	44,023	129	49	84							KC6ZBE	"	9,028	46	30	44
KC4RD	14	2,379	43	14	25	*KJ4GTI	"	1,054	24	14	17	WB3D	"	38,674	125	38	84							W5AP	"	8,436	68	21	36
KM4BBV	"	304	14	6	10	*KA4DMV	"	1,012	20	8	15	W4GHV	"	31,440	111	41	79	K5TR	A	5,006,144	4231	149	398	W5RZ	"	984	16	11	13
W2IKN	7	1,250	23	12	13	*W4QVY	"	960	17	9	15	W4UT	"	27,135	122	22	59	K5GN	"	2,978,531	2674	138	361	K5KJ	28A	30,360	212	15	40
N4ZED	"	6	1	1	1	*KO4AWC	"	814	15	10	12	K3WR	"	26,832	104	35	69	N2IC	"	1,911,429	1858	127	276	K5VR	"	12,488	89	20	36
AG4W	1.8	3,774	164	11	23	*KN4RXT	"	700	16	9	11	KQ4KK	"	25,755	97	34	67	K5RX	"	553,419	673	94	215	N5ZC	21A	95,536	310	29	83
*W4WXX	A	917,285	864	98	285	*W5APO	"	640	15	10	10	KQZR	"	25,600	101	37	63	K5XS	"	490,144	613	80	209	N5FTY	14A	3,772	57	13	28
						*N3FNE	"	580	12	9	11	N3JT	"	25,200	97	30	70	WQ5L	"	415,896	564	73	185	K5UR	1.8A	2,975	47	12	23
						*N4YHC	"	480	14	8	8	N4DJ	"	25,098	107	23	66	N5VU	"	213,624	392	58	149	*AB5NX	AA	282,204	424	75	193
*AC4G	"	536,568	633	91	225	*WB4MM	"	475	11	8	11	WD4OHD	"	24,849	97	36	63	K5LD	"	181,152	356	63	141	*W8ZBT	"	164,373	333	62	125
*WA3LXD	"	348,096	488	68	191	*W4WNT	"	238	9	6	8	WC4H	"	22,154	84	39	67	N5KWD	"	146,949	290	73	146	*WB5N	"	135,462	273	68	146
*W6DVS	"	262,548	426	50	171	*KC9LC	"	180	7	7	5	K8LF	"	21,663	107	25	62	KD5QHV	"	121,110	279	56	109	*N3BUO	"	83,296	227	39	98
*W4YE	"	225,453	379	61	162	*KA4DSH	"	140	9	7	7	KC4D	"	20,880	91	31	56	WA2VYA	"	116,866	312	45	97	*AB5KM	"	31,372	103	49	75
*KM4OZ	"	216,106	337	67	175	*N4BBG	"	36	3	3	3	K4IDD	"	19,656	73	35	69	N5QJ	"	113,364	223	66	135	*W5JCC	"	26,460	101	34	64
*K4DR	"	214,376	383	58	153	*W1BBU	"	20	2	2	2	W4RQ	"	16,000	87	28	52	K5GKC	"	91,872	242	44	100	*N0LD	"	24,386	115	34	55
*KK4ADQ	"	194,439	370	54	143	*AE2V	"	0	4	4	4	K3WA	"	15,677	96	14	47	W5DLP	"	65,985	175	61	98	*AL5P	"	23,837	114	46	75
*K4REB	"	188,739	336	51	150	*K3TW	28	12,950	91	14	36	K1ZW	"	10,790	57	21	44	W5Z	"	58,873	209	38	75	*WB0RUR	"	15,048	78	17	59
*KF8N	"	148,779	292	49	134	*KC4WQ	"	3,250	48	10	16	N4JOW	"	10,368	67	21	43	AE5P	"	39,237	117	39	84	*N5BIG	"	12,510	71	37	53
*NN4DX	"	146,547	328	54	117	*KO4HUL	"	3,150	34	11	24	NC8N	"	10,366	61	22	51	W5ORC	"	37,392	137	48	75	*K15MPX	"	12,467	68	36	55
*K1MWH	"	135,744	306	50	118	*KO4DJG	"	3,080	47	12	16	KB4QZH	"	9,861	67	17	40	KG5EIU	"	30,564	127	41	67	*KJ4EBE	"	12,000	70	22	38
*N4CWX	"	128,318	287	50	116	*WO4X	"	1,121																					

*WA6FWN	"	5,217	46	22	25	AB7YQ	"	162,575	338	57	118	*K7BWC	7	2,040	24	13	21	K8ALH	"	152	12	8	11	*K8AJS	"	1,500	20	15	15
*W6MSN	"	4,747	56	22	25	AD7XG	"	125,624	289	55	109	*KX6X	"	36	3	2	2	K8GU	28	6,640	58	11	29	*ABBSF	"	1,000	17	12	13
*N16P	"	4,380	62	29	31	AC7GL	"	114,872	270	62	104	*KJ7MEB	"	0	2	2	1	K8AO	21	95,702	313	27	82	*WU1N	"	2,755	9	4	7
*AJ6QH	"	3,010	36	18	17	KS7T	"	111,188	323	53	101							KC8ZMN	"	49,217	208	22	67	*W8AIT	28A	2,325	39	11	20
*AD0L	"	3,003	36	20	19	N7RK	"	103,140	213	74	117	KA6BIM	AA	1,334,500	1235	135	290	W8GOC	14	22,620	130	18	47						
*KN6IUW	"	2,745	34	19	26	KK7DS	"	49,077	159	48	75	NA2U	"	1,170,552	1199	135	318	KD8JAM	"	14,850	101	22	44						
*W6KME	"	2,220	33	16	21	K6NR	"	43,585	142	50	65	K2PO	"	1,146,132	1195	120	252	KT8D	7	4,600	44	13	33	W9RE	A	4,845,002	3110	141	421
*K6OWS	"	2,074	26	16	18	WB6JJ	"	43,290	142	52	65	K7IU	"	513,590	708	102	188	*K8ZM	A	624,325	690	85	240	K9BGL	"	2,384,256	1913	124	324
*K6CES	"	2,016	25	22	20	W7PV	"	42,600	133	39	81	NG7M	"	504,680	609	87	223	*KM6Z	"	277,112	431	78	190	W9GT	"	665,226	839	75	216
*N6ERL	"	1,989	28	20	19	KE7F	"	36,708	123	53	85	WA7AN	"	406,290	520	87	203	*W8ASA	"	255,588	394	70	166	KD9MS	"	496,836	545	96	237
*KE6LB	"	1,682	28	15	14	WD7E	"	35,504	120	48	64	KD7PCE	"	377,142	519	80	183	*K3DMG	"	141,624	307	43	125	WE9V	"	433,302	566	77	204
*KQ6DI	"	1,652	26	14	14	N7LR	"	30,450	110	47	58	WU9B	"	338,672	516	79	165	*N8BAP	"	129,816	248	66	150	W9DZ	"	406,288	542	71	197
*K6ESS	"	1,598	30	18	16	WG7X	"	27,336	112	41	61	N7ZUF	"	334,110	504	93	166	*N8WCP	"	127,980	311	42	116	NF9Z	"	209,090	390	58	148
*KD6NFD	"	1,377	21	14	13	N7TU	"	23,862	115	35	47	K7WP	"	300,578	402	90	184	*KD8LDS	"	97,526	262	36	107	KJ9B	"	170,184	359	42	126
*KG6TYB	"	1,333	24	16	15	W7TX	"	20,526	106	31	35	KH7XW7	"	284,406	389	96	225	*N6JRL	"	80,976	232	57	111	K9LA	"	143,375	288	56	129
*K6DWD	"	1,326	29	12	14	WA7TV	"	19,339	115	32	51							*KB8TL	"	73,304	205	41	95	K9UC	"	117,192	279	41	111
*K9BGC	"	1,242	30	12	11	KE2VB	"	18,957	100	32	39	KB7RJ	"	270,144	439	92	176	*AD8AL	"	70,550	202	56	110	NN1N	"	103,950	235	50	115
*N6UNH	"	855	15	9	10	N7RBL	"	18,564	98	37	54	W7CL	"	262,965	447	83	152	*N8CUB	"	70,470	174	44	101	WB9VW	"	103,284	224	57	114
*W6RGS	"	627	12	9	10	AG7KO	"	16,275	82	28	47	W7GES	"	237,200	468	59	141	*WB8JUI	"	69,088	202	40	87	KD9AWS	"	102,284	218	59	123
*W6RPM	"	414	13	9	9	K9JDV	"	15,958	93	36	43	K7STO	"	225,720	343	96	168	*W8UA	"	61,087	178	38	89	KE9UA	"	72,419	198	50	89
*AE6YB	"	160	7	4	4	N3EG	"	15,642	78	35	44	N7GCO	"	206,797	345	74	153	*KW8KW	"	60,417	204	41	96	W9TC	"	68,609	175	61	96
*N6AKO	"	156	9	7	6	KJ7YYI	"	12,665	71	36	49	W7RIS	"	185,464	334	80	159	*N8PPF	"	57,084	156	50	92	N9GH	"	55,664	149	47	95
*KF6JS	"	154	7	5	6	N7DWW	"	12,512	78	26	42	KQSN	"	163,866	327	52	134	*N8CWX	"	55,900	165	43	87	K9XN	"	52,520	184	29	75
*K6AVS	"	90	6	4	6	N7TCO	"	12,150	87	34	41	KE6GFI	"	152,190	331	68	122	*W8KSC	"	49,792	149	44	84	AK9PL	"	46,690	120	47	114
*KM6VXO	"	66	8	6	5	KX7TL	"	11,900	68	35	35	KQIP	"	145,110	261	68	142	*W8LYO	"	47,399	133	46	93	KB9S	"	26,956	114	34	58
*AE6VX	"	29	32	15	14	KT7P	"	11,076	66	35	43	AK8E	"	144,727	261	72	151	*WA3JAT	"	44,145	155	38	71	W9FFA	"	17,892	97	18	53
*KE6MT	"	14	5	4	3	K9QJS/7	"	8,940	64	26	34	NC7M	"	144,157	321	59	110	*K7DR	"	41,199	163	25	68	K9TY	"	12,460	66	25	45
*KC8J	"	8	2	2	2	N2ZS	"	6,612	59	28	29	K7GS	"	130,130	273	73	109	*N8BZN	"	36,332	141	44	80	AD5PR	"	11,753	64	21	52
*KN6EVH	28	3,045	33	15	20	W7AUM	"	6,348	62	24	22	NU7J	"	120,888	218	76	131	*KE8RJU	"	35,258	114	43	79	KC9WIB	"	11,700	77	30	45
*N6RVI	"	1,848	29	12	16	WA7NE	"	5,405	45	22	25	KB7HDX	"	119,875	302	60	115	*W8TB	"	34,720	110	44	80	N9TO	"	9,734	59	19	43
*KJ6YQV	"	80	4	4	4	NW7M	"	4,300	36	19	24	AA7V	"	111,752	184	79	150	*AB8OU	"	34,086	123	47	67	K9IDQ	"	7,296	46	25	39
*WA6OUD	"	70	5	5	5	W7FD	"	3,534	70	30	32	KN7K	"	109,792	266	73	115	*W8RD	"	27,960	112	42	78	K9MA	"	6,055	62	8	27
*NP4I/W6	21	49,640	294	24	44	KH6VM	"	2,535	30	18	21	KF7U	"	107,250	237	57	108	*KE8SIJ	"	24,347	103	30	67	W9Z	"	5,883	40	19	34
*N6RM	"	24,696	150	25	38	WY7KY	"	2,318	35	17	21	KC7V	"	95,632	223	65	107	*K2SY	"	21,631	96	30	67	N9TR	"	3,560	33	16	24
*K7XE	"	14,820	108	23	34	W4WAC	"	2,160	28	14	16	K7VIT	"	94,377	222	65	98	*AD8BV	"	21,631	102	38	59	WD9AZB	"	1,100	21	6	16
*NG6X	"	10,920	84	21	31	KI7Y	"	2,112	26	16	16	N7RVD	"	93,456	238	53	91	*N9KOP	"	21,504	101	30	54	K9AWM	"	495	16	8	7
*KN6EWM	"	3,420	34	18	27	W7QL	"	1,457	18	14	17	K7EDX	"	88,880	161	66	136	*W8UD	"	21,328	97	35	51	KB9ORA	"	280	27	16	19
*N6BHX	"	1,292	29	8	9	KQXA	"	1,333	28	14	17	K7WXB	"	81,450	204	53	97	*NR8N	"	18,690	89	31	58	W9SE	28	777	16	9	12
*AD6GE	"	18	3	3	3	K7EZQ	"	900	20	15	15	N9NA	"	80,609	211	60	89	*KE8XH	"	12,560	75	32	48	W9ILY	21	161,660	483	28	90
*WA7BNM	14	59,843	213	30	73	AF7LZ	"	529	18	12	11	WA7DUH	"	74,536	189	54	100	*N8AJM	"	12,551	62	31	46	W9OP	"	93,018	318	24	87
*K6GHA	"	23,030	140	24	46	N2DEJ	"	180	7	6	6	K7QA	"	56,068	193	47	60	*N5MKY	"	12,450	68	31	52	K9CJ	7	26,492	138	21	53
*K6BBQ	"	2,883	41	15	16	NQVD	28	10,246	78	19	28	KE7W	"	48,222	151	50	64	*N5WCS	"	11,310	67	33	45	K9ZO	3.7	28,194	151	17	57
*W6JLV	"	1,664	28	12	14	W7WR	"	198	11	5	6	W6KGP	"	47,376	147	40	86	*K9WU	"	7,866	52	29	40	W9JOE	"	8,370	69	12	42
*K6MUG	"	136	13	8	9	N7RQ	21	364,882	1075	34	100	KD7VIK	"	46,291	158	41	78	*NF8M	"	4,770	38	22	31	KOPJ	"	1,800	29	8	16
*WY6R	"	77	6	3	4	AA6AA	"	286,130	858	33	97	KY7M	"	42,955	132	42	79	*W8TVO	"	4,410	38	15	27	*N4TZ	A	1,544,160	1178	123	357
*AD6AD	"	30	4	2	3	NX1P	"	140,679	581	29	70	WX7P	"	40,273	157	43	60	*AD8HN	"	4,080	38	20	28	*K9PMV	"	177,471	358	55	134
*KN6ECE	7	30	3	2	3	K7JQ	"	44,382	212	23	55	KB7AZ	"	36,120	131	43	62	*W8JB	"	4,032	48	24	32	*KD9GY	"	157,842	282	65	157
*K6BCB	"	21	5	3	4	NX7Q	"	17,880	120	21	39	K6DXT	"	31,416	128	52	80	*N8MRS	"	3,723	36	20	31	*K9WD	"	134,310	316	47	118
*W6ZZ	3.7	72	7	3	3	K7MY	"	9,666	80	19	35	K7EKD	"	26,568	116	48	60	*KD8ORN	"	3,600	35	21	27	*KD4ULW	"	104,475	237	62	113
						KI7DG	"	4,699	43	12	25	K7BVT	"	25,232	140	33	50	*WF8C	"	3,182	33	15	28	*WD9CIR	"	97,812	244	45	111
KK6P	AA	3,271,334	2598	138	344	N5CR	14	146,388	447	35	97	N7PHY	"	18,620	106	30	40	*KB0UPC	"	3,124	32	19	25	*N9EAX	"	88,677	201	56	121
						W7PEB	"	1,485	34	13	14	W7DBA	"	15,600	81	36	42	*W8MTB	"	2,345	27	13	22	*KB9OZI	"	66,930	189	45	93
W6YI	"	2,113,741	1593	145	352	W7WA	7	442,382	1344	32	86	KG7QXE	"	14,214	88	34	35	*AD8Y	"	1,634	30	19	24	*N9LYE	"	66,748	168	53	95
N6RV	"	2,003,075	1587	137	338	N6LB	"	336	18	9	15	N7EPD</																	

*JA1STY	"	1,015	23	14	15	*JR1BFZ/2	"	693	19	9	12	JA6BZI	A	893,980	883	123	257	*JAORCK	"	4,399	33	21	32	*HS8JWH	AA	21,330	106	35	55
*M4CFW	"	946	27	10	12	*JH2GZY	"	312	10	6	7	JA6EML	"	293,148	542	65	139	*JR0GXA	"	130	5	5	5	*E24OEE	"	9,870	99	21	26
*JR1JRW	"	779	15	9	10	*JG2VSF	"	6	1	1	1	JA6BWH	"	215,250	414	68	137	*JJ0NSL	28	15,960	112	20	37	*HSOZDX	"	4,600	46	16	30
*JH1HMC	"	728	18	13	13	*7K1MAG/221	"	26,944	173	23	41	JA6FFO	"	24,564	110	36	53	*JJ0TUC	"	126	10	4	5	*H4MLV	"	1,407	37	8	13
*JF1OPO	"	602	15	5	9	*JH2UVB	"	13,515	147	20	31	JA6CNX	"	14,212	113	26	50	*JH0EPI	14	43,758	248	22	44	*E20XMG	28A	13,965	150	23	34
*JL1JDD	"	420	11	7	11	*JF2KWM	"	5,412	49	18	23	JA6FEG	"	2,460	30	16	14	*JA0VFN	7	54	7	3	3	*HS3PJF	14A	6,930	98	10	23
*JQ1PCT	"	406	11	7	7	*JA2KKA	"	576	14	9	9	JE6WQQ	"	1,960	36	13	15	JA0VFU	AA	369,538	594	80	153	United Arab Emirates					
*JA1ATM	"	247	9	6	7	*JG2CNS	"	56	5	3	5	JH6AUS	28	208,104	796	28	76	*J0WVQ	AA	1,290	20	15	15	A65BB	28	404,460	1190	33	102
*JH1GTU	"	152	9	5	3	*JR2EUE	"	42	3	3	3	JR6CSY	"	63,840	295	23	61	*A65DF	A	15,405	77	25	54	(OP: S53T)					
*JN1GNL	"	24	2	2	2	*JR2MIO	14	6,191	59	17	24	JH6WDG	"	22,880	150	20	45	*A61ZX	14	35,197	272	12	49	(OP: 4G1QAZ)					
*JL1XGA	"	8	2	2	2	*JH2JNU	"	96	4	4	4	JE6CMG	21	37,224	213	21	51	*A65GT	"	16	2	2	2						
*JL1LBJ	28	53,867	260	26	57	*JF2WXS	7	216	6	6	6	JG6SRB	14	68,094	318	28	69	UP4L	7	952,055	2374	36	115						
*7N2UQC	"	37,575	203	24	51	JE2YRB	AA	1,788,830	1712	136	274	JA6LCJ	"	1,680	33	12	12	UN3J	3.7	77,499	450	17	62						
*JF1TEU	"	21,982	156	20	38	AA	(OP: JL8XSO)					*JH6OPP	A	223,014	404	80	138	*UN7MBH	A	147,260	391	42	106						
*JH1SMY	"	15,246	101	22	44	JA2XCR	"	553,644	628	110	228	*JH6FTJ	"	64,896	207	51	77	*UN8PC	"	110,784	238	58	134						
*JA1QIF	"	13,888	82	22	40	JJ2CJB	"	434,943	655	85	182	*JA6CVR	"	59,048	212	56	65	*UN7JX	"	43,962	173	27	75						
*JL1VJQ	"	13,515	103	18	33	JA2HYD	"	62,618	194	53	78	*JAGONQ	"	52,116	228	36	65	*UN7FW	"	38,808	142	25	74						
*JA1MYW	"	9,400	77	18	32	JF2OZH	"	49,170	179	46	64	*JA6PTH/6	"	16,500	88	31	44	*UN7LDR	"	25,886	125	22	64						
*JA8KSW/1	"	5,544	74	16	20	JH2XQY	"	34,561	128	42	65	*JE6KFN	"	10,647	63	23	40	*UP2L	"	16,992	88	19	53						
*JH1KLE	"	3,008	40	7	25	JE2LPC	"	2,736	38	17	19	*JH6TNN	"	6,450	53	19	31	*UN2E	28	44,400	235	19	56						
*JG1SWV	"	407	17	5	6	JA2FSM	28A	83,700	353	27	63	*JS6UGC	"	2,484	34	16	20	*UN7JID	"	4,522	56	14	24						
*JP1PEA	"	6	1	1	1	JA2KQE	21A	52,893	251	25	56	*JA6CDC	"	1,000	14	13	12	*UN9GD	21	82,998	359	20	67						
*7K4XNN	21	92,004	355	32	70	JQ2GYU	"	50,996	318	24	37	*JA6WFM	21	167,688	607	29	73	*UN6GSD	14	4,392	54	11	25						
*JP1IXV	"	58,044	260	29	55	JJ2VLY	"	7,738	62	14	39	*JG6VMO	"	6,751	77	16	27	UN9L	AA	2,678,500	2014	114	386						
*JR1AKD	"	40,425	209	24	51	JF2BDK	14A	27,690	146	20	51	*JM6URL	"	4,556	56	17	17	UP5B	"	1,685,222	1812	80	261						
*JA1RYC	"	40,356	237	24	52	JR2GRX	7A	295,320	974	33	87	*JE6ETZ	"	72	6	2	2	UN3G	28A	52,430	307	13	57						
*JP1LRT	"	22,144	127	21	43	JA2GTW	"	37,076	149	29	63	*JG6PVG	"	12	2	1	1	*UP7L	AA	1,571,253	1520	98	313						
*JA1SCE	"	19,765	143	22	37	*JF2VAX	AA	463,848	726	84	167	*JF6ABL	14	5,040	49	17	25	UN7QF	"	53,235	195	31	86						
*JF1VVR	"	19,032	128	23	38	*JR2KHB	"	48	4	3	3	*JH6SCA	"	2,040	26	13	17	*UN4L	28A	242,028	888	24	84						
*JG1UKW	"	18,724	132	23	39	*JE2HXL	21A	57,440	293	26	54	*JE6JZP	7	4	2	1	1	*UN4PG	"	51,982	251	17	62						
*7K1VKU	"	16,762	114	22	36	*JM2RUV	14A	209	7	5	6	JA6MWW	AA	310,890	506	72	169	*UN7CN	14A	33,995	217	14	51						
*JE1GZB	"	13,328	110	19	30	District 3						JA6ZPP	14A	436,020	1315	34	95	9K2NO	28	137,788	653	17	57						
*JE1RRK	"	11,711	95	16	33	JH3CUL	A	533,656	688	113	215	*JH6QIL	AA	90,400	213	62	98	9K2HN	AA	4,142,362	2486	144	458						
*JA1DBG	"	3,293	62	16	21	JR3NZC	"	436,638	895	69	114	*JH6WHN	28A	99,594	406	26	73	9K9A	14A	1,144,572	2687	36	120						
*JO1VRK	"	2,112	32	14	19	JH3OXM	"	335,616	655	84	144	*JE6PJP	21A	416	14	6	7	9K9C	7A	162,196	727	18	68						
*JA1GRK	"	1,066	30	7	6	JR3RIU	"	252,195	465	78	137	District 7																	
*JL1CAZ	"	665	19	9	10	JE3RMQ	"	155,584	351	62	114	JH7QXJ	A	1,422,949	1872	99	178												
*7M3RFZ	"	585	20	7	6	JF3DGH	"	129,360	302	70	98	JM7SKE	"	185,180	372	73	124												
*JK1AUY	"	408	16	6	6	JA3LIL	"	79,464	248	45	84	JA7OWB	"	87,759	234	55	92												
*JA1LKY	"	405	19	7	8	JA3KKE	"	22,800	109	36	44	JH7FUI	"	48,924	169	34	74												
*JO1KTD	"	209	13	9	10	JA3FRI	"	16,766	92	37	46	JA7UES	"	29,202	116	38	55												
*JK1MLY	"	132	11	6	6	JR3UII	"	10,430	67	29	41	JR7IWL	"	3,666	34	22	25												
*JH1HHP	"	81	5	5	4	JP3UBR	"	7,480	54	28	27	JN7TAN	"	80	4	4	4												
*JK1DAS	"	0	4	3	4	7J3AOZ	"	2,418	31	18	21	JO7KMB	28	836	26	10	12												
*JL1YAF	"	0	0	0	0	JA3QOS	28	54,199	274	25	58	JA7QVI	21	402,498	1266	33	85												
*JH1WHA	14	319	12	5	6	JA3XOG	"	47,840	223	26	54	JA7DNO	"	2,262	31	10	16												
*JA1UOA	"	308	10	4	7	JR3RIY	21	296,670	1003	32	78	JA7LLL	14	20,976	129	22	47												
*JG1GCO	"	30	4	1	2	JA3IKG	"	60,726	254	26	61	JJ7PMS	7	336	10	6	6												
*JA1CCH	7	4,140	70	14	16	JA3LEZ	"	47,232	218	26	56	*JH7HYS	A	250,668	454	73	138												
*JH1RDU	"	243	9	5	4	JF3NDW	"	16,464	119	21	35	*JA7BEW	"	197,005	383	83	122												
*JE1SPY	1.8	64	56	4	4	JF3QJR	"	4,788	44	15	27	*JA7KED	"	18,750	132	33	42												
JE1LFX	AA	1,157,975	1340	107	218	JH3DJN	14	4,180	49	15	29	*JH7IHT	"	13,398	87	27	31												
JH1NBN	"	915,255	893	124	263	JE3VRJ	7	9,706	99	20	26	*JP7GRU	"	3,740	44	22	22												
JM1XCW	"	749,070	1085	84	162	*JE3EDJ	A	356,420	518	81	170	*JA7FAS	"	1,334	22	11	12												
JE1FQV	"	542,493	643	106	221	*JA3EBT	"	46,870	182	46	63	*JE7SRK	"	798	20	9	10												
JE1BMJ	"	287,790	438	104	161	*JA3KDJ	"	11,456	91	28	36	*JE7KJG	21	52,500	253	26	58												
JA1XRA	"	230,603	361	84	145	*JH3GMI	"	7,888	74	29	29	*JA7RPC	"	29,328	140	25	53												
JN1THL	"	193,320	411	59	121	*JS3EOE	"	6,860	63	26	34	*JH7USU	"	13,780	110	21	31												
JL1CNY	"	181,263	332	86	127	*JP3JUV	"	7,716	72	24	22	*JA7KHQ	"	266	7	7	7												
JM1GDA	"	138,243	289	73	130	*JP3MFV	"	5,043	41	15	26	*JH7ASO	"	6	1	1	1												
JA1WWO	"	105,763	205	76	127	*JQ3BVC	"	4,956	68	21	21	*JH7IQQ	14	20,502	142	24	43												
JJ1XBQ	"	94,122	219	69	97	*JA3PFY	"	4,180	55	21	23	*JH7EMD	"	3,536	48	13	21												
JJ1DJW	"	31,078	147	27	55	*JR3JRI	"	966	22	9	12	JA7NVF	AA	1,509,090	1880	116	214												
JH1OAI	"	18,476	102	24	38	*JH3XOK	"	902	23	11	11	JF7PHE	"	675,444	881	106	195												
JA1UXV	"	9,752	62	23	30	*JH3XOM	28	2,146	32	11	18	JH7CUO	"	201,366	462	56	106												
JH1BNC	"	4,956	42	12	30	*JF3BFS	21	225,456	699	34	88	JA7OWD	28A	209,708	821	29	74												
JA1ILA	"	4,324	34	22	25	*JA3JRI	"	20,																					

DL8OBF	"	606,480	1082	83	253	*DO4MTB	"	24,672	155	29	67	*DD2TC	"	264	21	6	18	DF8XC	"	132,678	283	63	126	*DD9HK	"	32,880	139	47	90
DG1IU	"	395,086	914	73	208	*DO2SBS	"	24,486	174	29	77	*DO1MEW	"	224	10	5	9	DK2CX	"	128,140	271	67	148	*DL8ZAJ	"	31,752	164	36	90
DH1UK	"	295,800	628	72	218	*DL7DS	"	24,090	147	33	77	*DO6GT	"	176	11	7	9	DK5JM	"	127,904	289	64	160	*DL4KJG	"	30,326	138	34	84
DL4ZA	"	294,304	670	69	203	*DF1HPK	"	23,735	115	35	66	*DN4CQ	"	24	7	5	7	DJ5MO	"	125,504	406	66	146	*DL1EJD	"	30,208	202	31	87
DJ4MO	"	292,760	592	66	194	*DL9HCO	"	23,296	180	26	86	*DJ9KH	28	51,058	199	30	68	DF1LX	"	121,187	286	59	194	*DL4DRW	"	29,890	151	39	83
DL2LBK	"	253,110	428	79	207	*DL7FUA	"	22,892	94	38	59	*DO2CT	"	10,830	89	20	37	DL7UXG	"	111,045	329	51	114	*DB4LI	"	29,478	181	30	72
DK3GI	"	177,177	317	82	149	*DL5YT	"	22,428	194	26	100	*DK1TBL	"	4,598	59	13	25	DC1HR	"	110,192	278	58	136	*DK7SM	"	28,892	185	34	90
DL3AO	"	132,362	287	73	156	*DL3YL	"	21,712	170	30	88	*DK2BO	"	2,024	32	10	12	DL2DQL	"	109,493	280	64	159	*DL4EAM	"	26,786	142	36	82
DH2RTW	"	116,109	419	50	121	*DJ1OJ	"	21,470	136	31	64	*DL1SBF	"	705	20	5	10	DM3M	"	103,790	318	58	136	*DH0DX	"	25,894	172	36	85
DL5AWE	"	107,019	351	49	158	*DF9HC	"	21,060	185	23	85	*DB9RZ	"	510	15	7	8	DL1LOD	"	91,392	263	53	151	*DL9ECA	"	24,219	138	29	88
DL6MIG	"	100,845	253	67	182	*DF8TY	"	20,655	89	35	50	*DO6TA	"	323	13	7	10	DK5IR	"	83,961	293	45	126	*DB5ABS	"	22,655	170	26	89
DK6CQ	"	95,804	272	52	120	*DL7VRG	"	20,184	122	34	82	*DO1OTW	21	66,310	363	25	70	DL6HH	"	70,474	175	70	141	*DL4GBA	"	21,888	118	32	64
DK4BY	"	87,032	257	54	118	*DB5ZF	"	20,160	178	27	78	*DO1IBJ	"	51,504	298	25	62	DL9NDW	"	64,468	191	58	84	*DG9VH	"	20,868	205	20	74
DL6HBQ	"	84,348	312	47	151	*DJ9SN	"	19,764	124	31	77	*DL5KUD	"	13,409	125	18	35	DL2VK	"	50,600	169	43	72	*DK5MB	"	20,181	121	29	64
DG1YBN	"	82,243	225	57	160	*DM2DLG	"	19,673	184	25	78	*DO1PCD	"	11,820	119	18	42	DL6LAU	"	45,264	156	46	118	*DF7IH	"	19,776	163	17	79
DK4IO	"	69,231	267	40	101	*DC8WPA	"	19,552	154	30	74	*DH0GDS	"	9,653	113	15	34	DK4RR	"	44,940	178	40	65	*DO1JWF	"	16,830	118	28	82
DH2MI	"	63,384	238	37	77	*DL9GK	"	19,521	129	29	52	*DA9L	"	9,384	127	13	33	DL6ED	"	43,920	147	55	89	*DD1SJF	"	16,826	110	27	67
DF1LON	"	57,462	256	45	112	*DL1JGG	"	18,758	159	25	88	(OP: DO1BEN)	"					DM5TI	"	43,594	135	57	85	*DD1UN	"	16,800	118	35	65
DJ3ABC	"	51,847	185	51	88	*DD7KH	"	18,483	117	35	66	*DO4OS	"	6,272	62	18	31	DB7BN	"	41,496	220	35	98	*DM3F	"	16,287	111	26	63
DF6QE	"	51,189	206	47	104	*DO6STY	"	18,183	128	26	61	*DL7AB	"	1,386	26	9	12	DR7Q	"	37,332	208	35	87	(OP: DH5FS)	"				
DK1FW	"	49,750	176	43	82	*DL7JU	"	17,127	137	28	51	*DO7DH	"	308	12	6	8	(OP: DL4ALI)	"					*DL7AOS	"	16,212	146	20	64
DL7PIA	"	48,500	204	40	85	*DO9YY	"	16,037	118	26	53	*DO5AMV	"	285	21	7	12	DJ0IF	"	36,312	124	55	81	*DL5BCQ	"	15,930	73	40	50
DC7DX	"	46,580	142	58	112	*DL1EMA	"	16,032	116	33	63	*DO7ES	"	91	5	3	4	DL9GTB	"	32,046	106	50	97	*DG2BHB	"	15,580	119	23	53
DK1J	"	38,940	202	39	79	*DL4JWU	"	15,246	140	23	76	*DO7GM	"	84	11	5	7	DL1DBR	"	32,000	190	35	90	*DL3MXX	"	12,649	100	27	64
DL9SCO	"	37,376	119	49	79	*DL6AL	"	14,972	117	27	49	*DH9BAJ	"	16	2	2	2	DK5DQ	"	30,438	121	29	60	*DC2CL	"	12,540	103	30	65
DL1YCF	"	30,058	199	28	105	*DL8MV	"	14,872	112	30	74	*DL9ZP	14	45,125	316	25	70	DG2NMH	"	30,003	165	39	98	*DL5JQ	"	10,672	58	36	56
DL5PIA	"	29,000	112	42	74	*DL1MPR	"	14,608	101	26	57	*DK1GP	"	6,148	93	10	43	DM9EE	"	29,680	112	42	70	*DL2FK	"	9,936	82	25	44
DK2NVA	"	26,574	183	36	93	*DK8NI	"	13,770	118	25	77	*DM7CW	"	4,773	87	9	34	DL6MFK	"	28,348	131	32	44	*DC2CB	"	9,500	91	26	50
DL4ABR	"	24,354	146	29	53	*DO1TOM	"	13,338	136	20	58	*DL2OT	"	3,744	56	10	29	DF1HF	"	25,650	110	40	95	*DL7UN	"	8,664	82	23	53
DJ2IA	"	24,276	123	37	82	*DO6WW	"	13,320	124	22	50	*DG4ACF	"	3,135	93	5	28	DL5XAT	"	25,441	138	30	73	*DB3KB	"	8,245	84	25	72
DF6RI	"	23,230	147	31	84	*DL6RG	"	12,880	98	27	53	*DL9GWA	"	2,849	51	11	26	DM5DM	"	23,600	139	33	85	*DM5M	"	7,597	81	22	49
DL6NAV	"	19,350	124	28	58	*DH9DX/P	"	12,749	126	18	43	*DG6SBO	"	2,304	50	11	21	DL2FQ	"	22,204	105	33	58	(OP: DL5ZK)	"				
DK0SU	"	13,098	114	20	54	*DO7EP	"	12,474	125	24	57	*DF9GH	"	2,176	40	8	24	DL8KX	"	22,092	105	38	46	*DLOGEL	"	7,161	72	26	51
DF5DK	"	10,880	88	29	51	*DM3KC	"	12,070	90	29	56	*DL1STV	"	1,829	47	7	24	DK3HV	"	20,976	111	34	58	*DO8FD	"	7,049	99	15	38
DL2KBX	"	10,416	130	18	66	*DD3WY	"	11,869	157	15	68	*DL1GRQ	"	864	40	4	20	DL0AH	"	18,247	113	27	44	(OP: DG5YHE)	"				
DL2DSA	"	10,028	86	24	68	*DF2TH	"	11,770	80	23	32	*DL1YMS	"	504	24	4	17	DL7URH	"	17,608	106	23	101	*DK2IP	"	6,552	87	16	47
DL3YAT	"	9,864	98	22	50	*DO1YHJ	"	11,532	96	24	38	*DL3MB	"	442	14	7	10	DK4QT	"	15,840	99	32	48	*DM2XM	"	6,324	74	20	42
DK3AX	"	8,670	80	17	34	*DH4FAN	"	11,524	107	20	47	*DM3AW	"	323	13	6	11	DL2MM	"	15,477	98	31	46	*DM4ET	"	6,160	74	19	51
DL6SBD	"	7,830	61	22	36	*DF6NI	"	11,502	94	25	56	*DG2NGS	"	323	15	5	12	DK1FY	"	14,212	99	25	43	*DL4NHP	"	5,673	72	16	45
DG7YEL	"	3,654	73	16	47	*DG7DBR	"	11,392	173	16	73	*DG6SCP	"	238	14	4	13	DF3QG	"	6,630	46	26	39	*DH2PAF	"	5,504	75	16	48
DB6LY	"	1,638	21	11	15	*DL1MA	"	11,242	77	27	50	*DF2ET	"	35	7	1	4	DF6PB	"	5,424	40	21	27	*DM6AT	"	4,968	77	15	54
DL1FPG	"	1,598	67	7	27	*DO3NPM	"	11,060	111	21	58	*DL70TRS	7	14,105	217	11	54	DF6QV	"	4,756	87	9	49	*DL4LT	"	4,675	73	14	41
DG5DH	"	250	9	5	5	*DL6CWM	"	10,899	89	24	39	*DL5RU	"	13,455	187	13	56	DL3LJ	"	4,480	50	16	24	*DL3OHB	"	4,410	52	20	50
DG0OAT	"	187	11	6	11	*DK2WU	"	10,472	72	25	31	*DL2SKY	"	9,954	165	12	51	DL0FIS	"	3,555	29	17	28	*DJ1MM	"	3,640	42	15	25
DD2AW	"	128	8	4	4	*DL6EZ	"	10,452	76	29	49	*DB1VQ	"	3,666	93	5	34	(OP: DL2KJ)	"					*DO9REF	"	3,528	41	15	34
DL3LAB	28	54,694	283	21	61	*DL1FKB	"	10,152	75	27	45	*DJ3IV	"	1,026	36	5	22	DL9OHA	"	2,688	34	16	32	*DL8JDX	"	3,213	29	24	27
DL7DZ	"	20,900	130	21	55	*DK3YB	"	10,125	87	21	54	*DK4RM	"	182	9	6	8	DL1WH	"	104	7	6	7	*DF4JM	"	2,928	65	11	37
DK0UU	"	9,780	66	21	39	*DL5CY	"	10,074	97	21	48	*DH1OL	"	90	11	2	7	DL1WM	"					*DG1PM	"	2,784	30	21	27
DM0Y	21	616,352	1921	35	101	(OP: DF2CD)	"					*DO6NI	3.7	4,400	125	4	36	DJ7EO	28A	444,750	1274	34	116	*DO3MNA	"	2,268	35	13	29
DJ7WW	"	119,691	386	32	111	(OP: DL3BQA)	"					*DL2RZG	"	4,100	103	6	35	DD2ML	"	421,372	1214	36	113	*DC7MF	"	2,184	30	14	25
DF5RF	"	26,945	132	22	63	*DL7UAI	"	8,880	83	20	64	*DL1HSI	1.8	1,380	56	5	25	DH8BQA	"	355,605	1054	34	117	*DG4DDA	"	2,064	29	17	26
DL1DTL	"	21,750	133	21	54	*DO4DAN	"	8,512	142	12	64	*DL2VIW	"	462	25	3	18	DL9YAJ	"	159,836	519	30	94	*DN2HGM	"	1,932	30	18	24
DM0A	14	954,944	2640	39	133	(OP: DK3DM)	"					DF9XV	AA	3,146,906	2096	154													

Guernsey				IU4CSS	"	10,374	114	19	38	*IQ1EE	"	3,696	54	15	29	IR4E	"	314,578	842	36	122	Lithuania							
GU7DAI	A	13,650	158	19	56	IU4CSS	"	10,374	114	19	38	*IQ1EE	"	3,696	54	15	29	IR4E	"	314,578	842	36	122	LY9Y	A	969,655	1382	104	341
*GUØBEZ	A	3,472	48	19	37	IU4CSS	"	10,374	114	19	38	*IQ1EE	"	3,696	54	15	29	IR4E	"	314,578	842	36	122	LY4T	"	213,840	456	73	224
*MUØFAL	"	130	5	5	5	IU4CSS	"	10,374	114	19	38	*IQ1EE	"	3,696	54	15	29	IR4E	"	314,578	842	36	122	LY1CT	"	45,600	244	33	117
*MUØGSY	AA	443,575	1114	59	216	IU4CSS	"	10,374	114	19	38	*IQ1EE	"	3,696	54	15	29	IR4E	"	314,578	842	36	122	LY2BIS	21	116,772	585	26	85
Hungary				IU4CSS	"	10,374	114	19	38	*IQ1EE	"	3,696	54	15	29	IR4E	"	314,578	842	36	122	LY1N	14	2,520	52	9	27		
HA5PP	A	1,002,885	1368	104	313	IU4CSS	"	10,374	114	19	38	*IQ1EE	"	3,696	54	15	29	IR4E	"	314,578	842	36	122	*LY4MP	A	37,905	245	36	97
HA1BC	"	508,640	748	92	282	IU4CSS	"	10,374	114	19	38	*IQ1EE	"	3,696	54	15	29	IR4E	"	314,578	842	36	122	*LY2N	"	33,572	166	26	83
HA3HK	"	46,610	241	35	83	IU4CSS	"	10,374	114	19	38	*IQ1EE	"	3,696	54	15	29	IR4E	"	314,578	842	36	122	*LY1NDN	"	28,560	197	25	94
HA8M	14	119,198	803	30	77	IU4CSS	"	10,374	114	19	38	*IQ1EE	"	3,696	54	15	29	IR4E	"	314,578	842	36	122	*LY1K	"	22,134	150	31	71
*HA8WY	A	263,400	652	69	231	IU4CSS	"	10,374	114	19	38	*IQ1EE	"	3,696	54	15	29	IR4E	"	314,578	842	36	122	*LY2SQ	"	2,624	50	9	32
*HA4FB	"	253,181	658	73	208	IU4CSS	"	10,374	114	19	38	*IQ1EE	"	3,696	54	15	29	IR4E	"	314,578	842	36	122	*LY2PAD	2.1	5,184	65	11	25
*HA3FHH	"	100,155	239	53	112	IU4CSS	"	10,374	114	19	38	*IQ1EE	"	3,696	54	15	29	IR4E	"	314,578	842	36	122	*LY5S	3.7	374	26	3	14
*HA5PL	"	75,360	330	43	117	IU4CSS	"	10,374	114	19	38	*IQ1EE	"	3,696	54	15	29	IR4E	"	314,578	842	36	122	*LY3DA	1.8	1,508	62	3	23
*HA7AVU	"	44,556	249	35	106	IU4CSS	"	10,374	114	19	38	*IQ1EE	"	3,696	54	15	29	IR4E	"	314,578	842	36	122	LY7Z	AA	6,706,524	4908	172	587
*HA9MDN	"	32,634	158	39	72	IU4CSS	"	10,374	114	19	38	*IQ1EE	"	3,696	54	15	29	IR4E	"	314,578	842	36	122	LY4A	"	6,036,538	4470	165	586
*HG1VN	"	25,760	196	29	86	IU4CSS	"	10,374	114	19	38	*IQ1EE	"	3,696	54	15	29	IR4E	"	314,578	842	36	122	LY5W	"	2,789,241	2374	150	513
*HA5MIG	"	3,864	57	16	40	IU4CSS	"	10,374	114	19	38	*IQ1EE	"	3,696	54	15	29	IR4E	"	314,578	842	36	122	LY2CX	"	1,656,634	1958	113	378
*HA7MS	"	832	18	10	16	IU4CSS	"	10,374	114	19	38	*IQ1EE	"	3,696	54	15	29	IR4E	"	314,578	842	36	122	LY2TS	"	856,735	1379	97	324
*HA2MI	28	20,300	137	24	46	IU4CSS	"	10,374	114	19	38	*IQ1EE	"	3,696	54	15	29	IR4E	"	314,578	842	36	122	LY2XW	"	697,896	1248	92	232
*HA8YU	"	10,070	79	19	34	IU4CSS	"	10,374	114	19	38	*IQ1EE	"	3,696	54	15	29	IR4E	"	314,578	842	36	122	LY2MM	"	534,668	981	89	260
*HA5UA	"	1,323	28	9	12	IU4CSS	"	10,374	114	19	38	*IQ1EE	"	3,696	54	15	29	IR4E	"	314,578	842	36	122	LY7M	"	277,947	807	58	209
*HA1WD	21	624	22	6	6	IU4CSS	"	10,374	114	19	38	*IQ1EE	"	3,696	54	15	29	IR4E	"	314,578	842	36	122	LY3CY	"	185,840	620	47	183
*HA4BF	14	638	29	3	19	IU4CSS	"	10,374	114	19	38	*IQ1EE	"	3,696	54	15	29	IR4E	"	314,578	842	36	122	LY2A	"	179,144	412	56	140
*HA5TOP	7	1,305	41	6	23	IU4CSS	"	10,374	114	19	38	*IQ1EE	"	3,696	54	15	29	IR4E	"	314,578	842	36	122	LY2AX	"	123,622	344	60	166
Iceland				IU4CSS	"	10,374	114	19	38	*IQ1EE	"	3,696	54	15	29	IR4E	"	314,578	842	36	122	LY5R	"	113,286	229	83	156		
HG8R	AA	7,565,566	5129	168	550	IU4CSS	"	10,374	114	19	38	*IQ1EE	"	3,696	54	15	29	IR4E	"	314,578	842	36	122	LY4BP	"	65,262	313	34	112
HA8A	"	5,657,273	4342	145	472	IU4CSS	"	10,374	114	19	38	*IQ1EE	"	3,696	54	15	29	IR4E	"	314,578	842	36	122	LY2BAW	"	9,301	76	24	47
HA2KMR	"	1,172,352	2012	102	324	IU4CSS	"	10,374	114	19	38	*IQ1EE	"	3,696	54	15	29	IR4E	"	314,578	842	36	122	LY1R	28A	105,560	396	32	84
HA6P	"	315,520	804	53	117	IU4CSS	"	10,374	114	19	38	*IQ1EE	"	3,696	54	15	29	IR4E	"	314,578	842	36	122	LY2FN	21A	445,260	1119	37	127
HA3OU	"	292,029	607	79	232	IU4CSS	"	10,374	114	19	38	*IQ1EE	"	3,696	54	15	29	IR4E	"	314,578	842	36	122	LY1FW	7A	580,350	2691	36	123
HG6Y	"	175,248	614	48	96	IU4CSS	"	10,374	114	19	38	*IQ1EE	"	3,696	54	15	29	IR4E	"	314,578	842	36	122	LY2DX	AA	225,147	522	62	237
HA7RY	"	164,405	339	74	177	IU4CSS	"	10,374	114	19	38	*IQ1EE	"	3,696	54	15	29	IR4E	"	314,578	842	36	122	*LY4Q	"	163,401	513	57	160
HA7VK	"	119,274	289	62	144	IU4CSS	"	10,374	114	19	38	*IQ1EE	"	3,696	54	15	29	IR4E	"	314,578	842	36	122	*LY7W	"	139,360	495	43	165
HA5DDX	"	117,572	201	88	150	IU4CSS	"	10,374	114	19	38	*IQ1EE	"	3,696	54	15	29	IR4E	"	314,578	842	36	122	LY2GN	"	117,700	467	48	166
HA5JJ	28A	209,450	630	33	109	IU4CSS	"	10,374	114	19	38	*IQ1EE	"	3,696	54	15	29	IR4E	"	314,578	842	36	122	*LY4BF	"	108,672	430	46	146
HA5AQ	"	36,182	180	27	52	IU4CSS	"	10,374	114	19	38	*IQ1EE	"	3,696	54	15	29	IR4E	"	314,578	842	36	122	LY2BAA	"	77,488	329	46	121
HA3NU	21A	1,145,958	2808	38	141	IU4CSS	"	10,374	114	19	38	*IQ1EE	"	3,696	54	15	29	IR4E	"	314,578	842	36	122	*LY2MC	"	31,317	203	27	76
HG1S	"	686,070	1781	38	124	IU4CSS	"	10,374	114	19	38	*IQ1EE	"	3,696	54	15	29	IR4E	"	314,578	842	36	122	*LY3AB	14A	58,186	487	20	114
HA5YG	"	5,002	64	12	29	IU4CSS	"	10,374	114	19	38	*IQ1EE	"	3,696	54	15	29	IR4E	"	314,578	842	36	122	*LY3LB	"	360	27	4	16
HG3N	14A	987,651	2801	39	144	IU4CSS	"	10,374	114	19	38	*IQ1EE	"	3,696	54	15	29	IR4E	"	314,578	842	36	122	*LY5I	7A	69,819	493	23	88
HA8TP	7A	19,404	242	11	55	IU4CSS	"	10,374	114	19	38	*IQ1EE	"	3,696	54	15	29	IR4E	"	314,578	842	36	122	Luxembourg					
HA1TJ	3.7A	271,600	1704	22	90	IU4CSS	"	10,374	114	19	38	*IQ1EE	"	3,696	54	15	29	IR4E	"	314,578	842	36	122	*LX1DKE	A	60,604	368	30	109
*HA5OT	AA	58,671	240	45	114	IU4CSS	"	10,374	114	19	38	*IQ1EE	"	3,696	54	15	29	IR4E	"	314,578	842	36	122	*LX2KER	"	16,560	130	29	63
*HA8AR	"	19,264	189	18	68	IU4CSS	"	10,374	114	19	38	*IQ1EE	"	3,696	54	15	29	IR4E	"	314,578	842	36	122	LX1ER	AA	760,876	1016	107	339
*HA8BE	"	18,193	129	29	84	IU4CSS	"	10,374	114	19	38	*IQ1EE	"	3,696	54	15	29	IR4E	"	314,578	842	36	122	LX1LC	"	233,264	704	65	174
*HA8TKS	"	2,184	36	16	26	IU4CSS	"	10,374	114																				

*PD3RFR	"	1,296	38	8	28	*Z32U	AA	8,692	86	22	60	*SQ9KQS	"	44,183	254	33	80	HF1K	"	574,212	889	101	335	*CT1GVN	"	7,296	77	16	32
*PD3AK	"	1,295	40	11	26	*Z36W	28A	25,190	200	17	38	*SQ9ANS	"	42,336	199	41	103	SO5L	"	325,896	788	78	218	*CT7ANO	"	6,292	51	17	27
*PA3NIK	"	1,230	64	11	30	Northern Ireland						*SQ9SEB	"	41,148	311	21	106	Republic of Kosovo						*CT5GOJ	28A	18,642	132	18	60
*PA3CVR	"	836	48	10	28	MI1A	A	89,608	324	48	136	*SQ5DTL	"	38,528	175	40	88	SP3PWL	"	246,680	684	71	209	*CT2IWW	"	11,730	97	17	34
*PA2A	"	756	24	10	17	MI0HOZ						*SP4AAZ	"	38,088	170	41	97	SP3A	"	206,500	398	73	163	*CT1BWU	"	3,750	53	10	15
*PD3NKR	"	484	32	6	16	MI5K	3.7	153,888	1089	18	78	*SP5PJ	"	37,830	198	35	95	SP5GNI	"	190,236	461	64	185	*CT1EKD	14A	2,700	65	7	29
*PA1EJO	"	475	29	6	13	MI0DWE						*SP9BJV	"	36,250	249	29	96	SP2GWH	"	182,706	483	59	163	Romania					
*PA2ADX	"	406	30	9	20	*MI0I	A	280,371	698	60	213	*SP1EG	"	36,176	261	28	105	SP8SN	"	134,754	393	59	163	YP0C	A	2,572,453	3892	99	334
*PC4Y	"	289	15	6	11	*MI0DWE	"	71,967	277	45	104	*SP4SAF	"	35,912	219	32	102	SP9ROH	"	112,710	335	60	135	(OP: YO3CZW)					
*PA3EKM	28	629	18	8	9	*MI0KXX	"	108	6	3	3	*SQ2ZE	"	27,945	181	27	88	SP2JMR	"	102,820	308	68	144	(OP: YO3CZV)					
*PD0MGX	14	21,504	262	12	52	*MI0WVN	7	1,250	46	5	20	*SP9HZW	"	27,724	150	29	87	SP9FUY	"	75,509	251	52	109	(OP: DL2JRM)					
*PA1FNW	"	16,836	203	15	54	*MI4I	AA	142,100	379	55	141	*SQ8BGR	"	33,033	123	40	103	SN6W	"	67,840	204	48	112	(OP: YO3CZV)					
*PA1ZT	"	4,160	87	8	32	Norway						*SQ2TAC	"	24,500	175	28	70	SP9DEM	"	36,179	117	50	71	(OP: YO3CZV)					
*PD1ANB	"	320	24	3	17	LC5C	A	134,429	624	40	139	*SQ9IAB	"	24,780	156	28	77	SP9IVD	"	33,280	186	33	97	(OP: YO3CZV)					
*PD3V	"	54	6	3	6	LA5PRA	"	9,801	73	32	49	*SQ2TAC	"	24,500	175	28	70	SP2XX	"	30,785	196	37	94	(OP: YO3CZV)					
*PA1JN	"	2	1	1	1	LA7AZ	"	8,832	88	21	43	*SQ6ILH	"	21,105	135	27	78	HF9R	"	25,080	136	32	78	(OP: YO3CZV)					
*PA3BQP	7	8,352	170	8	40	LC9T	"	5,220	62	17	41	*SP6DHH	"	19,350	170	19	56	SP4Z	"	24,516	99	38	70	(OP: YO3CZV)					
*PA9HR	"	3,572	97	6	32	LA5VK	"	2,442	28	18	19	*SN1I	"	18,338	121	30	76	SN6L	"	13,756	97	24	52	(OP: YO3CZV)					
PA4WM	AA	2,814,548	2939	115	402	LA7S1	"	768	24	9	15	*SP2JJD	"	17,670	153	31	83	SP6CES	"	13,248	90	32	60	(OP: YO3CZV)					
PA3AAV	"	1,876,976	2016	134	450	LC8C	14	129,720	910	26	89	*SQ9MR	"	17,510	186	22	81	SP7V	"	8,316	54	28	38	(OP: YO3CZV)					
PA1T	"	963,010	1333	94	301	LA6GHA	3.7	120	10	2	10	*SP9J	"	16,878	152	23	74	SP3QDM	"	2,365	26	19	24	(OP: YO3CZV)					
PA2PKZ	"	819,108	1369	92	281	*LA2HFA	A	145,696	462	56	176	*SP9MKG	"	13,746	113	24	63	SP9KR	"	192	6	6	6	(OP: YO3CZV)					
PC3T	"	812,592	664	138	489	*LB7PI	"	105,281	505	40	147	*SP8BOZ	"	13,013	117	30	61	SQ5LNL	"	24	2	2	2	(OP: YO3CZV)					
PH0AS	"	622,915	1075	94	301	*LA7TN	"	58,520	387	28	112	*SQ8T	"	12,936	99	26	72	SP6NLT	"	24	2	2	2	(OP: YO3CZV)					
PC3M	"	622,188	987	95	283	*LA6OK	"	56,457	234	51	102	*SP5ETS	"	12,136	90	25	49	SN0W	28A	35,024	193	25	63	(OP: YO3CZV)					
PA2LO	"	620,928	901	100	296	*LA4NL	"	31,034	206	33	85	*SP3BVI	"	12,084	93	28	48	SP7IIT	"	22,720	149	25	39	(OP: YO3CZV)					
PC2K	"	580,580	879	85	300	*LC7D	"	30,600	223	28	92	*SO6MZ	"	11,445	70	29	46	SN2B	21A	963,888	2286	38	134	(OP: YO3CZV)					
PA1LX	"	559,785	964	88	247	LA9TY	AA	742,599	1062	101	328	*SP9KJU	"	10,650	70	29	46	SP9IUD	"	298,447	824	34	115	(OP: YO3CZV)					
PA5KM	"	500,859	836	73	230	LC1T	"	432,450	831	77	202	*SP5TM	"	9,916	118	16	58	SP5AUJ	"	45,024	222	27	57	(OP: YO3CZV)					
PA4O	"	490,433	1143	73	216	LB5GI	"	298,760	706	78	202	*SP5QNI	"	9,856	143	14	50	SP4TJ	"	45,024	222	27	57	(OP: YO3CZV)					
PA1BDO	"	439,770	906	88	233	LA6ZP	"	278,528	750	61	195	*SN2J	"	9,372	118	15	51	SN9J	"	6,888	66	15	27	(OP: YO3CZV)					
PC2F	"	333,819	638	67	194	LA8HGA	"	170,280	528	58	114	*SN7O	"	9,198	84	20	53	SN9K	"	315	15	7	8	(OP: YO3CZV)					
PA1BD	"	314,550	652	71	154	LA8CJ	"	78,560	220	49	111	*SP4SP	"	8,528	91	26	56	SQ2A	14A	860,640	2585	39	137	(OP: YO3CZV)					
PA3EYV	"	276,427	487	79	162	LB0WI	"	16,362	116	27	74	*SP6MI	"	8,442	46	31	36	SO7O	"	238,944	1058	34	118	(OP: YO3CZV)					
PE1LUB	"	225,675	530	66	189	LA6SK	"	672	12	10	11	*SQ3DQ	"	8,418	112	17	44	SP3P	"	150,480	763	30	90	(OP: YO3CZV)					
PA6AA	"	220,100	414	79	231	LB6KC	21A	42,570	276	24	75	*SQ9CX	"	8,400	106	17	53	SP7TEE	"	69,381	334	33	84	(OP: YO3CZV)					
PA4EL	"	172,044	309	76	167	*LA3BPA	AA	198,650	500	60	214	*SQ5SUL	"	7,546	92	23	54	SN3A	7A	930,411	3330	37	134	(OP: YO3CZV)					
PA3GRM	"	162,830	345	62	128	*LA5LJA	"	183,044	395	75	193	*SP3OS	"	6,208	85	15	49	SN3R	"	19,363	245	13	54	(OP: YO3CZV)					
PF1MO	"	142,747	448	49	160	*LC9A	"	145,520	525	52	162	*SP2BP	"	5,915	101	11	54	SQ2IHP	"	2,772	31	16	20	(OP: YO3CZV)					
PA1BX	"	80,776	302	46	138	LA9TY	AA	742,599	1062	101	328	*SP3BKR	"	5,310	90	15	44	SQ2PHG	3.7A	180,348	1419	21	92	(OP: YO3CZV)					
PI4FL	"	73,080	284	50	118	LC1T	"	432,450	831	77	202	*SQ2DYL	"	5,264	62	20	36	SP3GTS	"	59,375	565	17	78	(OP: YO3CZV)					
PC4H	"	52,593	250	36	105	LB5GI	"	298,760	706	78	202	*SP3BAH	"	5,200	92	15	37	SQ9NFC	1.8A	4,284	131	4	30	(OP: YO3CZV)					
PA0M	"	29,302	111	38	60	LA6ZP	"	278,528	750	61	195	*SP4PD	"	4,968	92	12	34	*SQ6H	AA	1,295,151	1827	107	322	(OP: YO3CZV)					
PE1HWO	"	8,804	67	25	46	LA8HGA	"	170,280	528	58	114	*SP4RUD	"	4,675	86	11	44	SP5EUX	"	952,848	1349	126	342	(OP: YO3CZV)					
PA5N	"	7,875	75	24	51	LA8CJ	"	78,560	220	49	111	*SP3UCW	"	4,543	55	20	39	*SP8ALT	"	590,040	950	81	217	(OP: YO3CZV)					
PE5T	"	6,630	60	17	22	LB0WI	"	16,362	116	27	74	*SQ9PUW	"	4,488	61	14	30	*SP7TEX	"	292,804	621	73	211	(OP: YO3CZV)					
PE1KL	"	3,290	28	19	28	LA6SK	"	672	12	10	11	*SP4HXV	"	4,361	40	18	31	*SP3CCT	"	283,346	516	76	183	(OP: YO3CZV)					
PE1PRB	"	2,940	64	15	34	LA6KC	21A	42,570	276	24	75	*SP9IHP	"	4,284	46	16	18	*SO9P	"	213,312	537	62	202	(OP: YO3CZV)					
PA3DDP	"	910	26	9	26	*LA3BPA	AA	198,650	500	60	214	*SP3FSM	"	4,212	51	20	32	*SQ9IWS	"	190,226	497	58	169	(OP: YO3CZV)					
PA6B	"	480	14	10	10	*LA5LJA	"	183,044	395	75	193	*SQ6PA	"	4,094	69	14	32	*SQ3WW	"	115,230	338	53	177	(OP: YO3CZV)					
PI4DX	28A	441,711	1290	35	118	*LC9A	"	145,520	525	52	162	*SP5PZB	"	4,056	85	11	41	*SP8CHI	"	108,200	391	52	148	(OP: YO3CZV)					
PA0O	"	123,855	534	29	86	LA9TY	AA	742,599	1062	101	328	*SP3BES	"	3,696	52	16	29	*SP9PD	"	85,212	418	38	124	(OP: YO3CZV)					
PA5WT	"	74,493	383	24	65	LC1T	"	432,450	831	77	202	*SQ3KNL	"	3,432	42	15	26	*SP2JFY	"	80,925	295	52	143	(OP: YO3CZV)					
PA1CC	21A	816,147	1939	40	137	*LA2GKA	"	46,240	293	29	107	*SP2CBS	"	3,290	50	17	18	*SP7SF	"	80,813	213	65	146	(OP: YO3CZV)					
PE1GWX	"	8,586	109	17	37	*LC7W	"	17,201	102	34	69	*SP3OLO	"	3,100	69	10	40	*SN4D	"	80,106	383	39	130	(OP: YO3CZV)					
PA1AW	14A	1,017,396	2600	39	138	LA2XNA	"	15,840	141	26	64	*SQ9RII	"	2,832	44	17	31	*SP2WGB	"	70,104	293	47	137	(OP: YO3CZV)					
PI4COM	7A	626,560	2472	37	123	*LA8WNA	"	10,368	86	27	54	*HF7ST	"	2,688	53	16	32	*SP3BBS	"	56,677	213	47	110	(OP: YO3CZV)					
*PA9M	AA	1,530,397	1681	122	407	*LB6UH	"	10,300	72	22	28	*SP9WZO	"	2,304	60	13	35	*SQ5WAJ	"	55,335	226	36	83	(OP: YO3CZV)					
*PH7A	"	521,510	699	106	325	Poland						*SP9WZO	"	1,794	46														

Table with columns for call signs (e.g., *UT3SO, *UR3GU), numbers, and frequencies (e.g., 171,756, 477,318). Includes regional sections for Wales, Maritime Mobile (Europe), Oceania, East Malaysia, Fiji, Guam, Hawaii, Indonesia, and various other call sign categories.

*YD0SRA	"	200	9	3	5	4G0T	14	113,850	669	23	46	AZ7H	"	18,000	101	28	47	*PR7AR	"	16,072	127	12	37	*PV8AAS	"	57,200	223	43	87
*YD3BQO	"	195	23	5	8	DV1DLX	"	34,335	243	20	43	LU4DX	"	6,528	76	26	25	*PU2UBY	"	14,744	87	21	55	*PY2WWD	"	53,760	207	35	85
*YC7WHE	"	192	18	5	7	DU1NA	"	14,100	162	14	36	LU6ETB	28A	923,868	2531	28	104	*PY2ZYV	"	14,592	139	21	36	*PP2CS	"	52,734	223	52	89
*YD3PST	"	190	10	3	7	DU1R	7	132,264	679	30	58	LR7D	"	847,177	2335	27	104	*PY2MOR	"	14,213	149	16	45	*PY6BK	"	51,537	158	35	88
*YD3CYO	"	180	10	4	5	DZ1Z	"	16,920	320	16	31	LT7F	"	562,479	1623	26	97	*PU2YMH	"	13,298	113	19	42	*PY2DN	"	44,290	212	32	54
*YD9BSX	"	121	8	5	6	*4H1LCP	A	262,524	731	61	106	LU1DX	"	493,768	1582	28	96	*PU2S3K	"	12,480	161	18	30	*PT2AZ	"	41,895	191	46	87
*YD9CYN	"	110	13	5	6	*DU1JM	"	244,644	585	66	108	LU3MO	"	173,130	795	22	65	*PY2AXH	"	10,557	116	17	34	*PT9SS	"	41,652	260	46	71
*YD9DMS	"	96	11	2	4	*DX4EVM	"	141,205	428	62	93	LO5D	21A	647,323	1718	33	106	*PY1XA	"	8,800	115	13	31	*PP5WEB	"	38,512	173	43	73
*YD9WHV	"	91	18	6	7	*DW7NDM	"	28,350	181	35	40	LR3M	"	355,608	999	31	101	*PU5AGM	"	8,760	94	14	26	*PY3FOX	"	34,105	177	41	54
*YD3CQX	"	72	8	3	5	*DU6N1MYM	"	26,574	135	45	48	LU5VV	"	246,620	981	19	76	*PU2RDB	"	6,966	99	14	29	*PP5DP	"	33,499	115	54	85
*YD3BFV	"	72	9	4	8	*DU1VGX	"	23,177	128	33	44	LO5D	21A	647,323	1718	33	106	*PU2TOL	"	6,072	60	18	26	*PY5AP	"	27,075	193	26	31
*YD3IYV	"	64	33	3	4	*DV6XDS	"	18,673	144	29	42	LR3M	"	355,608	999	31	101	*PU2OXB	"	5,940	92	12	24	*PT2SR	"	26,520	156	32	46
*YD2RTG	"	60	23	1	4	*4E9VVN	"	13,632	206	19	29	LU3VED	"	51,492	279	22	62	*PU2TBK	"	5,889	88	12	27	*PY1VOY	"	25,370	114	22	64
*YD1BRG	"	60	69	6	9	*DV1PCX	"	13,039	102	30	29	LT5V	7A	21,924	246	24	39	*PU3ELH	"	4,950	88	12	21	*PY2WLM	"	22,356	172	28	64
*YD3AHC	"	48	5	3	5	*DU4XM	"	11,968	169	19	25	LR3M	"	355,608	999	31	101	*PU2GLU	"	4,788	97	14	28	*PY1XS	"	22,080	166	21	48
*YD3AEDY	"	24	2	2	2	*4G1FKH	"	9,126	108	19	20	LU3VED	"	51,492	279	22	62	*PU3VON	"	3,750	80	11	19	*PY2CAT	"	18,834	106	25	48
*YD3ONDB	"	18	4	1	2	*DU9BZT	"	8,869	81	16	33	LT5V	7A	21,924	246	24	39	*PU2VTC	"	3,069	46	12	19	*PY2OKB	"	18,330	122	35	59
*YF3CXB	"	8	3	2	2	*DU1N6HPX	"	8,493	97	25	32	LU8DPM	1.8A	3,220	59	12	23	*PY2TSM	"	2,754	71	10	17	*PY3TAM	"	17,892	98	30	54
*YD1LNE	"	0	24	1	1	*4E1RA	"	6,862	63	20	27	*LW5HR	AA	1,042,017	1286	81	222	*PU2FDD	"	2,622	93	14	24	*PY1OR	"	15,225	95	38	49
*YF8HYV	3.7	1,311	31	11	12	*DU4RER	"	6,510	69	29	33	*LW4EF	"	399,441	990	53	108	*PY2RAF	"	1,898	31	10	16	*PY2DR	"	14,418	86	36	53
YB0NSI	AA	296,960	538	77	155	*DU3AW	"	5,436	86	13	23	*LU1VYL	28A	54,436	388	18	44	*PU2NZV	"	1,794	37	12	14	*PY2KRS	"	13,260	133	30	48
YCI1AYO	"	163,493	393	56	111	*DU8WP	"	4,005	40	22	23	*LU3DDH	"	22,876	133	20	56	*PU2KMM	"	1,782	28	11	16	*PY2BX	"	12,264	114	27	46
YB0JVZ	"	117,820	254	57	115	*DU7PH	"	2,920	89	17	23	*LQ1D	"	13,585	132	19	36	*PU2MCY	"	1,752	43	11	13	*PY8SL	"	10,098	71	23	43
YC2GBS	"	90,855	288	52	83	*DV1KE0BRZ	"	1,472	28	15	17	*LU9DDJ	"	4,719	59	11	22	*PU2GCV	"	1,265	62	9	14	*PR7KG	"	9,024	126	21	43
YB2IQ	"	90,600	291	34	86	*DV1XJT	"	338	15	6	7	*LU3DNT	"	4,056	54	17	22	*PU5DCM	"	1,134	27	10	17	*PY2TOP	"	6,102	47	23	31
YB1TQL	"	70,704	197	54	90	*4I7RAZ	"	304	32	9	10	CP5HK	A	202,014	684	50	79	*PU7ASP	"	975	24	12	13	*PY6JP	"	4,662	96	22	41
YB0PJF	"	32,046	121	34	64	*DW7EVQ	28	13,890	184	14	16	CP5HK	A	202,014	684	50	79	*PU5LTI	"	945	29	8	13	*PY2VH	"	3,840	53	20	28
YB2TS	"	31,320	132	35	73	*DW2ZQB	"	950	22	10	9	CP5HK	A	202,014	684	50	79	*PU2LOD	"	935	27	8	9	*PY5HR	"	3,408	31	21	27
YB0ET	"	15,330	83	27	43	*DV9IHK	21	35,623	347	22	27	P43A	21	1,422,745	3625	32	105	*PU5AOF	"	855	31	8	11	*PY1ZB	"	3,330	67	21	24
YB1RUS	"	11,461	71	30	43	*DU8RAM	"	10,725	117	16	23	P40W	AA	11,959,017	6829	139	474	*PU2YVA	"	812	34	12	17	*PY5DU	"	2,436	40	20	22
YCI1DIU	"	8,911	66	27	40	*DV1UCX	"	10,291	109	16	25	CP5HK	A	202,014	684	50	79	*PU2OIG	"	752	36	9	7	*PY1BAB	"	6,800	45	16	18
YCI1CRR	"	5,720	58	14	26	*DV7MIS	"	7,990	137	15	19	CP5HK	A	202,014	684	50	79	*PU2YBW	"	638	21	9	13	*PT7KM	"	330	8	7	8
YCI1CGM	"	4,554	52	19	27	*4I1BNC	"	5,220	82	13	16	CP5HK	A	202,014	684	50	79	*PU5RSL	"	414	20	9	9	*PY1A	"	198	9	5	6
YE7LTN	"	1,404	39	11	16	*DV1IIV	14	27,872	189	20	47	CP5HK	A	202,014	684	50	79	*PU4FRC	"	375	16	6	9	*PY3ASQ	"	108	8	6	6
YCO5AS	"	200	10	5	5	*DU1JI	"	7,152	129	10	14	CP5HK	A	202,014	684	50	79	*PU5SVE	"	350	17	5	5	*PY2EX	28A	639,850	1682	30	104
YB1XYP	28A	2,640	31	14	19	*DU1AVC	"	5,440	62	10	24	CP5HK	A	202,014	684	50	79	*PU2OYH	"	330	20	5	6	*ZV1T	"	557,056	1556	28	108
YB0XYP	21A	77,265	385	27	58	*DU7XD	"	2,976	49	11	20	CP5HK	A	202,014	684	50	79	*PU3DRM	"	252	19	6	6	OP: PP1WW					
YB9UA	"	5,952	89	20	28	*DV2ZNV	"	340	16	4	6	CP5HK	A	202,014	684	50	79	*PU2PHQ	"	168	11	6	6	*PU5DPL	"	188,604	788	21	72
YE3AA	14A	78	5	2	4	*DU1VNA	7	5,775	97	14	21	CP5HK	A	202,014	684	50	79	*PU1LEO	"	132	10	6	5	*PY2HT	"	181,272	842	21	63
YB0BAC	7A	55,955	281	28	67	*DU9BX	"	5,568	163	12	17	CP5HK	A	202,014	684	50	79	*PU3EBJ	"	64	5	4	4	*PY3KN	"	165,816	593	20	78
YB8ROP	"	8,326	89	19	27	*DW2ASC	"	1,830	89	6	9	CP5HK	A	202,014	684	50	79	*PU1WTV	"	35	7	2	3	*PY4MMZ	"	157,225	651	24	71
YC7OCS	"	3,354	63	12	14	*DV1UUU	"	1,804	43	9	13	CP5HK	A	202,014	684	50	79	*PU2YJM	"	24	8	4	4	*PU2LUC	"	112,332	640	20	54
YF3CJT	"	1,107	21	11	16	*DW6XIR	"	1,536	62	11	13	CP5HK	A	202,014	684	50	79	*PU2MIA	"	16	2	2	2	*PU2WDX	"	90,168	648	14	38
YF3FTY	"	416	17	5	8	*DW2FCR	"	784	47	6	8	CP5HK	A	202,014	684	50	79	*PU2KLD	"	12	3	3	3	*PY1KB	"	84,745	411	22	63
YG8AHJ	"	147	80	9	12	*DV1VVA	"	520	28	5	8	CP5HK	A	202,014	684	50	79	*PU1SJL	"	4	2	1	1	*PU2VMD	"	62,568	316	26	62
YC3NHV	"	80	8	4	4	*DX6EVM	"	24	27	3	5	CP5HK	A	202,014	684	50	79	*ZW2T	21	464,264	1282	31	100	*PY2GM	"	51,240	329	17	39
YB7CTN	"	45	17	4	5	OP: DV6VAU						CP5HK	A	202,014	684	50	79	*PY2QT	"	344,487	1033	29	92	*PU2PKL	"	45,524	261	21	55
YB2URA	"	42	35	2	4	*4E1AGW	3.7	0	3	2	2	CP5HK	A	202,014	684	50	79	*PY2RSA	"	81,408	321	25	71	*PU3FKW	"	40,338	196	18	65
*YC3DOC	AA	148,920	329	53	117	DU3TW	AA	947,784	1247	90	186	CP5HK	A	202,014	684	50	79	*PY2WOT	"	11,456	96	19	45	*PU2XYT	"	39,578	268	17	60
*YF9PBZ	"	121,830	345	51	104	DU3T	"	882,767	1284	86	165	CP5HK	A	202,014	684	50	79	*PY2XC	"	6,936	65	18	33	*PU5ABB	"	36,186	208	18	56
*YB0ISE	"	32,100	123	42	65	DU1AV	"	681,054	1454	77	110	CP5HK	A	202,014	684	50	79	*PY2NY	14	425,111	1162	35	102	*PU2STZ	"	29,495	138	24	61
*YF3ESW	"	21,294	110	27	51	DU4DXT	21A	29,768	184	24	37	CP5HK	A	202,014	684	50	79	*P58DX	"	33,292	174	24	58	*PU8YPL	"	24,804	232	17	35
*YC7OIQ	"	10,075	117	25	40	*DV1MM	21A	15,795	159	17	28	CP5HK	A	202,014	684	50	79	*PP5IP	"	31,609	247	22	51	*PU3RIN	"	24,192	197	17	39
*YC1RIK	"	8,268	95																										

*CE5DSQ *3G1D	A	580,308	1352	70	152	HG6C	151,074	466	57	174	US5VX EC4AA	3,762	52	11	22	YD3BGT YD3BGF	2	1	1	1	*KD2TOW *KD2WDN *W2FTL	4,815 2,673 30	39	18	27 30	10	23 3	
*XQ3SK		219,356	706	53	69	JH7UJU IZOFUW	140,303	313	74	99	IT9NAN JT1BV	2,592	52	12	20	OL4W	3.7	13,248	280	6	42	District 3	468,666	577	82	215		
*CE4CBJ		164,436	483	49	93	CT1BXT	123,624	342	50	154	PU2VOR	1,518	27	11	12	UT4UBZ	3,569	74	7	36	AC3LZ W3MAM KC3RDV	246,280 38,280	392	65	170 148	34	76	
*CE3GRU		25,988	160	31	58	UT5EOX	119,658	354	60	162	G4RKG	1,232	26	10	12	I25OVP	1,260	50	5	23	*N3GT *KC3QVQ	356,425	478	68	201			
*CE3UVT		10,586	114	26	41	SP4CUF	119,040	477	41	151	9W2UPI	1,071	21	10	11	SNØE	825	34	4	21	*K3KDX *N3AML	175,032	290	73	161			
*CE5OS		10,582	92	32	42	YU3LAX	113,600	498	40	160	PY5AS	864	38	10	8	DL7KP	143	11	3	10	*KR3L *N3BAS	134,568	280	43	135			
*CE3KRM		5,088	53	25	28	W6QU	113,373	249	66	105	DW2ZOL	572	18	7	6	JH1APZ	126	6	5	4	*NU3O *AC3MB	111,384	213	59	145			
*CE3GCA		1,824	56	18	20	Mi5JYK N4WLL	109,052	389	47	152	WE9N	448	11	8	8	TA2TC	120	6	2	6	*K3YR *K3SIL	9,063	65	17	36			
*CE3BKN		957	38	16	13	YØVVM	100,646	207	58	124	JH7BMF	350	10	6	8	DL7AT	100	10	2	8	*W2FTL	1,674	21	12	19			
*CE5WOW		18	5	3	3	UA3OQ	100,646	207	58	124	R2FI	297	13	4	5	ED5R	AA	1,601,280	1491	122	434	District 4	686,092	739	90	251		
*XQ5CIE	28	34,304	249	19	48	DK8R	100,646	207	58	124	UAØSBQ	242	11	5	6	UZ7M		594,135	944	97	308	K4QQG W4SSF K2YJ	200,910	338	62	160		
*CA1NAK		25,730	194	17	45	NP2Q	55,212	284	30	56	NUØJK	176	6	5	6	ON6NL	460,332	863	79	263	*K1MWH *K4LEN	135,744	306	50	118			
CA5UBR		7,744	135	14	18	M3RZO	51,480	317	31	89	EA8/HØØXX	160	7	5	5	JA6GCE	334,508	568	82	159	*W9TCV *KN4ZUJ	110,400	287	57	127			
*CA2SLJ		6,820	136	12	19	M7XTT	49,296	271	34	124	ON9DI	140	6	5	5	I3NVR	320,117	602	81	248	*W4ROG *KD2SXD	101,598	229	49	128			
*CE1LEW		5,148	109	13	23	K4WY	49,296	271	34	124	EA7KJG	16	2	2	2	UN8PT	237,986	496	51	140	*K4HMB *K4ZMF	50,126	161	51	91			
*CD7CKU		64	6	4	4	UX8IX	47,508	214	39	109	XE2MWW	12	6	2	1	SP5PDA	177,731	583	52	171	*KN4SXX *KD2SXD	110,400	287	57	127			
*CB3R	21	23,856	155	21	50	M7XJT	47,508	214	39	109	YK1MF	12	2	1	1	YU1LM	102,858	409	45	141	*K4KPL *KN4TCH	37,631	128	47	71			
*CE3QY	14	156,793	664	27	64	M7XJK	37,064	280	26	87	JK1NCL/6	12	2	1	1	HA5BA	62,828	331	34	105	*K4TMB *K4ZMF	101,598	229	49	128			
*CE5AUC		2,975	47	16	19	N8LJ	36,570	123	47	91	YØ3FAP	6	1	1	1	PE2K	41,796	332	26	103	*K4WSD *K4BWM	50,126	161	51	91			
*CA2CFK	7	117	27	4	5	YU5VUK	35,200	133	32	68	G1WSA/P	0	2	2	2	EA3F	22,275	129	38	61	*AE4VT *K04DJG	19,464	72	31	55			
*XQ5HGD		70	21	3	4	IK3BVD	34,200	235	27	99	UX3IT	13,035	176	12	43	EA1AER	20,856	123	29	59	*K04UOW *K04TPN	12,006	61	34	53			
*CA7TWY		0	11	2	2	LZ3RR	30,976	158	35	86	MRW8T	8,428	114	11	32	YB2NDX	18,040	103	30	52	*K04AWC *K04TPN	8,908	68	27	41			
CE3WYZ	AA	77,216	251	59	93	RZ4AZ	28,314	185	24	93	F1ICR	5,632	80	12	32	SP9JZT	18,040	153	21	61	*W5BHT	3,876	36	24	27			
CE3KH		4,503	52	26	31	UG4P	27,135	192	37	98	J1NZA/1	4,865	61	17	18	M5N	12,104	130	21	68	District 5	140,400	262	67	141			
XQ1KZ	21A	621,140	1683	31	99	HG7J	26,650	163	36	94	UTØNB	4,440	61	11	29	DL9PN	11,289	150	15	56	*A5H *K5MPX	12,467	68	36	55			
CE1TT		481,656	1517	28	94	9A4OP	23,199	194	26	85	JS2ITI	2,842	40	12	17	NP3T	7,991	74	26	35	*K5FUJ *W5BHT	3,876	36	24	27			
CE1KV		182,378	705	28	70	E77T	22,140	148	29	61	OK1LV	2,407	49	11	18	RY1I	3,519	45	19	32	District 6	558	14	9	9			
CE2DX	14A	226,703	873	28	75	LA7WRA	21,402	206	22	65	JA1KPF	2,068	42	12	10	PY1I	3,519	45	19	32	*K6TLH *KN6NSK	7,750	59	30	32			
CE5NK		134,435	453	31	84	MØJTL	20,988	163	27	79	YB2CTE	1,770	35	11	19	W4QMMM	3,150	31	14	28	*N6IP *A6JQH	4,380	62	29	31			
CE3WW	3.7A	77	22	3	4	YUØW	20,865	155	23	84	YB3ABM	1,624	60	8	20	SP5GD	2,640	34	18	26	*K6BCB	21	5	3	4			
*XQ5ME	AA	312,747	682	60	123	EA4U	20,856	124	28	60	RTRAY	1,296	45	7	17	WØ7T	2,596	25	19	25	District 7	81,450	204	53	97			
*CE2SCZ		130,154	502	43	75	W7FS	20,384	99	39	52	YØ3ABM	1,624	60	8	20	YE3WIL	1,750	25	15	20	*A6JQH *K6BCB	3,010	36	18	17			
*CE5MRA		21,437	171	39	58	RA9W	19,152	102	18	54	R73AY	1,296	45	7	17	WØ7T	2,596	25	19	25	District 8	171,051	332	64	137			
*XR3Y		1,288	27	12	11	DU1SH	17,901	268	22	29	YØ3ABM	1,624	60	8	20	YØ7T	2,596	25	19	25	*W8GNT *N8CWX	7,772	58	19	39			
*CB6LR	28A	229,405	875	21	76	EW8G	17,266	169	17	80	JA1KPF	2,068	42	12	10	WØ7T	2,596	25	19	25	*K8SIC *K8RCI	24,347	103	30	67			
*CA1FCS		31,990	191	22	48	PAØAWH	16,932	153	21	81	YØ3ABM	1,624	60	8	20	WØ7T	2,596	25	19	25	*K8SDX *AD8HN	4,860	39	27	33			
*CE1PTT	21A	133,245	497	29	76	RW3AI	16,835	151	20	71	YØ3ABM	1,624	60	8	20	WØ7T	2,596	25	19	25	*W8AIT *KØ4HPP	2,325	39	11	20			
*CE1RT		113,030	492	24	65	BI4PDD	16,835	151	20	71	UTØNB	4,440	61	11	29	WØ7T	2,596	25	19	25	District 9	53,010	135	48	107			
*CE1LTL		14,994	136	15	27	DF7XR	13,502	139	21	65	JS2ITI	2,842	40	12	17	WØ7T	2,596	25	19	25	*N9TCA *KD9RDO	9,010	44	42	43			
HK3CFM	A	126	8	7	7	2MØTFP	12,240	137	19	66	OK1LV	2,407	49	11	18	WØ7T	2,596	25	19	25	*KD9LON *KD9OAZ	1,044	21	13	16			
HK3EA	21	4	2	2	2	Mi7PGD	11,592	145	15	57	JA1KPF	2,068	42	12	10	WØ7T	2,596	25	19	25	District 10	171,051	332	64	137			
HK3C	14	137,636	639	21	55	N3CI	11,480	67	26	44	YB2CTE	1,770	35	11	19	WØ7T	2,596	25	19	25	*N9CD *KEØUNV	8,892	58	32	44			
HK1T	7	845,375	2393	27	98	MW7XRE	11,036	102	25	64	YØ3ABM	1,624	60	8	20	WØ7T	2,596	25	19	25	*KØDVP *KØDCY	7,020	59	24	36			
*HK3X	A	107,506	407	37	61	RZ3ARO/6	10,508	123	16	54	RTRAY	1,296	45	7	17	WØ7T	2,596	25	19	25	*KØKWH *KFOAIT	2,304	31	18	18			
*HK4ZZ		26,145	153	40	65	ON/SØ2U	10,179	119	23	74	YC2CPQ	1,144	25	11	11	WØ7T	2,596	25	19	25	District 11	19,464	72	31	55			
*HK4CM		1,287	32	11	22	LX1GQ	10,112	110	21	58	JØ6NFX	560	16	7	7	WØ7T	2,596	25	19	25	*W5BHT	3,384	34	20	27			
*HJ4AVG	7	375	11	5	10	VA3MYC	8,721	64	19	38	7L1DST	476	16	6	8	WØ7T	2,596	25	19	25	District 12	558	14	9	9			
HK4W	AA	68,524	252	38	110	W7LG	7,750	51	25	37	YØ3ABM	1,624	60	8	20	WØ7T	2,596	25	19	25	District 13	558	14	9	9			

Table with columns for Country, District, and various call signs with associated numbers. Countries include USA, Canada, Europe (UK, France, Germany, etc.), Asia (Japan, Korea, etc.), and others like Taiwan and Hong Kong.

*OH6BQH	86,240	399	40	120
*OH2LU	11,220	104	22	63
*OH1TS	6,384	140	18	66
*OH6Z	4,879	124	5	36
France				
F5LIW	557,424	1020	68	169
*F4ETG	219,490	555	58	177
<i>*F4WBL</i>	<i>192,325</i>	<i>396</i>	<i>68</i>	<i>177</i>
*F5GKW	151,580	437	62	158
*F4BIT	148,962	411	55	167
*F4IAY	96,118	335	51	136
*F5TVG	68,688	188	43	116
*F5OHH	55,014	237	45	114
*F4BHK	54,162	141	68	109
*F4ELJ	49,755	301	26	67
*F4EZH	12,150	95	29	61
*F8FLK	3,915	53	14	35
*F1IGY	3,483	69	11	32
*F5MDW	2,350	30	22	28
*F1ICR	5,632	80	12	32
Germany				
DL2CC	2,682,548	2559	112	339
DK6WL	1,875,888	2028	125	379
DL2SAX	1,800,418	2344	108	301
DK5KK	636,720	1221	81	255
DL6ZBN	622,914	797	101	293
DL80BF	606,480	1082	83	253
DH1UK	295,800	628	72	218
DJ4MO	292,760	592	66	194
DF1LON	57,462	266	45	112
DL3LAW	54,694	283	21	61
DK1FW	49,750	176	43	82
DK1IJ	38,940	202	39	79
DL9NEI	31,974	238	17	56
DL1DTL	24,948	138	25	59
DL4ABR	24,354	146	29	53
DF6RI	23,230	147	31	84
DKØSU	13,098	114	20	54
<i>(OP: DF7SA)</i>				
DKØUU	9,780	66	21	39
<i>(OP: DF2CD)</i>				
*DJ3HW	540,592	848	91	277
*DP5P	321,542	711	74	224
<i>(OP: DL1MHJ)</i>				
*DR5W	263,934	560	70	209
<i>(OP: DL1RTL)</i>				
*DL2RPN	108,843	330	58	161
*DJ4DN	107,262	345	54	148
*DG7LAN	102,684	463	38	134
*DL5JS	91,572	354	43	113
*DL1VO	89,310	339	47	148
*DL1RTO	85,728	342	42	99
*DKØBM	72,369	518	32	121
<i>(OP: DK7CH)</i>				
*DL9HB	45,570	190	39	108
*DL9ZP	45,125	316	25	70
*DKØTP	43,924	263	35	104
<i>(OP: DH1RZ)</i>				
*DL5RMH	39,500	207	35	90
*DM6EE	34,300	171	41	99
*DL1KAS	31,780	207	39	101
*DD3JN	30,820	169	31	103
*D04OD	30,186	175	29	100
*D01PE	27,371	242	25	76
*DF2WZ	27,370	153	34	81
*D02SBS	24,486	174	29	77
*DL7DS	24,090	147	33	77
*DL7FUA	22,892	94	38	59
*DJ1OJ	21,470	136	31	64
*DB5ZF	20,160	178	27	78
*DM2DLG	19,673	184	25	78
*DL7JU	17,127	137	28	71
*D09YY	16,037	118	26	53
*DL4JWU	15,246	140	23	76
*DL6AL	14,972	117	27	49
*DL8MV	14,872	112	30	74
*DL7ØTRS	14,105	217	11	54
*DK8NI	13,770	118	25	77
*DL5KUD	13,409	125	18	35
*D01TOM	13,338	136	20	58
*DH9DX/P	12,749	126	18	43
*DD3WY	11,869	157	15	68
*DL4AND	11,242	77	27	50
*DL6CWM	10,899	89	24	39
*DK2WU	10,472	72	25	31
*DK7MV	9,990	113	22	68
*DM3KP	8,280	68	21	39
*DG6MDG	6,630	60	26	39
*DK6AC	6,232	60	22	54
*DL9ZWG	5,270	58	22	40
*DL1LSW	4,841	53	17	30
*DL2RZG	4,100	103	6	35
*DF2WR	3,055	48	13	34
*DL9GWA	2,849	51	11	26
*DK8VD	2,650	61	14	36
*DL7ED	1,998	48	14	40
*DK9TF	1,560	33	16	24
*DL1GRQ	864	40	4	20
*D01EP	728	34	12	16
*DL1YMS	504	24	4	17
*DD6TT	336	17	10	11
*DM3AW	323	13	6	11
*D06GT	176	11	7	9
*DL1BAX	16,491	198	13	56
*DF5GO	7,107	86	23	46
*DL1DXA	2,596	33	20	24
*DG2FDD	160	10	7	9
*DL7KP	143	11	3	10
Greece				
*SV1RVI	8,120	100	16	42
*SV7CUD	2,070	27	14	16
Guernsey				
*GUØBEZ	3,472	48	19	37
Hungary				
HA5PP	1,002,885	1368	104	313
HA1BC	508,640	748	92	282
<i>(OP: DL1MAJ)</i>				
*HA8WY	263,400	652	69	231
*HA2MI	20,300	137	24	46
*HA5UA	1,323	28	9	12
*HA5TOP	1,305	41	6	23
<i>(OP: HA5UA)</i>				
*HG7J	26,650	163	36	94
<i>(OP: HA7JQK)</i>				
*HAØGK	16,860	219	13	47
*HA1TI	5,904	151	4	37

Ireland				
*EI3ENB	154,375	464	55	192
*EI3CTB	39,627	221	34	85
*EI6GSB	300	17	6	14
Isle of Man				
*GDØAMD	40,800	238	30	106
Italy				
ISMXX	967,260	1275	106	314
IZ1OSP	346,970	884	79	235
IØLYO	343,023	682	84	243
IR8O	223,412	959	51	151
<i>(OP: IZ8GCB)</i>				
IZ1HHT	168,973	450	62	177
I3/OE6MBG	159,655	682	38	147
IZ2BVC	157,131	585	47	174
IZ6OUX	114,492	546	45	143
IØ2IHM	110,240	349	51	157
IZ1SAI	92,130	396	40	145
IØ7EDX	72,618	302	40	107
IK6LBV	32,882	314	19	63
IZ1PLH	28,548	228	27	95
IØ1FSL	28,152	207	28	110
IK2AHB	21,672	163	19	44
IØ4CSS	10,374	114	19	38
IØ3KMF	3,384	101	8	39
IØ2JFG	1,530	55	7	27
IØ3IOG	984	15	12	12
*IK1JIM	436,832	923	74	218
*IV3ZYB	388,480	622	93	227
*IØØDUM	249,862	642	69	202
*IK1RKG	232,760	571	78	175
*IK4RQJ	205,176	344	79	230
*IK4MTF	204,345	510	57	182
*IZ1RDQ	114,490	361	59	155
*IØØHLZ	106,252	401	53	149
*IØØDHV	93,980	298	54	131
*IZ2BKA	79,086	283	45	102
*IK7NXU	76,032	200	55	137
*IØ7CUE	71,757	383	34	119
*IØ3GJD	70,975	329	35	132
*IKØALT	67,968	245	50	127
*IZØVXY	67,360	327	38	122
*IØ7IGI	66,700	193	50	95
*IØ4HMY	62,624	250	43	109
*IK2OFS	54,366	204	46	77
*IØ2HEE	51,350	207	45	113
*IV3ZNK	49,374	214	36	81
*IZ8CLM	49,323	139	52	71
*IZ1KEE	45,864	149	58	98
*IZ4BKK	44,484	248	34	98
*IZ3XNJ	39,984	191	39	73
*IØ5ECP	32,488	164	34	90
*IØ4DAF	32,186	214	23	54
*IØ3JZJ	30,504	242	30	94
*IØØDZA	30,444	156	41	88
*IK8SHL	28,435	202	29	92
*IØ5KRE	26,460	163	38	88
*IZ7ZKV	26,240	219	25	55
*IØ2ENA	24,089	129	39	70
*IØ2MYG	24,000	136	35	85
*IK8ARF	21,900	97	40	60
*IØ1FIB	19,716	136	30	76
*IØØGTA/5	17,098	101	26	77
*IØ1HGO	14,790	120	23	79
*IK2JTS	14,729	143	27	76
*IK7IWF	14,678	96	29	53
*IZ2KWV	13,344	99	29	67
*IK2OLJ	12,699	87	30	53
*IØØMBJ	12,236	80	33	59
*IK8DYM	9,638	98	27	52
<i>*IX1CVF</i>	<i>9,213</i>	<i>129</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>68</i>
*IK2SYI	8,364	80	19	63
*IØ4NSV	7,700	71	25	45
*IZ8FTA	7,371	105	18	45
*IZ2ZPT	7,227	71	20	53
*IØØEYF	5,307	69	20	41
*IK2YSJ	5,300	75	16	37
*IK1ZOE	5,148	101	16	50
*IZ2YNB	4,588	59	19	43
*IØ3PDI	3,400	38	19	31
*IØ3EJM	2,090	43	11	27
*IZ3ZOO	1,935	52	10	33
*IØ7GRA	1,650	24	13	20
*IØ2LWE	1,554	43	11	26
*IØ5BKR	1,360	28	11	23
*IK6SBW	1,292	32	12	22
*IØØEZW	504	16	11	13
*IZ1FRM	224	8	6	8
*IZ1GNC	195	9	6	9
*IK7RWE	104	7	4	4
<i>*II1R</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>(OP: IW1CBG)</i>				
*IZØFUW	138,316	334	70	159
*IZ8EWD	23,501	250	15	56
*IZØZFK	2,646	38	19	30
*IK3XTY	1,849	44	13	30
*IZ5OVP	1,260	50	5	23
Latvia				
YL2CI	206,067	705	34	115
*YL2NK	126,985	433	57	176
*YL3LK	11,440	248	9	43
*YL3ANC	2,100	60	11	24
Lithuania				
LY9Y	969,655	1382	104	341
LY4T	213,840	456	73	224
*LY2N	33,572	166	26	83
*LY1K	22,134	150	31	71
*LY2PAD	5,184	65	11	25
*LY2NK	14,396	235	9	50
Luxembourg				
*LX1GQ	10,112	110	21	58
Netherlands				
PAØMIR	174,795	445	58	157
PAØJNH	130,086	347	55	164
PA2CHM	5,609	90	20	59
*PA2TMS	529,320	1110	78	252
*PG1R	74,800	350	40	130
*PC4AD	70,560	274	43	125
*PD1B	58,380	242	40	99
*PD1TV	27,692	198	27	69
*PA2VS	21,855	202	24	65
*PA2FA	15,470	122	24	61
*PAØLIE	10,530	97	25	65
*PE2KM	7,622	89	21	53
*PAØAWH	16,932	153	21	81
*PA1B	1,134	42	6	21

North Macedonia				
*Z33F	23,345	166	26	89
*Z34PEC	2,584	66	8	26
Northern Ireland				
Mi5K	153,888	1089	18	78
<i>*MiØI</i>	<i>280,371</i>	<i>698</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>213</i>
*LA7TN	58,520	387	28	112
*LA4NL	31,034	206	33	85
Poland				
SP3H	829,128	1494	91	267
SP7MC	98,901	984	15	66
SQ1W	29,325	268	18	67
SQ5EXM	28,500	157	32	63
SP9Z	26,077			

Chile CE3CT 2,372,210 2797 97 205 CE4PSH 431,870 1648 22 73 CE4JZO 336,948 838 62 110 CE1BF 21,040 222 15 25 *3G1D 560,028 976 69 167 (OP: XQ1FM) *XQ3SK 219,356 706 53 69 *XQ5CIE 34,304 249 19 48 *CB3R 23,856 155 21 50 (OP: XQ3SK) *CE5OS 10,582 92 32 42 *CA2SLJ 6,820 136 12 19 *CE1LEW 5,148 109 13 23	European Russia District 3 11,398 112 18 64 District 4 43,005 200 41 100 France 157,855 402 72 169 Germany 1,083,013 1578 119 320 DK5AV 204,336 568 65 199 *DJ4MX 654,150 784 106 339 *DL3MLA 196,128 409 65 151 *DB5DY 180,752 474 58 150 *DO8JL 33,812 140 36 71 *DL9PKW 17,884 219 15 53 *DC2CL 12,540 103 30 65 *DN2HGM 1,932 30 18 24 *DN1MGF 182 23 9 17 *DH1OL 90 11 2 7 *DN4CQ 24 7 5 7	K4RM 898,650 782 108 342 K3TD 390,920 497 67 223 *WA1F 483,218 579 72 235 *KT4XA 177,822 307 71 151 *KT3T 149,079 258 69 160 *K4CBW 64,170 172 51 104 *AD4XT 56,168 174 43 93 K4KJ 226,512 377 81 153 KE5GL 117,047 298 54 107 *W5WX 3,380 45 24 28 N6MDX 382,590 765 83 135 *N6P 345,800 652 67 133 W7VJ 1,432,142 1299 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195,390 572 62 172 *R1ZM 28,737 199 31 72 District 3 4,897,536 4965 147 525 R3VR 1,991,616 3112 97 354 R5DC 792,084 1360 101 342 RM3A 215,337 892 43 136 District 4 2,316,492 2811 118 416 *RK4HYT 172,640 549 52 208 *UC4C 170,772 440 71 195 District 6 10,264,555 7359 179 626 RT6A 9,419,228 7160 172 619 District 9 422,624 1267 68 213 Finland 6,249,152 4854 160 594 OF5Z 4,216,000 3320 168 607 France 14,606,216 7845 174 634 TM0R 10,732,932 6572 165 591 TM3R 9,174,448 5423 167 605 TM0DX 7,634,669 5163 161 560 TM5DX 2,132,757 2162 113 360 F8KCF 2,066,112 2187 127 417 TM2F 1,171,853 1400 116 347 F4KJN 868,637 1316 84 235 TM2RJ 730,235 1512 89 266 F6KJS 708,470 1305 95 311 F8KJG 624,880 776 103 325 F4KLV 578,966 973 84 253 F5KSE 254,997 583 68 193 F4KKV 7,029 57 25 46 *FBKGS 1,245,024 1740 100 293 *FBKHN 237,921 1112 45 168 *F6KGL 118,584 385 56 160 *FBKJY 45,750 196 40 85 *F6KVJ 30,057 179 39 90 *F6KMB 29,040 214 26 84 *F6KJG 15,364 99 30 62 *F5KGA 4,489 71 20 47 Germany 6,885,192 4679 162 570 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2,037,497 2497 140 423 IU3MDI 1,723,167 1673 126 387 IQ5PJ 1,353,216 1749 116 396 IQ8BB 912,870 1475 102 339 IQ2CJ 802,217 1134 83 216 IQ4SC 295,450 614 81 230 IR8W 251,008 1260 35 113 IQ3CO 243,180 632 62 190 IN3IKC 239,184 569 64 200 IZ4TNW 151,944 329 75 237 IZ8XMD 92,400 339 46 122 *IQ3RK 2,774,511 2515 141 516 *I8OK 30,368 173 42 104 Liechtenstein 2,120,424 2835 90 334 Lithuania 76,773 337 46 111 *LY2WR 1,886,050 2121 134 429 *LY2J 813,256 1125 111 361 *LY5BA 28,148 196 29 95 Netherlands 3,095,412 3296 141 487 PA6X 1,000,480 1682 91 325 PA6V 471,580 891 80 260 PI4MM 80,100 295 48 130 *PI4DLZ 62,700 314 41 124 Northern Ireland 51,181 283 28 99	European Russia District 1 11,745,330 7719 176 654 RM1Q 195,390 572 62 172 *R1ZM 28,737 199 31 72 District 3 4,897,536 4965 147 525 R3VR 1,991,616 3112 97 354 R5DC 792,084 1360 101 342 RM3A 215,337 892 43 136 District 4 2,316,492 2811 118 416 *RK4HYT 172,640 549 52 208 *UC4C 170,772 440 71 195 District 6 10,264,555 7359 179 626 RT6A 9,419,228 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*IQ3RK 2,774,511 2515 141 516 *I8OK 30,368 173 42 104 Liechtenstein 2,120,424 2835 90 334 Lithuania 76,773 337 46 111 *LY2WR 1,886,050 2121 134 429 *LY2J 813,256 1125 111 361 *LY5BA 28,148 196 29 95 Netherlands 3,095,412 3296 141 487 PA6X 1,000,480 1682 91 325 PA6V 471,580 891 80 260 PI4MM 80,100 295 48 130 *PI4DLZ 62,700 314 41 124 Northern Ireland 51,181 283 28 99
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Table of QRP results for various countries including Norway, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Portugal, Romania, Scotland, Serbia, Sicily, Ukraine, Oceania, Europe, South America, and North America. Includes categories like Single-Operator, Multi-Operator, and Check Logs.



Looking Ahead In CQ. Here are some of the articles we're working on for upcoming issues of CQ: CW Results, 2021 CQ World Wide DX Contest, Who Really Invented Morse Code?, Build a Potato Radio, Automatic Battery Discharge Tester. Upcoming Special Issues: June: Take it to the Field, October: Emergency Comm., December: Technology, February: QRP. Do you have a hobby radio story to tell? Something for one of our specials? CQ covers the entire radio hobby. See our writers' guidelines on the CQ website at <http://bit.ly/2qBF0dU>.

Continuation of QRP results table for North America, South America, Europe, Asia, and Oceania. Includes categories like Single-Operator, Multi-Operator, and Check Logs.

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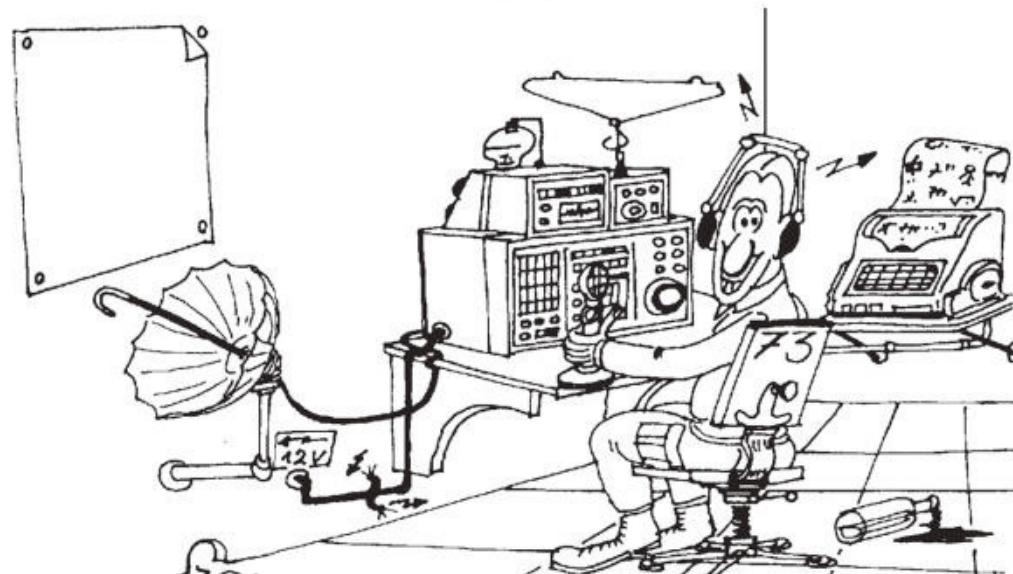
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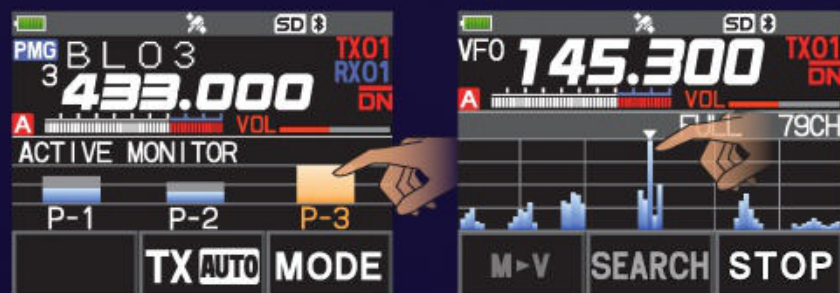
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